

FOLEY PARK

Plan of Management



June 2005



FOLEY RESERVE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT



Prepared for:

City of Sydney
Town Hall House
456 Kent Street Sydney NSW
P (02) 9265 9333 F (02) 9265 9222
www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

Prepared by:

Environmental Partnership (NSW) Pty Ltd
2 River Street Birchgrove NSW 2041
P (02) 9555 1033 F (02) 9818 5292
admin@epnsw.com.au
www.epnsw.com.au

In Association with:

Mayne Wilson & Associates
106 Boundary Street Paddington NSW 2021
P (02) 9380 8211 F (02) 9380 8311

Recreation Planning Associates
40 Wilson Parade Normanhurst NSW 2076
P (02) 9489 2719 F (02) 9945 0386

Urban Forestry Australia
PO Box 151 Newport NSW 2106
P (02) 9918 9833 F (02) 9918 9844

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1.0 Background



The Dr H J Foley Rest Park Glebe (to be referred to as Foley Park within this plan of management) is the central public domain focus for the Glebe community and forms an important visual and open space linkage between the busy commercial precinct of Glebe Point road, foreshore walks to Blackwattle Bay, and the quieter residential streets of Glebe.

The local heritage significance of the Foley Park site to the early history of Glebe along with its central location along the busy commercial zone of Glebe Point Road generate a range of pressures and opportunities which this Plan of Management aims to address.

The Foley Park Draft Plan of Management was commissioned by the City of Sydney in March 2003 and was undertaken by a consultancy team led by Landscape Architectural consultants Environmental Partnership over April 2004 – July 2004. The team included the following specialist inputs:

- Heritage Landscape Architecture **Mayne Wilson Associates**
- Recreation Planning **Recreation Planning Associates**
- Tree Management/Arborist **Urban Forestry Australia**



The Plan of Management seeks to balance open space and community values with conservation of the inherent physical and cultural heritage qualities of Foley Park. The plan will provide a basis for City of Sydney's ongoing management, enhancement, and maintenance of this important open space resource and provide a suitable basis for day to day and long term decision making.

The Foley Park study area covered by this Plan of Management is defined by:

- Pyrmont Bridge Road to the north -west;
- Glebe Point Road to the north - east;
- St John's Church to the east; and
- Residential allotments to the south – southwest corner; as indicated on Figure One

The park area is Crown Reserve under Trust Management for the care, control and management by City of Sydney on behalf of the Department of Lands.

The Plan is required to achieve the following objectives:

- address a range of pressures from local and regional visitation and usage;
- facilitate coordination of management and masterplanning issues and implementation of improvement works; and to
- meet the requirements of the Crown Lands Act 1989 and the Local Government Amendment (Community Land Management) Act 1998.

The Plan of Management also provides the basis for the preparation of a Concept Masterplan that will apply the principles and strategies developed through this document to the Foley Park site.

The Concept Masterplan Options establish a structure for detailed design and implementation of a programme of required improvements to the park.



Dr J H Foley Rest Park is typified by its Victorian style garden, community facilities for children and streetscape presence within the Glebe Point Road precinct

2.0 Structure of the Plan of Management

The Plan of Management process is presented in two parts:

Part A – Plan of Management

2 Basis for Management

Review of Community land and Crown land management requirements and how this plan satisfies the requirements of the crown lands act.

3 Management Strategies

Identification of an overall planning and management vision for Foley Park, upon which detailed management policies are provided in practical categorisations relevant to open space management.

4 Concept Masterplan

Identification of planning principles and concept masterplan in response to the identified visions for the park, providing a basis for ongoing development of park improvements.

5 Implementation

Prioritisation of actions required for the implementation of strategies including potential funding / management responsibilities, and possible funding sources.

Part B – Background

6 Management Strategy Framework

The framework provides the rationale for development of planning and management strategies, along with monitoring and evaluation targets.

Part C – Background

7 Review

Review of the existing physical and cultural character of the site as a basis for identification of values, desired outcomes and issues, and subsequent development of planning and management strategies.

8 Relevant Background Information

Appraisal of literature, reports, and studies relevant to the Plan of Management process, along with an identification of key implications of legislation and guidelines pertaining to the Park.

9 Appendix

Supporting documentation and related information

3.0 Community and Crown land management requirements

The Local Government (Community Land Amendment) Act 1998 includes guidelines for categorisation and core objectives for community land categories, which are, listed in section 2.1 Community Land Categorisation of this plan. The core objectives are aimed at guiding management of the land in accordance with its inherent categorisation.

As Foley Park is Crown Land, the plan of management is not required to provide categorisations under the Local Government Act. However in order to provide relativity and continuity with the Cities community lands, the plan incorporates relevant categorisations, which would apply to the site were it community lands.

These include:

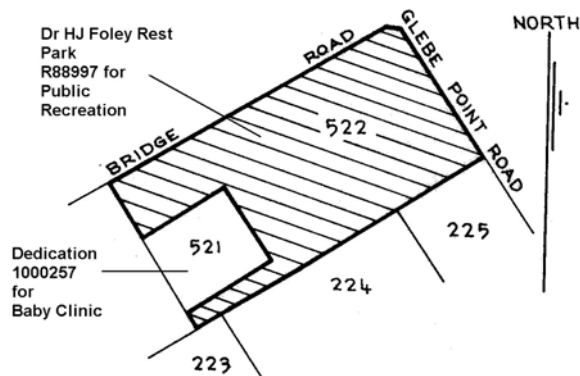
- Park; and
- General Community Use; and are indicated on Figure 2.1

Crown Lands Act 1989

As noted in Study Area at a Glance, the park is comprised of two Crown reserves under trust management of the City of Sydney Council which, as well as having care and control, is required to manage the properties in accordance with the public purpose(s) for which each was reserved or dedicated.

The Minister of Lands must always give consent before a reserve can be leased or licensed. However, a Trust manager may grant a temporary license for prescribed purposes, in accordance with the Crown Lands Regulation 2000, for a maximum period of one year.

Foley Park as covered in this plan of management comprises two Crown Reserves as shown on the diagram below.



- The Dr H J Foley Rest Park (R88997), gazetted for Public Recreation on 31 August 1973, comprising Lot 665 DP 729285, being about 5112 square metres.
- Land Dedicated D1000257, gazetted 5 April 1946 for Baby Clinic comprising Lot 521 DP752049, being about 898 square metres.

It is noted that D1000257 has been dedicated for the public purpose of Baby Clinic. An existing lease for part of the building on the site is understood to be compatible with this purpose. In order to accommodate the open space / recreational uses proposed for the this area it will be necessary for the Department of Lands to revoke the dedication and add this area to Crown Reserve 88997 for Public Recreation, under Trust management of Sydney City Council.

It is noted that provisions of s84 of the Crown Lands Act require that a copy of the revocation gazettal notice is laid before each house of parliament, either house of which may disallow the proposed revocation. Council will need to provide a survey of the dedicated area as part of this revocation process.

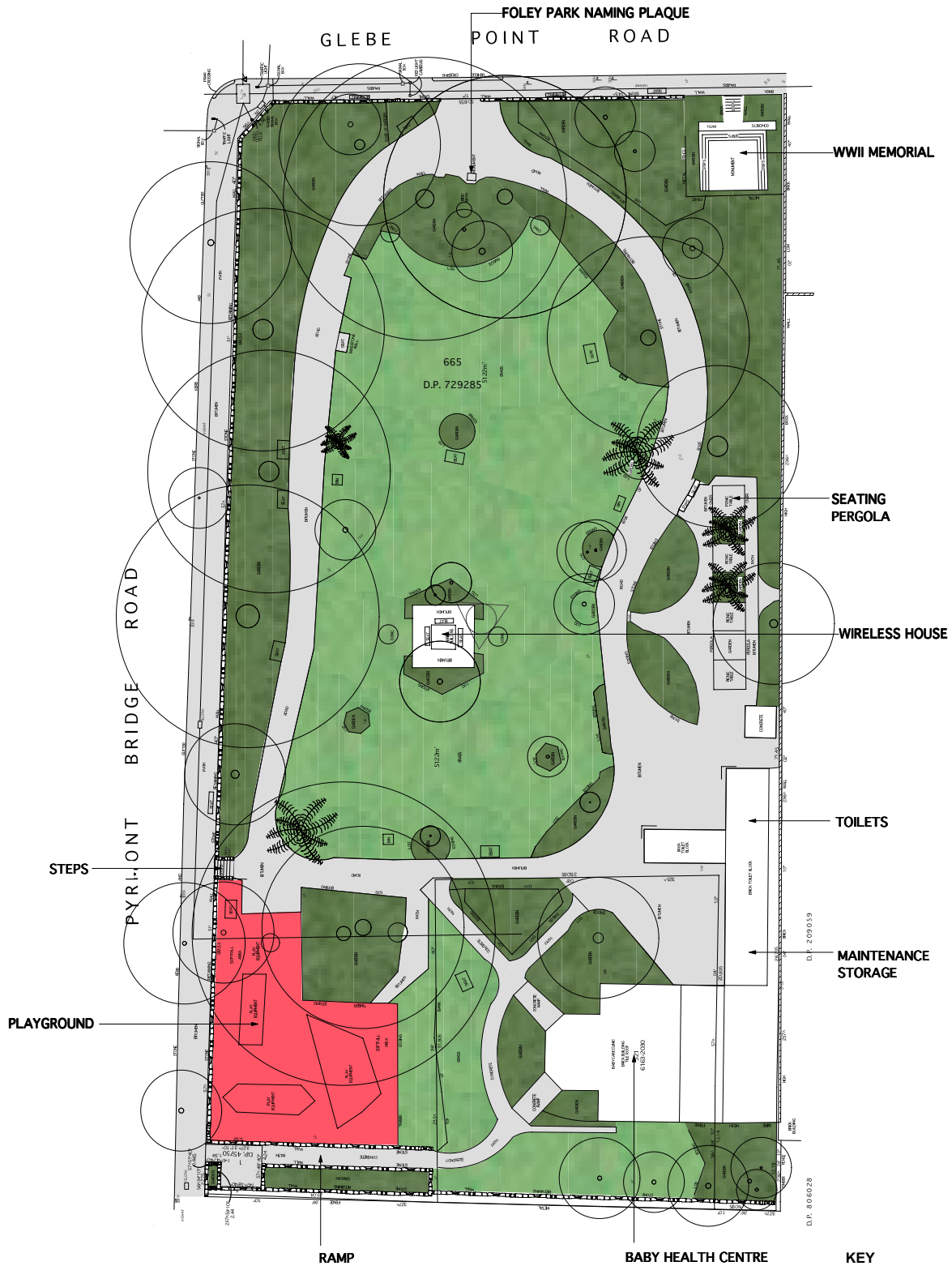
Land Management Philosophy

The Department of Lands land management philosophy is based on the principles of Crown land management as listed in Section 11 of the Crown Lands Act 1989. These principles affect all aspects of the departments activities and, specifically, the major elements of land assessment, reservation / dedication of land and preparing plans of management. The principles are outlined in detail in Part B of the Plan of Management – Planning Context (sect 8.3.2)

4.0 Study Area at a Glance

A description of the subject park, related features and its existing features and proposed management is summarised in the table below. Figure 1 on the following page identifies existing features of the park:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>
Site Name:	Dr H J Foley Rest Park (Foley Park)
Address:	Intersection of Glebe Point and Pyrmont Bridge Rds, Glebe
Key component land parcels:	Crown reserve: The Dr H J Foley Rest Park (R88997), gazetted for Public Recreation on 31 August 1973, comprising Lot 665 DP 729285, being about 5112 square metres. Crown reserve: Land Dedicated D1000257, gazetted 5 April 1946 for Baby Clinic comprising Lot 521 DP752049, being about 898 square metres
Ownership:	State of New South Wales (custodian Department of Lands)
Trust Manager:	The City of Sydney Council
Community land categorisation:	Park General Community Use
City of Sydney O/S Hierarchy:	District Park
Area:	6010 square meters
Zoning:	Open Space 6(a)
Conditions of park:	The park is well maintained and considered to be in an overall good condition, however there is some dieback of turf on central lawn area.
Maintenance:	City of Sydney: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grass mowing, weed removal, arboricultural activities rubbish removal graffiti removal general repairs of buildings, picnic shelters, fencing, playground equipment etc.
Assets:	Play equipment (swing, slide, spinning platform, climbing structures) on bark surface, new fencing. 4 x seat/ table sets with pergola, 16 scattered seats, 3 bins, toilet block (includes disabled), 1 bubbler and storage area. Wireless building and early health care centre. Lawn area, with buffer garden beds and pathway between Pyrmont Bridge and Glebe Point Roads. Large mature trees. Park signs and lighting.
Condition of buildings:	The toilets/ storage, wireless building and early health care centre are in a fair condition however upgrading /refurbishment would be required in 3-5 years time on all
Existing uses:	Children's play (playground and informal), picnics / lunch time seating, small dog run
Leases / licenses / bookings:	Currently, part of the building on D1000257 for Baby Clinic is leased
Caveats / easements:	N/A

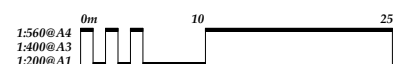


KEY	
	ASPHALT
	GARDEN BED
	GRASSED AREA
	PLAYGROUND

Foley Park Plan of Management

June 2005

Fig 1.0.
EXISTING SITE



City of Sydney
Town Hall House
456 Kent Street, Sydney NSW
T 02 9265 9333 F 02 9265 9222
www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

prepared by:
Environmental Partnership
2 River Street Birchgrove Sydney NSW 2041
Ph: (02) 9555 1033 Fax: (02) 98185292
Email: admin@epnsw.com.au
ABN 53 088 176 437

In association with:
Mayne Wilson & Associates
Recreation Planning Associates
Urban Forestry Australia

5.0 Consultation



The Plan of Management has incorporated several consultation streams aimed at assisting in the sourcing of information, development of planning and management strategies, and to inform relevant stakeholders and the local community of the study outcomes as they have developed.

Publicity

An article containing general information about Foley Park Plan of Management appeared in the Inner Western Courier (local newspaper) in May 2004.

A Flyer / Questionnaire was distributed by a letterbox drop to 5000 local residents (within 0.5km radius) of the park.



The community has also been informed on the progress of the study through the City's website, email, and by direct mailout. A copy of the newspaper article and the community questionnaire flyers are included in the Appendix of this plan.

Community Information Day

A Community Information Day was held at the park on Saturday 29th May 2004 from 10.30-12.30pm. Copies of the Community Questionnaire were available and members of the Design Team from Environmental Partnership and Mayne Wilson Associates, and representatives from the City of Sydney including the Mayor and several Councillors were on hand to answer queries on the day.

Community Questionnaire

As noted above, a community survey was undertaken to identify issues and needs in regard to the use, accessibility and quality of Foley Park. A total of 215 responses were received from the 5,000 questionnaires distributed - a relatively low response rate of just over 4%. However the information from this survey and a 2003 UTS Local survey on the park are useful in supplementing study team investigations.

Community Working Group

A community working group forum was undertaken to review the outcomes of the community questionnaire, the study teams assessment phases, and preliminary design options for the park at the Old Glebe Town Hall, Glebe on Wednesday 12th May 2004 from 6.00-8.00pm. The forum verified the study teams appraisal of key physical issues in the park and added that the role and relationship of the park to the "main street" environment of Glebe Point Road was an important issue for Glebe in the long term.

Public Exhibition

The draft plan is subject to public exhibition in accordance with the Crown Lands Act.



The Foley Park Community Information Day – 29th May 2004

6.0 Pressures and Opportunities

A series of pressures and opportunities affecting Foley Park need to be addressed in development of planning and management strategies.

Pressures include impacts on the land or environment, and potential conflicts between users or usage and other qualities of the site. Opportunities are the qualities of the site which make it suitable for community uses, recreational activities, or for optimisation of natural or other cultural values, and which may not be fully realised at present.

The following pressures and opportunities are identified in Figure Two overleaf.



Wireless House



Driveway – Glebe Point Road



Significant Fig Tree Canopy

1. Park Layout

Park layout effectively presents two precincts:

- i. the central and eastern precinct typified by mature tree plantings and the focal grassed “village green”
- ii. the western zone of the Baby Health Centre and playground typified by poorer visual quality, reduced pedestrian activity, and ineffective use of park space

Opportunities to integrate the two existing precincts into a more holistic open space linked by simple and clear access require examination.

The future of the Baby Health Centre building should also be reviewed if the Baby Health function can be satisfactorily located to an alternative location, as this building and use have “sterilised” the southwest corner of the park from broader community use.

2. Relationships to adjoining Streetscapes

Planting to the edges of the park provide a strong buffer to the noise and visual activity of the adjoining streets. This characteristic however limits visual links between the park and streetscapes, reducing the identity and awareness of the park to the streets, and its contribution to the broader public domain.

Views to the Harbour Bridge are available through the northeast corner of the park.

3. Access

Access to the park from adjoining streets is limited by the level changes to the road and related sandstone walling edge. This focuses access to three main entry points.

The Glebe Point Road entry reflects the oval carriage drive of the 19th century Hereford House) and is of strong heritage interest and interpretive potential. The dual ramps provide access complying with AS 1428 to the northern arm.

The carriage drive links to a loop path through the central and east zones which define the central grassed area. The structure of the path system falls away in the western zone where a variety of paths link various elements.

Access to Pyrmont Bridge Road occurs to two narrow entries (one ramped / one steps) focused at the western end.

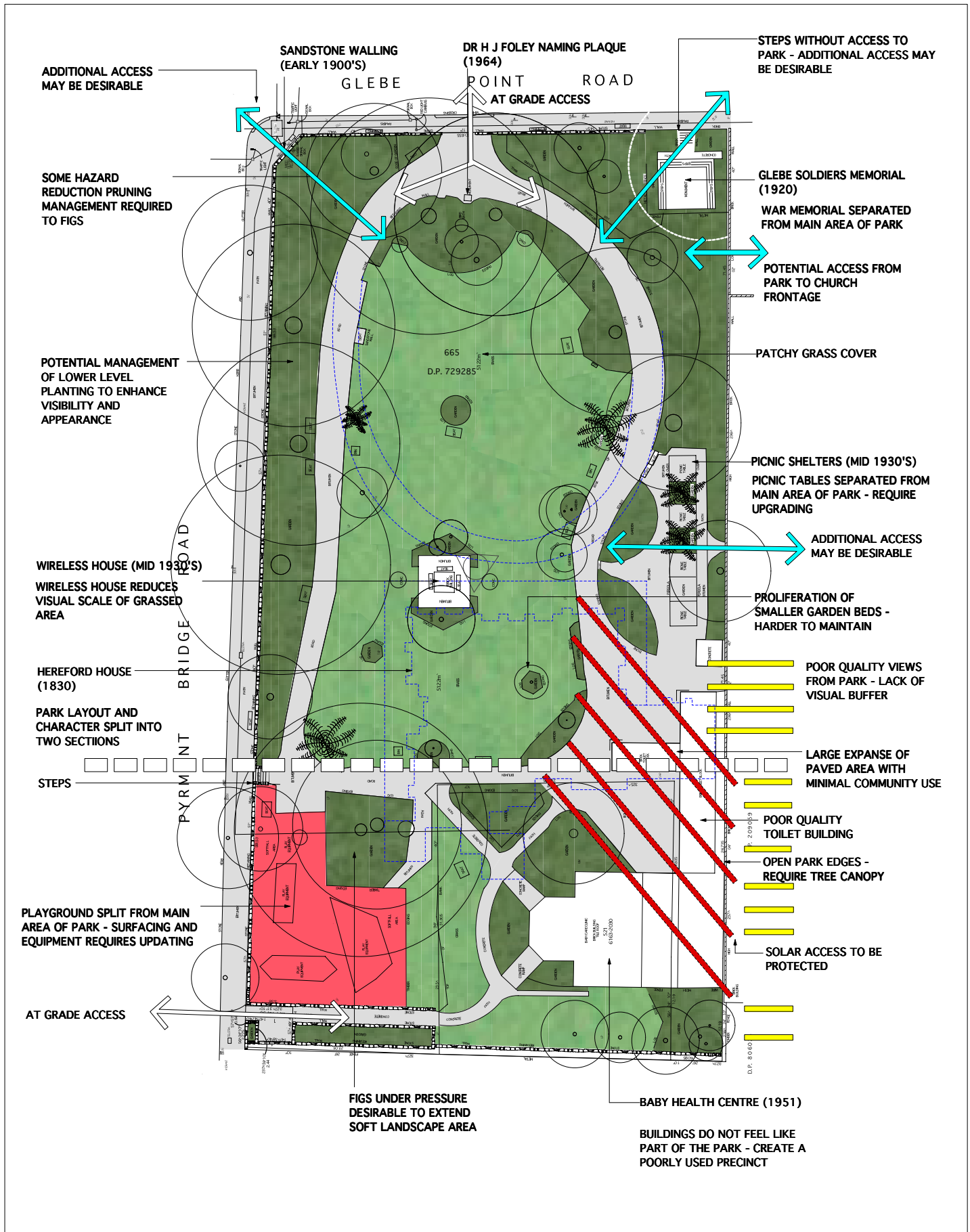
All entries existing lack a strong presence to the street. Visual and access links would be significantly enhanced with the reinforcement of access and public domain identity at the southeastern and northwestern corners of the park.

4. Significant existing trees

The park is characterised by a range of significant tree specimens including Moreton Bay Figs in particular to the Glebe Point Road and Pyrmont Bridge Road boundary areas. Some of these trees would relate to the mid 1850's Hereford House on the site.

A number of existing Figs require remedial pruning to reduce risk of limb drop whilst several located near the existing playground appear to be in decline due to encroachment of paved surfaces and compaction of soils. Any new works in the park must have regard for tree health in particular protective root zones from excavation and compaction.

Park management should consider ongoing replacement plantings planning for the future, along with supplementary plantings to exposed park edges such as the southwest boundary.





Numerous small garden beds occur through grassed areas

5. Garden Bed Plantings

Other existing trees require selective removal including a Hibiscus specimen, Oleander, some mature palms and a range of low branching deciduous species (eg. Brachychiton, which is in poor health and reduce the visual amenity of the park). Replacement shade tree planting for aging Figs also need to be addressed.

6. Landform and soils

The park generally falls away to the east towards Glebe Point Road. Grassed areas towards the eastern edge of the park area typically damper than those more elevated and prone to wear and poor usability after high rainfall.



The past location of Hereford House is not evident through existing park layout

7. General Heritage significance

The park is of high heritage importance as the site of Hereford House, related Fig plantings and walling, and the house's variety of uses. Other elements such as the War Memorial and Wireless House contribute high to moderate significance and offer potential for better interpretation and integration into park fabric.

8. Hereford House site

There is good potential for interpretation of the house footprint to enhance park layout and heritage awareness for park users.

9. World War II Memorial

The Memorial area is isolated from the park, with access only via steps to Glebe point Road steps impacting usability, access for elderly visitors and maintenance.



Children's Playground facilities in the northwestern park area

10. Pedestrian focal point

The Park is centrally located at the junction of Glebe Point and Pyrmont Bridge Roads in a vehicular dominated space, which constrains pedestrian amenity and safety. Potential exists for enhancing pedestrian priority and amenity when using the park as an alternative route to the footpath along the adjoining streets.

11. Baby Health Centre

The Glebe Baby Health Care Centre function is understood to be a viable and important asset to the community. However this plan of management study has identified that the building and its curtilage marginalises the general community usage and impacts on the investigate alternative locations for the centre function that will not compromise the quality of service to the community that would enable the consolidation of open space parkland into this section of the park.

12. Children's Playground

As the children's playground was the original reason that Dr JH Foley fought to have the site become a park, it is of the upper most importance that the playground remains a functioning area of the park. However opportunity exists for future upgrading of the equipment to encompass an interpretative sculptural quality.

7.0 Planning and Management Principles

Visions provide a basis for long term decision making in the park along with evaluation of potential planning and management strategies. Principles aim to provide direction to realising the Visions through the development of public domain improvements and management solutions.

An overall Vision for Foley Park is defined below. Compiled by the study team through a synthesis of the Community Workshop Outcomes and study team investigations. The detailed visions and principles are reflected in the Concept Masterplan – Figure 3.0.

The principles have been implemented in the development of a Management Strategy and Action Framework (refer section 6.1.2), and provide the basis for development and review of a concept masterplan for the site.

Overall Vision:

Foley Park shall be conserved and enhanced as a community “village green” for Glebe interpreting the site’s diverse historical past, incorporating improved access and visual connections to adjoining street frontages, and providing enhanced family passive recreational amenity

Detailed Visions and Principles

In addition to the Overall Vision, Detailed Visions and Principles are provided for key values of the park:

Natural Environment

Vision

Natural environmental values and processes related to vegetation, water cycle management, and general habitat are optimised, recognising historical cultural influences on the open space.

Principles

- Potential use of raised deck type surface to provide trafficable surface at entry to park subject to detailed heritage input to final design and materials
- Identifying gaps in tree planting framework and potential replacement of trees identified in arborists assessment as being of short – medium SULE
- Provide additional/replacement planting
- Provide additional tree planting to compliment park planting themes to south western corner of park eg. Tuckeroo
- Extend planted area to trees 19/20 (Refer Appendix E)
- Provide porous surfaces where possible to seating areas and fencing
- Planting bed species consolidated to simple effective palette, removal and interplanting as required
- Planting bed species consolidated to simple effective palette, removal and interplanting as required
- Controlled underpruning of existing trees
- Remove smaller and isolated garden beds, edging and small trees
- Raise levels in liaison with arborist to corner of village green
- Provide extension of carriage drive pathway
- Provide subsoil drainage
- Provide open frontage at southeast corner of park integrated with memorial – paved gathering area
- Potential sitting steps adjoining Glebe Point Road
- Potential decked access through mature trees leading to park
- Provide widened entry to park with steps adjoining existing ramp at northwest corner to Pyrmont Bridge Road
- Provide public space extending footpath area adjoining park frontage and memorial area

Heritage

Vision

Significant and interesting aspects of site and area heritage conserved and celebrated in park planning and management integrating the need for ongoing park evolution to meet community needs.

Principles

- Extend village green grassed area where surplus paved area can be removed
- Remove smaller, isolated garden bed tree plantings to gravel area
- Integrate interpretive themes into new design elements where possible:
 - Carriage driveway at entry forecourt
 - Hereford House footprint, well / kitchen garden
 - Student Garden
- Identify inappropriate plantings – progressively remove and replace with species for coordinated planting theme
- Integrate and footing elements available into park design
- At minimum reflect Hereford footprint with interpretive markers
- Integrate Hereford House footprint into park layout
- Consider only localised penetration/breaking of existing walled park edge to facilitate necessary access / visual enhancements to:
 - SE corner
 - NW park corner
- Interpret existing wall alignment in pavement
- Retain alignment of carriage drive at entry – integrate with receding sandstone steps to conserve curved alignment
- If baby health function relocated and building demolished consider option for SW corner of park:
 - Playground
 - Secondary grassed space with seating
- Potential of Wireless House relocation to interpretive paved plaza at path junction to west half of park – to act as focus for secondary grassed area with related interpretation
- Provide dispersed (less centralised) picnic table seating to a variety of locations to reduce impact
- Provide greater diversity of fixed and incidental seating opportunities
- Desirability for 1920's war memorial to function / have presentation to all four sides
- Potential for additional plaques / signage
- Potential for connection of memorial paved area at grade to church grassed frontage, with extended stepped edge to Glebe Point Road
- Integrate interpretation into design elements related to relocated playground and paved plaza area

Visual

Vision

A simple park character that recognises and interprets historical site influences enhancing relationships to adjoining streetscapes whilst maintaining protected 'village green' character.

Principles

- Consolidate/extend village green grassed area, reviewing elements compromising usability and visual continuity and reducing level changes in east section
- Replace existing toilet block and replace with smaller scale, modular toilet unit (eg Exerloo) adjoining playground
- Siting of coordinated furniture range to relate to park usage areas to disperse impacts and optimise landscape setting and visual links
- Generally furniture located to the edges of spaces
- Replace non –stone edging with completed sandstone edge treatment

Social / Cultural

Vision

A balanced and sustainable community role for the park is met by the park optimising its heritage fabric and maintaining a community village green theme addressing the sustainable needs of the user catchment.

Principles

- Reinforce and improve access points to park that direct access to the open grassed green as the park focus
- Provide urban lighting of nodal spaces:
 - Entry forecourt;
 - Memorial Plaza;
 - Interpretive Plaza;along with the path loop through the site
- Provide feature uplighting of street frontage trees and Memorial
- Integrate potential raised deck area at park entry between existing mature Figs subject to detailed historic input. Deck area to double as non-event seating / gathering area and through access to park.
- Consolidate extent of open grass areas and seating areas in a variety of scales to enhance flexibility of use for a range of passive recreational activities
- Limit design/implementation of fixed elements that do not allow for the adaptation/evolution of park spaces/uses

Recreation

Vision

A sustainable range of passive family recreational activities in a quality landscape/visual setting that is not compromised by recreational uses and can facilitate long term flexibility of use.

Principles

- Consolidate and extend grassed areas
- Replace furniture in appropriate locations with a simple coordinated range of furniture elements
- Relocate playground to central position on southern boundary integrated with interpretation of Hereford House site
- Children's playground to be relocated to adjoining the southern boundary of the park
- Upgrade playground to "Wetpour" (safety surface)

Recreation

Principles (continued)

- Potential integration of interpretive themes into Wetpour patterns and colours
- Extend open grass areas to enhance flexibility of use for a range of passive recreational activities
- Potential interpretation of student/kitchen garden to landscaped beds
- Potential art/sculpture elements with kinetic/aural qualities
- Relocation and interpretation of Wireless House
- Provide standard furniture elements adjoining park spaces
- Provide opportunities for seating to walls/steps etc adjoining spaces
- Integrate stage provision as multipurpose raised deck area adjoining park entry and civic space off Glebe Point Road
- Incorporate provisions for event lighting and power (3 phase)

Education

Vision

The park contributes to educational values for the local community through interpretation of its physical and cultural history, through its design and use of materials, and through its sustainable management and maintenance.

Principles

- Coordinated interpretive signage through park

Intrinsic

Vision

Park enhances its 'village green' and 'oasis' identity for the community whilst strengthening its civic role to the Glebe Village.

Principles

- Possible extension of path loop system into western park zone
- Potential removal of baby health centre function from site to enable unification of path access and grassed spaces between east and west sections of the park
- Locate park furniture (eg. table settings, park benches, bins, etc.) to provide for comfortable recreational use and effective maintenance access
- Improved furniture and materials provision with coordinated, hardwearing elements (and wearing surface under) providing sustainable maintenance requirements based on the City of Sydney's approved furniture range

Management / maintenance

Vision

A quality community park that is enduring and robust in design and materials and provides for sustainable ongoing maintenance.

Principles

- Locate park furniture (eg. table settings, park benches, bins, etc.) to provide for comfortable recreational use and effective maintenance access
- Provide wearing surfaces under furniture elements
- Provide recycling bin to planted edge at Memorial Plaza with maintenance access via entry pathway
- Consolidate extent of open grass areas to enhance flexibility of use for a range of passive recreational activities
- Upgrade grass surface where required through park
- Effective maintenance storage adequately catered for off site

8.0 Implementation

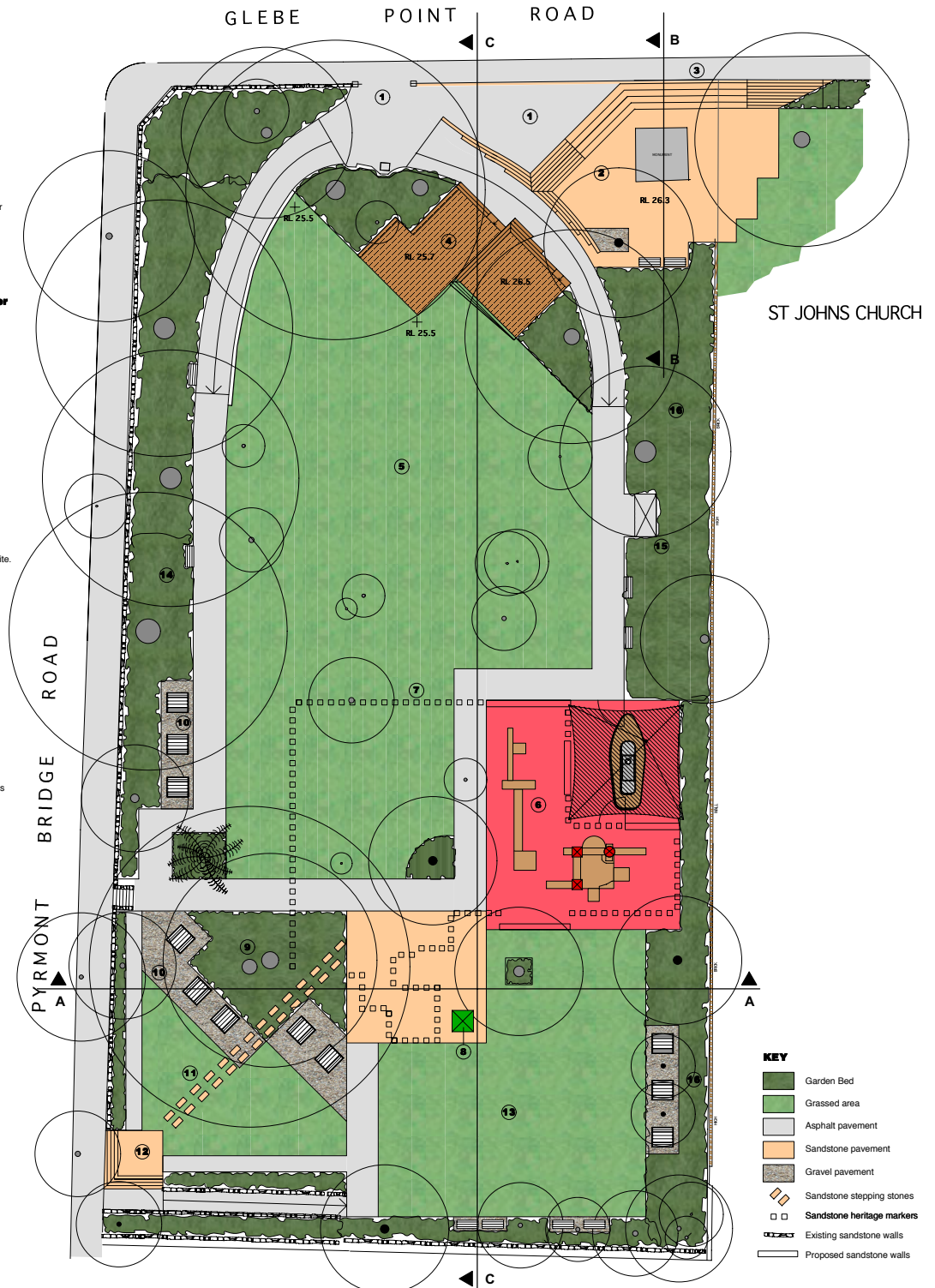
The Management Strategy and Action Framework identifies priorities for planning and management strategies identified.

Key priorities are as listed:

- Formalisation and approval of Concept Masterplan
- Tree planting to replace vegetation canopy and shade amenity
- Further heritage investigations of early house sites to enable effective interpretation

KEY

- 1 Entry Forecourt**
 - Open park to Glebe Point Road with new entry forecourt
- 2 Memorial Square**
 - Upgrade and formalise memorial settings
 - Upgrade memorial in association with relevant stakeholders
 - Possible extension of space into church lands to increase visual connection to park and reinforce access to Glebe Point Road
 - Park seating
- 3 Sitting Steps**
 - Opportunity for sitting steps for informal use by pedestrians adjoining the Glebe Point Road streetscape
- 4 Decked Landings/Walkways**
 - Surface treatment to protect tree root systems of significant trees
 - Informal and formal seating to edges of decks
 - Possible raised decks that act as stages for park events and provide through access to park from Glebe Point Road
- 5 Village Green**
 - Consolidate village green grassed area - remove smaller garden bed plantings
 - Relocate Wireless
- 6 Relocated Playground**
 - Relocated and upgraded playground with appropriate shade and softfall
 - Potential to include Hereford House in interpretation
- 7 Hereford House 'Interpretation' Marker**
- 8 Relocated Wireless House**
 - Wireless House relocated within paved interpretation area
 - Potential motion activated archival recordings
 - Potential event use/broadcasts to park
- 9 Extended Garden Bed to Trees**
 - Extended garden bed area under trees to protect root zones
- 10 Picnic Table Seating**
 - Porous pavement surface to assist tree root systems
 - Located away from residential boundary
 - Possible picnic tables / seating
- 11 Stepping Stone - Interpretation of Student Garden**
 - Informal path Pymont Bridge Road entry
 - Potential interpretation of former student garden on site
- 12 Pymont Bridge Road Entry**
 - Enhanced path entry
- 13 Grassed Retreat Area**
 - Secondary grassed area to support village green
 - Adjoining seating
- 14 Boundary Garden Beds**
 - Rationalise species to boundary garden beds - simple species themes
 - Provide localised pruning of tree canopy to enhance visual links between streetscape and park
- 15 Toilet**
 - Small, low key, self cleaning toilet
- 16 Supplement Planting to Southern Boundary to Improve Visual Character**
 - Selective planting (eg Tuckeroo, Peppercom) to break expanse of exposed park edge, taking into account views from adjoining units



Part A
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

2.0 BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT

The basis for management describes the approach to determining management strategies for the site. This includes consultation and the identification of values and desired outcomes, based on consultation and the outcomes of Section 7.0 Review.

Supplementary information which forms part of the basis for management including:

- Methodology
- Consultation
- Introduction to community values and desired outcomes

is provided in Appendix A.

The following focuses specifically on future management of the park and the response of the document to the relevant legislative controls.

2.1 Community Land Categorisation

The table below provides a summary of the guidelines for categorisation and core objectives for community land categories, which are set out in the Local Government (Community Land Amendment) Act 1998. The guidelines have been applied in the confirmation of the park and general community use categorisations as listed for the community land parcel. The core objectives must guide management of the land in accordance with its' inherent values.

The categorisations are not required under the Crown lands Act, but have been identified to provide relativity between Foley Reserve and other City of Sydney Community Lands.

The following diagram confirms these categorisations as they relate to the site. Extent of categorisation is identified on Figure 2.1 (following page).

Category	Guidelines for Categorisation Local Government Amendment (Community Land Amendment) Act 1998	Core Objectives for Community Land Categories Local Government (Community Land Amendment) Act 1998
<i>Park</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land is used or proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment on the land by others 	(a) Encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities; (b) Provide for passive recreational activities and pastimes and for the casual playing of games; (c) Improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management. (Clause 36G)
<i>General Community Use</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land may be made available for use for any purpose for which community land may be used, whether by the public at large or by specific sections of the public; and Is not required to be categorised as a natural area and does not satisfy the guidelines for categorisation as a natural area, sportground, park or an area of cultural significance. 	Promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and provide facilities on the land to meet the current and future needs of the local community and the wider public in relation to: a) public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public; and b) purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public facilities) (Clause 36I)

2.2 How this Plan of Management satisfies the principles of Crown land management (s.11 of Crown Lands Act)

Principle of Crown land management	How this Plan of Management is consistent with the principles
a. Environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land.	a. Whilst being a site containing a fully altered landscape, the protection and enhancement of all natural values relating to: open space and mature tree canopy underpin the plan of management
b. The natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible.	b. Refer a.
c. Public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged.	c. The plan aims to consolidate the existing passive recreational use of the park as its focal public use. Strategies seek to enhance the quality of passive amenity provided through enhanced accessibility, visual amenity, and usable open space access that better responds to contemporary and future users and usage patterns.
d. Where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged.	d. Whilst the plan focuses upon community passive recreation, the recommendations aim to enhance the role of the park as part of the Glebe public domain, and to provide greater potential for community gatherings and events. Relocation of the existing Baby Health use to an alternative location if practical would remove this additional use but at the same time afford a greater quality and level of recreational use to be facilitated
e. Where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity.	e. The plan provides a series of long term strategies to conserve and interpret the heritage significance of the park along with managing and replacing park tree canopy. The plan recognises that the park should provide for long term flexibility of community and recreational use through the provision of multi – use and flexible park spaces and facilities.
f. Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.	f. The existing lease of a site building for Baby Health Care community services is to continue in compliance with lease conditions (and or other operational conditions currently applying) whilst the use is required on the site. Should it be practical to relocate this function without compromise to services or community benefits the existing lease area would be converted to parkland area for general community recreation. No other leases are envisaged for the site. Temporary permits for the staging of events may be considered by the City subject to proponents meeting conditions for event management, noise and rubbish management. Regular uses (that is: more than 4 events in one calendar year) require that event to be licensed and for events to be carried out in accordance with relevant conditions.



3.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Management visions and policies will provide the City and those involved in management and maintenance of the open space with a framework for decision making and design and implementation of open space improvements.

3.1 Vision

Visions provide a basis for long term decision making in the park along with evaluation of potential planning and management strategies. The overall vision for Foley Park developed through a synthesis of values as identified in the community workshop and study team investigations are listed below. Detailed visions for the park are listed in the Management Strategy Framework by framework category.

Overall Vision:

Foley Park shall be conserved and enhanced as a community “village green” for Glebe interpreting the site’s diverse historical past, incorporating improved access and visual connections to adjoining street frontages, and providing enhanced family passive recreational amenity

3.2 Detailed Management Strategies

The following management policies detail the strategies as identified in the management strategy framework as specific requirements within the open space management categories into which they will fall for day to day City of Sydney decision making and planning.

3.2.1 Heritage

General

Heritage management for Foley Reserve focuses on conservation of several key structural elements of the park and recognising earlier phases of the sites history in park design fabric and facilities.

Conservation of important heritage elements, such as the carriage drive entry off Glebe Point Road, majority of the walled street frontage, and the sense of refuge from adjoining streets is to be balanced with an appropriate level of upgrading and park evolution to meet contemporary needs and the potential civic role of the park to the Glebe Centre.

Detailed Policies:

Policies are listed for the main park elements (note: heritage rating is also listed as identified in the Heritage Overview – Appendix D).

The Park as a Whole (High heritage rating)

The open space shall be considered as a whole, with opportunities to envisage and interpret the original location of the Hereford Villa and its later Teachers College use provided.

The sense of visual buffer/retreat from adjoining street corridors provided by the level change and tree/garden bed planting is generally to be conserved with some localised pruning to provide dappled visual links to the street.

Hereford House Site

Interpret Hereford House footprint as major structural influence on park layout to incorporate:

- Marking of house footprint with sandstone tile markers and selectively located sandstone sitting walls.
- Incorporate design and interpretive strategies to interpret the phases of use of the Hereford Villa (house and college) and related kitchen garden, well and student garden.

Early Fig Trees (High heritage rating)

Trees must be conserved and protected in any Park improvements or maintenance, and must be subject to a regular regime of Arborist inspections and maintenance (refer also 3.2.6 Vegetation Management)

Entry Driveway (High heritage rating)

To be conserved as a key park element influencing design and structure of the park.

Strategies to open visual and pedestrian access to the southeastern corner of the park linked to the St Johns Church grounds are to be integrated with the layout of the carriage drive. Carriage Drive asphalt surface to be retained and sandstone edging consolidated.

War Memorial (High heritage rating)

To be conserved for its architectural and social value. Integration with frontage works to the southeast corner of the park to include detailed heritage input and liaison with relevant Veterans Associations for potential improvements to Memorial and proposed paved plaza area. Potential for Memorial fixtures to all four (4) faces of the structure to be investigated to enhance the memorial's relationship to the proposed plaza space.

Wireless House (Moderate heritage rating)

The function and visual element of the Wireless House within the park is to be conserved with potential relocation to improve relationship to surrounding park spaces to be investigated. Interpretation to assist the community understand the past function of the Wireless House is to be developed, along with potential re-establishment of a contemporary role for special event broadcasts.

Boundary Sandstone Walls (Moderate heritage rating)

Sections of the boundary walls date back to the early residential era of the site, with the wall to the Glebe Point Road frontage being built in the early 1900's.

Walled edges and level changes to park edges to Glebe Point Road and Pyrmont Bridge Road are to be predominantly retained. Localised penetration of walls to enhance access and visual presence of the park to be integrated to southeast and northwest corners of park.

Baby Health Centre (Low to moderate heritage rating)

The centre was constructed in 1951 and is representative of early purpose designed community social service facilities, common for civic parks of this era.

However the building and related areas compromise the open space and recreation role of the park. Strategies identified that if the Baby Health function can be relocated to an alternate site demolition of the building should be considered to enable consolidation of green park and recreational uses.

Picnic Seating Areas (Low heritage rating)

Used as a seating area dating from the 1930's onwards the area has been a focus for vandalism and noise in the park, and has been generally identified by the community as a problem area due to its 'run down' appearance and visual separation from the main park area. Strategies propose retention of a minor picnic seating area to this location with additional picnic tables to other sections of the park to decentralise impacts and offer greater variety to users.

3.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Investigations/Strategies

- Undertake additional research into Hereford House during its various phases including:
 - Residential house (including kitchen garden and wall)
 - College and student gardenFor incorporation into park improvements design and interpretation
- Undertake archeological investigations in area at Hereford House to determine any potential remains of house footprint for incorporation into interpretation.
- Undertake research into design and aspects of Wireless House – confirm feasibility and strategy for potential relocation within park.
- Prepare coordinated interpretation strategy for park site to enable key heritage themes:
 - Hereford House (including house, college, kitchen garden, wall elements)
 - Carriage Driveway
 - Wireless HouseStrategy to incorporate signage approach (potentially integrated / coordinated through Glebe village)
- Investigate mixed wall materials character of rear wall of toilet block prior to any demolition works and act on any implications arising.

Interpretation Elements

- Interpretive signage to support the interpretational elements:
 - Hereford House gardens and wall
 - College and student garden uses
 - H.A Foley (after which reserve is named)
 - Wireless House
 - Carriage Drive
- Playground redevelopment to integrate layout of House footprint and purpose design play/sculptural elements to interpret themes related to house and its uses.
- Sandstone paved interpretational plaza – potential incorporation of pavement inlay signage / plaques at major pedestrian junctions.
- Potential for reestablishment of an appropriate level of functions for Wireless House (e.g. weekday heritage broadcasts / weekend / event contemporary broadcasts)

Detailed Actions

- Remove existing playground fence to sandstone wall on Pymont Bridge Road frontage with future relocation of playground.
- Provide detailed heritage input into design and materials resolution at proposed deck / stage area at Glebe Point Road entry to site.
- City of Sydney to transfer listing from Leichhardt Councils LEP 2000 Heritage Schedule for the park (item 168 p.13714) to appropriate City of Sydney heritage schedule.

3.2.2 Recreational use

General

Strategies emphasise the passive recreational role of the park for local residents and visitors to the Glebe Town Centre, in addition to the potential public domain function of the open space as a civic square contributing to the identity of the Glebe Centre.

Detailed Policies:

Design

Consolidate and extend usable grassed open space with the park:

- a) main grassed area
 - remove smaller beds
 - potential relocation of Wireless House
 - b) grassed retreat
 - potential relocation of Baby Health Centre to facilitate smaller scaled grassed space.
- Enhance usability of eastern grassed area of park (currently poorly draining and sloping) through localised filling and drainage provision in liaison with Arborist (in relation to adjoining trees). Area will optimise views to Harbour Bridge.
- Creation of urban quality spaces adjoining Glebe Point Road entry plaza and Memorial plaza with related sitting and walking steps to encourage greater integration of park with Glebe Point Road commercial users / visitors.
- Design of deck area at Glebe Point Road entry to facilitate multipurpose use:
 - small scale events/gatherings
 - weekday sitting/lunchtime use

3.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

3.2.3 Pedestrian Access

General

Strategies aim to improve pedestrian access for the key access opportunities at the southeast and northwest corners of the park. In addition to enhancing physical accessibility to adjoining streets, strategies enhance the visual presence/identity of the park to the public domain.

Glebe Point Road Entry

- The visual presence of the Glebe Point Road entry focused on the existing carriage drive is to be significantly enhanced through the localised removal of frontage walling to facilitate provision of walking and sitting steps adjoining the streetscape.
- Sandstone piers to mark / recognise the existing location of the wall opening.
- A sandstone paved strip to mark / conserve the alignment of the existing wall where removed.
- Access through the Memorial area to be provided to enhance visual and pedestrian links between streetscape and park – linkages to park to facilitate through access past Memorial. Provision of direct access between Park and Church lands to be pursued.
- The southern arm of the carriage drive exceeds disabled suitable grades; however, the northern arm effectively caters for disabled access.

Pymont Bridge Road Entry

- Access to the park is to be enhanced at the northwest corner to Pymont Bridge Road adjoining the existing ramp. These works must be coordinated with the relocation of the playground facility.

Paths

- Path access between the east and west sections of the park to be simplified and reinforced through path layout.
- Paths to intersect with paved gateway/junction areas
- Path access to service the majority of seating/picnic table facilities
- Realign paths west of entry carriage drive to provide geometric alignment as per masterplan

Materials

- Asphalt to be retained as principal path material through park
- Resurface asphalt paths to provide consolidated/quality surface
- Provide sandstone edging to path to provide long term design finish reflecting heritage character
- Nodal / gathering spaces to be sandstone paved
- Stabilised gravel to be considered as wearing surface under furniture

3.2.4 Park facilities

General

Future management of Foley Reserve will focus on the provision of simple robust facilities necessary to facilitate passive community use and enjoyment of the park.

The design and character of the facilities should be sympathetic with the character of the park including the heritage wall frontage (sandstone) whilst not being restricted to being 'heritage' in theme. Simple contemporary elements for furniture and lighting are preferred to stylised heritage elements.

Detailed Policies:

Baby Health Centre

- City to review alternative sites for Baby Health function that does not compromise accessibility for operation of centre.
- City to consult with existing clients to determine their opinions on potential relocation.
- Implement relocation when feasible
- Demolition building in coordination landscape improvement works to implement grassed retreat area in vicinity of existing building

Toilets

- Review Citys existing Exerloo facilities in Council compound– confirm compatibility to site
- Review sewer connections/services and coordinate toilet location with design of new (relocated) playground
- New toilets to be located in a visible location with effective access from all park areas at edge of park
- Implement new toilet facility prior to demolition of existing building
- Existing toilet building should be coordinated with new playground development

Maintenance Storage

- City to investigate alternative locations for maintenance storage within Glebe area to allow removal of Council storage role (currently in toilet block building) from Foley Park

Playground

- Playground design to be integrated with new toilet location
- Playground design to consider outcomes of additional heritage and archeological investigations – to incorporate interpretive themes relating to Hereford House, kitchen garden, wall and college role.
- Playground design to reflect outline of Hereford building footprint incorporating sandstone sitting walls at strategic locations

Multi Purpose Stage

- Liaise with Heritage Specialist and Arborist for development of design for raised stage area
- Design to integrate multipurpose sitting steps and edges
- Design to integrate disabled ramps to deck landings

Furniture

- Furniture palette of simple contemporary park elements is to be continued and coordinated with future proposals for Glebe Point Road
- Placement of furniture is to be coordinated as part of overall design development for park and coordinated with other park elements. Seating elements to be provided with wearing surface under
- Maximise design provision of incidental seating opportunities (e.g. walling, steps) to supplement fixed furniture elements

Edging

- Remove existing koppers log edging and walls and replace (where edges are applicable) with sandstone edging

Public Art

- Develop a coordinated approach to public art including integration as a formative influence in design development.

3.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

3.2.5 Street Frontages

General

The plan of management promotes the relationship on the majority of the park street frontages of the walled level change and adjoining garden bed planting which provides the sense of separation and retreat from the busy streetscapes.

The exception is the southeast corner of the Park adjoining St Johns Church where it is proposed to enhance visual and pedestrian linkages to Glebe Point Road and between the Park and Church as described previously, along with the northwest corner of the park adjoining the existing ramp from Pymont Bridge Road.

Detailed Policies:

Glebe Point Road

- Provide heightened visual presence and identity of the park to Glebe Point Road though localised removal of walled frontage and creation of public spaces adjoining the street footpath and related to the War Memorial structure
- Provide multipurpose sitting/walking steps adjoining street to enable improved access to park/church and informal sitting overlooking street
- Provide a coordinated design approach between park and streetscape for provision of overhead banner poles to Glebe Point Road. Consider visual relationship to park frontage and heritage elements.
- Upgrade pedestrian footpath pavements and upgrade / rationalise other elements to Glebe Point Road and Pymont Bridge Road, park improvements to compliment and enhance accessibility.

Pymont Bridge Road

- Provide localised removal of walling adjoining ramp to Pymont Bridge Road enabling provision of wider entry incorporating stepped access to park
- To be coordinated with proposed relocation of playground

3.2.6 Vegetation Management

General

Vegetation management in Foley Reserve aims to protect and enhance the heritage and visually significant tree fabric of the park, and the 'garden' character of park edge planting

Detailed Policies:

Design

- Arborists input to be provided into design of:
 - Raised deck at Glebe Point Road entry
 - Proposed localised filling in eastern section of park
 - Design of landscaped area (in area of existing playground) related to trees 19 and 20
- Remove smaller/isolated garden bed plantings in village green grassed area

Planting

- Plan and implement additional shrub understorey and tree planting to southwestern boundary of the site. Potential incorporation of Peppercorn species based on references to this species in heritage records of the site.
- Consolidate garden bed understorey planting to provide greater continuity and stronger visual identity. Species to be sympathetic to residential villa heritage role of site

Maintenance

- Yearly Arborists inspection and report of park tree stock
- Arborist inspection following major storm/wind events
- Selective reduction pruning of existing Fig specimens to address potential limb drop hazards
- Remedial pruning (asap) to trees 19 and 20 to address limb drop hazards – note particularly important due to proximity to playground
- Remove juvenile palm adjacent tree 8 – to avoid future canopy conflicts
- Remove umbrella tree adjacent tree 8 – to avoid future canopy conflicts
- Selective pruning/movement of understorey planting to park edges to maintain visual dappled connections to adjoining streets

3.2.7 Leases and Licenses

General

The long-term objective of proposed relocation of the Baby Health Centre function (and demolition of building) will remove the only existing lease/license arrangement for the park. Until this strategy is realised the existing lease and related conditions should be maintained. Future leases would only apply to a permanent occupation of part of the park (not envisaged as part of this plan, whilst licenses will apply to any event uses exceeding 4 events over a calendar year.

Detailed Policies

Baby Health Centre

- Maintain lease agreement until future relocation of Baby Health function is realised
- Maintain and enforce lease conditions

Function/Event Use of the Park

- Proposed Memorial Plaza space and multipurpose deck offer potential for organised event use
- Organised events to be coordinated through City's Parks and Open Space Section. Potential activities must be compatible with park physical capacity, character and use, eg:
 - Potential Noodle Markets (align markets on path system)
 - Heritage/Community days
 - Small community concerts
 - Busking days
- Events having more than 4 occurrences during a calendar year will be subject to a license application and approval
- Licensed events must meet Council's open space operational conditions for the park including:
 - not extending further west in the park than the proposed relocated playground (ie maintaining some open park recreation area for the duration of the event)
 - cleanup (including fixed park bin servicing and rubbish removal) to be responsibility of event organisers – immediately following event.
 - impacts on adjoining residents (Church, and Aged Housing) to be minimised
 - no vehicular parking within park

3.2.8 Management and maintenance

General

Consultation has identified that general park maintenance is a key issue for the community. Quality park finishes and a sustainable level of recurrent maintenance are to be provided.

Detailed Policies

Maintenance

- Design and material finishes to focus on long term durability with the aim of minimising recurrent maintenance
- Undertake grass conditioning works across village green ground area to include (as applicable): aeration, top dressing, enhanced drainage
- Investigate in liaison with St Johns Church and Aged Housing potential for rainwater storage tanks – to provide for garden bed and grassed area irrigation within Foley Reserve
- Provide recycling bin in accessible location within park.

Management

- City to promote community events using multi purpose deck/stage that do not impact on general community use of the park
- City to implement 'dog free' zone within Foley Park due to the limited space available in the park and resultant potential conflicts with playground and general passive recreational use. City to pursue/promote off leash dog access in sustainable locations in local area.
- Council to review requirements for policing and management signage as part of design development.
- Liaison between Council and St Johns Church to confirm ongoing maintenance and management arrangements.

4.1 Planning principles for Foley Park

Planning principles provide the basis for development of masterplan design solutions in Foley park. The principles provide responses for realising the identified Visions through the development of appropriate public domain design and materials strategies. The principles are described following.

<i>Vision</i>	<i>Principles</i>
Natural Environment	
Natural environmental values and processes related to vegetation, water cycle management, and general habitat are optimised, recognising historical cultural influences on the open space	<p>Potential use of raised deck type surface to provide trafficable surface at entry to park</p> <p>Identifying groups in tree planting framework, and trees identified in arborists assessment as being of short – medium SULE</p> <p>Provide additional/replacement planting</p> <p>Provide additional tree planting to compliment park planting themes to south western corner of park eg Tuckerroo / Peppercorn</p> <p>Extend planted areas to trees</p> <p>Provide porous surface to seating areas and fencing</p> <p>Planting bed species consolidated to simple effective palette, removal and interplanting as required</p> <p>Planting bed species consolidated to simple effective palette, removal and interplanting as required</p> <p>Controlled underpruning of existing trees</p> <p>Remove smaller and isolated garden beds, edging and small trees</p> <p>Raise levels in liaison with arborist to corner of village green</p> <p>Provide extension of carriage drive pathway</p> <p>Provide subsoil drainage</p> <p>Provide open frontage at SE corner of park integrated with memorial – paved gathering area</p> <p>Potential sitting steps adjoining Glebe Point Road</p> <p>Potential decked access through mature trees leading to park</p> <p>Provide widened entry to park with steps adjoining existing ramp at NW corner to Pymont Bridge Road</p> <p>Provide public space extending footpath area adjoining park frontage and memorial area</p>
Heritage	
Significant and interesting aspects of site and area heritage conserved and celebrated in park planning and management integrating the need for ongoing park evolution to meet community needs	<p>Extend village green grassed area where surplus paved area can be removed</p> <p>Remove smaller, isolated garden bed tree plantings to gravel area</p> <p>Integrate interpretive themes into design elements where possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carriage driveway at entry forecourt - Hereford House footprint, well/kitchen garden - Potentially relocated Wireless House - Student Garden <p>Identify inappropriate plantings – progressively remove and replace with species for coordinated planting theme</p> <p>Integrate and footing elements available into park design</p> <p>At minimum reflect Hereford footprint with interpretive markers</p> <p>Integrate Hereford House footprint into park layout</p> <p>Consider only localised interpretation of existing walled park edge to facilitate necessary access/visual enhancements to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SE corner - NW park corner <p>Interpret existing wall alignment in pavement</p> <p>Retain alignment of carriage drive at entry – integrate with receding sandstone steps to conserve curved alignment</p>

4.1 Planning principles for Foley Park (continued)

<i>Vision</i>	<i>Principles</i>
Heritage	
Significant and interesting aspects of site and area heritage conserved and celebrated in park planning and management integrating the need for ongoing park evolution to meet community needs	If function relocated and building demolished consider option for SW corner of park:
	- Playground
	- Secondary grassed space with seating
	Potential relocation to interpretive paved plaza at path junction to west half of park – to act as focus for secondary grassed area with related interpretation
	Provide dispersed (less centralised) picnic table seating to a variety of locations to reduce impact
	Provide greater diversity of fixed and incidental seating opportunities
	Desirability for memorial to function/have presentation to all four sides
	Potential for additional plaques/signage
Visual	Desirability for connection of memorial paved area at grade to church grassed frontage, with extended stepped edge to Glebe Point Road
	Integrate location into design elements to relocated playground or paved plaza area
	Consolidate/extend village green grassed area, reviewing elements compromising usability and visual continuity and reduce level changes in east section
	Demolish existing toilet block and replace with smaller scale, modular toilet unit (eg Exerloo) adjoining playground
	Setting of coordinated furniture range to relate to park usage areas to disperse impacts and optimise landscape setting and visual links
	Generally furniture located to the edges of spaces
	Replace non –stone edging with completed sandstone edge treatment
	Reinforce and improve access points to park that direct access to the open grassed green as the park focus
	Provide urban lighting of nodal spaces:
	- Entry forecourt
	- Memorial Plaza
	- Interpretive Plaza
	Along with the path loop through the site
	Provide feature uplighting of street frontage trees and Memorial
	Integrate potential raised deck area at park entry between existing mature Figs
	Area to double as non-event seating/gathering area and through access to park
	Consolidate extent of open grass areas and seating areas of a variety of scales to enhance flexibility of use for a range of passive recreational activities
	Limit design/implementation of fixed elements that do not allow for the adaptation/evolution of park spaces/uses

4.0 CONCEPT MASTERPLAN

<i>Vision</i>	<i>Principles</i>
<i>Social / Cultural</i>	
A balanced and sustainable community role is met by the park optimising its heritage fabric and maintaining a community village green theme addressing the sustainable needs of the user catchment	Reinforce and improve access points to park that direct access to the open grassed green as the park focus
	Provide urban lighting of nodal spaces: - Entry forecourt - Memorial Plaza - Interpretive Plaza Along with the path loop through the site
	Provide feature uplighting of street frontage trees and Memorial
	Integrate potential raised deck area at park entry between existing mature Figs
	Consolidate extent of open grass areas and seating areas of a variety of scales to enhance flexibility of use for a range of passive recreational activities
	Limit design/implementation of fixed elements that do not allow for the adaptation/evolution of park spaces/uses
<i>Recreation / park use</i>	
A sustainable range of passive family recreation activities in a quality landscape and visual setting that is not compromised by recreational uses and can facilitate long term flexibility of community benefits	Consolidate and extend grassed areas
	Replace furniture in appropriate locations with a simple coordinated range of furniture elements
	Relocate playground to central position on southern boundary integrated with interpretation of Hereford House site/or relocate playground to SW corner of park – visually/spatially anchoring corner
	Children's playground to be relocated to adjoining the southern boundary of the park
	Upgrade playground to "Wetpour Surface"
	Potential integration of interpretive themes into Wetpour patterns and colours
	Extend open grass areas to enhance flexibility of use for a range of passive recreational activities
	Potential interpretation of student/kitchen garden to landscaped beds
	Potential art/sculpture elements with kinetic/aural qualities
	Relocation and interpretation of Wireless House
	Provide standard furniture elements adjoining park spaces
	Provide opportunities for seating to walls/steps etc adjoining spaces
	Integrate stage provision as multipurpose raised deck area adjoining park entry and civic space off Glebe Point Road
	Incorporate provisions for lighting and power (3 phase)
<i>Education</i>	
The park contributes to educational values for the local community through interpretation of its physical and cultural history, through its design and use of materials and through its sustainable management and maintenance	Coordinated interpretive signage through the park

4.1 Planning principles for Foley Park (continued)

<i>Vision</i>	<i>Principles</i>
<i>Intrinsic</i>	
Park enhances its ‘village green’ and ‘oasis’ identity for the community whilst strengthening its civic role to the Glebe Village	Possible extension of path loop system into western park zone
	Potential removal of baby health centre to enable unity of path access and grassed spaces between east and west
	Locate park furniture (eg. table settings, park benches, bins, etc.) to provide for comfortable recreational use and effective maintenance access
	Improved furniture and materials provision with coordinated, hard wearing elements (and wearing surface under) providing sustainable maintenance requirements based on Citys approved furniture range
<i>Management / maintenance</i>	
A quality community park that is enduring and robust in design and materials and provides for sustainable ongoing maintenance	Locate park furniture (eg. table settings, park benches, bins, etc.) to provide for comfortable recreational use and effective maintenance access
	Provide recycling bin to planted edge at Memorial Plaza with maintenance access via entry pathway
	Consolidate extent of open grass areas to enhance flexibility of use for a range of passive recreational activities
	Upgrade grass surface where required
	Effective storage adequately catered for

4.2 Concept Masterplan

The preceding principles were applied to the park site in developing a range of Concepts from which two potential approaches were developed.

The approaches represented varied responses to the objectives for the park. The first approach considers the opportunity for the former Hereford House site to shape a more geometric design structure for the park, creating varied spaces for community use. The second explored developing a more integrated central open space linking the east and west sections of the park maintaining more informal path alignments. The first approach was resolved by the Project Control Group to more effectively address the planning principles for the park and the comments provided by the Community Workshop forum.

Descriptions of key components of the masterplan are listed following as represented on Figure 3.0.

1 Entry Plaza to Glebe Point Road

The development of an Entry Forecourt to the park requires the removal of a section of existing sandstone wall. The stone slabs will be stone recycled to the proposed new playground area as informal sitting walls. The plaza will provide a strong visual identity for traffic entering Glebe from Pymont Bridge Road, and a gathering a sitting space adjoining the road corridor.

Transitional steps and sitting steps (potentially sandstone paved) are provided adjoining the park entry path and to the proposed memorial square area. A paved sandstone banding is provided adjoining the footpath pavement to interpret the existing wall alignment. The footpath asphalt surface is extended to create a pedestrian gathering space up to the new steps.

In order to reflect and mark the existing entry opening to the park - sandstone piers are provided

2 Memorial Square

In order to provide improved access between Glebe Point Road and the park it is proposed that the existing Memorial area be opened up to both the street and the park. This will enable the creation of a plaza space acting as a transition between the street and park. A sandstone paved area for seating and memorial ceremonies is provided. Upgrading of the memorial in association with relevant stakeholders is envisaged to provide a presentable face to all sides with potential for additional plaques/memorials to other faces.

The Memorial Square also provides the opportunity to extend access and the sense of community parkland into the adjoining St Johns Church lands to increase visual integrity.

3 Sitting Steps

The stepped edge to the street is proposed to be formed by a combination of 300mm height sitting steps for informal use by pedestrians adjoining the Glebe Point Road streetscape, and walking steps on main pedestrian "desire lines".

The aim is that the steps will provide a lunchtime and weekend meeting, gathering, and congregation point for the community.

4 Decked Landings / walk throughs

The community working group forum identified that a direct form of access to the grassed village green would be desirable at the Glebe Point Road Entry. A raised deck surface is proposed to protect tree root systems of significant trees from the impacts of pedestrian traffic.

The landings will be stepped to provide informal seating along with informal and formal seating to edges of decks and ramped access from adjoining paths.

The decks are proposed to act as small scale temporary stages for park events, and will be provided with three phase power.



*Digital perspectives of:
Top: Entry Forecourt
Below: Memorial Square*

4.2 Concept Masterplan (continued)



Above: Digital Image - Proposed Masterplan outcomes viewed from northeast

5 Village Green

A key masterplan strategy is the consolidation of the village green grassed area to include:

- removal of smaller garden bed plantings.
- relocation of Wireless House from central location in village green.
- replacement of Koppers log edging with sandstone.
- Potential raised grassed area (incorporating consultation with Arborist) in north east corner to provide more level grassed areas adjoining proposed decked landings and enhance view from park to north (towards Harbour Bridge).

6 Relocated Playground

The existing playground is proposed to be removed from its current location adjoining the park edge. An improved location to the centre of the park adjoining the southern boundary is proposed. The upgraded playground design / layout will be based on an interpretation of the Hereford House footprint including layout of sitting walls and zoning of equipment. Interpretation may also include the Hereford House Kitchen Garden / and well elements.

Other improvements are proposed to include a playground shade structure with potential fenced area under shade structure, and a softfall playground surface.

7 Hereford House 'Interpretation' Marker Tiles

Sandstone marker tiles to denote Hereford House footprint are proposed to be carried through pavement and grassed areas to be supported by interpretive signage.

A Sandstone paved path junction area is proposed to provide a pedestrian pooling and movement area. The area will incorporate interpretation / design integrated to pavement and supporting signage.

8 Relocated Wireless House

The heritage Wireless House is proposed to be relocated as focus of a secondary grassed retreat area within the paved interpretation square. It is proposed that Interpretation of the Wireless House is provided including potential motion activated archival recordings, along with the opportunity for event use / broadcasts to park.

9 Extended Garden Bed to Fig Trees

In order to assist the mitigation of the current decline of the Fig Tree specimens adjoining the existing playground, an extended garden bed area is proposed under the trees along with extension of adjoining permeable surfaces.

10 Picnic Table Seating

Picnic table seating is proposed to be decentralised through the park to provide a concentrated use. Table settings in the area of the existing playground are proposed to include porous pavement surfaces to assist tree root

11 Stepping Stone - Interpretation of Student Garden

To interpret the past student garden on the site, and cater for the potential pedestrian desire line from the western corner of the site on Pymont Bridge Road a sandstone stepping stone link is proposed

12 Pymont Bridge Road Entry

An enhanced walking entry is proposed at this at nodal entry point to park. The sandstone step entry is located the existing ramp entry.

13 Grassed Retreat Area

The grassed area will have a strong relationship to playground, interpretive square and Wireless House, and will be supported by adjoining picnic table and bench seating.

14 Boundary Garden Beds

In order to improve the visual identity of the park to adjoining streets it is proposed to rationalise species to boundary garden beds with simplified species themes. Themes will compliment the heritage context of the site.

Localised pruning of tree canopy and garden bed understorey proposed to enhance visual links between streetscape and park.

It is proposed that following liaison as necessary which the adjoining Church and - system for recycling to garden bed areas in Foley Park.

15 Toilet

The existing toilet block has been identified as a visual intrusion on park character. The building is proposed to be replaced by a small, low key 'Exerloo', self cleaning toilet, located in a visually and physically accessible location adjoining the playground.

16 Supplement Planting to Southern Boundary to Improve Visual Character

Selective planting (eg Tuckeroo, Peppercorn) to break expanse of exposed park edge taking into account views from adjoining units.



Digital perspectives of:

Top: Picnic table setting adjacent to playground

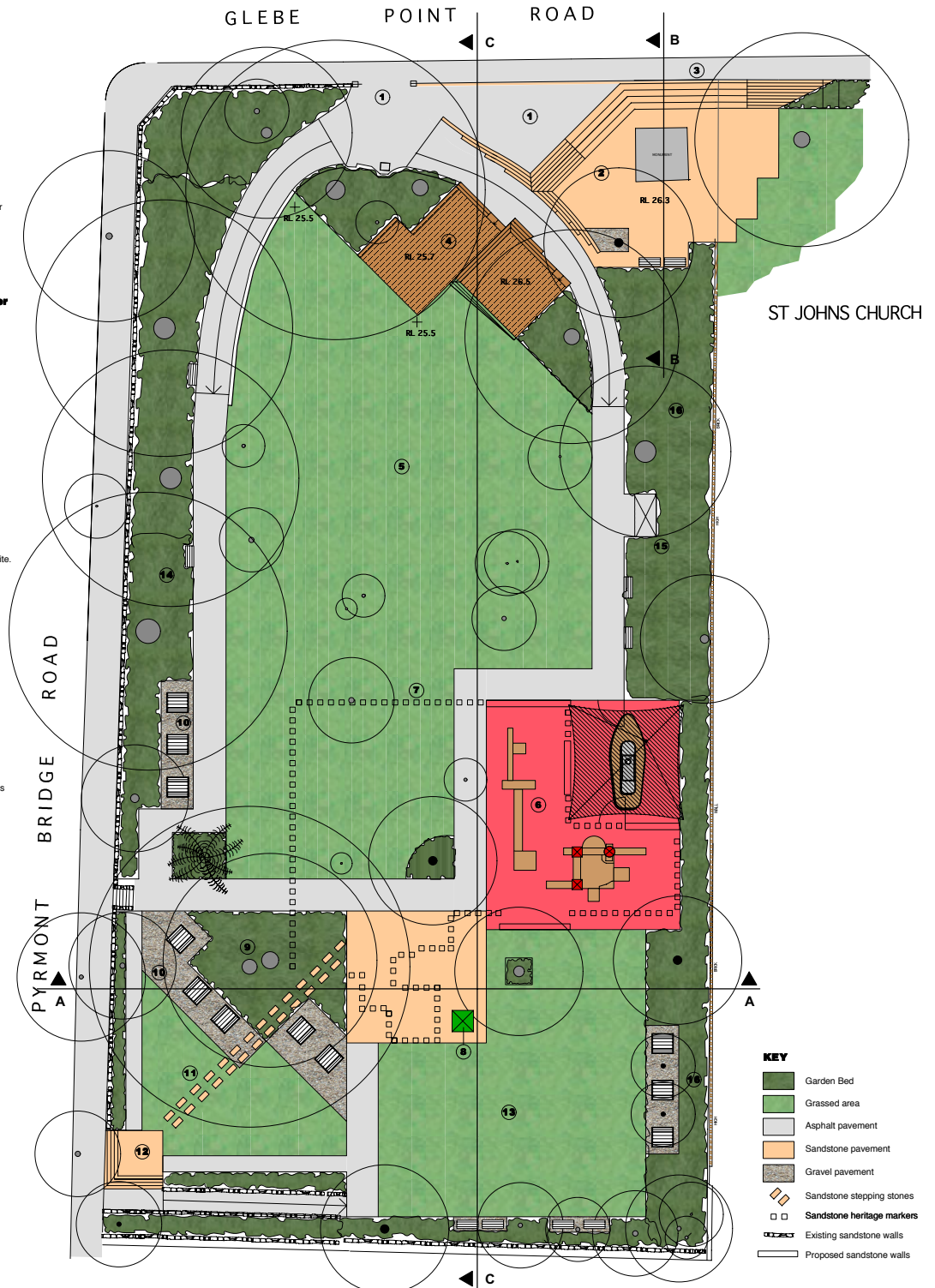
Below: Pymont Bridge Road Entry



Digital image of proposed masterplan outcomes viewed from southeast

KEY

- 1 Entry Forecourt**
 - Open park to Glebe Point Road with new entry forecourt
- 2 Memorial Square**
 - Upgrade and formalise memorial settings
 - Upgrade memorial in association with relevant stakeholders
 - Possible extension of space into church lands to increase visual connection to park and reinforce access to Glebe Point Road
 - Park seating
- 3 Sitting Steps**
 - Opportunity for sitting steps for informal use by pedestrians adjoining the Glebe Point Road streetscape
- 4 Decked Landings/Walkways**
 - Surface treatment to protect tree root systems of significant trees
 - Informal and formal seating to edges of decks
 - Possible raised decks that act as stages for park events and provide through access to park from Glebe Point Road
- 5 Village Green**
 - Consolidate village green grassed area - remove smaller garden bed plantings
 - Relocate Wireless
- 6 Relocated Playground**
 - Relocated and upgraded playground with appropriate shade and softfall
 - Potential to include Hereford House in interpretation
- 7 Hereford House 'Interpretation' Marker**
- 8 Relocated Wireless House**
 - Wireless House relocated within paved interpretation area
 - Potential motion activated archival recordings
 - Potential event use/broadcasts to park
- 9 Extended Garden Bed to Trees**
 - Extended garden bed area under trees to protect root zones
- 10 Picnic Table Seating**
 - Porous pavement surface to assist tree root systems
 - Located away from residential boundary
 - Possible picnic tables / seating
- 11 Stepping Stone - Interpretation of Student Garden**
 - Informal path Pymont Bridge Road entry
 - Potential interpretation of former student garden on site
- 12 Pymont Bridge Road Entry**
 - Enhanced path entry
- 13 Grassed Retreat Area**
 - Secondary grassed area to support village green
 - Adjoining seating
- 14 Boundary Garden Beds**
 - Rationalise species to boundary garden beds - simple species themes
 - Provide localised pruning of tree canopy to enhance visual links between streetscape and park
- 15 Toilet**
 - Small, low key, self cleaning toilet
- 16 Supplement Planting to Southern Boundary to Improve Visual Character**
 - Selective planting (eg Tuckeroo, Peppercom) to break expanse of exposed park edge, taking into account views from adjoining units



5.0 IMPLEMENTATION FUNDING

5.1 Staging Strategy

The preliminary proposals as described in the Concept Masterplan comprise a range of potential improvements with varying community and environmental priority. The following works action plan assigns priority to the proposals based on those, which are of most immediate community benefit, with lower priority items to be implemented as budgetary and funding opportunities allow.

5.2 Works action plan

The Works Action Plan (Figure 5.1) identifies tasks and areas of work, which need to be addressed in order to implement the park enhancement works and management requirements.

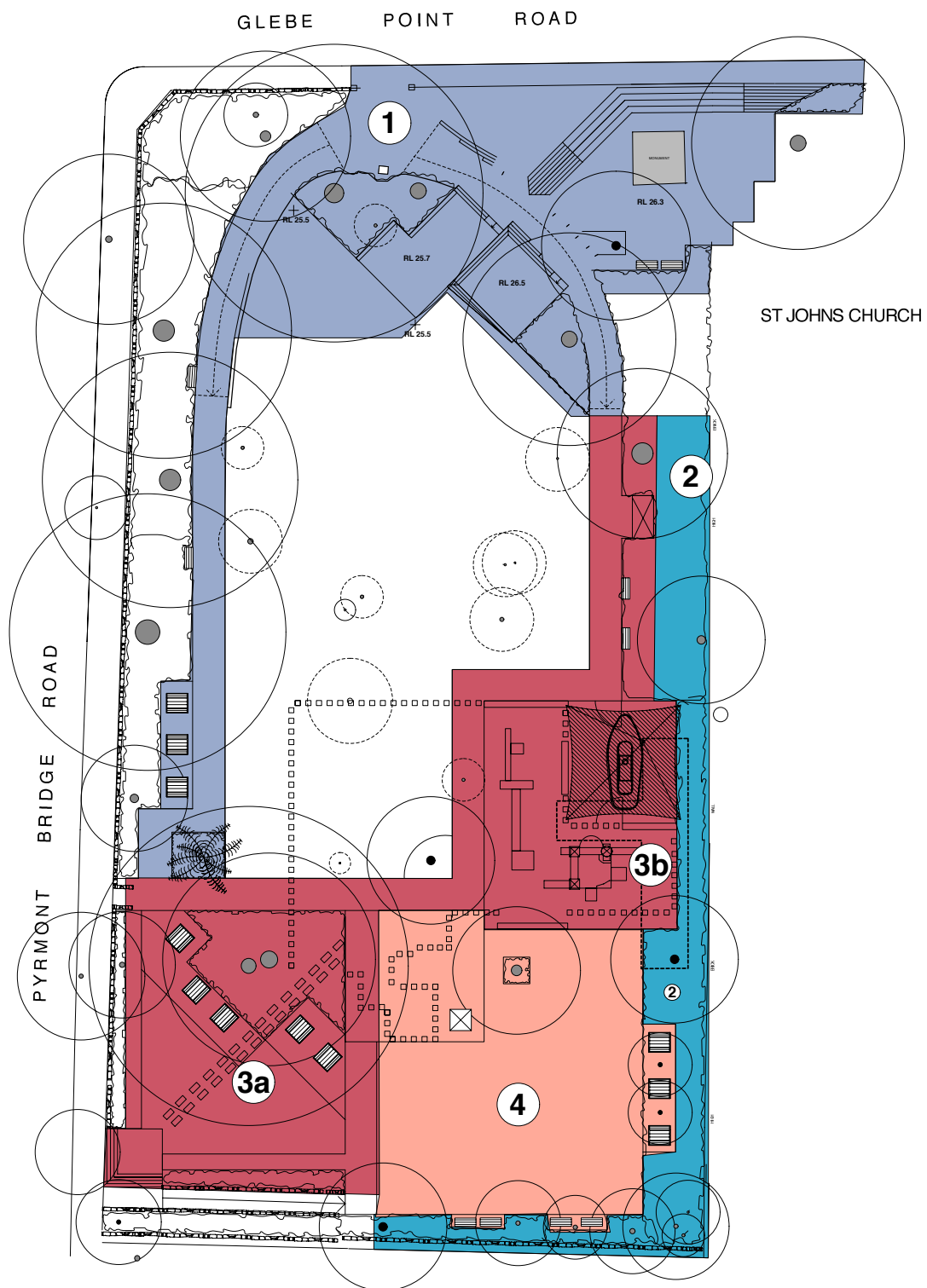
It is essential that the Works Action Plans involve the active participation of all relevant departments of City of Sydney along with appropriate community groups.

The Works Action Plans are in the form of a schedule that:

- establishes recommended priorities for worked items;
- describes the detailed activities required including pre-construction elements for capital works items;
- describes the nature of actions required (capital works, policy review, management action, liaison action);
- recommends possible sources of funding for the works; and
- notes specific comments relating to the implementation of that item.

No.	Item	Priority	Indicative Cost Estimate	Description	Possible Resources (funding and technical inputs)
1.0 Planning / Investigation					
1.1	Heritage Investigation	High	\$10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare brief • Commission Consultant • Scope to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hereford House and garden - College - Wireless House 	Heritage Council City of Sydney
1.2	Archaeological Investigation	High	\$ 5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare scope of works • Undertake localised excavation to determine any remains of Hereford House footprint to assist in interpretation 	City of Sydney
1.3	Interpretive Strategy	High	\$15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare brief • Community consultation • Prepare coordinated interpretation strategy integrating all heritage themes and outlining interpretive elements 	Heritage Council City of Sydney
1.4	Park Detailed Design Documentation	High	\$205,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare brief • Community consultation • Consultancy team to prepare documentation to meet City implementation requirements 	City of Sydney
1.5	Baby Health Centre Review of Alternatives	High	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review alternative sites • Liaise with clients • Community submissions 	
1.6	Maintenance Storage Relocation	High	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review alternative sites and formalise arrangements 	
1.7	Rainwater collection – adjoining sites	High	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with Church and Manager of aged housing • Design pipework and tank • Integrate to irrigation system 	
1.8	Building / hazardous waste investigations	High	\$10,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undertake reviews • identify actions required 	City of Sydney

No.	Item	Priority	Indicative Cost Estimate	Description	Possible Resources (funding and technical inputs)
2.0 Management Policy					
2.1	Liaison with Church	High	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liaise with Church over potential integrated access at Glebe Point Road frontage	
2.2	Liaison with Veteran Groups	High	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liaise with Veterans Groups / other relevant stakeholders regarding proposed Memorial Square and enhancements to Memorial	
2.3	Dog Free Zone to park	High	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrate proposed dog free zone to City’s strategic planning• Publicise alternative local locations• Relevant signage to park	
2.4	Event Programme	Med	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop event programme to support improved frontage treatments / event spaces:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Noodle markets- Heritage days- Small concerts / busking days	
3.0 Capital Works					
3.1	Stage One Glebe Point Road Entry	High	\$633,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wall demolition – paved marker banding• Entry piers• Footpath pavement upgrading• Existing wall refurb• Sandstone paved steps / sitting steps• Memorial Plaza• Multi-purpose deck• Filling (including wall extension) and regrass• Furniture• Lighting/Power• Soft Landscape• Interpretive signage	City of Sydney Metropolitan Greenspace
3.2	Stage Two Southern Boundary Planting	Med	\$100,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planting design• Prepare planting areas• Implement boundary planting	City of Sydney
3.3	Stage Three A Playground Relocation <				



- KEY**
- 1. Glebe Point Road Entry
 - 2. Southern Boundary Planting
 - 3a. Relocate Playground
 - 3b. Replace Toilet Block
 - 4. Grassed Retreat / Removal of Baby Health Centre



5.0 IMPLEMENTATION FUNDING

5.3 Implementation funding for improvement works

In addition to funds available from the City's capital works program and maintenance budgets, there are opportunities for grants and corporate sponsorship that could contribute to the completion of development works to the Foley Park. It is noted that these grants do require comprehensive submissions to be successful and have limitations in their scope to deliver significant capital works funding.

The review below outlines applicable sources of external funding that could be pursued by both the City and the park's active stakeholders, to assist the progress of park improvements.

The most applicable sources of funding are listed below, summarising these funding bodies and relevant application criteria.

<i>Name of grant</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Administrating agency</i>	<i>Scope and limits of assistance</i>
Public Reserves Management Fund Programme - Local Parks and Reserves Public Reserves Management fund Programme - Showgrounds Assistance Scheme	Improvements to Crown Reserves	NSW Department of Lands	Dollar for dollar funding but level of assistance is limited.
Job Skills	Over 21 year old trained labour for revegetation work	Dept. of Employment, Education and Training	Labour to assist in documented revegetation work. Grant covers funding for a co-ordinator and approx. 20 trainee staff for 12 months.
Heritage 2001	Funding for physical conservation works on heritage sites & structures	NSW Heritage Office	Additional funding for items being directly from State Treasury. Capital works/project specific funding only, with expectation that the City or other authority will manage and maintain.
Metropolitan Greenspace	Funding for development and enhancement of open space	Planning NSW	1 million plus total per year - average funding \$50-100,000.00 on dollar for dollar basis with council.
Australian Government Envirofund	Conserve Australia's environment and natural resources	Natural Heritage Trust	Grants of up to \$30,000.00 to carry out on ground actions to target local problems

6.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

6.0 Management Strategy Framework

The framework provides the rationale for decision making in the Reserve as open space and related improvements evolve over the next 10 - 15 years. The framework also provides the basis for the establishment of principles for the development of a Concept Masterplan as outlined in Section 4.1. The Masterplan will provide a planning structure on which to formulate detailed design schemes to implement improvement projects as funding becomes available.

6.1.1 Definitions

The management strategy framework describes the process of developing recommended management responses under the following headings:

Visions

All encompassing, broad vision (goal) statements for open space management against which decision making both current and future can be evaluated

Objectives

Values: as identified with the community working group, are the features / qualities of the park that should be protected or enhanced, and for which measurable outcomes should be established.

Desired outcomes: are objectives for the identified park values that provide a basis and direction to decision making.

Pressures and Opportunities

Pressures may include impacts on the land or environment, and potential conflicts between users or usage and other qualities of the site. Opportunities are the qualities of the site which make it suitable for natural value connection / enhancement, for community or recreational uses or activities, and which may not be fully realised at present.

Means

Strategies and actions to achieve the desired outcome.

Priority

Provides outline prioritisation of strategies based on community concerns and environmental and heritage management issues. Includes:

High:	target within 2 years
Medium:	target within 2-5 years
Low:	target within 2-8 years

Planning Principles

Provide a basis for achieving the identified strategies through the development of appropriate public domain design and materials solutions on the site.

Assessment

Performance criteria: are physical / measurable effects of the desired outcomes usually driving monitoring programs.

Monitoring technique: How the performance criteria are monitored.

6.1.1 Definitions (continued)

Framework Categories

The framework presents the above as a series of site specific categories aimed to provide commentary across the City's site specific open space planning strategies (based upon Succeeding with Plans of Management – DLWC and Manidis Roberts):

- Natural Environment – Physical and environmental factors relating to site quality and usage.
- Heritage – Conservation significance of and historical fabric.
- Visual – Relationship of the park to surrounding areas in terms of internal views and views into and out of the park area.
- Social / Cultural – Factors relating to the role of the park as an amenity for social interaction and use.
- Recreation / park use – Usage of the park for passive and active pursuits.
- Education – Role of the park as a community educational resource.
- Intrinsic – Specific factors contributing to site identity and character.
- Management and maintenance – Factors relating to open space management and maintenance.

6.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

6.1.2 Framework

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
1.0 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:									
VISION: Natural environmental values and processes related to vegetation, water cycle management, and general habitat are optimised, recognising historical cultural influences on the open space									
1.1	Established trees within the park – visual and recreational amenity	Protect established tree specimens to park	Established trees provide existing, recognised park character and identity	1.1.1	Provide remedial pruning by qualified Arborist as required	High		Health, condition and appearance of trees	Regular Council inspections Annual arborists assessment Community requests for action
		Protect shade and visual qualities of tree planting	Potential impacts of wall and paving works on Fig trees	1.1.2	Avoid excavation works or additional non-porous surfaces in proximity of established trees	High	Potential use of raised deck type surface to provide trafficable surface at entry to park subject to detailed heritage input to final design and materials	Health, condition and appearance of trees	Regular Council inspections Annual arborists assessment Community requests for action
			Potential for additional tree planting	1.1.3	Explore / integrate opportunities for additional / long term replacement tree planting to park	Med	Identifying gaps in tree planting framework, and trees identified in arborists assessment as being of short – medium SULE Provide additional/replacement planting	Quality and function of trees as part of park fabric	Landscape architectural review
			Potential replacement with the same or appropriate sympathetic species as age and health of mature figs becomes an issue.						
		South western edges of the park are poorly vegetated – exposure of adjoining units, toilet block, and telecommunications tower	1.1.4	Explore / integrate opportunities for additional planting to south western boundary maintaining solar access to unit windows and dappled views to park		Provide additional tree planting to compliment park planting themes to south western corner of park eg. Tuckeroo	Visual buffering of building and telecommunication tower – establishment of planting	Review on site	
		Optimal health maintained to tree specimens within park	Arborists report identified Fig trees 19 and 20 adjoining playground as being in decline due potentially to reduction in soft surfaces and provision of adjoining structures over time	1.1.5	Provide remedial pruning to trees 19, 20 by qualified Arborist as required	High		Improved health and visual appearance of trees	Regular Council inspections Annual arborists assessment Community requests for action
				1.1.6	Pursue opportunities to increase porous area under trees	High	Extend planted area to trees 19/20 Provide porous surfaces where possible to seating areas and fencing	Improved health and visual appearance of trees	Improved health and visual appearance of trees
			Arborists report identified Port Jackson Figs (included stems and branches) generally require hazard reduction pruning to avoid limb drop	1.1.7	Provide remedial pruning by qualified Arborist as required	High		Health, condition and appearance of trees	11 Regular Council inspections 12 Annual arborists assessment • Community requests for action
			Juvenile Canary Island Date Palm at base of tree 8 – Fig is not practical	1.1.8	Remove juvenile Palm to avoid future conflicts with Fig	Med		Tree removal	Completion of removal
			Umbrella tree too close to base of tree 8 - Fig	1.1.9	Remove Umbrella tree to avoid future conflicts with Fig	Med		Tree removal	Completion of removal

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment		
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique	
1.0 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:										
			Other specific issues to existing trees: -girdling root at base of tree 1 (Box Elder) -included co dominant stems of tree 29 (Liquidambar)	1.1.10	Specific monitoring of issues identified in 2004 Arborists report undertaken in ongoing inspections as per 1.1.12	High		Health, condition and appearance of trees	13 Regular Council inspections 14 Annual arborists assessment 2 Community requests for action	
			Potential for ongoing tree decline	1.1.11	All mature trees to be inspected after any major storm event, excessive or prolonged rain or drought periods etc.	High		Health, condition and appearance of trees	Coordinated recording of inspections	
				1.1.12	All trees to be inspected annually by a qualified Arborist and required actions added to Plan of Management	High		Health, condition and appearance of trees	Coordinated recording of inspections Review/supplementation of POM details	
			1.2	Understorey garden planting	Retain appropriate level of simple understorey planting	Excessive diversity of understorey species reduces visual continuity and civic identity	1.2.1	Rationalise plant species to garden bed areas to simplify and strengthen visual themes / identity and provide balanced improvement of visual relationship of park to street / retention of buffer	Med	Planting bed species consolidated to simple effective palette, removal and interplanting as required
Varied density of understorey and lower level tree branches limits visual links to park from streetscape in some places	1.2.2	Explore opportunities for enhanced visual relationship to streetscape whilst retaining green buffer in tree management pruning (see 1.1.3-1.1.5)				Med	Planting bed species consolidated to simple effective palette, removal and interplanting as required Controlled underpruning of existing trees	Improved visual/safety connections between street and park Awareness of park	Level of park usage Community comments	
Proliferation of smaller garden beds and smaller trees through grassed area	1.2.3	Rationalise smaller beds and tree plantings to optimise recreational grassed area function and visual continuity.				Low	Remove smaller and isolated garden beds, edging and small trees	More open usable grassed area	Level of village green usage Community comments	
Excessive garden bed planting can create high recurrent maintenance requirements and safety issues due to limited visibility through the park										
1.3	Varied Landform	Optimise visual interest of level changes whilst enhancing accessibility				Park falls strongly away to east	1.3.1	Review opportunities to simplify park levels to enhance usability without unreasonable impact on heritage character and tree health	Med	Raise levels in liaison with arborist to corner of village green Provide extension of carriage drive pathway Provide subsoil drainage
				Enhanced usability of park corner through reduced grade and improved drainage	Level of village green usage Community comments Landscape architectural inspection					

6.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
1.0 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:									
			Perimeter walls limit accessibility to park	1.3.2	Enhance access to park by providing additional penetrations through walls in particular at SE and NW corners	High	Provide open frontage at southeast corner of park integrated with memorial – paved gathering area	Increased/enhanced access to park	Observation of usage on site
						Potential sitting steps adjoining Glebe Point Road			
						Potential decked access through mature trees leading to park			
			Disabled suitable access limited to ramp at NW corner to Bridge St and north arm of carriage drive	1.3.3	Accept limitations of level change on multiple accessible entries whilst maximising extent of access	Med	Provide widened entry to park with steps adjoining existing ramp at northwest corner to Pyrmont Bridge Road	Increased/enhanced access to park	Observation of usage on site
			Drainage problems focused to east of park after high rainfall	1.3.4	Review opportunities to improve all weather usability of eastern section of park	Med		Increased/enhanced access to park	Observation of usage on site
1.4	Provides a green space in highly urban context - biodiversity	Retain strongly planted “green” character of park	Strongly planted edges are important components of green character, but also reduce visual relationship / security to street		Refer item 1.2.1 – 1.2.2				
			Civic / urban design desirability to provide urban quality spaces adjoining Glebe Point Road	1.4.1	Review opportunities for enhanced “urban” quality spaces adjoining street corridor without compromise of “oasis” park character	High	Provide public space extending footpath area adjoining park frontage and memorial area	Community usage of public space	Observation of usage on site
1.5	Sustainability	Park design and elements to optimise sustainable resource use and maintenance	Some garden plantings require ongoing watering for success	1.5.1	Consider water demands when rationalising understorey planting / planting new tree specimens	High		Park potable water demand reduced	Monitoring of water use
			A well was originally located on the site providing fresh water for Hereford House	1.5.2	Potential investigation and interpretation of well location	Low		Location and research of former well	Completion of investigation

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
2.0 HERITAGE:									
VISION: Significant and interesting aspects of site and area heritage conserved and celebrated in park									
Planning and management integrating the need for ongoing park evolution to meet community needs									
2.1	Foley Park	Protection of overall role of park site as community open space	Desirability to more strongly integrate park with adjoining streetscapes – with potential loss of "oasis" character	2.1.1	Any park improvements to conserve and extend where possible community usable park area Also refer item 1.4.1	High	Extend village green grassed area where surplus paved area can be removed Remove smaller, isolated garden bed tree plantings to gravel area	More open usable grassed area	Level of village green usage Community comments
		Appropriate heritage conservation mechanisms in place	Identified in Heritage Review as of Local Heritage Significance	2.1.2	Plan of Management to incorporate appropriate Heritage Management strategies to ensure conservation (and enable interpretation) of important local heritage values	High		Heritage fabric and curtilage recognised through park improvements and management	Acceptance of strategies by heritage specialists Community comments NSW Heritage Office comments
		Effective interpretation of all site history to enrich identity of park and enhance user experiences	Limited interpretation on site currently	2.1.3	Supplement existing information with targeted historical review of past elements and uses	High		Information resource adequate for effective interpretation	Availability of background information
		Effective interpretation of all site history to enrich identity of park and enhance user experiences	Additional information on park history and compilation of historical images required	2.1.4	Prepare coordinated interpretive strategy for site integrating all themes of interpretation: <div>- Hereford House site</div> <div>- College</div> <div>- Park use and elements</div>	High	Integrate interpretive themes into new design elements where possible: <div>- Carriage driveway at entry forecourt</div> <div>- Hereford House footprint, well/kitchen garden</div> <div>- Potentially relocated Wireless House</div> <div>- Student Garden</div>	Heritage fabric and curtilage recognised through park improvements and management	Acceptance of strategies by heritage specialists Community comments NSW Heritage Office comments
		Improved curtilage heritage sites	Low Koppers log walling / edges to Garden Beds (c.1970-80's) to conflicts with potential heritage interpretation, and reflects a low landscape quality		Refer 1.2.3 Rationalise smaller beds and tree plantings to optimise recreational grassed area function and visual continuity.	Medium			
		The garden bed planting to the south of the lawn is out of character with the rest of the park and provides poor curtilage to Glebe Health Care Centre.	2.1.5	Park planning to consider selective removal of inappropriate planting and appropriate replacement planting	Medium	Identify inappropriate plantings – progressively remove and replace with species for coordinated planting theme	Improved planting theme/appearance	Inspection by Landscape Architect Community comments	
2.2	Hereford House site	Protection, recognition, and interpretation of house site	Hereford House was located within the eastern zone of the site (c.1824-1903). The house has high heritage significance as one of the first regency mansions in the area and its occupation by several prominent figures of early Glebe.	2.2.1	Explore potential for sub-surface heritage significant elements (eg. Interpretative representation of Hereford House footings) Undertake archeological investigations in area of Hereford House to determine presence of any original footings etc which could be interpreted	High	Integrate and footing elements available into park design At minimum reflect Hereford footprint with interpretive markers	Archaeological investigations carried out to satisfaction of relevant authorities	Permit issued Findings of archaeological investigations tabled and incorporated into park design
				2.2.2	Improve relationship of park facilities / layout with past heritage significant building site and recognise 19th century site character and use	High	Integrate Hereford House footprint into park layout	Appropriate level of interpretation	Community comments
			Original site character as private Residential/ teachers college has been lost in progressive park works	2.2.3	During any works through park incorporate appropriate Archeological guidelines				

6.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
2.0 HERITAGE:									
			Remnant sandstone walling and suggestions of layout of original carriage drive	2.2.4	Design park improvements in area of Hereford site to reflect interpretation opportunities			Archaeological investigations carried out to satisfaction of relevant authorities	Permit issued Findings of archaeological investigations tabled and incorporated into park design
				2.2.5	Interpret effectively the sequence of uses of the house and adjoining areas			Appropriate level of interpretation	Community comments
				2.2.6	Conserve the majority of walling level change to indicate / original represent site form	High	Consider only localised penetration of existing walled park edge to facilitate necessary access / visual enhancements to: • SE corner • NW park corner Interpret existing wall alignment in pavement Retain alignment of carriage drive at entry – integrate with receding sandstone steps to conserve curved alignment	Understanding of existing wall alignment and function is retained	Acceptance of strategies by Heritage Specialists Community comments
				2.2.7	Conserve entry element of carriage drive – explore potential for further interpretation if compatible with park function			Understanding of existing path (carriage drive) alignment and function is retained	Acceptance of strategies by Heritage Specialists Community comments
2.3	Glebe Child Health Care Centre	Optimisation of site for maximum community benefit without compromising existing use	Building is of low to moderate heritage significance Building reduces usable park area – creates zone of low activity	2.3.1	Consider future removal of building if alternative suitable location for Health Care function identified	Medium	If function relocated and building demolished consider option for SW corner of park: • Playground • Secondary grassed space with seating	Baby Health Care function/services adequately addressed for local area Community usage of SW corner of park enhanced	Community comments On site observations – level of park usage
				2.3.2	Outcome subject to revocation of D1000257 for Baby Clinic and adding of area to the Dr H J Foley Rest Park (R88997) for Public Recreation.				
2.4	Wireless house	Effectively interpret Wireless house explaining its role and operation	Significant as an example of first Wireless House in Sydney. A place for the community to come and listen to the radio (wireless)	2.4.1	Park planning to consider potential for relocation and interpretation Wireless House to less focal and obtrusive site	Medium	Potential relocation to interpretive paved plaza at path junction to west half of park – to act as focus for secondary grassed area with related interpretation	Understanding of role and function of Wireless House compared and improved Usability of park spaces improved	Community comments Level of park usage
			Building is of moderate heritage significance						
			Building is located centrally within grassed area – reduces visual links in park and reduces scale of “village green”						
2.5	Pergola seating area	Improved condition and accessibility of Picnic tables/seating without impact on noise / security in park	The Pergola (constructed first in the 1930s) still functions as part of the Park fabric	2.5.1	Park planning to investigate options for potential relocation of table / picnic seating to better functioning location with improved disabled access	Medium	Provide dispersed (less centralised) picnic table seating to a variety of locations to reduce impact Provide greater diversity of fixed and incidental seating opportunities	Anti social problems reduced Use of picnic seating increased	Community comments Level of park usage
			Pergola seating area is of low heritage significance						
			Seating is visually isolated from remainder of park and associated with anti social activities – adjoining aged housing						

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
2.0 HERITAGE:									
2.6	World War Memorial	Protection and recognition of heritage significance	Memorial (for Second World War) with entry located on Glebe Point Road. High Heritage significance	2.6.1	Park planning to investigate opportunities to improve accessibility to memorial including through access to park at this nodal corner of the park Include review of potential extension of stepped edge into adjoining Church frontage	Med	Refer 1.3.2	Increased/enhanced access to park	Observation of usage on site
			Poor curtilage treatment and accessibility – limited to steps without linkage to park						
			Appropriate interpretation desirable	2.6.2	Provide additional interpretation coordinated with overall park strategy including inputs of relevant Veterans groups	Med	Desirability for 1920’s war memorial to function/have presentation to all four sides Potential for additional plaques/signage	Liaison with Veteran stakeholders Implementation of works	Stakeholder comments Community comments Level of usage
			Potential pedestrian links to adjoining Church street frontage open space	2.6.3	Investigate potential pedestrian linkages to adjoining Church lands	Low	Potential for connection of memorial paved area at grade to church grassed frontage, with extended stepped edge to Glebe Point Road	Liaison with church Improved access Improved community use Improved civic identity of park	Church comments Community comments Level of usage
			Security problems to isolated curtilage area of Memorial	2.6.4	Implement improvements to upgrade and secure Memorial	Med			
2.7	Heritage tree plantings	Protection and conservation of heritage tree species.	Ongoing pressures of park use and aging / decline of trees		Refer tree management and monitoring strategies Items 1.1.1 – 1.1.12	High			
2.8	Water well and kitchen garden in park	Recognise pre existing well and kitchen garden characteristics of park site	Potential interpretation	2.8.1	Investigate likely site and potential for archeological investigations / addition to park interpretation strategies Refer also 1.5.2	Low	Integrate location into design elements to relocated playground or paved plaza area	Understanding of role/function of elements	Acceptance of strategies by Heritage Specialists Community comments

6.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
3.0 VISUAL:									
VISION: A simple park character that recognises and interprets historical site influences enhancing relationships to adjoining streetscapes whilst maintaining protected "village green" character									
3.1	Green open space	Maintain green open space character	Open lawn areas provide community village green and relief from surrounding urban development	3.1.1	Park planning to provide balanced approach to conserving essential village green role whilst improving visual relationships and access to streets at nodal locations	High	Consolidate/extend village green grassed area, reviewing elements compromising usability and visual continuity. Reduce slopes of grassed areas in east section of park to enhance usability	More open usable grassed area	Level of village green usage Community comments
			Potential for additional tree planting to south western park edges without compromising solar access from neighbouring properties	3.1.2	Conserve and consolidate central grassed space as focus of Village Green Refer also 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 – controlled pruning and rationalisation of boundary planting	High	Refer 3.1.1 above		
			Potential to improve visual links to the street frontages of the site						
			Visual impact of surrounding area (eg. bus stops, commercial and residential areas) on recreational amenity						
			Civic role of park – suggests potential for extended hard surfaced areas to reinforce relationship to street						
3.2	Park character in dense urban context	Vistas and view lines integrated with tree management	Poor quality of south western corner of park boundary		Refer 1.1.4 Additional planting to SW boundary				
			Potential for additional tree planting to south western park edges without compromising solar access from neighbouring properties						
		Reduce impact of "poor quality park elements"	Visual Intrusion of toilet block structure into park character	3.2.1	Pursue opportunities for future removal of existing toilets and replacement with less intrusive structure	High	Replace existing toilet block and replace with smaller scale, modular toilet unit (eg Exerloo) adjoining playground	Adequate service level provided Security problems minimised	Community comments
			Poor quality of park furniture	3.2.2	Review furniture locations to optimise effectiveness and replace with appropriate coordinated furniture range	High	Siting of coordinated furniture range to relate to park usage areas to disperse impacts and optimise landscape setting and visual links Generally furniture located to the edges of spaces	Improved visual and functional contribution of furniture to park identity	Level of usage Community comments
			Poor quality of some park elements – Koppers Logs etc		Refer 1.2.3 Rationalise smaller beds and tree plantings to optimise recreational grassed area function and visual continuity.				
				3.2.3	Where beds provided provide quality stone edge compatible with other park elements	Med	Replace non –stone edging with completed sandstone edge treatment	Improved quality and continuity of visual character	Review by Landscape Architect
		3.3	Residential amenity	Recognise relationship of park to adjoining aged housing	Buffer planting objectives may conflict with solar access and retention of views to park		Refer 1.1.4 Explore / integrate opportunities for additional planting to south western boundary maintaining solar access to unit windows and dappled views to park	High	

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
4.0 SOCIAL / CULTURAL:									
VISION: A balanced and sustainable community role is met by the park optimising its heritage fabric and maintaining a community village green theme addressing the sustainable needs of the user catchment									
4.1	Focal community village green	Enhance broader community role of park as visual and community focus	Varied image amongst community – affected by perceived security / safety problems and poor quality facilities	4.1.1	Planning and design of improvements to focus upon improving function and appearance as community village green	High	Reinforce and improve access points to park that direct access to the open grassed green as the park focus	Improved access Increased usage	Level of usage Community comments
				4.1.2	Planning and design to integrate appropriate lighting of access routes and park feature to support night through access and event usage	High	Provide urban lighting of nodal spaces: - Entry forecourt - Memorial Plaza - Interpretive Plaza along with the path loop through the site Provide feature uplighting of street frontage trees and Memorial	Improved safety Improved level of night usage Limitation of security problems	Level of usage Community comments Safety audit.
			Lack of attractive community gathering area that can cope with pedestrian traffic	4.1.3	Review potential for gathering . performance space within park – adjoining / related to Glebe Point Road	High	Integrate potential raised deck area at park entry between existing mature Figs subject to detailed heritage input to final design and materials Area to double as non-event seating/gathering area and through access to park	Level of access, through space Community events Seating usage	Level of through access Level of seating usage Number of event usage bookings
	Park to meet basic needs of all age groups with focus on needs of younger adults (with and without children) as the longer term dominant demographic user of the local catchment	Basic park qualities of simple quality finishes, and attractive flexible spaces are most enduring factors of relevance to most age groups	4.1.4	Park planning / improvements to emphasise flexibility in layout and landscape treatments to enable future adaptation to meet a variety of needs	High	Consolidate extent of open grass areas and seating areas in a variety of scales to enhance flexibility of use for a range of passive recreational activities Limit design/implementation of fixed elements that do not allow for the adaptation/evolution of park spaces/uses	Ability to respond to changing community needs	Recreational planning review Community comments	

6.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
5.0 RECREATION:									
VISION: A sustainable range of passive family recreational activities in a quality landscape / visual setting that is not compromised by recreational uses and can facilitate long term flexibility of use									
5.1	Passive recreational use	Consolidate passive recreation as primary park use	Park provides basis for flexible local park in the provision of grassed areas, shade, and appropriate park furniture	5.1.1	Conserve the essential qualities of grassed areas and shade whilst improving the siting and quality of park furniture	High	Consolidate and extend grassed areas	More open usable grassed area	Level of usage of village green and related grassed areas
					High	Replace furniture in appropriate locations with a simple coordinated range of furniture elements			
			Desirability to enhance relationship with Glebe Point Road with urban quality space		1.4.1 Investigate opportunities to provide a civic / urban quality space adjoining Glebe Point Rd that does not compromise green open space character				
			Potential role of park as dog walking area	5.1.2	City to review alternative locations for off leash dog access due to potentially problematic relationship with playground and passive use in the limited space available Foley Park to be Dog Free zone to avoid conflicts	High		Off lead dog use effectively catered for in sustainable location	Community comments
			Potential provision of dog waste bins and bags required						
			Anti social behaviour / noise (especially at night) related to picnic tables adjoining aged units	5.1.3	Review alternative locations for picnic table seating with attractive landscape setting	High	Refer 4.1.2	Improved safety Improved level of night usage Limitation of security problems	Level of usage Community comments Safety audit
			Potential for improved lighting to reduce levels of anti-social behaviour		Refer 4.1.2 Planning and design to integrate appropriate lighting of access routes and park feature to support night through access and event usage	Medium			
5.2	Childrens play – Family activities	Informal and formal play opportunities for children of all ages	Existing playground is not optimally located in isolated corner of park adjoining Pymont Bridge Road	5.2.1	Review alternative locations for playground to: • improve relationship with passive use grassed areas • reduce need for additional visually intrusive fences	High	Relocate playground to central position on southern boundary integrated with interpretation of Hereford House site	Improved quality of play facilities	Level of usage Community comments
			Existing location requires fence to top of existing sandstone wall – poor visual appearance						
		Playground appearance and condition improved	Toddlers playground area needs improved childproof fence and locking mechanism	5.2.2	Childrens play equipment to be updated in compliance with guidelines established by Australian Standards	High	Childrens playground to be relocated to adjoining the southern boundary of the park	Compliance with Australian standards Community Use	Audit of design strategies Monitoring of use Community comments
			Existing wood chip surface to playground should be upgraded	5.2.3	Potential upgrading to "Wetpour" surface	Medium	Upgrade playground to "Wetpour Surface" Potential integration of interpretive themes into Wetpour patterns and colours	Contemporary equal access softfall surface implemented	Council inspection on site Monitoring of use Community comments

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
5.0 RECREATION:									
			Lack of play facilities for children aged 5 yrs and over	5.2.4	Zone playspace to provide nodes for appropriate age groups.	High		A well used range of play equipment is provided that caters to various age groups	Monitoring of use Community comments
		Non structured play / educational play encouraged	Potential informal play opportunities exist within the grass areas of the park	5.2.5	Extend and diversify open grassed areas for recreational use	High	Extend open grass areas to enhance flexibility of use for a range of passive recreational activities		
			Potential integration of childrens component to interpretation	5.2.6	Incorporation of non-static (ie changing / evolving) interpretive elements that double as play / educational features	Med	Potential interpretation of student/kitchen garden to landscaped beds Potential art/sculpture elements with kinetic/aural qualities Relocation and interpretation of Wireless House	Improved understanding of site history Long term intent and retain intent of interpretive elements	Level of usage Community comments
5.3	Lunchtime role supporting Glebe Point Road	Enhance parks support role to Glebe commercial precinct	Existing pergola seating area and related park furniture is in poor condition and area has been noted as site of some ant-social activities		Refer 2.5.1 Park planning to investigate options for potential relocation of table / picnic seating to better functioning location with improved disabled access				
				5.3.1	Enhance availability of a variety of seating options through the park Pursue incidental seating related to walls steps etc	High	Provide standard furniture elements adjoining park spaces Provide opportunities for seating to walls/steps etc adjoining spaces	Raised level of seating usage across all use periods in park	Level of usage Community comments
5.4	Space for community events	Foley Park compliments commercial / civic corridor of Glebe Point Road providing for small scale events compatible with other park values	Potential for gathering area adjoining Glebe Point road provided with appropriate wearing surfaces to cater for more intensive use		1.4.1 Investigate opportunities to provide a civic / urban quality space adjoining Glebe Point Rd that does not compromise green open space character				
				5.4.1	Review opportunities to provide small multi-purpose stage area adjoining grassed areas	Med	Integrate stage provision as multipurpose raised deck area adjoining park entry and civic space off Glebe Point Road Incorporate provisions for event lighting and power (3 phase)	Level of access, through space Community events Seating usage.	Level of through access Level of seating usage Number of event usage bookings

6.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
6.0 EDUCATION:									
VISION: The park contributes to educational values for the local community through interpretation of its physical and cultural history , through it's design and use of materials, and through its sustainable management and maintenance									
6.1	Interpretation	Natural and cultural heritage features of the park are effectively interpreted where appropriate	A range of cultural heritage aspects of the park offer potential for interpretation		Refer 2.2.3 Supplement existing information with targeted historical review of past elements and uses				
			Lack of heritage interpretation through Foley Park		Refer 2.2.4 Prepare coordinated interpretive strategy for site integrating all themes of interpretation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hereford House siteCollegePark use and elements				
6.2	Environmental sustainability	Park design and management promotes sustainability	Some park design, materials, management practises may not be visible to the public	6.2.1	Integrate information on sustainable park systems into coordinated interpretive displays: <ul style="list-style-type: none">recycled materialslow water demand plant speciesrecycling of water ?	Med	Coordinated interpretive signage through park	Understanding of sustainable practices improved	Community survey
6.3	Outdoor education	Outdoor classroom role within the park is optimised by schools etc.	Part of the park could potentially be temporarily used as an outdoor classroom		Refer 5.2.6 Incorporation of non-static (ie changing / evolving) interpretive elements that double as play / educational features				
				6.3.1	Promote use of gathering area / event stage for school group use as outdoor classroom in non-peak park use times	Low		Appropriate level of usage by school groups pursued	Level of usage School comments Community comments

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment		
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique	
7.0 INTRINSIC:										
VISION: Park enhances its “village green” and “oasis” identity for the community whilst strengthening its civic role to the Glebe Village										
7.1	Green open focus of Glebe Village	Park effectively balances dual community and civic role	Potential conflicts between heightened urban identity and “oasis” character		Refer 5.1.1 Conserve the essential qualities of grassed areas and shade whilst improving the siting and quality of park furniture					
					Refer 1.4.1 Investigate opportunities to provide a civic / urban quality space adjoining Glebe Point Rd that does not compromise green open space character					
7.2	Simplicity and legibility of park character	Simple park layout provides for functional park use	Park is currently divided into two zones : • west incorporating playground and Baby Health Centre • east / centre incorporating main grassed area	7.2.1	Review opportunities to better integrate east and west zones of park	High	Possible extension of path loop system into western park zone			
							Potential removal of baby health centre to enable unity of path access and grassed spaces between east and west sections of the park	Improved level of usage at western section of park	Level of usage Community comments	
			Visual and spatial intrusion of Toilet Block and related asphalt paved areas into park		Refer 3.2.1 Pursue opportunities for future removal of existing toilets and replacement with less intrusive structure					
			Major entry points to the park are low key	7.2.2	Improve park entry points including entry signage as appropriate	High	Refer 1.3.2	Increased/enhanced access to park	Observation of usage on site	
										Refer 2.6.1 Park planning to investigate opportunities to improve accessibility to memorial including through access to park at this nodal corner of the park Include review of potential extension of stepped edge into adjoining Church frontage
										7.2.3
			Structures are minimised and compatible / unobtrusive to landscape character	Potential future pressures for additional site structures	7.2.4	No additional buildings to be considered within park than those incorporated to approved masterplan	High		No additional buildings erected	Council monitoring
Strong inter-relationship between park spaces	Separation of eastern and western parts of the park due to functional and visual barrier divisions	7.2.5	Spatial relationships within park to be enhanced through development of masterplan options considering relocation of pathways and facilities as part of an enhanced overall design	High		Improved level of usage at western section of park	Level of usage Community comments			

6.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
7.0 INTRINSIC:									
			The areas adjoining the Baby Health Centre and Toilet are under utilised and do not contribute to park character		Refer 7.2.1 Review opportunities to better integrate east and west zones of park				
7.3	Accessible park	Equal access to park pathways and facilities	Limited access points to park		Refer 7.2.2 Improve park entry points including entry signage as appropriate				
					Refer 2.6.1 Park planning to investigate opportunities to improve accessibility to memorial including through access to park at this nodal corner of the park Include review of potential extension of stepped edge into adjoining Church frontage				
					Refer 7.2.3 Provide more open access to NW park corner better linking park to street				
				Ramped access to park required due to level changes – limited to two access points South side ramp of Glebe Point Road entry exceeds 1v:14h (1v:11h)	7.3.1	Recognise limited potential to provide additional ramped access to park South ramp will be effectively used by many disabled users over its short distance – alternative access is available			Disabled access adequately provided
7.4	Provision of passive recreational facilities	Appropriate character of furniture elements throughout the park	Range of furniture styles within the park Upgrade with consistent treatment	7.4.1	Rationalise location of seats and tables to under shade trees adjoining park spaces with appropriate wearing surface Furniture to be from the City's approved public domain furniture palette	Medium	Locate park furniture (eg. table settings, park benches, bins, etc.) to provide for comfortable recreational use and effective maintenance access Improved furniture and materials provision with coordinated, hard wearing elements (and wearing surface under) providing sustainable maintenance requirements based on the City's approved furniture range	Adequate furniture provision for park use Attractive visual appearance as part of coordinated layout approach and furniture palette	Implementation of improvements Monitoring of use Community comments

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
8.0 MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE:									
VISION: A quality community park that is enduring and robust in design and materials and provides for sustainable ongoing maintenance									
8.1	Quality of park environment	Furniture provision meets user requirements, without overpowering visual character	Furniture elements do not contribute to park character and identity	8.1.1	Confirm a coordinated range of furniture relevant to the Glebe Point Road context for ongoing implementation	Med	Locate park furniture (eg. table settings, park benches, bins, etc.) to provide for comfortable recreational use and effective maintenance access	Adequate furniture provision for park use Attractive visual appearance as part of coordinated layout approach and furniture palette	Implementation of improvements Monitoring of use Community comments
			Potential for provision of recycling bins	8.1.2	Review potential for incorporation of recycling bins in functional but visually low key location	Med	Provide recycling bin to planted edge at Memorial Plaza with maintenance access via entry pathway	Community use of bin	Usage levels Community comments
		A clean and well kept park	Increased maintenance is needed to cope with greater amounts of rubbish during peak usage times (summer, school/public holidays and weekends)	8.1.3	Review recurrent maintenance programme to respond to potential park improvements and current needs	High		Maintenance addresses key requirements for a neat and tidy park within resource constraints	Monitoring of maintenance issues Community comments
			Grass areas are in overall poor condition due lack of regular irrigation and reduced capacity to handle heavy use Potential to fine grade and reinstate turf areas incorporating irrigation system	8.1.4	Upgrade grass areas with improved topsoil, and aeration	High	Consolidate extent of open grass areas to enhance flexibility of use for a range of passive recreational activities Upgrade grass surface where required	Quality of grassed area Level of community use	Monitoring of maintenance issues Community comments
			Impact of maintenance storage on availability of recreation space and park character	8.1.5	Review opportunities to relocate park maintenance storage to alternative (consolidated) location	Med	Effective maintenance storage adequately catered for off site	Council monitoring	
			Improved toilet facilities within the park without on park visual character, heritage sites, and park use		Refer 3.2.1 Pursue opportunities for future removal of existing toilets and replacement with less intrusive structure				
		8.2	Availability of funding	Staged implementation programme addresses community and environmental priorities	Funding for improvement works needs to be confirmed / established Potential for external funding through Stage Government programmes (eg. Metropolitan Green Space, Heritage Commission, etc.)	8.2.1	Masterplan and staged action plan to provide basis for seeking of external funding	High	

6.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Item	Objectives		Pressures and Opportunities	No	Means (Strategies)	Priority	Planning Principles	Assessment	
	Values	Desired Outcome						Performance criteria	Monitoring technique
8.0 MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE:									
8.3	Availability of leases, licenses, and bookings	Leasing and licensing of park facilities where there is no conflict with the community values / objectives of the park and consistent with Reserve purpose	Existing lease of Baby Health Centre	8.3.1	Continue leasing to provide community use in accordance with appropriate conditions in the short term Review opportunities to relocate function to alternative suitable location without compromise to services Integrate site into passive park area	High	Refer 2.3.1	Baby Health Care function/services adequately addressed for local area. Community usage of SW corner of park enhanced. Lease, license and bookings compatible with community use and statutory requirements (Local Government Act, Crown Land Act)	Community comments On site observations – level of park usage Lease agreements Monitoring of compliance Community comments
			Potential use of park for corporate functions during non peak periods to supplement park improvement funding	8.4.1	Consider booking for temporary events within park compatible with park carrying capacity and that will not unreasonable impact (and potential compliment) on general community use	Med		As above	As above
			Potential impacts of events on general park use	8.4.2	Uses should be consistent with relevant Council and Crown Policy regarding function use and bookings. In particular licensed uses should be related to general community and recreational activities of demonstrable community benefit. Refer POM section 3.2.7 for further information	High		As above	As above
				8.4.3	Size of events and booked area to be limited to maintain community access to and use of park during temporary events	High		As above	As above



Anzac Bridge

Blackwattle Bay Park

Proposed Foreshore Accessway

Bicentennial Park

Dr J. H Foley Park, Glebe

0.5km zone area from park





Intersection of Glebe Point Road and Pyrmont Bridge Road



Saturday Shoppers at Glebe Markets/ Café Area



St John's Church, Glebe Point Road adjoining the Park



Glebe's foreshore walks

This section provides a review of the existing and past physical and cultural character as a means of understanding its key values to the community and major issues for management.

7.1 Site context

Dr H.J Foley Park is located at the intersection of Glebe Point and Bridge Roads, Glebe in the City of Sydney Government Area. The park is 5,940m² in area (0.59ha) and is located 7.5km west of the Sydney CBD. Refer Figure 7.1: Site context.

The park is located adjoining in the heart of Glebe's residential community and commercial strip and is the focal open space for the local shopping strip of Glebe Point Road. The demographic profile of the community in a general distribution of 0.5 km is typified by

- Below average (Sydney) population of children/youth aged 0-14
- Above average (Sydney) population of young adults 20-39
- Larger proportion of older people – 65+ years
- Average proportion of youth 15-19 years and adults 40-64 years

Within and on its boundaries lie the following elements:

- a historical war memorial,
- child health care centre,
- depot building,
- amenities block,
- pergola covered seating area
- an established children's playground and
- mature fig trees.

Due to its central location and established character, Foley Park provides a focal space for Glebe's public domain. Visual and to a lesser extent functional links exist with adjoining open space areas, to both the adjoining St John's Church site and the War memorial located on the southern boundary and other parks and foreshore walks located in its harbourside suburb.

Adjacent land uses include commercial and residential development which can impact on park character due to their relative visibility, generation of pedestrian traffic, noise impacts from vehicle traffic, and spill-over of formal and informal outdoor eating usage into the park.

The park lies within 250 metres (2-3minutes walk) of the proposed Glebe Foreshore Walk, which will link the Pyrmont Fish Markets with Bicentennial Park, and a range of smaller foreshore open space and water access points en route

7.2 Heritage

7.2.1 Aboriginal heritage

The Glebe area lies with the lands of the Cadigal people, which occupied a territory that encompassed Sydney Cove and stretched along the southern side of Port Jackson from South Head to about Petersham. As the Sydney Township grew, the area of Glebe's Aboriginal population declined to a point where no evidence of the Cadigal peoples' occupation of Glebe remains today.

7.2.2 European heritage

European heritage related to Glebe area, including Foley Park has been reviewed in a number of previous writings, most notably the book, "The Architectural Character of Glebe" by B & K Smith in 1973. Several articles have also been published plus "A semi rural retreat .." in the Leichhardt Historical Journal prepared by Max Solling, who has been commissioned by The City to undertake a Heritage Conservation Study of Glebe at the time of this Plan of Management being written.

As part of this Plan of Management study a historical overview of Foley Park was prepared by Mayne Wilson and Associates, drawing upon some of these studies and further research. This work has provided a basis for strategy development and is incorporated in the Appendix of this document.

The report provides a statement of significance, which identifies a series of plans in the history of the park site, which are represented in varying levels in the park's present form.

Early site fabric has been progressively eroded and separated by incremental changes, such as building demolition and construction of paths, seating, new shrub and tree plantings, and playground equipment.

Statement of Significance

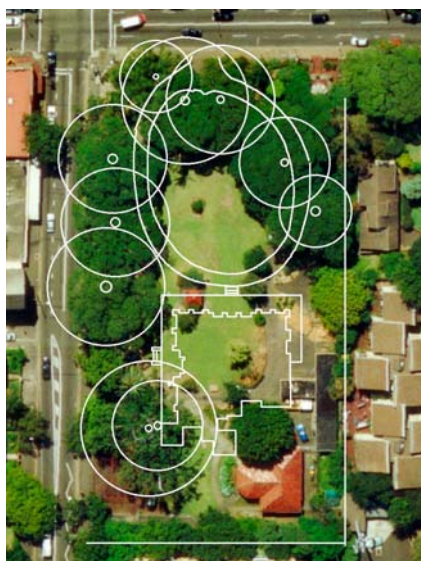
Foley Park is important in the cultural history of Glebe as the former site of Hereford House, and later as a Teachers College (1910-1926), and since the early 1930s as a park, which local residents have used for passive recreation and, occasionally, for local events.

Foley Park site from 1929 of the Regency style villa Hereford House and grounds, has had a special association with a number of persons of importance in the Sydney Area, including George Williams, Daniel Cooper (brewer and trader), Judge William Wilkinson and along with Department of Education. It is also associated with Dr JH Foley, a medical practitioner, alderman and Mayor of Glebe, who served the community well and campaigned for the property's conversion to a Rest Park.

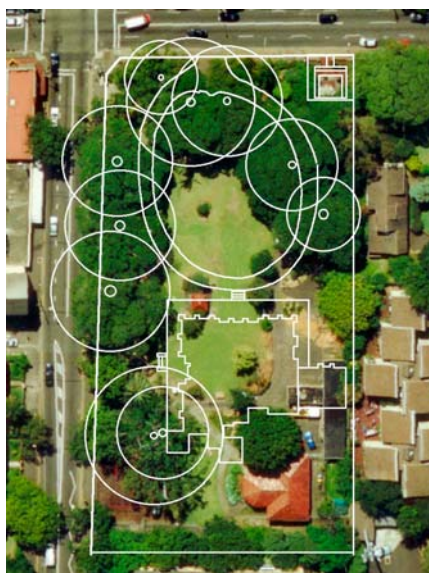
The Hereford House Estate had a special association with the groups of people trained there during the 26 years (1910-1926) as a Teachers' College. The park is also valued by the local community as a quiet place for passive recreation, reflection and a respite from hard built areas with the 1920 War Memorial in its north-eastern corner also held in high esteem by the local community.

Foley Park has potential to yield a level of research information about the siting and use of Hereford House and its subsequent use as a Teachers' College, primarily through archaeological excavation. The Park does little to demonstrate the principal characteristics of public parks in NSW, since it originated as the grounds of a villa and was used subsequently by an educational institution before conversion into the park. Only its Fig tree plantings are representative.

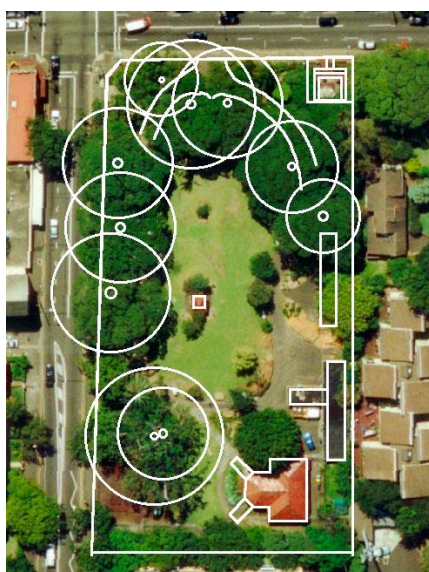
European Heritage Overlay Maps 1800-1955



1800 - 1889



1900 - 1926



1927 - 1955

Key

- 1 Whole Site c.1829
- 2 Old Fig Trees mid-late 1800s
- 3 Entry Driveway c.1830
- 4 Hereford House 1829-1926
- 5 Sandstone Block wall early 1900
- 6 The war memorial 1920
- 7 Wireless House early 1930's
- 8 Four Picnic Shelter 1930's
- 9 Baby Health Centre 1951
- 10 Toilet Block 1955

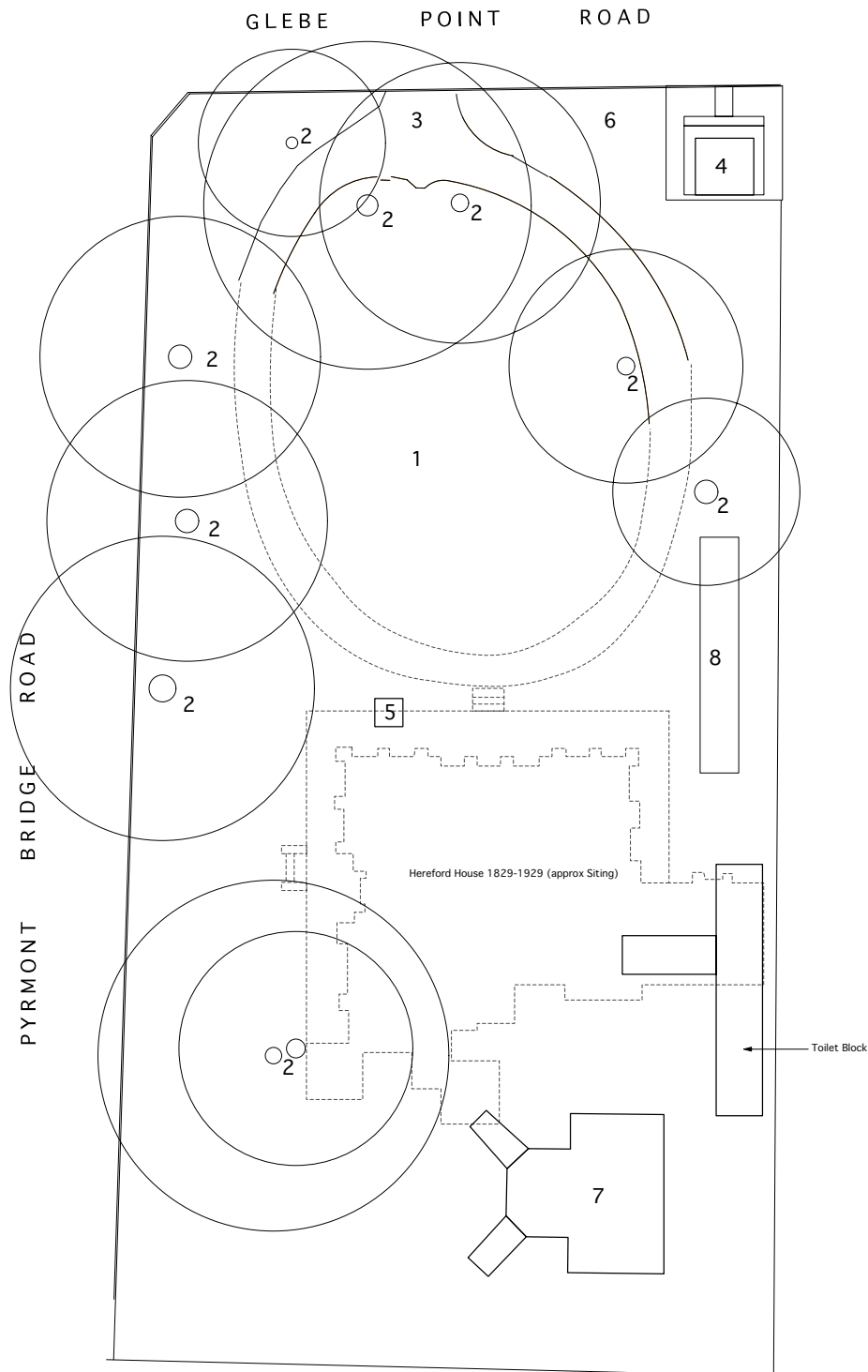
Statement of Significance (continued)

Comparatively Foley Park is typical of many public parks within New South Wales which have lost their 19th century fabric and become plain, low maintenance, passive recreation open spaces with little distinctive character.

Foley Park is currently recognised in the Leichhardt Council's LEP 2000 and this should be transferred to the appropriate heritage schedule for City of Sydney.

The table below and Figure 6.2 (opposite page) outlines the key elements of heritage significance in the park, their heritage rating and relative heritage recommendation

No.	Item / Description	Location	Heritage Rating	Relevant heritage recommendations
	Historic Elements			
1.	The site as a whole Demonstrates the boundaries of <i>Hereford House</i> estate since 1875, the Teachers' Training College (1910-26) and Rest Park (from 1930)	Whole site	High	Should be maintained as a site where the original location of the villa and its surrounding grounds, plus the later Teachers' College, can be envisaged and interpreted.
2.	Old Fig Trees These have been present on the site since mid-late 19 th century, and although much lopped, remain important remnants of original or at least early garden plantings.	Near the boundaries and within the site	High	Should be protected and well managed by a skilled arborist.
3.	Entry Driveway This driveway possibly served as a carriage loop for <i>Hereford House</i> from early times, although it is not shown on 19 th century survey plans. It first appears on plans in the early 20 th century	Northern sector, with east and west arms leading to the central zone	High	Should be preserved as an early landscape element serving as an entry driveway to <i>Hereford House</i> and the Teachers Training College from Glebe Point Road.
4.	The War Memorial Although not formally part of the <i>Hereford House</i> estate, it has occupied a corner of it under lease from Council since 1924. It has both architectural and social value.	North-east corner	High	Should be protected, conserved, and maintained by appropriate authorities.
5.	Wireless House This unique facility housed a wireless to which local residents could listen to radio broadcasts in the 1930s and 1940s.	Central open space area	Moderate	Should be conserved and its original role explained and interpreted.
6.	Boundary sandstone walls These appear to have existed from early in the life of the property, and were referred to in Teachers' College correspondence.	Along Bridge Rd. and Glebe Point Road	Moderate	Should be conserved and maintained.
7.	Baby Health Centre This 1951 Centre is an early purpose-designed community social service facility in the Park	Rear of the site (southern zone)	Low to moderate	Is worth conserving and maintaining.
8.	Four Picnic seating areas Four picnic sheds with tables have existed on the same location from the late 1930s/early 1940s, although their form and configuration have altered over the decades. They are now framed by simple pergolas.	Central eastern boundary sector	Low	For historical and interpretative reasons, it would be worth retaining them in this location.



KEY

- 1 Whole Site c.1829
- 2 Old Fig Trees mid-late 1800s
- 3 Entry Driveway c.1830
- 4 The War Memorial 1920
- 5 Wireless House early 1930s
- 6 Boundary Stone Walls 19th Century
- 7 Baby Health Centre 1951
- 8 Four Picnic Seating Areas 1930s



Historical Timeline

To provide a relative appreciation of the principal historical developmental phases within Foley Park, the following time line has been compiled.

DATE	TIMELINE OF EVENTS COVERING FOLEY PARK
1828	George Williams purchased the land that now makes up Foley park Lot 26 from the 435acre Glebe lands granted to Parish of St Phillip.
1829	The area of Glebe was vested in trustees by Governor Darling on the 24 th November
1829	Hereford House villa designed by architect Edward Hallen built
1830-33	Hereford House site owned by John Tawell
1834-35	Hereford House site owned by Ambrose Floss
1837-75	Hereford House site owned by William Hurst
1868	Plan prepared for a proposed subdivision of site- which did not go ahead
mid 1800s	Sandstone block wall along Pymont Bridge Road built
1875-1908	Judge William Wilkinson owned Hereford House until his death
1888	Sydney Water field book survey plan of Hereford House by Henry Shute jnr
1888-1904	Ballroom added to southern side of Hereford House
Late 1800	Large Fig Trees Planted to the northern Pymont Bridge Street frontage
1900	General Sydney Water Plan shows Hereford House and surrounds
Early 1900s	Sandstone Block wall /frontage along Glebe Point Road built
1908-1926	Hereford House used as teacher's College 'Hereford House Teacher's College'
1910	Hereford House site purchased by The Crown & managed by the Department of Public Instruction
1911	Pathways around the site re-paved with Tar
1912	Correspondence talks of Pepper Trees on site overhanging streetscape
1915	'Model School Garden' planted for a natures studies course, located at the southern end of the site
1926	Galvanized iron fencing replaced with new 'open type' fence above the retaining walls along western and northern boundary
1926	Grounds of Hereford House site were 'rounded off' at the corner of Glebe Point and Pymont Bridge Roads
1920	The Glebe Soldiers' War Memorial built
1924	The Glebe Soldiers' War Memorial and land leased by Council from the Department of Education for 99 years
1929	Hereford House was demolished after significant vandalism of the site
1930	The grounds of Hereford House converted to a Rest Park, including two tennis courts and a children's Playground to the southern end of the site.
mid 1930s	Wireless House (possibly first in Australia), draughts, card tables and sheltered picnic sheds built for use by park visitors
1944	Transfer of control of the park from Department of Education to Glebe Council (provided that a Baby Health Centre be built on the site)
1951	Baby Health Care Centre was built on the site of the old tennis courts
1955	Toilet Blocks built on sites current location
1955- 2004	The Park has had no significant alterations



Significant Fig plantings edging lawn area (Feb 2004)



Under planting to Figs (Feb 2004)



Phoenix canariensis (Feb 2004)



Liquidambar tree outside the Childrens Health Centre (Feb 2004)

7.3 Vegetation

Foley Park is characterised by its mature vegetation, some of which is understood to pre-date the park when the land was associated with the 'Hereford House' residence, and when it was later used as a teachers college. The Ficus sp. (Fig Tree) plantings (refer Figure 7.3: Vegetation) in particular contribute to the mature character of the Glebe Point Road streetscape and are significant elements of the park character of Foley Park.

Whilst no remnant natural vegetation remains within the park, it is recognised that the natural vegetation of the Glebe area would have included Sydney Sandstone Open Forest vegetation synonymous with its rugged Hawkesbury sandstone harbourside landform (Benson & Howell 1995).

Tree Canopy

A tree assessment was undertaken in April –May 2004 by Catriona Mackenzie of Urban Forestry Australia. This investigation was aimed at identifying the general condition of existing tree canopy and confirming preferred management and maintenance strategies.

The detailed aims of the Tree Management Plan were:

- to assess the health and condition of the existing trees in the reserve;
- to give each tree an estimated Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE) rating;
- to give recommendations for the retention or removal of trees; and
- to provide recommendations for the ongoing maintenance and management of the existing trees.

The Tree Management Report noted that overall the health of the existing Fig Trees is very good. There is little or no tip dieback, or significant branch dieback, which would indicate a decline in vigour or potential root problems.

The structural condition of the Moreton Bay Fig (Tree 12) was noted as typical i.e. single stemmed, and did not present any visible signs of significant defects.

However, the majority of the Port Jackson Figs (Trees 2, 3, 4, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 19) do not have a true single stem.

This is a typical growth pattern for this species, and does not in itself suggest sections of the tree will fail, however this situation is an identifiable defect, which should be managed. The two Figs located at the west end of the Park (Trees 19 and 20) do not exhibit the vigour or health of their counterparts in other areas of the Park. Tree 19 has suffered extensive dieback of the upper crown. This dieback extends into some large primary scaffold branches. Tip dieback is evident over much of the remaining canopy area, and much of the new canopy growth is epicormic in nature. Tree 20 has a poorly developed crown and also has significant tip and secondary branch dieback. The extent of dieback and canopy death suggests the cause is associated with root problems, which may be a result of the activities carried out within their extensive root area over a period of years.

The potential for branch failure could increase to these trees as a result of increasing weight and the stresses placed upon the branch to stem unions. The health and condition of the remaining trees is generally good, with some exceptions. An English Oak, (Tree 17), Atlantic Cedar (Tree 23) and a Callistemon (Tree 27) are not of good health. A Box Elder (Tree 1) and a Liquidambar (Tree 29) have identifiable defects. The street trees A – D, are all in generally good health and condition given that they undergo routine topping to keep the overhead powerlines clear of branches.

The fair to poor health exhibited by Trees 17, 23 and 27 is probably due to the prevailing drought conditions in Sydney. Lack of adequate soil moisture has likely predisposed Tree 27 to further problems associated with insect attack.



Tree 1 is potentially suffering from root girdling and constriction when planted.

The report also identifies that a juvenile *Phoenix canariensis* is growing within the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of Tree 8. The report recommends that it should be removed, due to the fact that as the Palm matures its large crown will interfere with that canopy of the Fig. An Umbrella Tree (Tree 10) is also growing within the CRZ of Tree 8, which will eventually reach the canopy of the Fig above and cause problems, such as branch rubbing. The *Livistona australis* Cabbage Tree Palm (Tree 15) may be transplanted to a more suitable location in the Reserve. If retained in its present location the canopy of Tree 16 should be pruned back to allow the Palm to grow without a significant lean.

The report concludes:

- The two large declining Figs require remedial pruning work to maintain them in a safe manner. Particular care must be given to managing epicormic growth as it forms the new tree canopy.
- The Port Jackson Figs have identifiable defects, which are typical of the species. As there are notable past branch failures these trees require monitoring and some reduction pruning to reduce the risk of further failures.
- Any proposed works, including hard or soft landscaping, within the Primary Root Zone (PRZ) of trees must be assessed by a competent arborist to ensure that the health and safety of the trees is not unduly affected.
- Pruning will be required to ensure all deadwood over public footpaths, internal roads and open space areas is carried out to minimise damage to property or injury to people.
- Management of the mature trees within this park is a simple process relying on initial pruning works to reduce hazards, ongoing routine maintenance and monitoring of their health and condition.

Garden Bed Planting

Garden bed planting predominantly comprise of low growing strappy, *Clivea miniata* and *Dianella* species which provide a character complimentary to the sites Victorian heritage, and the adjoining Church Architecture. Other tree and shrub plantings of native species of *Melaleuca* and *Callistemon* have to the newer garden beds, mostly the western side of the park but do not support a coordinated or unified planting approach.

The Plan of Management must consider the most appropriate strategy for conservation of tree amenity in the park considering all issues including heritage interpretation and views to and from the adjoining streets. Further consideration should also be given to the status of self-seeded *Phoenix canariensis* within the park, in particular the impact they may have due to their proximity to mature heritage Fig species.

7.4 Landform, soils and drainage



Foley Reserve landform rising to the west up from Glebe Point Road

Foley Park has an elevated edge to the adjoining streets formed by the existing sandstone retaining wall along the Pyrmont Bridge and Glebe Point Road boundaries. The lowest point of the site is located at the driveway entry onto Glebe Point Road. While the most elevated point of the Park is found at the garden beds to the rear of the Pergola seating area on the southern boundary being approximately 5.5 metres higher.

The central Lawn area is typified by scattered patches of wear, which is generally due to compacted ground as a result of heavy use and poor drainage in the eastern section.

Refer Figure 7.4: Landform, soils and drainage for summary key factors.



7.5 Access

Entry into Foley Park is via three entrance points which include a service road / pedestrian path from Glebe Point Road (which forms a circular path system around the park) and a discrete stair access from Pymont Bridge Road. A further entry point is located in the south-western corner providing pram/ disabled ramp to the children's playground and healthcare centre.

7.5.1 Pedestrian circulation

Foley Park facilitates through-site pedestrian access via a loop pedestrian roadway that defines a central grassed area. In contrast to this simple legible system, to the west of the park secondary pedestrian paths in a variety of directions link the on site amenities, such as the Baby Health Centre, Toilets and Playground. The less structured western paths link the main loop path to Pymont Bridge Road.

A relatively narrow roadside footpath is provided along the northern and western boundaries of the park to the Glebe Point and Pymont Bridge Road frontages. Ramp access is focused on the entries from the centre of the frontage to Glebe Point Road and a secondary entry on the western edge of Pymont Bridge Road frontage providing access to all areas/ buildings within the park. The southern arm of the Glebe Point Road (carriage drive) entry exceeds (1:14) and as such does not meet requirements of AS1428 Design for Access and Mobility.

7.5.2 Traffic

Access for City vehicles to the site is via the main entrance driveway on Glebe Point Road. Bus standing and car parking currently occurs on Glebe Point Road adjoining the eastern side of Foley Park, and traffic movement occurs along Pymont Bridge Road along the northern edge of the park. The busy traffic environment to both adjoining roads is a potential constraint on park amenity, which is currently buffered by edge planting within the park.

7.5.3 Parking

Glebe operates under a resident parking scheme, which utilises restricted parking zones for residents in streets surrounding the park. To Glebe Point Road adjacent to the park, 15 minute parking along with metered parking is available. On-street parking is available in adjacent streets in Glebe. No off-street car parks exist close to the park.

Generally parking availability is known to be a problem throughout the whole suburb of Glebe, particularly on weekends and public holidays.

7.5.4 Cycle access

Currently a dedicated cycle way is located along some sections of Glebe Point Road.

7.5.5 Public transport

Glebe is currently serviced by State Transit buses, which run between Circular Quay and the Leichhardt/ Balmain areas to Glebe.

A bus stop is located on Glebe Point Road along the northeastern boundary. The Glebe Bus Services (370, 431, 432, 433 & 434) run seven days a week.



Vehicular and main pedestrian entry to park from Glebe Point Road



Pedestrian Entrance from Pymont Bridge Road



East West portion of the circular Pathway/ from the Pymont Bridge Road steps



Dedicated Cycle way along Glebe Point Road



Bus Service



Children's Playground



Council Storage Block



Pergola Seating Area



The Planted Buffer



Pymont Bridge Road Streetscape



Glebe Point Road Streetscape

7.6 Landscape and visual character

7.6.1 Landscape Units

The park coverage area of 0.59 ha can be expressed as several landscape units, which present varied combinations of vegetation, built form, usage and visual character. These are summarised following and are identified in Figure 6.6.

Children's Playground

Located in the Southwestern corner of the site, the children's playground comprises of;

- 2 x swing sets,
- slide,
- spinning platform,
- climbing Structures on a bark surface,
- bubbler,
- 2 x seats and
- new fencing to park boundary.

This area has two mature figs and a cheese tree, which are indicating some degrees of stress possibly due to foot traffic compaction of ground surface, but with minimal under planting or additional screen planting to the adjoining streetscape, which maintains security sight lines but presents a somewhat sparse visual image. The relative lack of shade to the playground equipment should be a key consideration during the summer months.

Early Health Care Centre and Toilet/Storage Block

The Health Care Centre is located in southwestern portion of the park in close proximity to the Children's Playground. The building presents a civic character but generate a relatively low level of usage and activity in the southwestern park corner.

Pergola Seating Area

The pergola covered picnic tables to the southern boundary provide a sunny eating spot for lunchtime users that spill out from the retail shops and cafes of Glebe Point Road. The furniture and pavement treatments are in a somewhat degraded and the seating area has been identified as a location for intermittent anti-social behaviour. Garden bed plantings visually separate the area from the main grassed area.

Foley Park Open Grassed Area

The central open grassed area has dappled shade for most of the day and can be accessed from the circular driveway. Limited seating has been provided, within the area, some of which does not have heavy surface cover. Small planting beds, trees and the Wireless House punctuate the grassed area and reduce its functionality and visual continuity.

The Planted Buffer

A limited visual relationship between the park and Glebe Point Road can be attributed to the lower level planting located above the heritage sandstone wall filtering views to and from the site. This screening forms a buffer to park users separating park areas from direct access to noise and pollution impacts of traffic to the commercial strip. These buffers provide a contrasting passive quality within the park grounds relative to the activity and traffic of the adjoining streetscape.

Pymont Bridge Road Streetscape

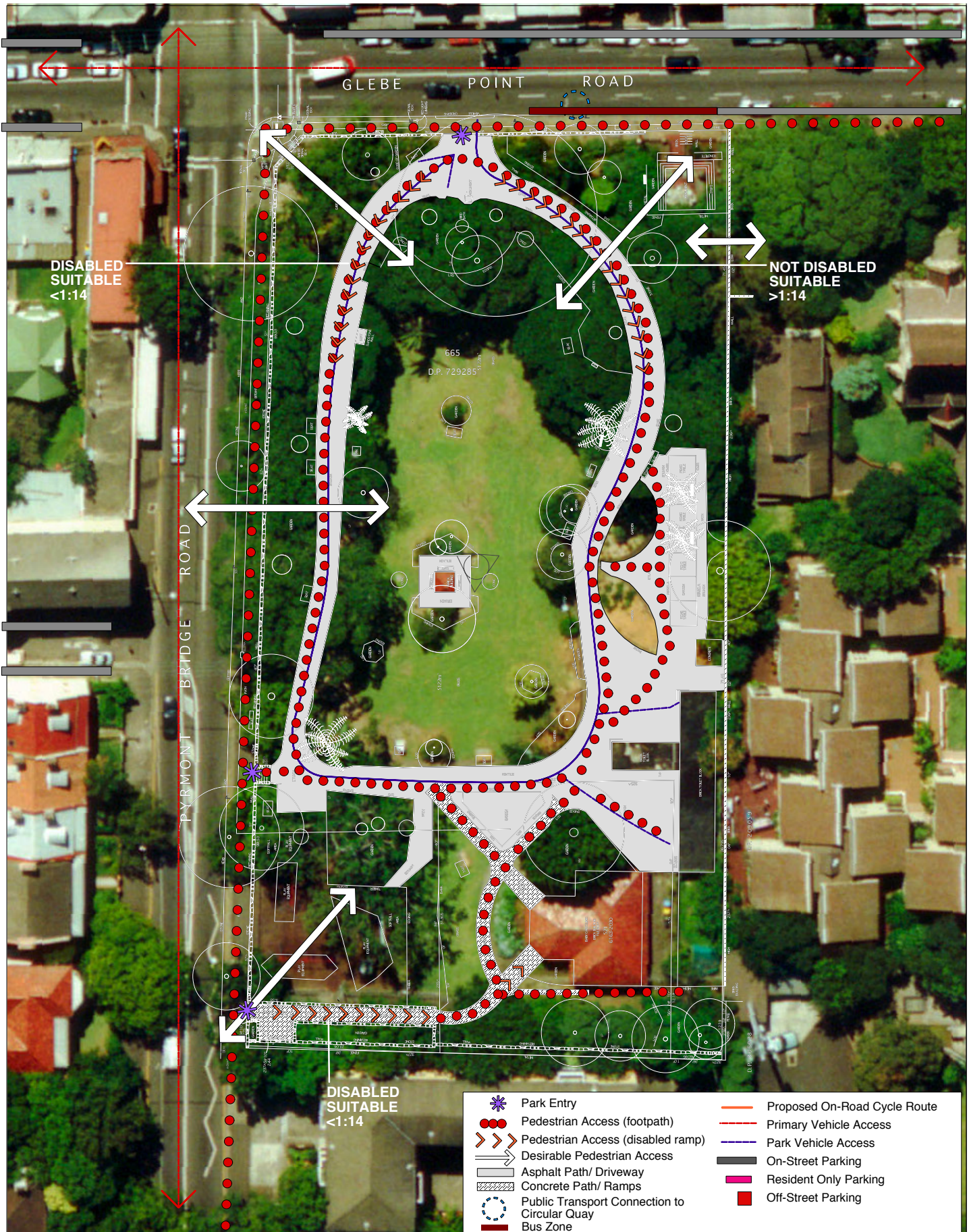
Due to limited under planting in the garden beds along the northwestern boundary adjoining Pymont Bridge Road, sight lines are maintained to and from the park. The impact of the traffic is however somewhat mitigated by the parks elevation above the street.

Glebe Point Road Streetscape

Views to the park from Glebe Point Road, particularly travelling east, provide a green relief from the highly urban commercial zone. The large mature figs combined with the raised level of the park's northeastern corner provide a dominant scale, which compliments the adjoining St Johns Church. However, entry to the park is low key and the park/recreation area does not possess a strong public domain identity.

7.6.2 Views

Views to and from the park are an intrinsic feature of Foley Park appreciated by local residents and a key factor in the number and type of users into the park. A summary of key vistas and visual features is indicated on Figure 6.6.



CITY OF SYDNEY
 City of Sydney
 Town Hall House
 456 Kent Street, Sydney NSW
 T 02 9265 9333 F 02 9265 9222
 www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

prepared by:
Environmental Partnership
 2 River Street Birchgrove Sydney NSW 2041
 Ph: (02) 9555 1033 Fax: (02) 96185292
 Email: admin@epnsw.com.au
 ABN 53 088 175 437

in association with:
Mayne Wilson & Associates
 Recreation Planning Associates
 Urban Forestry Australia

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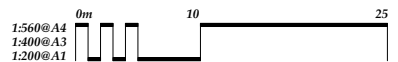


Fig 7.5
ACCESS



7.7 Park use and recreation

Foley Park has been providing the Glebe community with a focally located village green open space since the mid 1930's. It has in particular provided for informal family recreation, with a central lawn area, a children's playground and sheltered picnic seating/ tables being long standing park elements.

7.7.1 Park use and recreation review

To assist in the development of the most appropriate planning and management strategies for the park considering its past, current, and future community role, a Park use and recreation review was undertaken involving the input of Recreation Planning Associates.

The review included:

- A review of the demographic characteristics (and assumed needs) of the Park catchment population, and
- An analysis of outcomes from a survey of current and potential Park users, which was undertaken as a core component of the study (refer Appendix A).

The present and projected demographics of the catchment population were reviewed using 1996 and 2001 Census data and population forecasts for Glebe as provided by the City of Sydney. An understanding of catchment demographics is important. The (current and potential) user population's specific characteristics have major implications for:

- The types of facilities, programs and services provided in the Park,
- The landscaping and future development of the Park, and
- Access to and within the Park

Catchment Population

In 2001, a 500 metre catchment from Foley Park had a population of 8,856 persons, up 1.5% from 8,722 in 1996. Despite this overall increase, there was also a change in the population mix with some population cohorts actually decreasing in size. The significant changes included the following:

- lower numbers and proportions of children (0-14 years) and young adults (20-29 years)
- slight increase in numbers and proportions of teenagers
- significant growth in the number and proportion of older adults (50+ years)

Population Characteristics and projections

The following population characteristics for the Foley Park catchment were identified in the 2001 Australian Bureau of Statistics Census:

1. The area had approximately 8,856 residents
2. At least 58 percent of 2001 residents were Australian-born¹
3. Around 1,500 (or 17% of) residents were born overseas in non-English speaking countries. Nearly one-third of these were born in Vietnam (229), Taiwan (108), Malaysia (75) and Greece (55)
4. 70 percent of residents in 2001 spoke English only and 11% spoke English 'not well or not at all'
5. 97.3 percent of residents lived in private dwellings
6. Females accounted for 5.2 percent more of the population than males
7. While the catchment population is spread across all age groups - it has a well below (metropolitan Sydney) average proportion of children/youth aged 0-14, a well-above average proportion of young adults 20-39 and a lower proportion of older people aged 65+ years
8. The catchment has an average proportion of youth 15-19 years and adults 40-64 years



Children's Playground



Lawn Area



Foreshore Walk



Bicentennial Park, Glebe

¹ Possibly much higher, but uncertain due to high 'not stated' response

Population Characteristics and projections (continued)

9. Catchment households have above average individual incomes and slightly below-average household incomes - reflecting both the high proportion of professional/managerial workers in the catchment and the large number of smaller (ie lone person) households
10. Some 10.8 percent of all households had single parents, with these families accounting for 1,078 people. Together, single parent and lone member households account for 29% of the catchment's population and 52% of its households
11. A total of 1,505 people - or 17 percent of the population - lived in lone person households. Around half of these people (48%) were young adults aged 15-44 years. A further 24% were 65 years or older
12. Some 8.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and over were unemployed, compared with 6.7 percent for the LGA as a whole and only 6.1 percent for the Sydney metropolitan area
13. Just over 44 percent of the population had lived at the same address five years earlier. While this was higher than for the LGA as a whole (33%), it was significantly lower than the metropolitan Sydney average (57%).
14. Some 36 percent of the population had a diploma or higher qualification, well up on the metropolitan Sydney rate of 23 per cent.
15. Vehicle ownership is significantly lower than it is in Sydney generally. More than 31% of households in the catchment have no car (compared to only 13.1% in Sydney) and only 14.3% of households own two or more vehicles compared to the Sydney average of 40.2%.

Whilst Council does not have any population projections for the Foley Park primary catchment area, it does have projections for the area west of the old City of Sydney encompassing Glebe, Forest Lodge, Camperdown and Chippendale. This comprises an area a little more than twice the size of the Foley Park catchment area.

This larger area had a population of 20,242 in June 2001 and is forecast to grow to 26,354 by June 2008 - a 30% increase over the seven years. Assuming that this growth is uniform across the area (and this may or may not be the case, depending on the distribution and take up of development potential), the catchment population would grow from its 2001 level of just under 9,000 to around 11,500.

Whilst it is difficult to predict the characteristics of this incoming population, typically however, residents in urban consolidation were likely to be young (with a high proportion of 20-29 year olds), single or childless couples, renting rather than purchasing and with a high level of access to vehicles.

If future growth in the Foley Park catchment is 'typical', it will be associated with increasing proportions of young adults, more couples renting and fewer older people.

These changes could impact on the overall population structure of the catchment area – arresting to some extent the overall decline in young adults and off-setting the 'aging' of the population.

The implication is that, despite recent trends, the current preponderance of 'young adults' in the population is likely to continue - but this is likely to be associated with further growth in the number of people aged over 60 years. The slow decline in the proportion of children is also expected to continue.

Disability

The incidence of disability in the community is a significant population issue not covered in the Census. The national benchmark is that around 18 percent of the population suffers from some form of disability, which would translate to the Foley Park catchment at around 1,600 people. While this assumption needs to be tested with relevant local research, there is a clear need for program and service targeting to ensure that people with disabilities are not overlooked or under-served.

Key Implications Park use and recreation

The key implications for the future design, development and use of Foley Park include the following:

- The 2001 population is large enough to justify the provision of 10-15 hectares of parkland. While there is more than this amount of open space within and surrounding Glebe (included, mainly, in the Rozelle and Blackwattle Bay foreshore reserves and Wentworth Park) there is relatively little open space within the central and southern sections of the precinct. Within this context, Foley Park performs critically important functions both at the district and local level.
- The relatively high population suggests that targeted promotional and programming initiatives may be needed to promote the values and benefits of the Park to these groups².
- While spaces and opportunities should be provided in Foley Park (and other local open spaces) for *all* age groups, there should be a particular focus on the needs of younger adults - including those with and without children.
- Programs and services will need to be provided which are targeted at and recognise the needs of lone householders *and* lone parents and their families.
- Lone member households will benefit from the provision of 'low key', socially focused opportunities.
- Information and promotional services will need to be given significant attention given the relatively high levels of mobility (i.e. residents moving in and out of the area).
- Access to the Park via path and cycle ways and community transport will need to be given considerable attention given the significant levels of non-car ownership together with relatively high proportions of older people and disability.

7.7.2 Related park design issues

The multiple attractions of the Glebe area include the scenic foreshore walks, the panoramic harbourside outlook of Bicentennial Park and Wattle Bay. These combined with the cultural factors of local restaurants, cafés and the Saturday Markets will continue to draw visitors from a wide area, and with diverse needs and expectations. The shopping and entertainment facilities of the area provide a key potential focus for visitors for which the Foley Park open space should provide a supporting function.

Currently Foley Park presents an area usage ratio of 80% landscaped Park and 20% Public Use buildings for the community (refer Figure 7.6 Landscape and Visual Character).

The Community Workshop forum identified a need to conserve and enhance the park's role for family passive recreation. This role is both logical and effective as it supports the range of users from local to visitor, and complements the existing parkland character of the site.

Current facilities to support passive recreation need to be upgraded and coordinated, and most importantly the physical characteristics of the path way systems, open grassed areas, understorey vegetation and links to the Glebe Point Road commercial precinct which must be sustainably managed and enhanced.

7.7.3 Leases and Licenses

Baby Health Care Facility, located in the South Eastern sector of the park has a current lease with City of Sydney. TBC by City of Sydney

The City also currently accepts applications for Foley Park to be hired by small groups for wedding ceremonies, photographic shoots (filming and photo stills), parties and corporate events that are public in nature for a commercial return. Arrangements are made with Council's Public Open Space Department.

² ABS research has shown that rates of recreation participation rates are significantly lower amongst people born in non-English speaking countries

7.8 Structures

The following structures are located within Foley Park:

Playground

The playground offers a range of play facilities in a reasonable condition. The playground is located to the western corner of the park, adjacent to the Glebe Health Care Centre and access for prams/disabled is provided. The playground does not have a strong physical relationship with main park lawn areas, and is influenced by the garden bed configuration and planting. In addition the number of shaded seating facilities within the playground area are limited.



Pergola Area

Pergola

The pergola area is in fair-poor condition and often used by informal groups and individuals as a shaded meeting, seating and lunch place. Its relationship with nearby structures (eg. amenities block and Early Health Care Building) is somewhat haphazard and it is visually overlooked by adjoining buildings).

Wireless Building

This small building is located centrally in the lawn area. Erected during the mid 1930's, possibly as the first in Australia, the building provided a place for the community to come and listen to radio (wireless) broadcasts. While it has no current functional use in the park or outside community, it does from a heritage perspective provide a unique element for potential interpretation. The building is centred within the open grassed area and reduces the visual scale of this area.



Wireless Building

Glebe baby Health Care Centre

This single storey Brick Glebe Health Centre building was constructed on the site in mid 1951 and is typical of Federation style architecture. This prominent park feature is an important heritage element within the park and still provides a valuable community service for the children of the Glebe area. The building requires some remedial maintenance works to address issues such as water damage.

The community workshops for the plan of management identified that the continuation of the existing Glebe Health Care facility function was appropriate in its current form, subject to all lease conditions being met. It was noted however that should the Baby Health function be able to be practically located to an alternative location, that demolition of the building would enable better community use of this section of the park.



Early Health Care Centre

Toilets and Storage Building

This brick building is located between the Glebe Health Care Centre and Pergola to the Southern edge of the park and dates back to the same time as the other buildings on site. The facility is in reasonable structural condition but is of poor aesthetic appearance and detracts from the park character. An upgrade of internal facilities will be required in the near future. Several acts of vandalism/theft associated with the toilet block building have occurred in the past with damage to the toilet building roof and to adjoining residential property to the southern boundary reported. The toilet block provides for both park users and council workers, who use the storage facility in the same building.



Toilets and Storage Building

War Memorial

The sandstone *Glebe Diggers Memorial* constructed in 1924 is located in the South Eastern most corner accessed from Glebe Point Road has an early Victorian architectural style similar to the neighbouring St Johns Church. Following vandalism and removal of some of the busts in 1993 the memorial received restoration from funds raised by the local community and Leichhardt Council. As the memorial's only entrance point is from stairs adjoining Glebe Point Road, no access is provided for the disabled or visitors with limited mobility or visual, access linkages to the street. This prominent streetscape feature is an important heritage element of the park.



War Memorial

8.0 RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

8.1 Previous studies

8.1.1 Leichhardt Community Land Plan of Management 1996

This specific Plan of Management adopted by Leichhardt Council in December 1996 was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993 and based on a community consultation programme undertaken by Manidis Roberts Consultants.

The Plan sets out strategies for all community lands in the Leichhardt area and suggests that the Plan is a confirmation of the 'change of focus from acquisition of open space to embellishment.' Furthermore the Plan acknowledges the intention and requirement that 'more plans of management are prepared for specific parks in the future'.

Under the plan Dr J H Foley Rest Park is classified as community land and categorised as a District Park for 80% Park Use and 20% General Community Use. This study identifies desired roles for community lands and states that:

'District parks should go on to provide a wide range of roles including safe play for young children, socialising and conservation and presentation of cultural heritage.'

This key role remains relevant to this current Plan of Management study.

8.1.2 Glebe Point Road Streetscape Management Plan

This study outlined by DM Taylor Landscape Architects in conjunction with Rod Howard Heritage Conservation, Transport and Urban Planning Associates, Neustein and Associates and Horticulturist, Anthony Rodd was commissioned by Leichhardt Council in October 1996 to propose solutions for the streetscape management of Glebe Point Road.

The report provides an extensive study of the streetscape in establishing a detailed background for planning in the area by identifying community values and issues. These were established through a process of community consultation and liaison. The report outlined the key components that have shaped the character of Glebe Point Road as;

- Vehicular traffic,
- pedestrian traffic,
- parking,
- disabled access,
- road/footpath widths,
- paving materials,
- street trees,
- street furniture and,
- use of the street.

The study in conclusion identified that pedestrian amenity was the street's most significant value. The most contentious issue for residents was traffic and its impact on this pedestrian amenity.

8.2 Current projects

8.2.1 Glebe Point Road Commercial Precinct

Design and documentation for Glebe Point Road and Glebe Commercial District is currently being undertaken by City of Sydney concurrent with this Plan of Management study.

The project is of major relevance to the park plan of management as it has potential to influence the presentation of the park when viewed to streetscapes along with its connectivity to surrounding areas.

Proposals in the draft masterplan (July 2003) included:

- Streetscape improvements such as footpath widening, lighting, tree planting, pavements, street furniture and signage;
- Improvement works to the park frontage to reinforce the connection to the Glebe Point Road streetscape

8.0 RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

8.3 Planning context

8.3.1 Commonwealth Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Commonwealth legislation provides a national framework for environment protection through a focus on protecting matters of national environmental significance and on the conservation of Australia's biodiversity.

Where possible open space should reflect environmental protection and enhancement philosophies although it is noted no existing features of environmental significance are present in Foley Park.

Native Title Act 1993

The expression *native title* or *native title rights and interests* means the communal, group or individual rights and interests of Aboriginal peoples or Torres Strait Islanders in relation to land or waters, where:

- (a) the rights and interests are possessed under the traditional laws acknowledged, and the traditional customs observed, by the Aboriginal peoples or Torres Strait Islanders; and
- (b) the Aboriginal peoples or Torres Strait Islanders, by those laws and customs, have a connection with the land or waters; and
- (c) the rights and interests are recognised by the common law of Australia.

The main objectives of the Act are:

- (a) to provide for the recognition and protection of native title; and
- (b) to establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings; and
- (c) to establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title; and
- (d) to provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts, and intermediate period acts, invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The Act recognises and protects native title. It provides that native title cannot be extinguished contrary to the Act. The Act covers the following key areas:

- (a) acts affecting native title;
- (b) determining whether native title exists and compensation for acts affecting native title.

Should a Native Title claim be lodged on an open space reserve this will be assessed under the provisions of the Act and a ruling be made regarding ongoing use and management.

8.3.2 State Government Legislation

Crown Lands Act 1989

Succeeding with Plans of Management - A guide to the Local Government Act and Crown Lands Act, 1996) identifies that a Plan of Management may be prepared for Crown land dedicated or reserved for public purposes.

The Department of Lands land management philosophy directly relates to the principles of Crown land management, which are listed in section 11 of the Crown Lands Act 1989. These principles affect all aspects of the departments activities and, specifically, the major elements of land assessment, reservation / dedication of land and preparing plans of management.

Crown Lands Act 1989 (continued)

The principles are - that:

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

Additional requirements under the Crown Lands Act relating to plans of management are:

- that the Minister administering the Crown Lands Act or Minister assisting the Minister for Natural Resources (Lands), gives consent for the preparation of a plan of management and consent for a draft plan going on public exhibition;
- that the plan of management observe appropriate reserve policy applicable to the site along with relevant land management case law; and
- that the draft Plan of Management shall be placed on public display for not less than 28 days to allow for submissions to be made on the Plan of Management.

**A Basis for Management
Supplementary Information**

1.0 Methodology

In accordance with the guidelines established in “Succeeding with Plans of Management” (DLWC / Manidis Roberts 1996), the Foley Park Plan of Management has been prepared based on a “values based approach”. Using values as the foundation of the Plan of Management process ensures the plan will remain valid for longer.

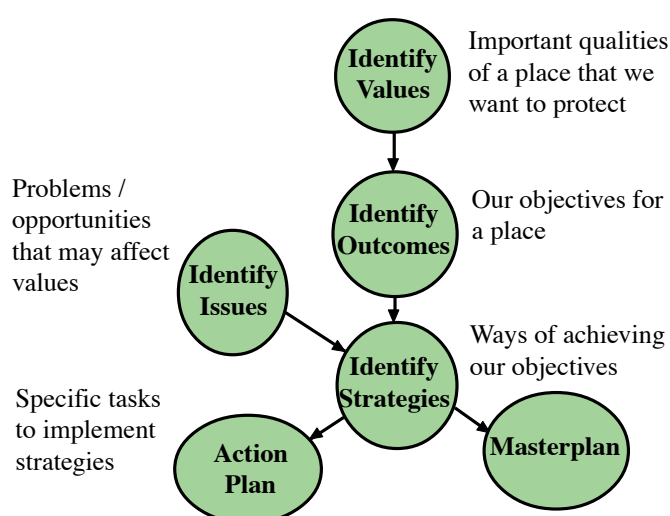
Alternatively an issues based approach (as often followed in plan preparation in the past) whilst dealing effectively with the issues of the day has no flexibility to deal with new issues that arise over time, and may quickly become out of date. This is “based on the assumption that community values change at a much slower rate than issues” (DLWC / Manidis Roberts 1996).

The identification of values for Foley Park (refer 4.3) has provided a foundation for decision making which enables each step in plan preparation to relate and cross reference back to the established values.

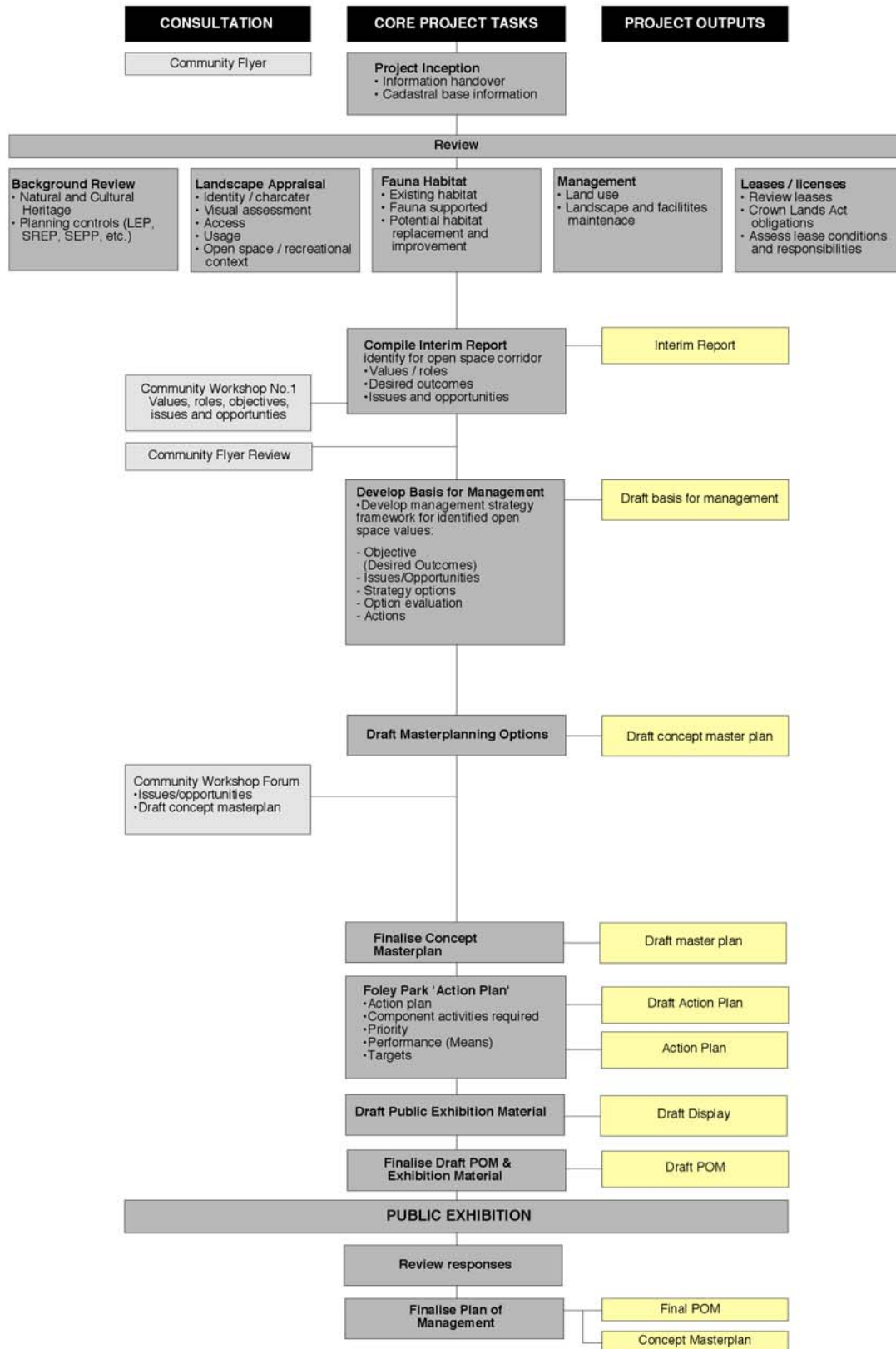
Through a synthesis of the findings of the preceding review and assessment phase with the outcomes of the Community Working Group, a basis for management has been resolved that identifies:

- values and roles of Foley Park;
- issues and opportunities to be addressed in developing, planning and management strategies; and
- desired outcomes for the Masterplan and Plan of Management.

The diagram below outlines the key steps in preparing the Plan of Management.



The diagram below outlines the study process for the Foley Park Plan of Management incorporating the relationship of site values to plan development, and the integration of consultation with the key study phases.



2.0 Consultation

The Plan of Management has incorporated several consultation streams to assist in the sourcing of information, develop planning and management strategies, and to inform relevant stakeholders and the local community of the study outcomes as they have developed.

2.1.1 Publicity

An article containing general information about Foley Park Plan of Management appeared in the Inner Western Courier (local newspaper) on in May 2004.

Flyers containing information about the Plan of Management, community information day and workshop was distributed by a letterbox drop to local residents (within 0.5km radius) of the park. These Flyers also contained a questionnaire (see 2.1.3 Community Questionnaire below).

The community has been informed on the progress of the study through the City of Sydney's website, email, and by direct mailout. A copy of the newspaper article and the community questionnaire flyers are included in the Appendix of this report.

2.1.2 Community Information Day

A Community Information Day was held at the park on Saturday 29th May 2004 from 10.30-12.30pm. Community information panels outlining general information regarding the Plan of Management process, History of the Foley Park site and preliminary landscape issues were displayed.

Copies of the Community Questionnaire was available and members of the Design Team from Environmental Partnership and Mayne Wilson Associates, and representatives from City of Sydney including the Mayor and several Councillors were on hand to answer queries on the day. Copies of the community Information Display Panels are included in the Appendix

2.1.3 Community Questionnaire

A community survey was undertaken to identify issues and needs in regard to the use, accessibility and quality of Foley Park.

The survey comprised the distribution of 5,000 self-complete questionnaires - primarily via letterbox drop to residences in the Foley Park catchment area but also directly to those who attended the Community Open Day on 5th June 2004. The questionnaire was included on the reverse side of an information flyer that also explained the purposes and processes of the study. Specific questions were asked in regard to the use of Foley Park, ideas for improving the area, participation in leisure/recreation activities and positive and negative attributes of the Park. A total of 215 responses were received from the 5,000 questionnaires distributed - a low response rate of just over 4%. The results of the survey must therefore be treated with caution, and used to supplement the other forms of assessment rather than as a free standing basis for decision making.

A small survey of Park users and neighbours³ - with 117 respondents - was also undertaken by UTS in June 2003. While the outcomes of this earlier survey cannot be accurately compared with those of the 2004 questionnaire - due to the different methodologies used - it is still useful to look for common patterns within the respective findings.

As such the key findings of these surveys include the following:

- The Park is highly valued by local resident users - particularly for its trees and grassland areas and its playground
- Locals mainly access the Park on foot and engage in a range of 'pass through' and 'destination' type activities (with the more popular activities including walking, walking the dog, play, having lunch and picnicking)
- Many locals visit the Park on at least a weekly basis (with 13% visiting daily)
- Most activities are short stay sociable in nature (that is, engaged in with family and/or friends)
- Notwithstanding the value of existing activities, many users perceive the need for one or more Park improvements - in particular, better maintenance, more landscaping and improved security

³ A non-randomly chosen group including St Johns Village residents, Glebe Society members and workers in nearby shops

2.1.3 Community Questionnaire (continued)

The surveys have indicated that Foley Park is highly valued by a significant number of local residents - both for its environmental and heritage values *and* for the opportunities it affords for a range of recreation activities.

In particular, the Park's trees and other 'green' attributes are perceived as of high importance within an intensively developed residential and commercial precinct.

Generally, however, it appears that the Park mainly attracts 'passing through' and other short stay use. To some extent at least, the limited use could be attributed to the perceived problems with the Park - including the lower-than-desired levels of landscape quality and maintenance and safety/security concerns.

The Park already meets many of the criteria for being a sought after, much loved and well utilised urban space. It is central to well-populated residential and commercial precincts and provides a place to sit in comfort, areas for socialising, places for children to play safely (and big enough to 'burn off energy') and some contact with the natural world and items of cultural interest.

However, as demonstrated by the survey, the Park is under-performing with respect to the *basic* visitor requirements at any park - adequate cleanliness and maintenance, high levels of safety/security (including visibility) and an adequate range of quality visitor facilities (including modern and challenging play equipment). There is also a sense that the Park could be made a more attractive place through landscaping improvements and other design initiatives.

Refer to the appendix for a full tabulation of questionnaire responses.

2.1.4 Community Working Group

A community working group forum was undertaken to review the outcomes of the community questionnaire, the study teams assessment phases, and preliminary design options for the park.

The forum was held at the Old Glebe Town Hall, Glebe on Wednesday 12th May 2004 from 6.00-8.00pm and was attended by 13 persons. The forum verified the study teams appraisal of key physical issues in the park and added that the role and relationship of the park to the "main street" environment of Glebe Point Road was a important issue for Glebe in the long term

Community Workshop Notes are included in the Appendix, which summarise the full discussions and outcomes of the forum.

3.0 Community values and desired outcomes

Values

Values, as identified in conjunction with the community working group, are the features / qualities of the park that should be protected or enhanced. Desired outcomes (also known as goals and aims) are objectives for the park that provide a basis for decision making.

The values and desired outcomes following were developed by the study team through a synthesis of the community workshop outcomes and study team investigations as outlined earlier in the document (Section 7.0 Review). Values are listed under key topics (as established in Succeeding with Plans of Management, DLWC and Manidis Roberts) ranging down from higher priority to lower with each topic. Priorities are also based on the community workshop discussion and study team assessment.

Community Values and Desired Outcomes

Value	Desired Outcome
Natural Environment	
Established trees within the park – visual and recreational amenity	Protect established tree specimens to park
	Protect shade and visual qualities of tree planting
	Optimal health maintained to all tree specimens
Understorey garden planting	Retain appropriate level of simple understorey planting
Varied landform	Optimise visual interest of level changes whilst enhancing accessibility
Provides a green space in highly urban context - biodiversity	Retain strongly planted 'green' character of park
Sustainability	Park design and elements to optimise sustainable resource use and maintenance.
Heritage	
Foley Park	Protection of overall role of park site as community open space
	Appropriate heritage conservation mechanisms in place
	Effective interpretation of all site history to enrich identity of park and enhance user experiences
	Improved curtilage heritage sites
Hereford House Site	Protection, recognition and interpretation of house site
Glebe Child Health Care Centre	Optimisation of site for maximum community benefit without compromising existing use
Wireless house	Effectively interpret Wireless House explaining its role and operation whilst improving its relationship to the park
Pergola Seating Area	Improved condition and accessibility of picnic tables/seating without impact on noise / security in park
World War Memorial	Protection and recognition of heritage significance
Heritage tree plantings	Protection and conservation of heritage tree species
Water Well and Kitchen Garden in park	Recognise pre existing well and kitchen garden characteristics of park site
Visual	
Green Open Space	Maintain green open space character
Park character in dense urban context	Vistas and view lines integrated with tree management
	Reduce impact of poor quality park elements
Residential amenity	Recognise relationship of park to adjoining aged housing – provides green visual outlook
Social / Cultural	
Focal community village green	Enhance broader community role of park as visual and community focus
	Park to meet basic needs of all age groups with focus on needs of younger adults (with and without children) as the longer term dominant demographic user of the local catchment
Recreation / Park Use	
Passive recreational use	Consolidate passive recreation as primary park use
Children's play – family activities	Informal and formal play opportunities for children of all ages
	Playground appearance and condition improved
	Non structured play / educational play encouraged
Lunchtime role supporting Glebe Point Road	Enhance parks support role to Glebe commercial precinct
Space for community events	Foley Park compliments commercial / civic corridor of Glebe Point Road providing for small scale events and compatible with other park values

Community Values and Desired Outcomes

Value	Desired Outcome
Education	
Interpretation	Natural and cultural heritage features of the park are effectively interpreted where appropriate
Environmental Sustainability	Park design and management promote sustainability
Outdoor education	Outdoor classroom role within the park is optimised by schools etc.
Intrinsic	
Green open focus of Glebe Village	Park effectively balances dual community and civic role
Simplicity and legibility of park character	Simple park layout provides for functional park use
	Structures are minimised and compatible/unobtrusive to landscape character
	Strong inter-relationship between park spaces
Accessible Park	Equal access to park pathways and facilities
Provision of passive recreational activities	Appropriate character of furniture elements throughout the park
Management / Maintenance	
Quality of park environment	Furniture provision meets user requirements, without overpowering visual character
	A clean and well kept park
Availability of funding	Staged implementation programme addresses community and environmental priorities
Availability of leases, licenses, and bookings	Leasing and licensing of park facilities where there is no conflict with the community values / objectives of the park and consistent with Reserve purpose

B Community Survey

Delivery Address:
GPO Box 1591
SYDNEY NSW 2001

No stamp required
if posted in Australia



Foley Park, Glebe
City of Sydney
City Development
Reply Paid 1591
SYDNEY NSW 2001

plan of management plan of management plan of management

How to be involved

Your involvement will help to ensure that relevant needs and concerns are addressed in the Draft Plan. You are invited to contribute in one or more of the following ways:

You can

Complete the Questionnaire

(on the reverse side of this brochure)

You can attend the

Community Open Day

in the Park on

Saturday 5th June from 10.30-12.30pm

to discuss your interests and concerns with the study team and representatives from City of Sydney.

Questionnaires can also be completed and submitted on the day.

You can also attend the

Community Workshop

in the **Glebe Town Hall** on the corner of St Johns Road and Lodge Street, Glebe on

Tuesday 22nd June 2004 from 6.30-8.30pm

to discuss preliminary concepts for the future enhancement and management of the Park

Public exhibition

Following the Community Workshops, the City of Sydney proposes to place the Draft Plan of Management and Concept Masterplan on public exhibition at a range of venues.

Contact the study team

Belinda Graham or Adam Hunter at

Environmental Partnership

2 River Street Birchgrove NSW 2041

ph: 02 9555 1033 fax: 02 9818 5292

email: belinda.g@epnsw.com.au

City of Sydney Contact details

Kathleen Ng

Project(s) Coordinator, Parks and Landscape

City of Sydney

Town Hall House, 456 Kent Street,

Sydney NSW 2001

ph: 02 9265 9333 fax: 02 9265 9660

email: kng@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au



Foley Park is located at the cross roads of Glebe Point Road and Pyrmont Bridge Road Glebe. The Park provides the Glebe Village with a green haven in the heart of the busy main street. The City of Sydney is preparing a Draft Plan of Management and a Concept Masterplan for Foley Park. These plans will provide a basis for coordinated management of the open space and for ongoing landscape improvements. A study team under the coordination of Environmental Partnership is currently undertaking review and analysis relevant to the development of the plan of management.



DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOLEY PARK GLEBE

How does your family use Foley Park?

please tick the appropriate box

1. How often do you visit Foley Park?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Every day | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Several times a week | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| About once a week | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| About once a fortnight | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| About once a month | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| About 2-6 times a year | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| About once a year | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Less than once a year | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| First visit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not sure/don't know/irregular | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the main form of transport you use to get to the Park?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Walk | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Car | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bicycle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Train and bus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Train and walk | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Skating | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Motor bike | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. Where do you travel from to go to the Park?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Work | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Home | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| School | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hotel/motel/hostel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| University/TAFE | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Another local attraction | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. Which of the following best describes the type of group you are in when you visit the Park?

- ☐ Alone
☐ With family and/or friends
☐ Part of a commercial tour
☐ Part of a club or organisation
☐ Part of a school group
☐ Other

5. When do you mainly visit Foley Park?

- Weekdays ☐
- Weekends ☐
- Special events ☐
- Other ☐

6. How long do you usually stay in the Park?

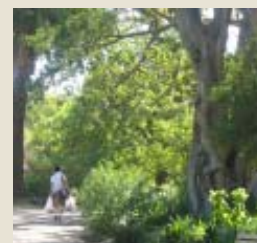
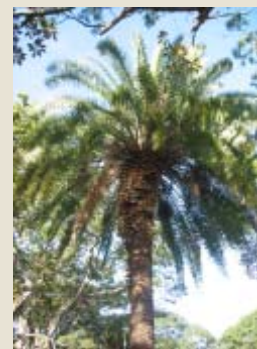
- ☐ < 15 mins
- ☐ 16-30 mins (half hour)
- ☐ 31-60 mins (hour)
- ☐ 61-90 mins
- ☐ 91-120 mins (2 hrs)
- ☐ 21-150 mins (2.5 hrs)
- ☐ > 2.5 hrs

7. What activities do you & your family usually do in the Park?

- ☐ Passing through
☐ Walking
☐ Walking the dog
☐ Jogging
☐ Lunch
☐ Picnic
☐ Playground
☐ Play on grass
☐ Other (Specify:)

9. What are the values (important features) of Foley Park that need to be protected?

Specify:



10. How important are the following items for Foley Park?

(Circle one H-High M-Medium L-Low)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Information about the Park | H | M | L |
| Formal gardens | H | M | L |
| Grassed areas | H | M | L |
| Trees | H | M | L |
| Children's playground | H | M | L |
| Shelter (from rain/shade) | H | M | L |
| Toilets | H | M | L |
| Picnic tables | H | M | L |
| Events put on in the Park | H | M | L |
| Cleanliness/ lack of litter | H | M | L |

11. How can Foley Park be improved?

[illegible]

8. How many people in your family/ household fall into the following age groups?

- 0-8 years
9-14 years
15-21 years
22-35 years
36-64 years
65+ years

If you have any further comments you would like to make, please feel free to attach a seperate sheet.

City of Sydney

FOLEY PARK DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE

Compiled from:

- **Community Open Day 5th June 2004**
- **Letter drop to residents within 5km radius of park 5000 flyers**

Response number 215

1. How often do you visit Foley Park?

Every day	29/215	13%
Several times a week	55/215	25%
About once a week	36/215	16.7%
About once a fortnight	33/215	15%
About once a month	35/215	16%
About 2-6 times a year	26/215	12%
About once a year	13/215	6%
Less than once a year	7/215	3.2%
First visit	1/215	0.4%
Not sure/don't know/irregular	2/215	0.9%

2. What is the main form of transport you use to get to the Park?

Walk	211/215	98%
Car	5/215	2.3%
Bicycle	2/215	0.9%
Bus	5/215	2.3%
Train and bus	1/215	0.4%
Train and walk		
Skating		
Motor bike		
Other		

3. Where do you travel from to go to the Park?

Work	23/215	10.6%
Home	196/215	91%
School	4/215	1.8%
Hotel/motel/hostel		
University/TAFE	6/215	2.7%
Local Destination	15/215	6.9%
Other	7/215	3.2%

4. Which of the following best describes the type of group you are in when you visit the Park?

Alone	16/215	7.4%
With family and/or friends	130/215	60%
Part of a commercial tour		
Part of a club or organisation		
Part of a school group		
Other (dogs)	5/215	2.3%

5. When do you mainly visit Foley Park?

Weekdays	163/215	75%
Weekends	98/215	45%
Special events	20/215	9.3%
Other	10/215	4.6%

6. How long do you usually stay in the Park?

< 15 mins	80/215	37%
16-30 mins (half hour)	79/215	36%
31-60 mins (hour)	62/215	28%
61-90 mins	9/215	4%
91-120 mins (2 hrs)	1/215	0.4%
21-150 mins (2.5 hrs)		
> 2.5 hrs	3/215	1.3%

7. What activities do you & your family usually do in the Park?

Passing through	80 /215	37%
Walking	66/215	30%
Walking the dog	41/215	19%
Jogging	1/215	0.4%
Lunch	42/215	19.5%
Picnic	41/215	19%
Playground	62/215	28%
Play on grass	34/215	15.8%
Other (Specify:		
1/ Sitting/relaxing	8/215	3.7%
2/ Bird Watching	3/215	1.3%
2/ Tai Chi	2/215	0.9%
3/ Chat with friends	2/215	0.9%

9. What are the values (important features) of Foley Park that need to be protected?

• Trees	95/215	44%
• Green Space	55/215	25.5%
• Playground	53/215	24.6%
• Lawn	33/215	15.3%
• Memorial	19/215	8.8%
• Serenity	17/215	7.9%
• Garden beds	11/215	5%
• Birds/Bats	10/215	4.6%
• Historical	7/215	3.2%
• Wireless House	7/215	3.2%
• Health Centre	4/215	1.8%
• Native plants	3/215	1.3%

10. How important are the following items for Foley Park?

(Circle one H-High M-Medium L-Low)

Information about the Park	12%H	28%M	39.5%L
Formal gardens	28%H	32.5%M	20%L
Grassed areas	72%H	15.8M	2.3%L
Trees	86.9%H	6%M	0.4%L
Children's playground	55%H	20.9%M	13.9%L
Shelter (from rain/shade)	42%H	27.9%M	13.9%L
Toilets	51%H	20%M	18.6%L
Picnic tables	37%H	31%M	15%L
Events put on in the Park	19.5%H	26%M	44%L
Cleanliness/ lack of litter	68%H	8.8%M	0%L
Lighting	59%H	17.6%M	6%L

11. How can Foley Park be improved?

• Regular maintenance/ improve cleanliness	38/215	17.6%
• Improved Flower/garden beds	26/215	12%
• improved safety / security	24/215	11%
• Improved playground	22/215	10.2%
• Improve Lighting	20/215	9.3%
• Additional seating/picnic tables with shade/shelter	18/215	8.3%
• Upgrade entrance/ improve visibility to Glebe Point Rd	16/215	7.4%
• Leave Park 'as is'	15/215	6.9%
• Upgrade/ replace toilets	15/215	6.9%
• Improve/update paths	13/21	6%
• Minimize needles/ sharps found in park	11/215	5%
• Provide BBQs	10/215	4.6%
• Provide spaces for events	10/215	4.6%
• Improve Lawn	9/215	4%

• Incorporate memorial into park/ upgrade memorial	6/215	2.7%
• Provide working Bubbler	3/215	1.3%
• Improved Park Signage	3/215	1.3%
• More Native Plants	3/215	1.3%
• Provide Playground shade /seats/ picnic tables	2/215	0.9%
• Provide historical interpretation into design		
• Off leash dog area		
• Games – chess boards etc		
• Basket ball hoop		

8. How many people in your family/ household fall into the following age groups?

0-8 years	86/571	15%
0-9 9-14 years	31/571	5.4%
0-10 15-21 years	26/571	4.5%
22-35 years	130/571	22.7%
36-64 years	260/571	45.5%
65+ years	38/571	6.6%

C Community workshop Forum

FOLEY PARK DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT**Community Workshop Notes***Tuesday 22th June 2004, Town Hall, Glebe***Attendees:**

13 Community Members, 2 Council Officers, 2 Study Team

Apologies:

2 Community Members

No.	Item
1.0	INTRODUCTION
1.1	Kathleen NG (KNG) of City of Sydney welcomed all present and provided a general introduction.
1.2	KNG introduced Adam Hunter (AH) of Environmental Partnership, lead consultants for the Plan of Management (POM).
2.0	STUDY TEAM PRESENTATION
2.1	AH gave a short presentation which covered the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background to the Draft Plan of Management process • Previous community consultation • Site landscape issues • Landscape concept options • Workshop discussions • Workshop presentations • Where to from here?
2.2	Workshop aim The aims of the Workshop: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To update the community on the outcomes of the study team assessment and appraisal to date 2. To present preliminary options for potential enhancements to the park 3. To discuss these options and identify the groups preferred options (or other options) for City of Sydney's consideration in the Draft Plan of Management
2.3	Response to questionnaires/ previous studies AH Outlined summary findings of the UTS Community Survey on Foley Park undertaken in June 2003 Survey included; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>people walking through the park or passing by on Glebe Point Road</i> • <i>members of the Glebe society</i> • <i>those who visit the Early Childhood Health Centre</i> • <i>residents of St John's Village</i>
2.3.1	Significant result's were outlined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>65% of respondents use the park</i> • <i>the majority of users are female</i> • <i>33% believed the park was unsafe or dangerous; the main reason women give are that the park is to 'enclosed', and the presence of 'undesirable people'</i> • <i>79% believe the park needs improvements; principally improving or adding facilities; landscaping; better lighting; improved toilets and the need for it to be 'opened up', allowing people in the park to be seen from the street</i> • <i>40% of those who use the park spend less than 30 minutes there</i>
2.3.2	Researchers commented that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>its neglected state suggests it has been forgotten by residents and there is no affiliation between the community and the park</i> • <i>it has a negative reputation in the area which contributes to the under-usage of this public space</i> • <i>children play an important role in contributing to the usage of the park (parents and grandparents are the largest users)</i> • <i>as both the toilets and the Early Childhood Healthcare Centre appear neglected, unlit, hidden away and with threatening security bars, a number of people viewed this back section of the park as a security threat that, in turn, affected the ambience of the park</i> • <i>the lack of visibility (from the street) contributes to perceptions regarding people's feelings of isolation once inside the park, and also what people on the outside perceive this closed environment could be harbouring</i> • <i>many users emphasised the importance of having the quiet, green space available</i>

2.3.3	<p>AH outlined that the January 2003 - Maintenance Request List given to Leichhardt Municipal Council following the UTS survey results was as below:</p> <p>Minor maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>weed and water garden beds and War Memorial garden</i> • <i>many sturdy Celtis seedlings need removing</i> • <i>rake playground bark chips</i> • <i>fix swings (two are broken)</i> • <i>paint roundabout</i> • <i>add soil and grass seed along park edges</i> • <i>find taps, and repair bubbler</i> • <i>fix fence near War Memorial</i> • <i>plant missing trees along Bridge Road</i> • <i>fix leaking toilet cistern in ladies toilet</i> <p>Major maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>replace missing tiles in toilets, and broken window, etc</i> • <i>paint early childhood centre, and both toilets</i> • <i>resurface all pathways</i> <p>Long term improvements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>improve entrance</i> • <i>add signs</i> • <i>new plantings</i> • <i>automatic watering</i> • <i>restore sandstone curbing</i> • <i>Masterplan</i>
2.4	<p>Community Questionnaire - May 2004</p> <p>AH summarized the preliminary review of responses to the community questionnaire and noted that it will be analysed fully in the review section of the POM as part of the Recreation Planning Review Report on the Park. Outlining:</p> <p><i>The most important qualities/ facilities park users felt need to be protected were:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>existing large trees</i> • <i>lawn areas/ green open space</i> • <i>playground equipment</i> • <i>serenity</i>
2.5	<p><i>The most important qualities/ facilities park users felt need to be improved were:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>improve state of cleanliness /maintenance of park</i> • <i>improve safety & security (e.g. drugs /sharps disposal)</i> • <i>upgraded playground (including shade , seating, surfacing and equipment)</i> • <i>replacement/ upgrade of toilet facilities</i> • <i>improved lighting</i>
2.6	<p>Other Reports</p> <p>AH outlined the other specialist reports undertaken as part of the Foley Park POM process.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heritage Appraisal of Foley Park, Glebe (May 2004) prepared by Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2. Tree Management Plan for Foley Park, Glebe (May 2004) prepared by Urban Forestry Australia 3. Demographic review of Foley Park (June 2004) being prepared by Recreational Planning & Associates
2.7	<p>Site Landscape Issues</p> <p>AH explained that the study team's approach to producing a masterplan for the park was to review park issues prompted by the study team investigation and community issues under the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Park Layout 2. Park entries and accessibility 3. Southern boundary of the park 4. Vegetation management 5. Heritage <p>AH presented for each of the above categories an existing site plan explaining the existing issues (pressures and opportunities).</p>

2.8 **Park improvement concepts**

AH then presented three plan options A-C that represented potential design solutions.

3.0 **WORKSHOP DISCUSSIONS**

3.1 The community working group agreed to split into three smaller groups to discuss the options.

Checklist given to Groups as a basis for discussions;

Park Layout

- Loop Path System
- Toilet refurbishment
- Memorial Seating Area
- Playground
- Wireless House (retain or remove)
- Playground fence to Pymont Bridge Road
- Baby Health - potential relocation

Entries and Accessibility

- Pymont Bridge Road
- Link to retirement units/church
- Connect Pymont Bridge Road to path loop
- Light major loop pathway (all options)
-

Southern Boundary:

- ***All Options***
- *Additional tree planting*
- *Replace toilet/ Storage block*
- *Improve boundary garden bed planting*
- *Upgrade picnic table area*
- ***Option A***
- *Possible picnic shelter/ BBQ shelter*

Vegetation Management:

- Extended soft landscape area under figs near playground
- Simplify lower level planting to street frontages to enhance identity and improve visual connections from street (all options)
- Improved grass cover quality (all options)
- Remove smaller garden beds (all options)
- Selective pruning of figs to reduce loadings and improve filtered visual connections
- Additional deciduous shade tree planting (Option C)

3.7 **Heritage**

- Retain carriage drive entry to Glebe Point Road
- memorial seating area and linkage to park
- Upgrade picnic table area (all options)
- Upgrade Foley Park naming sign and interpretation (all options)
- Interpret Hereford House use and footprint with stone markers and signage
- Retain Wireless House and provide upgraded seating area (removal - option B)
- Interpret Wireless House with archival replays and weekend event / broadcasts

It was noted that the area of the park is located in only one of the precinct areas that fall along Glebe Point Road. As Glebe Point Road is a long corridor of particular interest for the POM is the precinct directly adjoining the park i.e. between St Johns Road intersection and Bridge Road intersection.

Other general issues noted:

- *Potential future role of the park in the precinct should be flagged (AH noted recreational planning review is examining current and future demographic profiles for Glebe).*
- *The POM should reinforce the park's role as the central focus of this precinct in the future of Glebe.*
- *The park forms the lunch time focus for businesses in the area*
- *It is the only park within this precinct of this size*

Following discussions each of the groups presented an outline of there discussions which are summarised as follows:

<p>GROUP 1 RESPONSE</p> <p><i>Believed Option A best represented the Groups preferences with some aspects of Option C –i.e. the opening up of the Memorial to the park and opening up the Glebe Point Road frontage to the park to heighten the visibility and presence of Foley Park to the street.</i></p> <p><i>The main points raised were;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Consider removal of existing shelters –rundown and encourage vandalism/ anti social behavior</i> • <i>Agreed with a long-term plan to move the playground (Option C) – possibly to site of the Early Childhood Healthcare Centre location if it was to be relocated to another suitable location in Glebe and the building was no longer used.</i> • <i>Opening up of the understorey planting to garden beds surrounding the lawn area would improve the connection of the park to the street.</i> • <i>Entering the park from adjoining existing picnic tables (i.e. from adjacent St John Church grounds) may not the best solution possible provide access closer to Glebe Point Road maintain entrance along Foley Park frontage on the other side of the Memorial.</i> • <i>Concern was raised for the public liability/ safety issues implicated for the Church if a proposal was to incorporate linking the open spaces of the church grounds with Foley park.</i> • <i>Consideration should be given to opening up the south west corner of the site- possible widening of entrance point near to existing ramp (ideally with the ramp being retained – as shown in principle in Option C.</i> • <i>No café to be incorporated into the park(as it would detract from the businesses presently located in the precinct).</i>
<p>GROUP 2 RESPONSE</p> <p><i>This Group identified Option C as generally preferable and addressed the following points;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Open up the Park frontage on to Glebe Point Road promoting the park as the central focus for the precinct – giving it the role of ‘village green’ or ‘town square’ making the space the central gathering spot.</i> • <i>Felt that the existing Victorian style of meandering path system was dated and not ideal as the best path structure for the future use of the park as both a gathering space and a place to be passed through. Noted that a path system that responded to the Hereford House footprint could be a potential strategy of including park heritage into design fabric.</i> • <i>The POM and Masterplan should consider spaces that provide for small temporary events to be located into the park for example a small band could be located into the proposed frontage design of Option C/ also this space would allow for ceremonies linked to the Memorial.</i> • <i>Incorporating the Hereford House footprint into future design was important</i> • <i>Points considered to be of the highest priority were</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Improving access at the northern boundary</i> • <i>Improving Access to/from Glebe Point Road</i> • <i>Interpretation of Hereford House footprint</i> • <i>Link to the adjoining open space of St Johns Church</i> • <i>Overall design should link interpretative design to the functionality of the park</i>
<p>GROUP 3 RESPONSE</p> <p><i>Believed Option C best addressed the issues.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Opening up the area around the Memorial was important, however it should be noted that the preservation of the existing qualities of refuge and serenity found in the park should not be compromised when opening up the frontage onto Glebe Point Road. Believed Option C did manage to achieve this because the second level of planting around the lawn area was retained to give screening to the traffic of the streetscape while still providing a heightened street presence.</i> <p><i>Issues that had equal importance and that the group supported were;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increasing the buffer planting to the northern boundary</i> • <i>Relocation of the Early Childhood Healthcare Centre to an improved location in Glebe if possible</i> • <i>The Wireless House held a unique and interesting place in Glebe’s history and interpretation of its history should be included into future design – however it may not be necessary to maintain the building on site in its present location which makes it the central focus within the park.</i> • <i>Removal of the maintenance depot out of the park to a more suitable area away from community use.</i>
<p>GENERAL DISCUSSION - MATERIALS</p> <p><i>All groups thought it appropriate to discuss the intended palette of materials to be used in the park at this point in the process.</i></p> <p><i>The study team noted potential treatments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sandstone feature paving</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sandstone walling were required</i> • <i>Asphalt paths with sandstone edging</i> • <i>Continuity of planting materials to be achieved through garden bed theme simplification</i>
4.0	<p><i>WHAT HAPPENS FROM HERE?</i></p> <p>AH outlined that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outcomes Community Workshop will assist the study team and City of Sydney in determining and developing preferred options for the Masterplan and public exhibition • Study team to complete draft POM and Masterplan • City of Sydney and Department of Land & Water Conservation (DLWC) to approve draft POM for public exhibition • Public Exhibition of draft POM (target start date August 2004) at a range of venues to be confirmed by the City of Sydney. • AH and KNG thanked all for there attendance and participation.

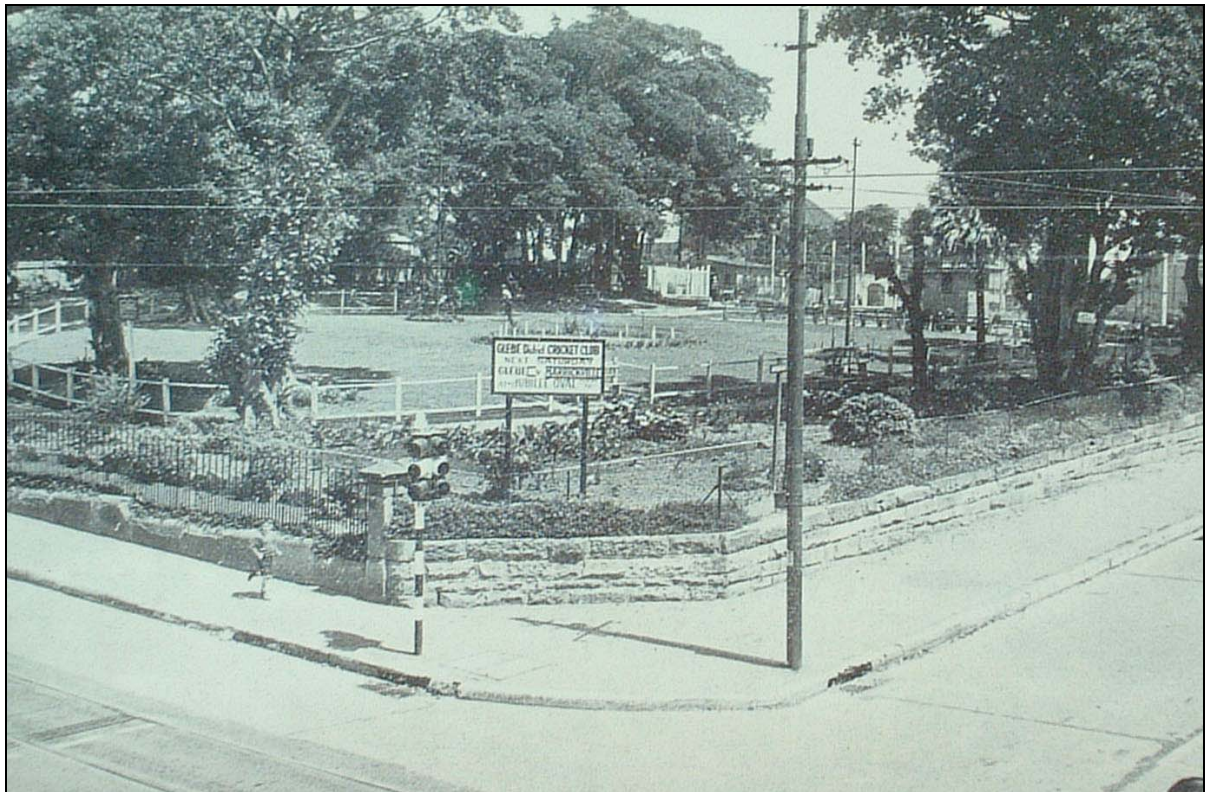
Workshop Ended 9.15pm

D Historical Overview of Foley Park Glebe

HERITAGE APPRAISAL

of

FOLEY PARK, GLEBE



Prepared on behalf of
Environmental Partnership
for
Sydney City Council
by
Mayne-Wilson & Associates
Conservation Landscape Architects
Paddington NSW 2021

March 2005

1.0 Introduction

Following representations from residents of Glebe, Sydney City Council decided in March 2004 to commission the preparation of a Plan of Management for the Dr. H.J. Foley Rest Park (herein after referred to simply as Foley Park), on the corner of Glebe Point Road and Bridge Road, Glebe. The successful consultants were Environmental Partnership, Landscape Architects of Birchgrove, NSW. As a part of the project, the consultants were requested to research the history of the Rest Park, in order to identify the possible heritage significance of items present there, and generally to inform Council and those preparing the Plan of Management of its values. To this end, Environmental Partnership engaged Mayne-Wilson & Associates, Conservation Landscape Architects, as sub-consultants to prepare the heritage report to accompany the Plan of Management.

1.1 Purpose

Council's brief required a heritage appraisal that would involve historical and documentary research of the Park, identification of any existing heritage listings, preparation of a list and statement of significance for any items identified as having heritage value, and mapping showing their presence, approximate age, and heritage ranking.

1.2 The Study Area

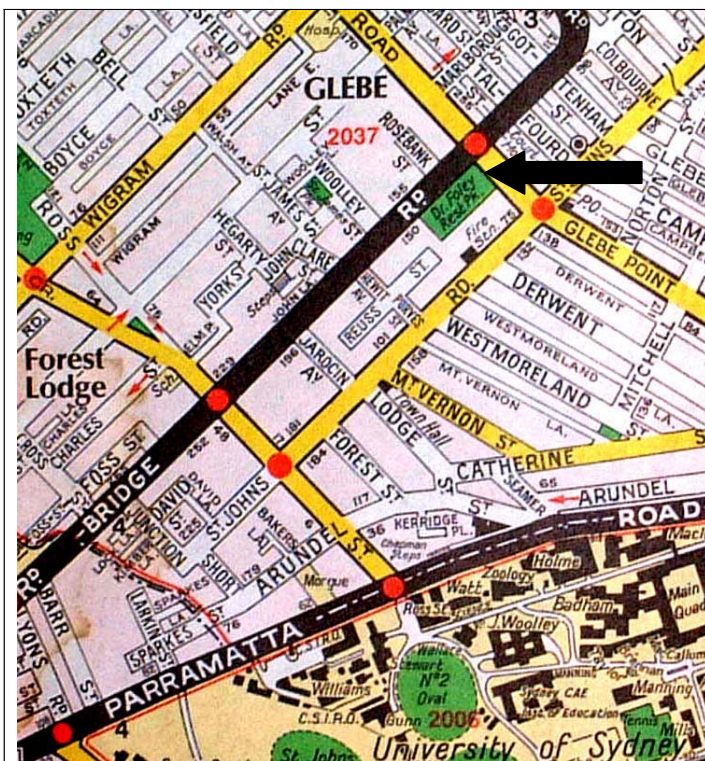


Figure P1 – Location map. Foley Park is situated on the corner of Glebe Point Road and Pymont Bridge Road.

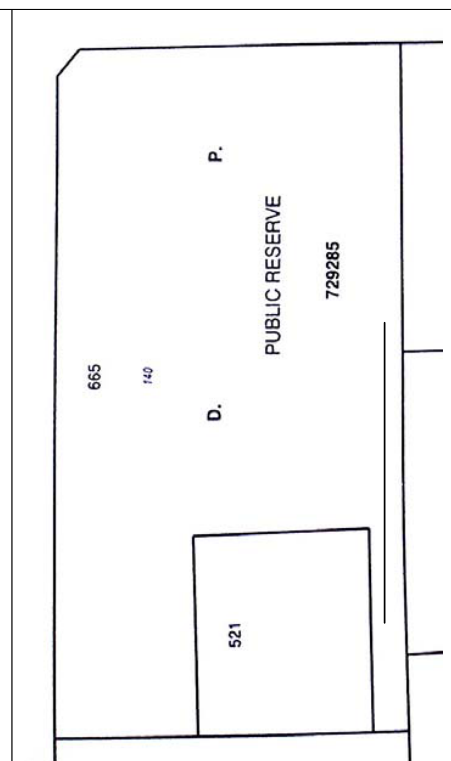


Figure P2 – Allotment plan of Foley Park provided by the Sydney Water plan room. Glebe Point Road is at the top of the plan.

1.3 Report Structure and Methodology

The heritage subconsultants commenced by reading background documentation, followed by a site briefing with the Council Project Officer, Ms Kathleen Ng, and with officers from Environmental Partnership. They then inspected and photographed the site, and undertook extensive research of documentation held at Council Archives, State Archives, the Land Titles Office, the Department of Lands, the Mitchell Library, Sydney Water, and the Glebe Society. An historical overview of the evolution of the property was then prepared, followed by an assessment of the overall heritage significance of the Park and the elements within it. A search was also made of existing listings of the Park.

Note: All plans reproduced in this report are oriented with Glebe Point Road at the top of the page, even though the writing on several historic plans was added as though the property was being viewed from Glebe Point Road.

1.4 Authorship

This Heritage Appraisal has been prepared by Warwick Mayne-Wilson, Director of MWA, with assistance from Ari Anderson of his office, who undertook much of the research and data entry.

1.5 Limitations

Due to the Foley Park having been under the management of three Councils - Glebe Council, Sydney City Council, Leichhardt Council, and then back to Sydney City Council, some files relating to park developments since its establishment may have been misplaced. This point has been confirmed by the archivists at Sydney City Council.

1.6 Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the staff of the Sydney City Council Archives for their assistance with historical research and file retrieval, Ms Bobby Burke, author of a biographical study on H.J. Foley and Mr Colin Kay at Sydney Water for providing historic plans and details for the site. They would also like to thank Ms Catherine Ng of Sydney City Council for providing background information during the preparation of this report.

2.0 Historical Overview

According to the only history of the *Hereford House* site, found in research by this consultant, contained within *The Architectural Character of Glebe* by B & K. Smith in 1973, the land which now makes up Foley Rest Park was originally part of a larger lot measuring 31 acres 2 roods and 16 perches at Glebe purchased by George Williams in 1828. This lot was portion 26 of a substantial subdivision of the 435 acre Glebe lands granted to the Parish of St. Phillip. This huge area was vested in trustees by Governor Darling on 24th November 1829.

Smith & Smith wrote that by September 1829, Williams had a villa built on the allotment to the design of architect Edward Hallen, who was the architect of the Sydney Grammar School. They then discuss Judge Kinchela and his family who lived in this villa, known as *Hereford House* (see Figure H1), for several months after their arrival in Australia in June 1831. He may have been the first tenant of the house, but according to Smith & Smith, and land title documents, the first transferee was Sydney brewer and trader Daniel Cooper, who owned the property from August 1830, shortly after the completion of the construction of the villa. Cooper is then reputed to have purchased the full allotment that Williams had bought in 1828.

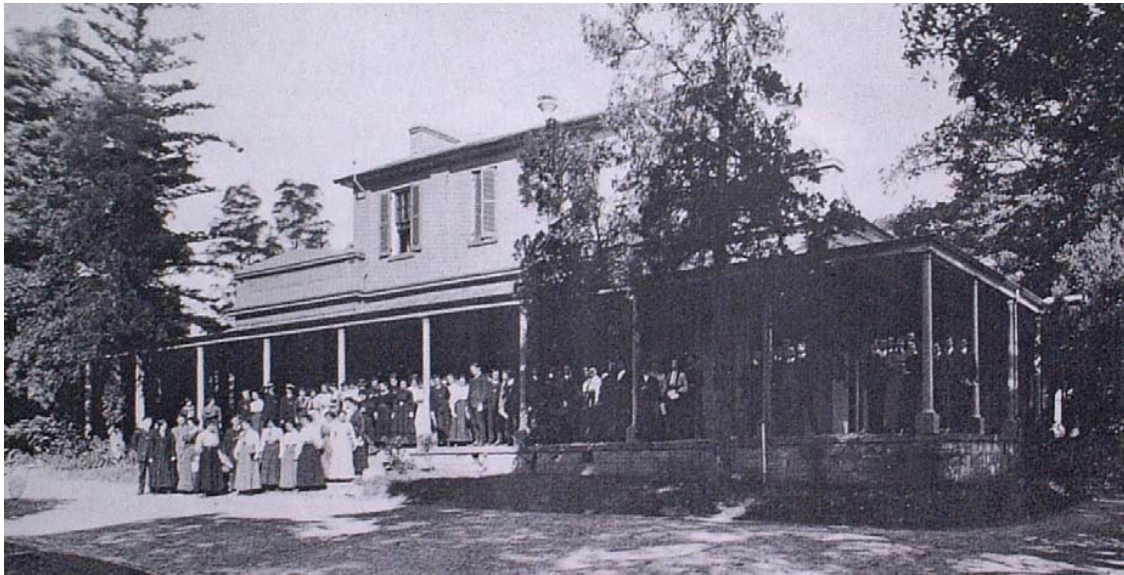


Figure H1 – Undated photograph of the northern (Glebe Point Road facing) façade of *Hereford House* (probably taken in the 1910s after its conversion into a teachers college). Note the mature Norfolk Is. pine tree in the back left of the image, one of numerous large specimens appearing to have been removed from the site between 1910 and the late 1920s. Source: Smith, B. & K., 1973, *The Architectural Character of Glebe Sydney*, University Coop Bookshop, pp.14.

According to Smith and Smith, Cooper subsequently transferred the property to John Tawell, who owned the estate from c.1830 to c.1833. This conveyance, however, appears not to have been registered. By 1834/1835 *Hereford House* and its grounds were in the possession of Ambrose Foss, a dental surgeon and chemist of Sydney. Confusingly, Foss is shown incorrectly on some land title documents as the grantee of the 31 acre 2 rood 16 perch lot. This mistake is repeated on transfer documents from 1910, when the property was sold to the Crown. Foss purchased the full 31 acre 2 rood 16 perch lot and built *Forest Lodge* on his property in 1836. This residence was located near the present day Jarocin Avenue on the site of the present 208-210 Pymont Bridge Road. State Archives files on *Hereford House* indicate *Forest Lodge* was used in the 1910s as a boys' school.

A sale advertisement for the residence [presumably by Tawell] from 20th July 1832 provides some details of the property. It described the villa as having a noble entrance hall, with drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms, four sleeping rooms, one sleeping closet, a stone-flagged cellar, family and servants' kitchens, coach and gig house, pantry, three stalled stable, a well containing excellent water, and poultry and wood yards.

On the 9th March 1837, *Hereford House* and grounds were transferred from Ambrose Foss to William Hirst. This transfer contained only 6 acres and included two allotments separated from the villa by a road measuring 35 feet in width. Subsequently in 1840, there was a 'conveyance of uses' of this 6 acre lot between Ambrose Foss of the first part, William Hirst of the second part and Henry Buckley of the third part. It is unclear what this 'conveyance of uses' represented, but it would appear that the property remained under the ownership of William Hirst.

A *Hereford Estate* plan prepared in 1868 (see Figure H2 & H3) shows a subdivision layout over that part of the Estate which contained *Hereford House*, its grounds up to Glebe Point Road and a zone to the residence's south. Seven allotments were proposed along the Glebe Point Road frontage of the villa, with six other lots making up the total of thirteen proposed under the plan. It would appear that the small allotments along Glebe Point Road were never formally created, as Lot 8 which contained the mansion, was always transferred together with the zone along Glebe Point Road under the same land title. It was also proposed that a 20 foot wide lane separate the villa lot from the proposed lots along Glebe Point Road, although it would also seem that this access lane was never established. This subdivision is also indicated on other land title deposited plans (see Figures H4 & H5).

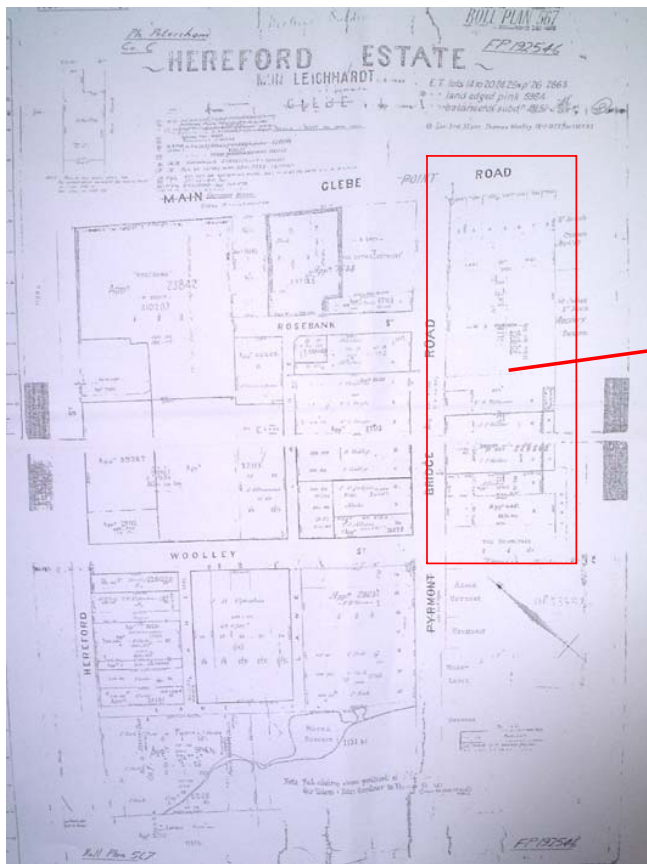


Figure H2 – *Hereford Estate* plan from 1868, showing outlined in red the zone containing *Hereford House* and its grounds. It is thought that all the lands shown on this plan (not just the lots within the red box) comprised the 36 acre 2 rood 16 perch lot bought by George Williams in 1828. The lots within the red box, Nos. 1-13 were created over the grounds of *Hereford House*. Source: Land Titles Office

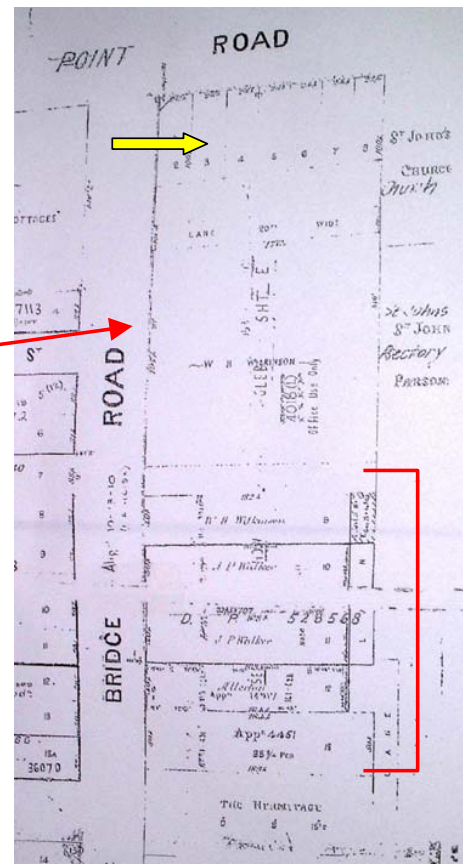


Figure H3 – Enlargement of the 1868 estate plan, showing the created lots 2 to 8 along Glebe Point Road (yellow arrow) and the lots 9 to 13 to the south of the villa lot (bracketed red). Source: Land Titles Office.

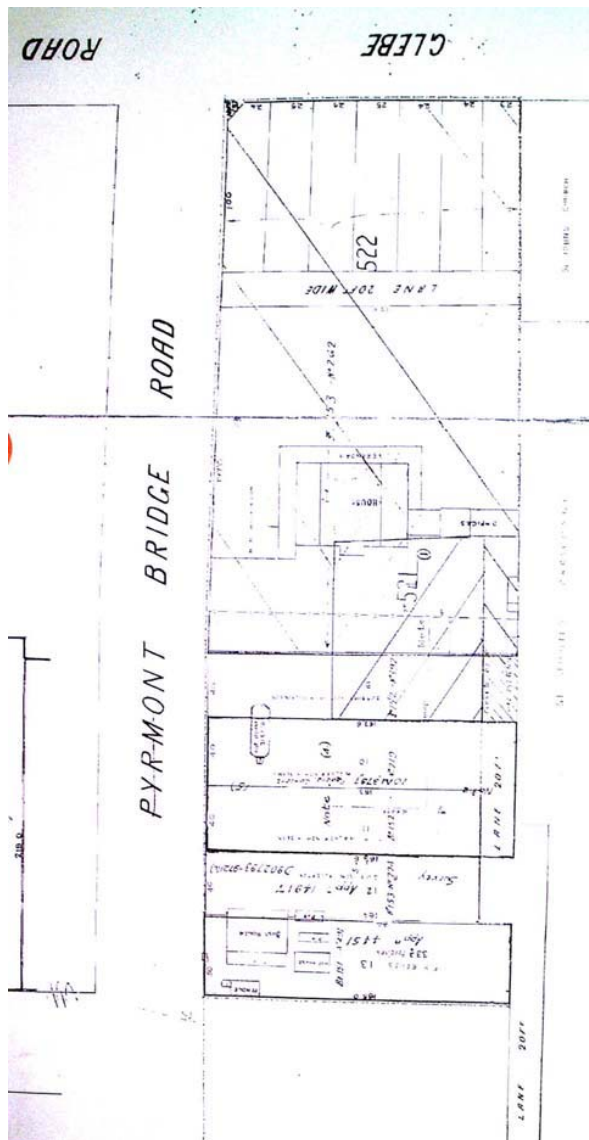


Figure H4 – Hereford House and grounds plan from 1843, with an overlay of the 13 subdivisions and lane proposed over the block. Only the lots to the south of the villa (at centre) were created. Source: Land Titles Office, D.P.977834

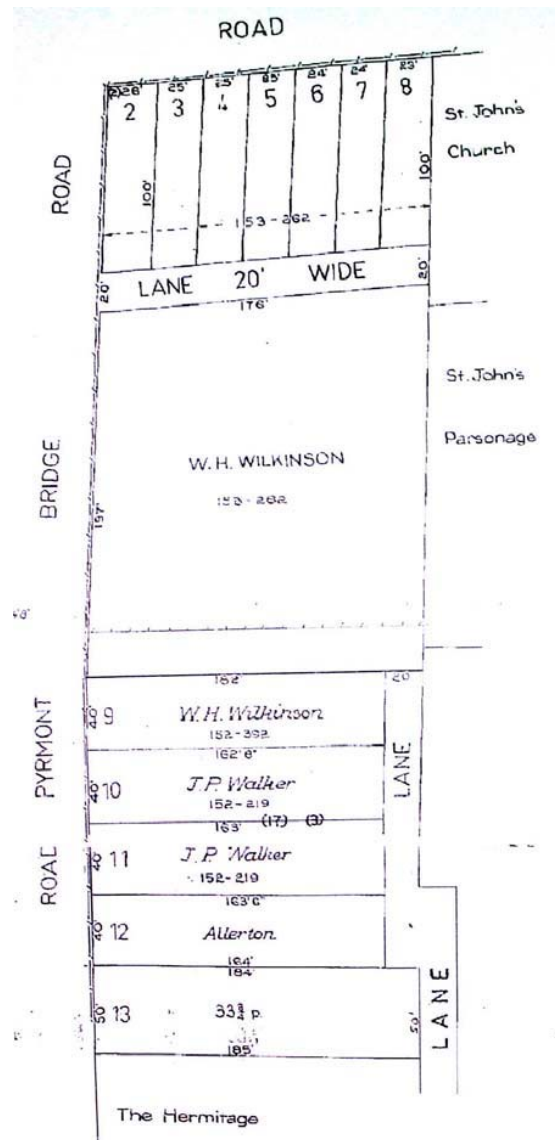


Figure H5 – Hereford Estate plan from 1871 showing more clearly the intended 13 lot subdivision of the grounds of the mansion. Lots 2 to 8 were never created. The villa stood on the central large lot marked 'W.H. Wilkinson'. Source: Land Titles Office, D.P.192546

In 1875, the 13 lots were sold off in accordance with the last will and testament of Thomas Woolley (made in 1858). Woolley owned the allotments from 1847. Thomas Fox, John Dawson and Michael Metcalfe were the executors of the estate for the sale of these lands. The land title documents from the transfers in 1875 refer to the allotments being part of the *Hereford House* and grounds subdivision at the Glebe. Lots 1 to 8 (the portions which included the villa and the property's frontage with Glebe Point Road) were transferred to Judge William Wilkinson on 13th August 1875. Subsequently, Wilkinson also bought lot 9.

A Sydney Water field book survey plan of *Hereford House* from 1888 (see Figure H6) prepared by Henry Shute Jnr. shows that the original mansion had several structures off its southern (back) façade. These included toilet facilities and a summerhouse, the latter located on the Pymont Bridge Road side of the property. The mansion also contained a fernery off its south-eastern façade. This field book plan also confirms that a stone wall extended along the Pymont Bridge Road frontage of the villa, referred to as 'new stone wall' on that plan. An undated land title plan also shows that at some period in the development of the *Hereford House* property there were two hot houses and a large bush house at the southern end of the mansion grounds (see Figure H4). A more general Sydney Water plan from the early 1900s (see Figure H7) shows the relationship of the former mansion with surrounding prominent residences and St. John's church. An undated State Archives plan of the site, c. 1910s, (see Figure H8) shows the long oval carriage drive which serviced the mansion from Glebe Point Road.

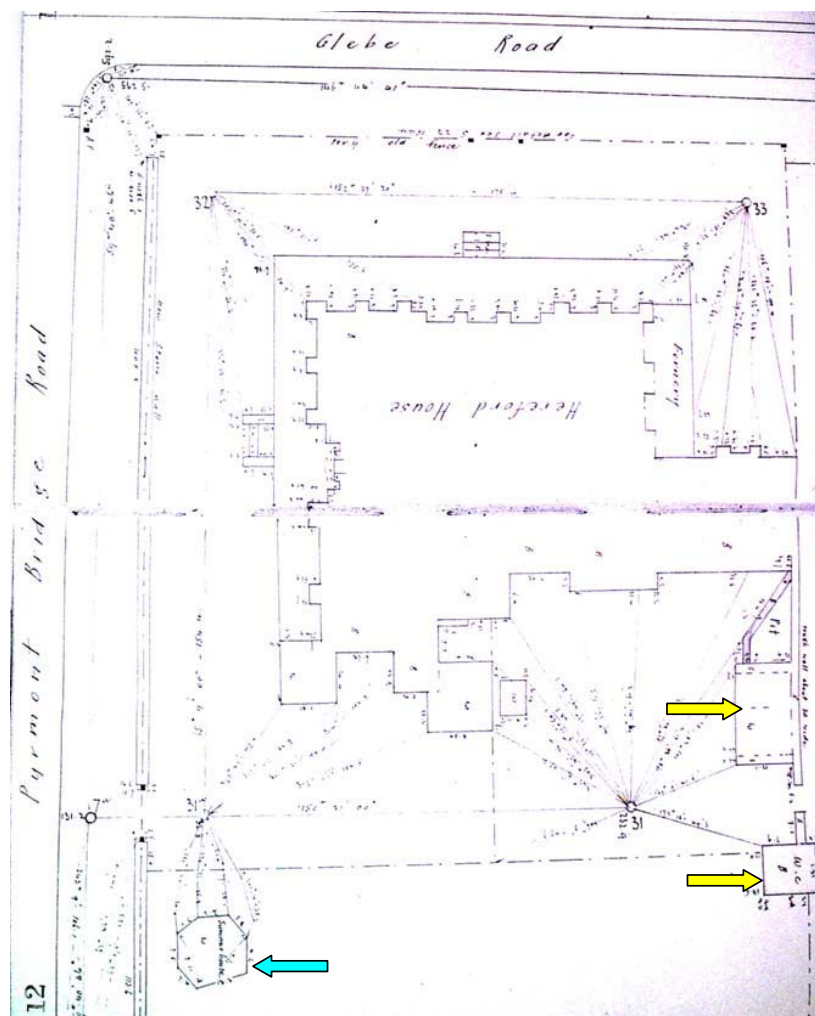


Figure H6 – Surveyor Shute's field book plan of *Hereford House* in 1888. Note the summer house arrowed blue and the toilet outbuildings arrowed yellow. There was also a pond located off the southern façade of the villa, this recorded in State Archives documentation. The wall along Pymont Bridge Road is marked 'new stone wall'. This plan was prepared prior to the southern extension to the villa. Note that the plan of the house was not drawn to its true distance from the adjoining roadways.

Source: Sydney Water plan room.

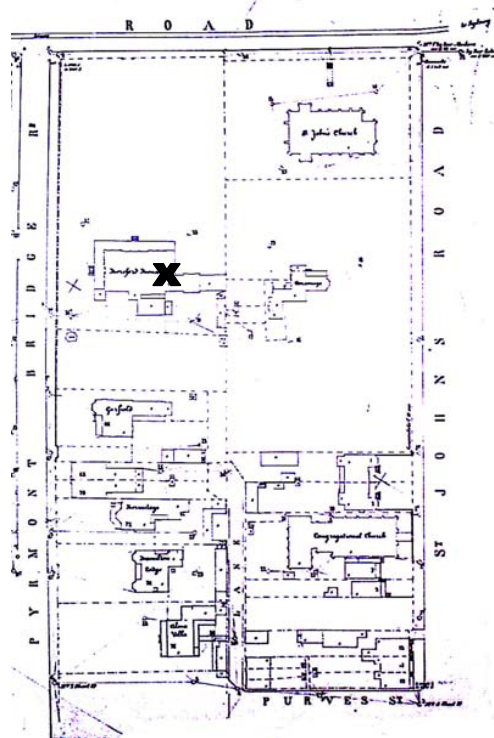


Figure H7 – Section of Sydney Water Glebe Sheet PWD 351 (probably after 1904) showing *Hereford House* (black cross) in relation to surrounding buildings. Note the room off the southern side of the villa, likely to have been the ballroom built by Judge Wilkinson c.1904. Source: Sydney Water plan room.

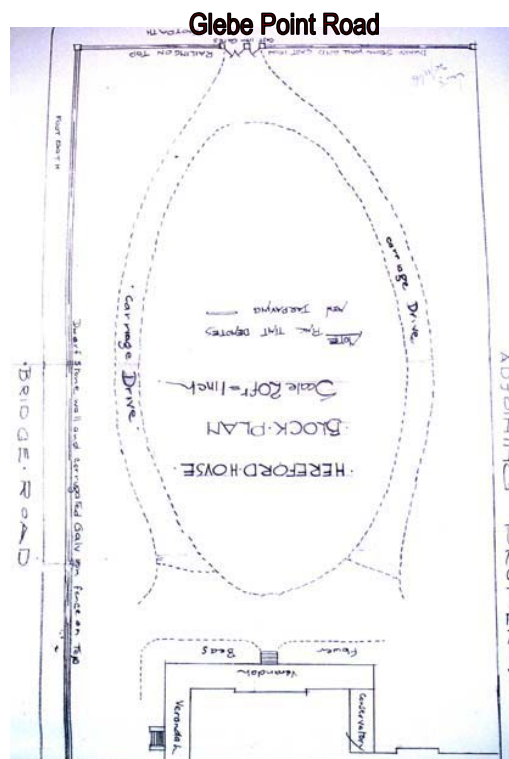


Figure H8 – Undated plan from the State Archives files on *Hereford House* showing the carriage drive which extended through the northern portions of the site from Glebe Point Road.

From 1875 until 1908, *Hereford House* was the residence of Judge Wilkinson. Following his death in 1908, the villa was used as a teachers' college until c.1926, and then reputedly as recreation rooms for neighbouring St John's Church until the villa was knocked down shortly after April 1929. The 1930 aerial photograph (see Figure H21) shows what appears to be the footprint of the demolished villa (blurred white zone).

An insurance policy title issued to Judge Wilkinson in 1904 suggests that some time around that date, a ballroom built of wood and roofed with iron was added to *Hereford House*. This room, seemingly built off the southern side of the mansion was not present on the Sydney Water 1888 survey (at Figure H6) but does appear on the later Sydney Water Glebe Sheet (see Figure H7). The ballroom appears as the 'manual training' classroom on the 1910 Government Architect's plans for the conversion of the villa (see Figure H9). Those plans contain various other pieces of information regarding the layout and usage of the site prior to the purchase by the Crown.

The eastern wing of the villa contained the stables and feed room and was bordered on the south by a series of sheds and toilets which extended along a wall situated on the site boundary. Various fences which crisscrossed the southern portion of the property were removed c.1910. These fences were present to separate the poultry yard and poultry sheds from the stables area and from the summer house precinct which abutted Pyrmont Bridge Road.

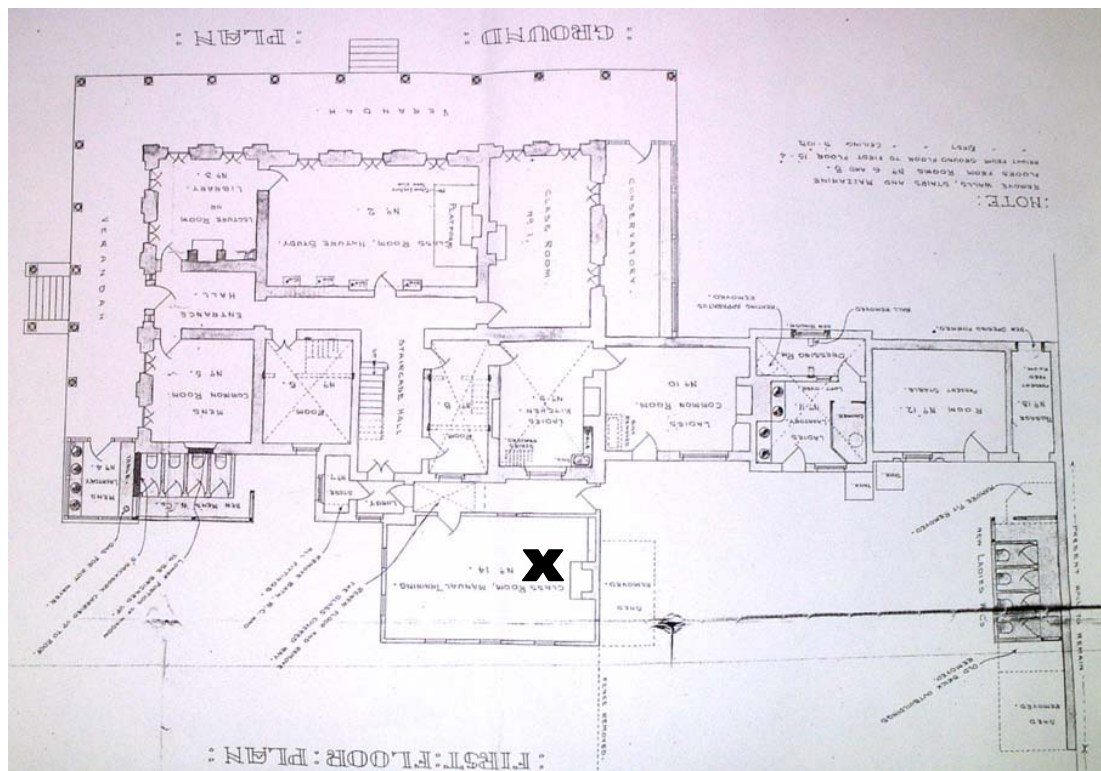


Figure H9 – The Government Architect's 1910 plans for the conversion of *Hereford House*. The room marked with the black cross was the ballroom added by Judge Wilkinson c.1904.

Source: State Archives files.



The above photograph of *Hereford House* was obtained from the State Archives, Kingsford. It shows the elaborate gardensque planting beds along the carriage drive, and may be the last image of the property prior to its takeover as a Teachers Training College.

The Crown acquired the property from the Wilkinson Estate in December 1910, purchasing lots 1-9 of the subdivision shown in Figure H5, and promptly set up a teachers' college on the site, using the mansion for classrooms and common rooms. The facility was most commonly referred to as the 'Hereford House Training College' and was always considered an adjunct to the main teacher's college. It was used specifically for those undertaking short courses. On the 10th December 1910, a letter from the Department of Public Instruction to the Department of Public Works discusses improvements and alterations to the mansion. Letters between the two Departments in late 1910 and early 1911 suggest that at that time the villa was in a bad state of repair and of comparatively small monetary value, and that some of its outbuildings were so run down that they were proposed to be removed. Specific reference was made to the need for new sanitary conveniences on the site. The c.1911 renovations of *Hereford House* were to make it suitable for training fifty men and fifty women teachers at one time. Department of Public Instruction files from 1911 also shows that the pathways around the site were in a very bad condition at that time and that they were soon after re-paved (with tar).

Department of Instruction letters from 1910 suggest that the use of the site as a teachers' college was only to be a temporary one. It was proposed to relocate Sydney Girls High School to the *Hereford House* site, once permanent teachers' college buildings were constructed. This proposal, however, was never realized, as the teachers' college remained on the site until the late 1920s and Sydney Girls High School was set up in Moore Park in 1921.

The State Archives of NSW at Kingswood holds five box files on *Hereford House* from 1910 to 1931, the years when the Department of Public Instruction (the Department of Education from c.1915) owned the site. The serial numbers of these files are 20/12743-12747. The box files contain all manner of correspondence regarding the administration of the facility, student information, remedial building works carried out on the ailing *Hereford House* and some documentation on the grounds of the site. This includes plans for various small additions to the original villa including a covered verandah (see Figure H10) built along the eastern wing of the residence to provide access to the women's toilets.

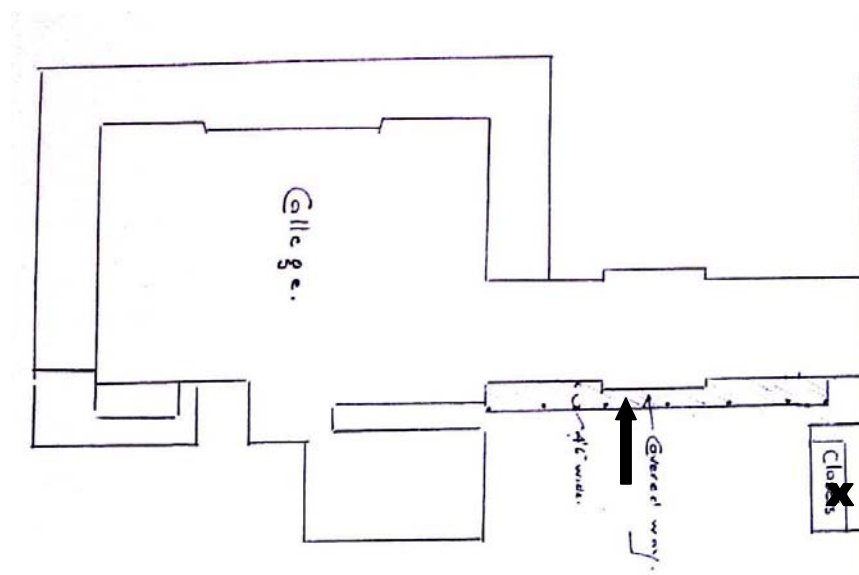


Figure H10 – Undated plan of the proposed covered way (arrowed black) linking the college with the women's toilets ((black cross)). Source: State Archives files.

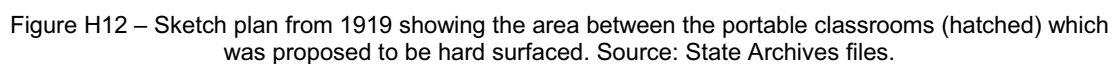
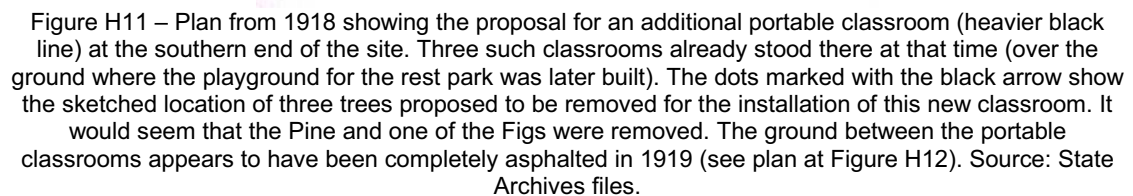
By 1912, numerous letters were received by the Department of Public Instruction from the Glebe Council expressing concern regarding the low overhanging Pepper tree branches extending over the footpaths from *Hereford House* grounds. At the same time consideration was being given to the resumption of a section of land fronting Glebe Road for the establishment of a branch of the Bank of the Glebe. This proposal was not endorsed and the resumption did not occur.

It is clear that from the time of commencement of the teachers' college facility there was a desire to set up a Nature Study Laboratory. Initially, a building near *Hereford House* was sought, but one could not be secured. The Nature Studies course and Elementary Science course were compulsory components of study at the college. Whilst it was proposed to build a laboratories wing off the villa, it would appear that this construction was not undertaken.

State Archives files from 1912 contain correspondence dealing with the supply of plants to the *Hereford House* grounds. Some of these appear to have been for the renovation of existing garden beds and others for the establishment of new floral features. Plants were also brought to the site for the establishment of a 'model school garden' for the Nature Studies course. This garden had been established by 1915 and was located at the southern end of the site, probably in that area where the tennis courts were subsequently built, in 1931. Prior to these works, in June 1911, the first batch of plants and seeds for the site were obtained. A memo sent by A. Mackie, the head of the Teachers' College, to the Department of Public Instruction in July 1914 requested that a labourer be engaged to assist the groundskeeper, Mr Dumbleton, at *Hereford House*. This was required to carry out the works involved with the establishment of the 'model school garden'.

In August 1912 Mackie applied to the Department of Public Instruction for authority to purchase plants and seeds for the site. The following plants were proposed to be obtained: eighteen rose species, six climbing roses, eleven Bouvardias and eight packets of seeds including Aster, Zinnia, Amaranthus and Dahlia. Records indicate that in September 1912 these plants were brought to the site.

In December 1913 approval was given for the erection of double portable classrooms at *Hereford House*. By early 1919 two further single portable classrooms had been located on the property, all sited at the southern end of the block. The establishment of the fourth classroom appears to have led to the removal of two out of three mature trees near that zone (see notes on plan at Figure H11) one of which was a Pine and the other a Fig. The third tree, another Fig, looks to have been retained, as it appears on a photograph from 1935 (see Figure H19). Reference to a Pine in this location is recorded in a letter held in State Archives files from October 1918.



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In 1919 a proposal was put forward by the Principal to buy *Garfield*, the house to the south of the *Hereford House* grounds, for the expansion of the College site. The need for new common rooms, classrooms and a physical training room meant that expansion of the College buildings were required. It was thought that the purchase of *Garfield* would take some of the pressure off *Hereford House*, which was no longer sufficient to house its growing number of students.. Mackie, the Principal, concluded in 1919 that if *Garfield* was not purchased, the physical training room would have to be built on top of the 'model school garden'. However, the proposal did not eventuate and it would seem that the physical training room was not built.

During the 1920s, the galvanized iron fences which bordered the site were blown down on a least two occasions. It is clear from plans on the State Archives files (see Figure H8) that the fences were located above the sandstone block retaining walls on the western and northern sides of the site. It would appear that the sandstone block wall along Pymont Bridge Road existed from the mid to late 1800s (see Figure H6), whilst the one along the Glebe Road frontage may not have been built until the early 1900s. In November 1926, the Minister gave approval for the replacement of the galvanized iron fencing with 'one of an open type'.

Many of the students of the Teachers' College traveled from around the state to the Glebe property. No doubt due to the Department of Education having to fund the travel expenses of many students, they decided to purchase the *Llangollan* property at Glebe Point in 1918 for use for female students of the College. This residence was converted into dormitories and opened in 1919.

The use of *Hereford House* as a Teachers' College ceased by 1926, with the completion in 1925 of the Teachers' College building in the grounds of Sydney University. In the next few years, numerous schemes were prepared for the conversion of the mansion into a hostel for young men. These schemes proposed a large extension to the villa's south side. Discussions regarding its conversion to a boys hostel went on in the few years prior to the demolition of the villa, but it never occurred, so it is unlikely that any portion of the southern extension was built. State Archives files on *Hereford House* contain very detailed drawings for this proposed extension. An undated Sydney Water plan BW 451 (a section of which is shown in Figure H16) indicated *Hereford House* (red cross) and the southern extension – not actually built (yellow cross).

The grounds of the former *Hereford House* were 'rounded off' at the corner of Glebe Point Road and Pymont Bridge Road around late 1927 (see Glebe Council sketch at Figure H13). This work was carried out to facilitate the smooth movement of traffic from Pymont Bridge Road to Glebe Point Road.

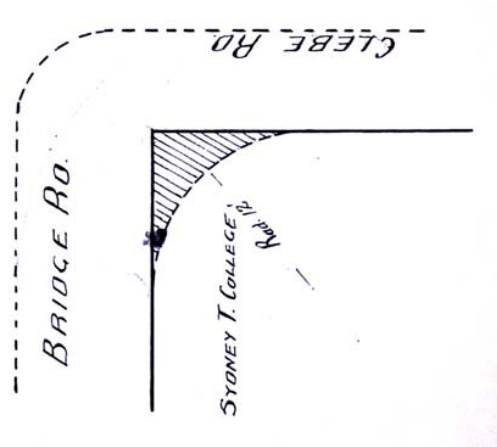


Figure H13 – Sketch of proposed 'rounding off' of *Hereford House* grounds in 1927. The result of this proposal can be seen in the 1935 photo at Figure H18, where the corner was built at a 45° angle.

The Glebe Soldiers' War Memorial was erected in 1920 on a portion of the *Hereford House* grounds, and in 1924 this land was leased by Council from the Department of Education for a period of 99 years. This memorial took up an area of approximately 32 square feet (see Figures H14 and H15).

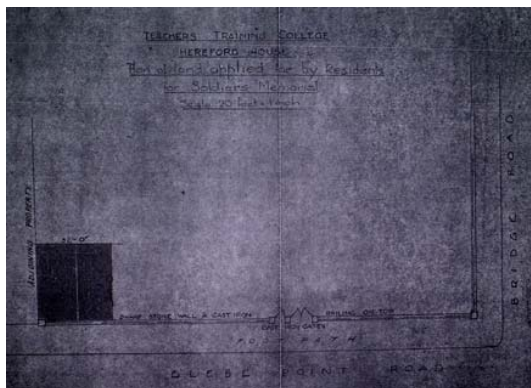


Figure H14 – Sketch from c.1920 of the location of the Glebe Soldiers' Memorial (black square). Source: State Archives files.

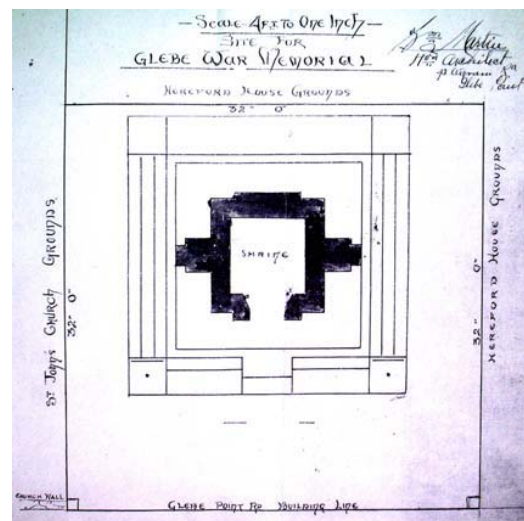


Figure H15 – Sketch design from c.1920 for the Memorial. Source: State Archives files.

Hereford House was vacated by the 31st December 1928 and the property was sold in 1929, after significant vandalism of the villa had occurred. In April 1929, a report of the damage to the property was prepared and it was concluded that the building was not suitable for remodeling owing to its worn out state. At that time wild lantana was cleared along the front fence of the site and overhanging Pepper trees were pruned. Approval for demolition of the mansion was given in April 1929 and approval to use the site as a rest park was granted in December 1930.

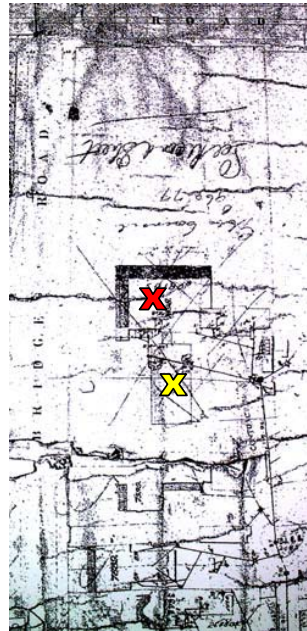


Figure H16 – *Hereford House* and its southern extension shown on an undated Sydney Water plan.

The large cross through the mansion was probably made c.1938 (after the demolition of the residence), when a revised plan was reissued with the house not shown (see Figure H17).

Source: Sydney Water plan room.

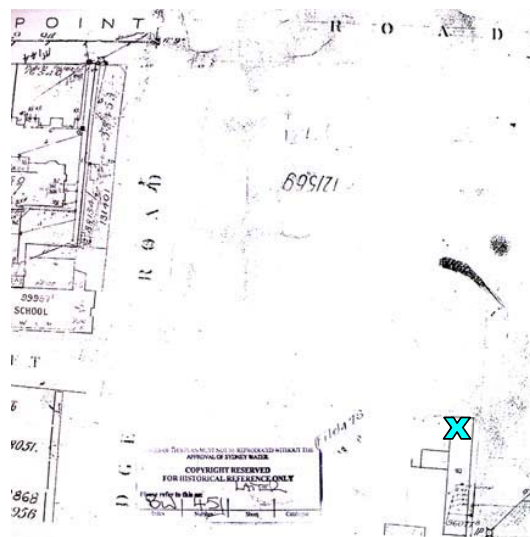


Figure H17 – Reissued Sydney Water plan BW451 dated 2nd June 1938, showing the site bare following the demolition of *Hereford House*. The blue cross shows the women's toilets for the villa, seemingly not knocked down when the mansion was demolished. Source: Sydney Water plan room.

The land upon which *Hereford House* and its grounds stood was converted into a rest park from late 1930. The rest park included two tennis courts and a basic children's playground at its southern end (see Figure H19), shelter sheds on its eastern side and garden beds within the northern lawn towards Glebe Point Road. Photographs show that the internal lawn of the rest park was surrounded by a white post and two rail fence, which separated the central lawn zone from broad planter beds containing mixed shrub and groundcovers specimens (see Figure H18).

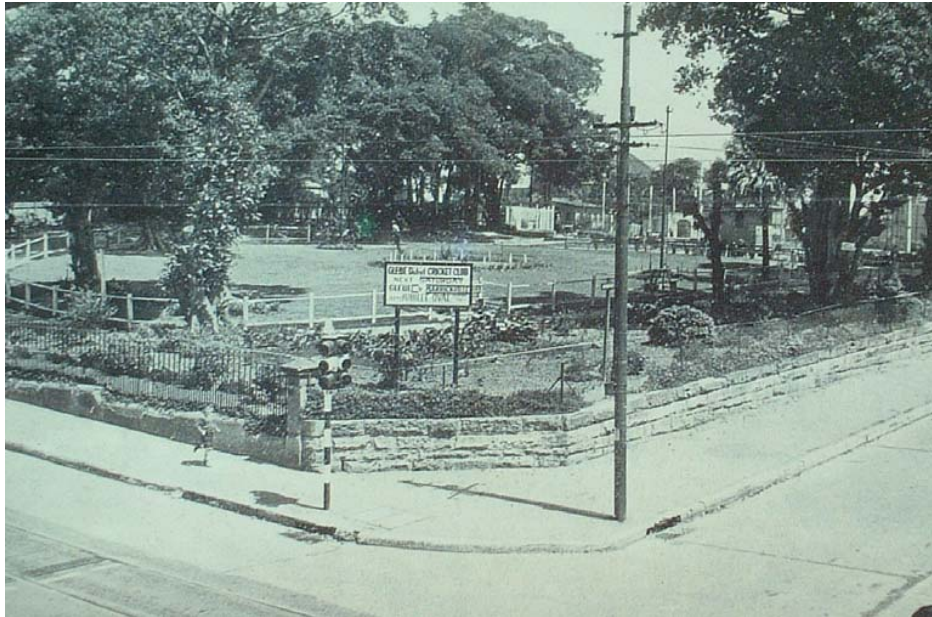


Figure H18 – Photograph from c.1935 of the corner of Glebe Point Road and Pyrmont Bridge Road, showing the Foley Rest Park. This image shows that a large number of the mature trees surrounding the northern end of the site (foreground) had been removed in the early 1930s, probably concurrently with the demolition of *Hereford House*. The stone wall is likely to be the same wall, but partly reconstructed and/or repaired, as the 'new stone wall' on Surveyor Shute's 1888 survey of the *Hereford House* property. Source: Municipality of Glebe, Mayor's Report, 1935-36-37, held by Sydney City Council Archives.

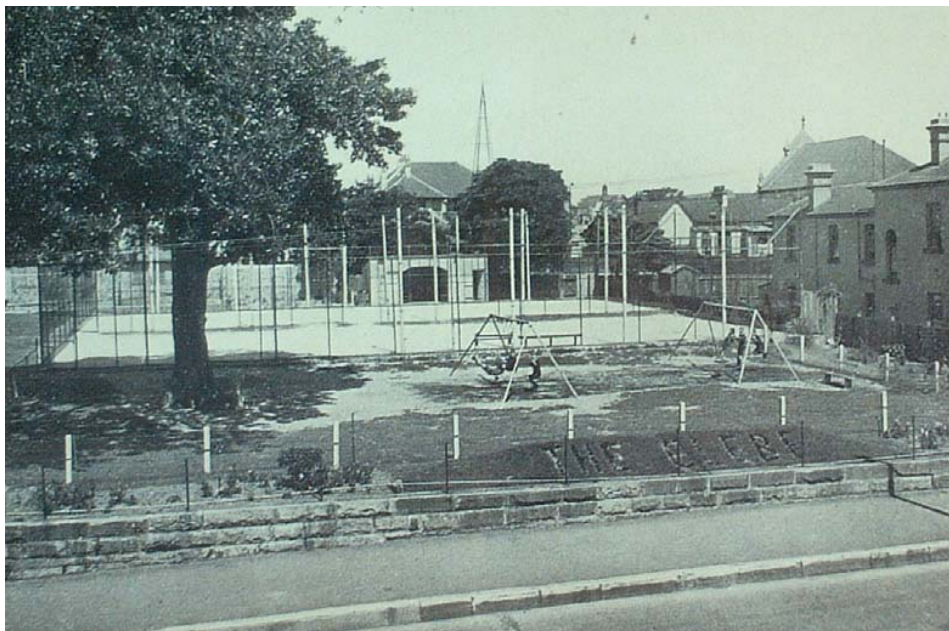


Figure H19 – Photograph from c.1935 of the children's playground and two tennis courts (1931) at the Foley Rest Park. The playground zone originally contained the summerhouse, then - when the site was used as a Teachers' College - the 'model school garden, and then four portable classrooms. The existence of the large tree at left indicates that not all the trees shown for removal on a classroom plan from 1918 (at Figure H11) were removed. Note in the background the fibro shed (tennis pavilion?) at centre and the high stone boundary wall, at left. Source: Municipality of Glebe, Mayor's Report, 1935-36-37, held by Sydney City Council Archives.

A so-called Wireless House (reputedly the first in Australia) was built in the centre of the park, around which park visitors could sit and listen to radio programmes. This brick building remains in the park and can be seen in Figures H18 and H20. Also installed in the park by the mid 1930s were draughts and card tables.

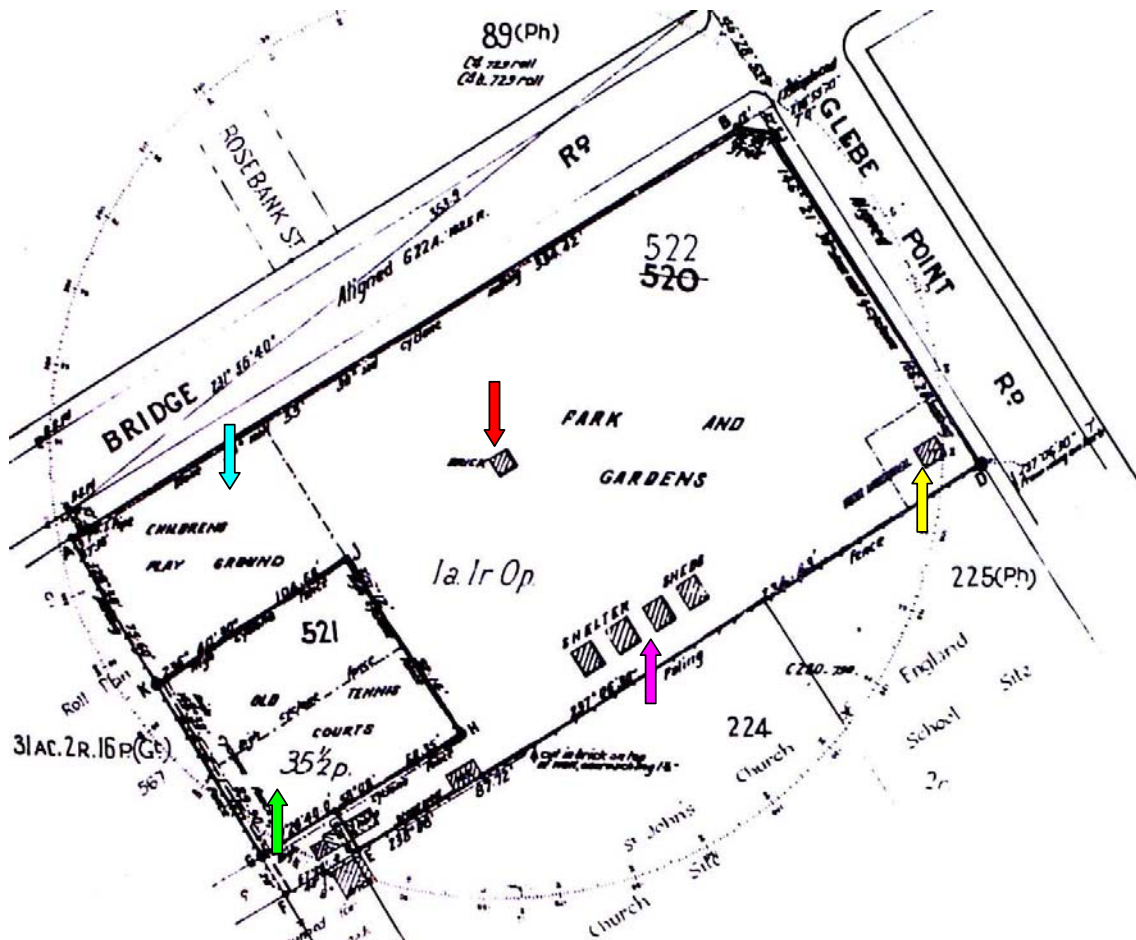


Figure H20 – 1945 sketch plan of the park, showing the Wireless House indicated by the red arrow, the War Memorial by the yellow arrow, the tennis courts by the green arrow, the children's playground by the blue arrow and the shelter sheds by the purple arrow. Source: LTO, CP6163-2030.

Historic aerial and street photographs of the property suggest that the mature trees which extended along the Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe Point Road and St. John's Church sides of the site were significantly 'thinned-out' between 1930 and 1935. It is likely that a significant portion of the trees seen surrounding the site in 1930 (see Figure H21) were planted in the later part of the 19th century. State Archives files on *Hereford House* reveal that tree clearing and lopping was carried out on the site from the time it became an institutional property in 1910. A letter on 5th November 1912 from the Principal (Mackie), confirms that five large trees and four or five smaller ones had been removed from the site by this date. At that time, reference was made to the 'sufficient shade' provided by the Fig trees at the side of the grounds.



Figure H21 – 1930 aerial photograph of the site (marked with red cross), prior to its establishment as a rest park. The location of the former *Hereford House* is marked by the yellow arrow, the residence likely to have been removed in late 1929. Note the density of the trees surrounding the open northern lawns of the property, although significant tree removal had already occurred on the site during the 1910s and 1920s.

Source: Department of Lands.

On 2nd May 1944, the Minister of Education wrote to the Glebe Council stating that he was prepared to transfer control of the rest park to the Municipal Council provided that a portion of the park be used for the establishment of a Baby Health Centre. This proposal was accepted by Council on 27th July 1944. In 1946 Council approved the building plans for the Centre prepared by Architect R. Lindsay Little (see Figures H22 & H23) and dedicated Portion 521 of 35½ perches [the former tennis courts zone] for its construction. The opening of the facility did not occur until 1951, as there were major delays due to the permit to erect a building initially not being approved, slow work of contractors, and because of the amalgamation of Glebe Council into Sydney City Council in 1948.

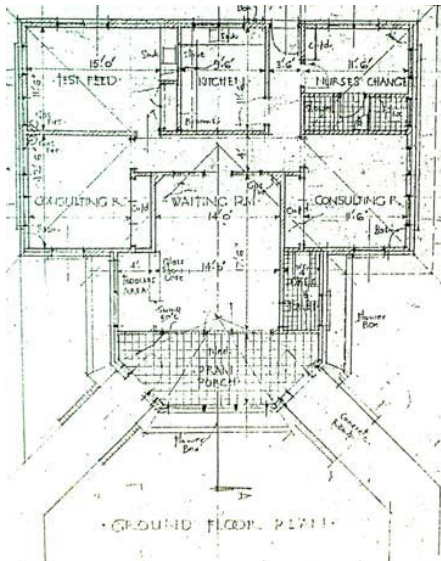


Figure H22 – Ground floor plan of the proposed baby health centre prepared by R. Lindsay Little. Source: Sydney City Council Archives.

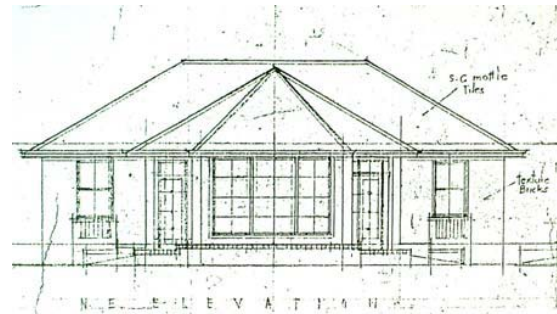


Figure H23 – North eastern elevation of the proposed baby health centre prepared by R. Lindsay Little. Source: Sydney City Council Archives.

In 1949, discussions were being held in Council as to whether it would be feasible to purchase No.148 Pyrmont Bridge Road, the block adjoining the southern end of the rest park. An enquiry was undertaken by the Director of Parks to ascertain if that property was subject to any planning proposals. The former Glebe Council had resolved to acquire the lot for a new Town Hall or community centre but the matter was never carried through. The lot was thought, both in a topographical and geographical sense, to be appropriate for the establishment of a community centre and as an extension to the rest park. However, the final acquisition of this property was held over, until planning or local government laws were amended to enable Councils to knock down existing dwellings for the purpose of establishing children's playgrounds. This proposed southern extension of the site and playground never eventuated.

Other correspondence on Council files from 1949 shows that the Tramway Waiting Room at Glebe Point, which had been demolished, was proposed to be re-erected in the rest park. It would appear that this proposal was never put into effect either. What seems to have occurred in that year, however, was the partial enclosure of three of the four shelter sheds along the eastern side of the park (see Figure H24 below).

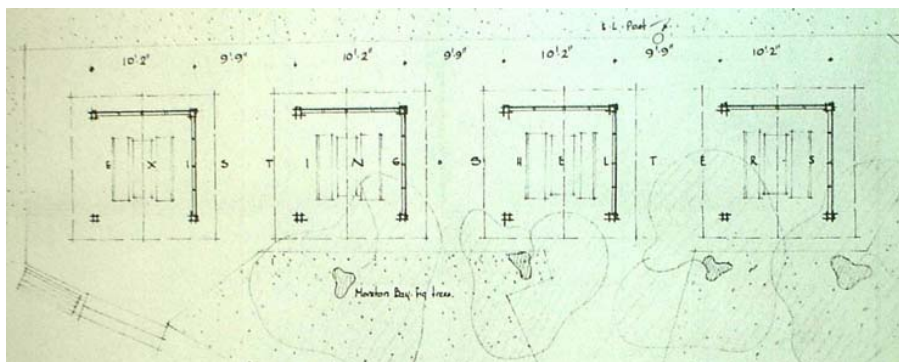


Figure H24 – 1949 plan for the partial enclosure of the four shelter sheds which still stand (in remodeled form) along the eastern side of the park. Source: Sydney City Council Archives.

In November 1953 Council approval was given for the construction of public toilets (see Figures H25 to H28) and a park depot, for the establishment of a ramp servicing the maternity and infant welfare centre, and for the beautification of the southern boundary of the site. The building of this ramp meant a revision to the layout of the playground. In the following year approval was granted for the improvement of lighting on the site. The toilet block was opened on the 21st February 1955 and seems to have been located on the site where the women's toilets for *Hereford House* formerly stood and sewerage connections already existed (refer Figure H10).

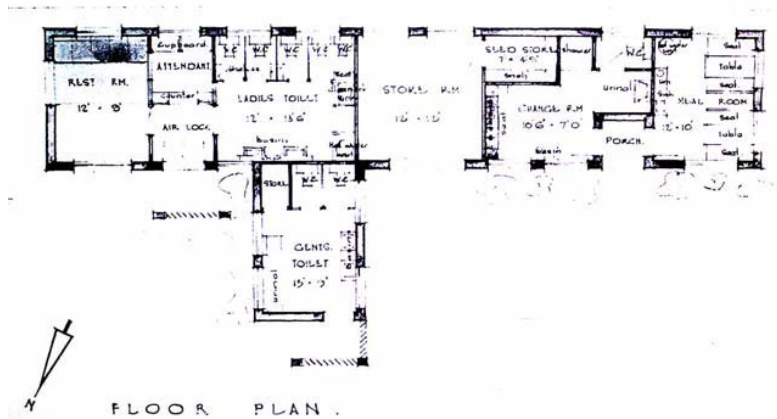


Figure H25 – Plan of the public toilet/convenience block and storeroom built in the park in the early 1950s. Source: Sydney City Council Archives.

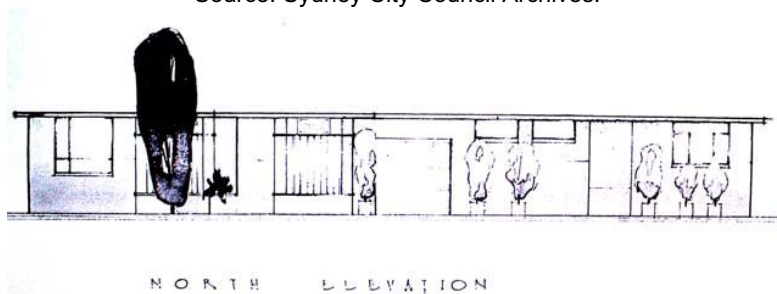


Figure H26 – Elevation of the public toilet/convenience block. Source: Sydney City Council Archives.



Figure H27 – Undated photograph of the toilet/convenience block. Source: Sydney City Council Archives.

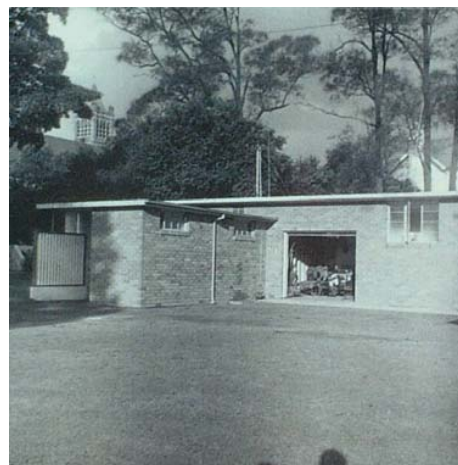


Figure H28 - Undated photograph of the toilet/convenience block. Source: Sydney City Council Archives.

[illegible]

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Figure H30 – H.J. Foley, photographed c.1935.

Historic aerial photographs between 1951 to 2002 suggest that few significant alterations or additions have been made to the park over the last fifty years. Below are the aerial images from 1951 and 1970. Whilst it would appear that the park has always been used for passive recreation (apart from the tennis courts) at a local community scale, it was as recently as 1997 that there was a proposal to hold an outdoor youth film festival in the park over two nights. Council files suggest that this event did not proceed, as the organisers were not able to fund the festival. However, it is interesting to note that this park, whilst relatively small, was considered as a place where community events could be held.



Figure H31 – Aerial photograph of Foley Park (arrowed white) from 1951. Some of the footprint of the former *Hereford House* is still visible (near the white arrow head). Note the small *Wireless House* (black arrow), and *Baby Health Centre* (red arrow). Source: Department of Lands.



Figure H32 – Aerial photograph of Foley Park (arrowed white) from 1970. By this date the *St. John's village* (black cross) had been built to the east of the park over the ground that formerly contained *St. John's parsonage*. Source: Department of Lands.

3.0 Physical Description

The following images depict the physical layout of the Park, commencing at the Glebe Point Road entrance, and progressing along the western (right hand) pathway toward the centre and then back down the eastern pathway, passing the War Memorial on the way.



Fig. L1. The left hand arm of the entrance to the Reserve from Glebe Point Rd. (at left). MWA April 2004



Fig. L2 The right hand arm of the pathway from the entrance leading to the central open space. Note the large Fig Trees at extreme left and right. MWA Apr. '04



Fig. L3 The open space at left marks where *Hereford House* once stood. The Figs at right are old plantings, and the pathway c.94 years old. MWA April 2004



Fig. L4 Looking south-east across the central sector towards the Baby Health Centre and toilets in the background. MWA April 2004



Fig. L5 The Wireless House, 1930s, toward the rear of where *Hereford House* once stood. MWA April 2004



Fig. L6 The southern sector of the Park, with the children's playground at far right, an old Palm and Figs in the centre, and Baby Health Centre at far left. MWA '04



Fig. L7 View from the western pathway back toward the entrance from Glebe Point Rd. *Hereford House* once occupied the foreground of this picture. MWA 2004



Fig. L8 Looking toward the 1955 toilet block (centre) and the 1951 Baby Health Centre (right) from the western arm of the pathway. MWA April 2004



Fig. L9 A closer view of the Baby Health Centre, with an old Hills Fig at right. MWA April 2004



Fig. L10 The Children's Playground, on the former site of the summer house. Bridge Road is at the far right. MWA April 2004



Fig. L11. View looking back toward the front entrance from near the children's playground. The Wireless Hut is in the right middleground (arrowed). MWA April 2004



Fig. L12 View looking toward the four picnic table areas (far right) and war memorial (arrowed, but obscured by trees). *Hereford House* once occupied the foreground of this photo. MWA April 2004



Fig. L13 View southward along the upper section of the eastern pathway, with toilet block at centre. MWA '04



Fig. L14 The four picnic table areas along the eastern boundary, framed by pergolas, with Cocos Palms separating each. Note the old Fig at the rear. MWA '04



Fig. L15 The northern end of the eastern pathway, with very old Figs along each side. These and the stone paving and edging may be the oldest landscape elements present. MWA April 2004



Fig. L16 The old stone edging along the eastern pathway leading into the Park from Glebe Point Road. The stone edging and paving may date from the early 20th century, possibly earlier, but may have been relaid using existing stone on site in c. 1931. MWA 2004



Fig. L17 The 1920 War Memorial, seen from the Park



Fig. L18 Front view of the War Memorial. MWA 2004



Fig. L19 The War Memorial viewed from the footpath along Glebe Point road, looking west into the Park. MWA April 2004



Fig. L20 View into the centre of the Park from the western edge of the Memorial. Note the old Fig trees at far left and right. MWA April 2004



Fig. L21 View looking south along Bridge Road, with the old sandstone retaining wall marking the park boundary. MWA April 2004

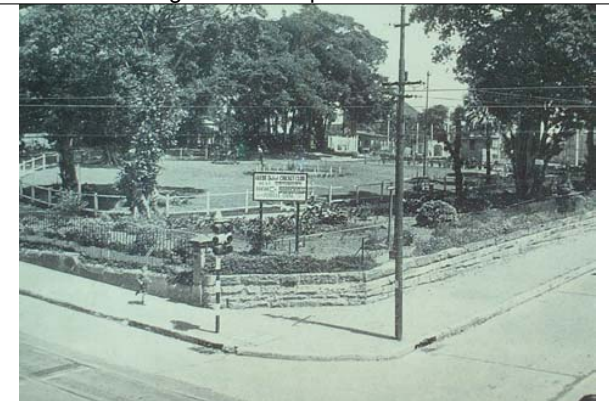


Fig. L22 A similar view, taken c. 1935. Note how the Figs had been heavily lopped, and trees at the corner removed. This western boundary is still lightly planted.

4.0 Heritage Significance

4.1 Recognition of the Park as a Heritage Place

The preamble to the Burra Charter summarises the value of heritage places to the community, as follows:

“places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important as tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience. . . . They tell us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious . . . and must be conserved for present and future generations.”

4.2 Purpose and scope of a Statement of Significance

In the *Burra Charter*, cultural significance is defined as follows:

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

Understanding significance is crucial to the care of a place of cultural significance. It provides the basis for the development of policies for managing the place, and is reliant upon a thorough understanding of the place itself and what contributes to its significance.

A statement of significance is a formal method used to describe the qualities that make a place important to the community as a whole. The preparation of a statement of significance is an accepted method, used by professionals and organisations involved with heritage, to convey the importance of a place¹. A secondary role is to communicate to people unfamiliar with the place's importance, and to promote clear thinking and a framework for action among those responsible for its conservation.

4.3 Statement of Significance

The significance of the Park is discussed in relation to the criteria adopted by the NSW Heritage Office and set out in its guidelines document *Assessing Heritage Significance* 2001. These have been used in the following assessment, and its criteria are set out below:²

4.3.1 NSW Heritage Office criteria for assessment of significance

- Criterion (a):** importance in the course, or pattern, of NSW's or the local area's cultural or natural history;
- Criterion (b):** strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW or the local area;
- Criterion (c):** importance in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or the local area;
- Criterion (d):** strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- Criterion (e):** potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's or the local area's cultural or natural history;
- Criterion (f):** possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural or natural history of NSW or the local area;
- Criterion (g):** importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's or the local area's cultural or natural places or environments.

To be assessed as having heritage significance, an item or place must:

- meet at least one or more of the nature of significance criteria [criteria a, b, c, and d]; and
- retain the integrity of its key attributes.

An item or place may also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

- Local Significance
- State Significance

4.3.2 Assessment according to each SHI criterion

Criterion (a): importance in the course, or pattern, of NSW's or the local area's cultural or natural history

Foley Rest Park is important in the cultural history of Glebe as the former site of *Hereford House*, a Regency style villa owned and/or occupied by leading citizens since 1829 and later as a Teachers' Training College (1910-1926), and since the early 1930s as a park, which local residents have used for passive recreation and, occasionally, for local events.

¹ The method for assessing significance is described in detail in *Assessing Heritage Significance*, NSW Heritage Office 2001. Whilst the wording of criteria is arranged differently from the Burra Charter, the overall intent is to encompass all aspects of significance.

² NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria, as adopted from April 1999

Criterion (b): strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW or the local area; [associational value]

Foley Rest Park, in its original 1829 incarnation as *Hereford House* and grounds, has had a special association with a number of persons of importance in the Sydney area, including (as owners) George Williams, Daniel Cooper (brewer and trader), Judge William Wilkinson, and the Department of Education, while important lessees included Judge Kinchela (briefly). It is also associated with Dr. H. J. Foley, a medical practitioner, alderman and Mayor of Glebe, who served the community well and campaigned for the property's conversion to a Rest Park.

Criterion (c): importance in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in NSW or the local area; [aesthetic value]

Foley Rest Park does not satisfy this criterion.

Criterion (d): strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; [social value]

The site of present day Foley Rest Park, in its former role as the *Hereford House* estate, had a special association with the groups of people trained there during its 26 years (1910-1926) as a Teachers' College. It is also valued by the local community as a quiet place for passive recreation, reflection, and a respite from hard-built areas. The 1920 War Memorial in its north-eastern corner is also held in esteem by the local community. The Baby Health Centre and Wireless House were purpose-built structures to service community needs and, having done so for over half a century, are assumed to have generated some social value in the local community.

Criterion (e): potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's or the local area's cultural or natural history; [scientific value]

Foley Rest Park has potential to yield a little research information about the siting and use of *Hereford House* and its subsequent use as a Teachers' College, though mainly via archaeological excavation. Unless substantial earthworks are proposed in future, this hardly appears warranted.

Criterion (f): possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural or natural history of NSW or the local area; [rarity value]

Foley Rest Park is neither uncommon nor rare; nor is it endangered.

Criterion (g): importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's or the local area's cultural or natural places or environments. [representative value]

Foley Rest Park does little to demonstrate the principal characteristics of public parks in NSW, since it originated as the grounds of a villa and was used subsequently by an educational institution before conversion into a park. Only its 19th century Fig tree plantings and sandstone boundary walls are representative.

Comparative Significance:

Some other parks around Sydney, such as Bronte Park, Robertson Park, and the McElhone Reserve also originated from the grounds of important marine villas, but in all cases, very little 19th century fabric (apart from a fragment of a wall or staircase, a few Figs and/or Norfolk Is. Pines) which once demonstrated their history and distinctive character remains of their original grounds today. Most have become plain, low maintenance, passive recreation open spaces with little distinctive character.

Level of Significance: Local. This is recognized through its listing on the heritage schedule to Leichhardt Council's LEP 2000 gazetted on 22 December 2000. It is listed as item 168, p.13714. (That listing should perhaps now be transferred to the appropriate heritage schedule for Sydney.)

4.3.3 Summary Statement of Heritage Significance

Foley Park, Glebe, has local heritage significance as a place where a former Regency style mansion served as a residence for several leading members of the community (1829-1909) and as a Teachers Training College (1910-1926). As a leafy central, rest park for mostly passive recreation for 75 years, it has cultural significance for the Glebe community.

4.4 Rating of Items of Heritage Significance

No.	Item / Description	Location	Heritage Rating	Relevant heritage recommendations
	Historic Elements			
1.	The site as a whole Demonstrates the boundaries of <i>Hereford House</i> estate since 1875, the Teachers' Training College (1910-26) and Rest Park (from 1930)	Whole site	High	Should be maintained as a site where the original location of the villa and its surrounding grounds, plus the later Teachers' College, can be envisaged and interpreted.
2.	Old Fig Trees These have been present on the site since mid-late 19 th century, and although much lopped, remain important remnants of original or at least early garden plantings.	Near the boundaries and within the site	High	Should be protected and well managed by a skilled arborist.
3.	Entry Driveway This driveway possibly served as a carriage loop for <i>Hereford House</i> from early times, although. It first appears on plans in the early 20 th century	Northern sector, with east and west arms leading to the central zone	High	Should be preserved as an early landscape element serving as an entry driveway to <i>Hereford House</i> and the Teachers Training College from Glebe Point Road.
4.	The War Memorial Although not formally part of the <i>Hereford House</i> estate, it has occupied a corner of it under lease from Council since 1924. It has both architectural and social value.	North-east corner	High	Should be protected, conserved, and maintained by appropriate authorities.
5.	Boundary sandstone walls These appear to have existed from early in the life of the property, and were referred to in Teachers' College correspondence.	Along Bridge Rd. and Glebe Point Road	Moderate	As long-standing contributory items, they should be conserved and maintained.
6.	Wireless House This unique facility housed a wireless to whose broadcasts local residents could listen commencing in February 1935.	Central open space area	Low to Moderate	Should be conserved and its original role explained and interpreted. An opportunity exists to create a related adaptive reuse. It could be relocated but still within the Park
7.	Baby Health Centre This 1951 Centre is a purpose-designed facility continuously serving the local community in that location for over 50 years.	Rear of the site (southern zone)	Low	Its location in the Park is adventitious, based on the Park's central location and not related to the Park's role. Is worth conserving and maintaining but it could be removed.
8.	Four Picnic seating areas Four picnic sheds with tables have existed on the same location from the late 1930s/ early 1940s, although their form and configuration have altered over the decades. They are now framed by simple pergolas.	Central eastern boundary sector	Low	For historical and interpretative reasons, it would be worth retaining them in this location.

Note: Items 6, 7 and 8 have been located in the same place and served the same social function continuously for over 50 years, some of them longer. They are a long-standing part of the locals' Foley park experience, and it is assumed they have generated some low to moderate social value.

5.0 Obligations arising from Significance

5.1. Obligations

As discussed in Section 4 above, Foley Rest Park is a place of local cultural significance. It has a broad range of cultural values that are summarised in the Statement of Significance. The significance of the Park gives rise to an obligation for conservation. This obligation extends to retention of all identified specific aspects of significance, including:

- retention of physical evidence;
- maintenance of historical associations;
- recognition of all site elements, including landscape, archaeology, built structures, records and associations;
- involvement of interested people; and
- interpretation.

The above assessment of the Park has identified both the place as a whole and certain elements within it, as cited in the table in section 4.4, as having varying degrees of heritage significance. It is important that these should be acknowledged by Council, and where appropriate, adjustments made to Council's heritage register.

Processes to Retain Significance: There is a need to

- recognise the Park as a place of heritage significance which should be managed in accordance with accepted conservation processes and principles contained in the NSW Heritage Act 1977, the Burra Charter, Sydney City Council's heritage provisions in its LEPs, and the guidelines and methodologies set out in the Manuals published by the NSW Heritage Council. Although statutory protection for the place as a whole was provided in Leichhardt Council's LEP 2000, further action may be required to bring this under the aegis of Sydney City Council and for statutory protection and management procedures to be accorded to individual elements according to their assessed levels of significance.
- Ensure that decisions about works to each element (including maintenance, subsurface excavations, repairs or more extensive adaptation works) always take into account the impact on the significance of the place, both as a whole and on individual components.
- Ensure that any new development of the place retains the significance of the place as a whole in addition to the significance of individual elements.

Respect for the Cultural Landscape: There is a need

- to acknowledge the site as a cultural landscape (a landscape area extensively modified by man). Its layout, elements, context and setting are of heritage significance.
- for the overall site to be able to be 'read' and interpreted in the future as the grounds of a once substantial Regency style villa and (later) Teachers Training College.
- to pay careful attention to the various view corridors *within* the site, and from different parts of the site *out* to the surrounding landscapes.
- to retain the open space of central sector of the site as the area formerly occupied by the footprint of *Hereford House* and capable of being understood as such in the future.

The present well-maintained condition of the Park and its structures and components appears to present no obstacle to achieving the objective of conserving significance, such as would occur if they had deteriorated beyond repair.

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COMMENTS ON DRAFT LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

Environmental Partnership invited MWA to advise on the implications for the heritage values of Foley Park of the proposals contained in the draft Landscape Master Plan which they prepared following a community workshop and consultations with Sydney City Council. The following is our response.

General

For the most part, we see merit in the overall approach and the preservation of the 'village green' area in the centre of the Park. We welcome the retention of the major trees and the alignment of the original carriagedrive, and are comfortable with the proposed relocation of the children's playground to a quieter, more central location, and the creation of a 'retreat area' at the south-east corner of the Park. We note this involves the removal of the Baby Health Care Centre, which we considered had some historical and social values as a purpose-designed structure and continuous community use from the early 1950s, but which were not so strong as to warrant its listing as a heritage item. We welcome the retention of three of the four picnic tables in their historical location on the eastern edge of the park, and the addition of several others at appropriate locations.

Area 1 - the forecourt

We understand the reasons for wishing to open up the view into the Park from Glebe Point Road in order to make it more inviting and its presence felt. We note that the proposal involves the removal of part of the early sandstone wall along Glebe Point Road and to provide in its place a paved sandstone band to interpret the original wall alignment. The proposed sandstone entry piers at the original entry would reinforce that point. We also note that the pattern of steps on the western edge of the forecourt would still preserve the boundary alignment of the entry driveway, which is good.

Item 3 – The Sitting Steps

We support the desire to integrate the War Memorial more effectively into the front section of the Park, and appreciate the reported readiness of the Church authorities to make available some of the land in front of St Johns to increase the size of the forecourt as a public gathering place. However, we doubt whether it is necessary to alter so much of the original, formal 1920 staircase directly in front of the Memorial itself, and would hope that as much as possible of this can be retained, while still providing the access and sitting steps to the east and south-west of it shown in the draft Plan.

Area/Item 4

Our main reservation with the Plan is the proposed decked landing, to the immediate south-west of the front forecourt, along the eastern branch of the pathway. We note this would do away with the sense of initial concealment, then surprise opening-up, which designers in Victorian times frequently used – as here – as a device to impress visitors arriving at a grand mansion for the first time. That objective, however, somewhat lost its point when the grand mansion itself was demolished in 1930; and it is now at variance with the desire to open up the view into the Park from Glebe Point Road. While we have some sympathy with that latter objective, we feel that a deck is too modern in character, and too assertively geometrical for this section of the park. Decking is a later 20th century element, and does not fit comfortably with the softer, more romantic curved paths, aged sandstone, and large canopied trees of the entrance area. It could also become slippery with dropped figs and their leaves, and bird droppings, especially after rain.

Area/Items 7 & 8

We like the proposal to provide marker tiles to facilitate the interpretation of the original presence of *Hereford House*. We agree that appropriate interpretative signage should be provided in area 8.

Item 9 – Relocation of Wireless House

We have mixed views on this proposal. We can appreciate the benefit of re-siting this item on the edge of the quieter, retreat area, instead of standing intrusively near the centre of the ‘village green’ area. While its original siting was probably intended to enable people to sit on the lawns around it and listen to important broadcasts, other more active and higher priority uses have since been sought and articulated at community consultation meetings and workshops. On the other hand, supporters of the heritage principles in the Burra Charter would be concerned at the proposed dismantling and reconstruction of a sound heritage structure, since this could cause a loss of integrity. However, *if it were very carefully and sensitively done*, this could possibly be tolerated, as its presence and function in the Park would be continued. The opportunity could be taken at the time to insert/secrete new wiring and elements within its fabric that would enable it to have a broader, multi-purpose use. Under no circumstances, however, should it be removed altogether.

Area 15 – Boundary Garden Beds

We trust that the species selected for these would be drawn from plants commonly used in late Victorian – Edwardian times, not native plants or those currently fashionable and available today, since the latter would be distinctly out-of-character with this Park.

Item 17

We wonder if the toilet could not be located closer to the original site (and underground fittings), from the days of *Hereford House* onwards. This would place it just to the south of proposed playground and close to eastern boundary.



The above photograph of *Hereford House* was obtained from the State Archives, Kingsford, after the Heritage Study had been completed. It shows the elaborate gardensque planting beds along the carriage drive, and may be the last image of the property prior to its takeover as a Teachers Training College.

E Tree Assessment



TREE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING ARBORICULTURISTS

TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN

for
Environmental Partnership (NSW)
2 River Street
BIRCHGROVE SYDNEY NSW 2041

SITE ADDRESS

FOLEY RESERVE
Cnr GLEBE POINT and PYRMONT BRIDGE ROADS
GLEBE NSW

MAY 2004



URBAN FORESTRY AUSTRALIA

ABN 90 639 906 218
www.urbanforestry.com.au

Correspondence:

PO Box 151
NEWPORT NSW 2106

Telephone: (02) 9918 9833
0414 997 417

Facsimile: (02) 9918 9844

Email: cmackenzie1@bigpond.com

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** This Tree Management Plan was commissioned by Belinda Graham of Environmental Partnership (NSW).
- 1.2** The subject site is Foley Reserve located at the corner of Glebe Point and Pymont Bridge Roads in Glebe, New South Wales. The reserve is also known as Dr H.J. Foley Rest Park

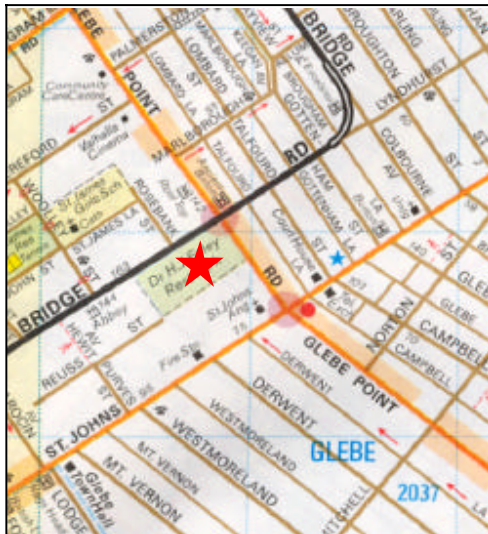


Figure 1 - **FOLEY RESERVE LOCATION PLAN**

Location of Foley Reserve, Glebe.
Sydney, New South Wales.

The red star indicates the location
of the subject site.

Map not to scale.

Reproduced with permission of Ausway Group of Companies
Sydney Edition 9, Sydney publishing.
Map ref: 65 Grid ref: A3

- 1.3** The purpose of this Tree Management Plan is:
- o to assess the health and condition of the existing trees in the reserve;
 - o to give each tree an estimated Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE) rating;
 - o to give recommendations for the retention or removal of trees; and
 - o to provide recommendations for the ongoing maintenance and management of the existing trees.
- 1.4** Information contained in this Tree Management Plan covers only the trees that were examined and reflects the condition of the trees at the time of inspection. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified as far as possible; however, I can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.
- 1.5** This Tree Management Plan is not intended as an assessment of any impacts on trees by any other proposed future development of the site.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1** In preparation for this report an on-site meeting with Belinda Graham of Environmental Partnership (NSW), and myself took place on Monday 3 May, 2004. A ground level visual tree assessment (Mattheck 1994) was undertaken by the author of this Tree Management Plan on Tuesday 23 March, 2004. Field measurements, notes, observations and photographs were recorded during the inspections on 3 and 10 May 2004.
- 2.2** The inspection of trees was limited to visual examination of the subject trees without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. No aerial (climbing) inspections, woody tissue testing or tree root investigation was undertaken as part of this tree assessment.
- 2.3** Tree height and canopy spread of the subject trees was estimated and expressed in metres. Trunk diameter was estimated at approximately 1.4 metres above ground level (DBH).

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Health and Condition of Existing Trees

- 3.1.1** Overall the health of the existing Fig Trees is very good. There is little or no tip dieback, or significant branch dieback, which would indicate a decline in vigour or potential root problems.

The structural condition of the Moreton Bay Fig (Tree 12) appears typical i.e. single stemmed, and does not present any visible signs of significant defects.

The majority of the Port Jackson Figs (Trees 2, 3, 4, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 19) do not have a true single stem. The original stems have been enveloped in a crowd of coalesced adventitious roots forming into large trees with two or more predominantly separate stems.

As these separate stems have grown some have a tendency to behave as though separate trees.

These stems often compete for space and consequently grow away from each other. This 'leaning apart' and the increasing pressure as internal stems grow and expand in girth may effectively create a 'wedge' which has a higher than normal potential for failure. This effect is also noted in some of the attachments of large primary branches to stems.

This is a typical growth pattern for this species, and does not in itself mean sections of the tree will fail, but that it is an identifiable defect which should be managed.

- 3.1.2 The two Figs located at the west end of the Reserve (Trees 19 and 20) do not exhibit the vigour or health of their counterparts in other areas of the Reserve.

Tree 19 has suffered extensive dieback of the upper crown. This dieback extends into some large primary scaffold branches.

Tip dieback is evident over much of the remaining canopy area, and much of the new canopy growth is *epicormic* in nature.

Tree 20 has a poorly developed crown. The spreading canopy of Tree 19 has suppressed its vertical growth, with the result that this tree has developed long lateral spread of its primary branches.

This tree also has significant tip and secondary branch dieback. It appears that the tree has had regular pruning maintenance to remove dead branches. Much of the growth along the laterals is *epicormic* – a response to the death of terminal growth. Extension of the lateral branches will continue if the tree is left as it is.

The potential for branch failure could increase as a result of increasing weight and the stresses placed upon the branch to stem unions.

- 3.1.3 The health and condition of the remaining trees is generally good, with some exceptions.

An English Oak, (Tree 17), Atlantic Cedar (Tree 23) and a Callistemon (Tree 27) are not of good health.

A Box Elder (Tree 1) and a Liquidambar (Tree 29) have identifiable defects.

- 3.1.4 The street trees A – D, are all in generally good health and condition given that they undergo routine *topping* to keep the overhead powerlines clear of branches.

Some basal wounding has occurred via vehicles using the busy road, but the wounds are not severe, nor do they show visible signs of decay.

3.2 Factors Contributing to Problems with Existing Trees

- 3.2.1 The most seriously affected trees, and those of most concern given their size and age, are Trees 19 and 20.

These trees do not have any readily visible signs of pathogenic or pest problems which could have explained their serious decline in health.

The extent of dieback and canopy death suggests the cause is associated with root problems.

This, I believe to be a result of the activities carried out within their extensive root area over a period of years.

It is quite likely that when the children's playground was installed to the west of these trees, that existing soil levels were altered, and that a large area of the *non-woody roots* were affected. Death or removal of large areas of these roots would have had a significant impact on the tree's ability to access water, oxygen and nutrients. Consequently, tip dieback and eventual branch death has occurred as the tree canopy is starved.

It is quite possible also that the remaining root areas have been disturbed or damaged by the installation of water pipes (a drinking 'bubbler' is very close to Tree 19), and new paths to the Childcare Centre. I am not aware if other utilities or services have been installed within the trees root zones. Any excavation carried out within approximately 5.0 metres of these trees (even as little as 200mm depth), may have severed *woody support roots*, as well as cutting off the supply from non-woody roots back to the tree.

Any future works proposed within the Primary Root Zone (PRZ) of trees, particularly the more mature specimens on the site, must be carefully considered so as to avoid the above problems on other healthy trees.

- 3.2.2 The fair to poor health exhibited by Trees 17, 23 and 27 is probably due to the prevailing drought conditions in Sydney. Lack of adequate soil moisture has likely predisposed Tree 27 to further problems associated with insect attack.

Tree 17 is also affected by pollution.

Tree 1 was probably suffering from root girdling and constriction when planted. This condition may cause future problems for the tree as girdling roots restrict normal root expansion at the root crown of the tree.

Tree 29 has developed a defect as a result of having co-dominant stems. This species is typically single-stemmed. Co-dominance may be the result of a genetic predisposition, or damage to the tree when very young i.e. the main stem, or 'leader' was removed, encouraging dormant buds to grow and develop into at least three stems.

The co-dominant stems at 0.5 metres are *included*. This type of union has a higher than normal risk of failure.

- 3.2.3 The defective nature of the stem and branch unions of the Port Jackson Figs are inherent and typical of the species. The presence of several branch failures in these trees indicates these defective unions do, and have, failed. Branches that have failed are most likely to be those that extend a considerable distance from the tree, are suppressed and have poor branch *taper*, are heavily weighted by foliage at the distal end of the branch, and are exposed to strong winds i.e. these branches are not protected by the bulk of the canopy as they project beyond, or are at the edge of the canopy.

3.3 Potential impacts on trees to be retained

- 3.3.1 A number of identified trees/shrubs are not considered to be of any significant landscape value. Specific comments, observations or recommendations, other than those noted in the Schedule of Surveyed Trees, Appendix C, have not been provided for those trees.

- 3.3.2 A juvenile *Phoenix canariensis* is growing within the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of Tree 8. This should be removed. As the Palm matures its large crown will interfere with that canopy of the Fig.

- 3.3.3 An Umbrella Tree (Tree 10) is growing within the CRZ of Tree 8. The plant will eventually reach the canopy of the Fig above and cause problems, such as branch rubbing to the Fig.
- 3.3.4 The *Livistona australis* Cabbage Tree Palm (Tree 15) may be transplanted to a more suitable location in the Reserve. If retained in its present location the canopy of Tree 16 should be pruned back to allow the Palm to grow without a significant lean.
- 3.3.5 Given the current drought conditions in Sydney it is probably not prudent to water the few trees which shows signs of moisture stress. Fortunately, the most significant and mature trees i.e. the majority of Figs, are coping very well with the current conditions. The greatest threat to these trees lies with the potential damage incurred by future and indiscriminate works within their Primary Root Zone (PRZ), without any conference with, or advice from a competent arborist.

4 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The two large declining Figs require remedial pruning work to maintain them in a safe manner. Particular care must be given to managing epicormic growth as it forms the new tree canopy.
- 4.2 The Port Jackson Figs have identifiable defects which are typical of the species. As there are notable past branch failures these trees require monitoring and some reduction pruning to reduce the risk of further failures.
- 4.3 Any proposed works, including hard or soft landscaping, within the Primary Root Zone (PRZ) of trees must be assessed by a competent arborist to ensure that the health and safety of the trees is not unduly affected.
- 4.4 Pruning will be required to ensure all deadwood over public footpaths, internal roads and open space areas is carried out to minimize damage to property or injury to people.
- 4.5 Management of the mature trees within this park is a simple process relying on initial pruning works to reduce hazards, ongoing routine maintenance and monitoring of their health and condition.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Specific

- 5.1.1 Remedial pruning must be carried out as soon as possible to Trees 19 and 20. These trees pose a risk to users of the Reserve.
Refer to Pruning Program Attachment A.
- 5.1.2 Reduction pruning of the Port Jackson Figs is required to reduce *hazards*.
Refer to Pruning Program Attachment A.
- 5.1.2 No excavation should be carried out, or solid paved areas installed within the CRZ of trees to be retained without the advice and direction of a competent arborist.
- 5.1.3 Where future services may be required to be installed within the CRZ of trees only directional underboring at a minimum depth of 1 – 1.5 metres is to be used unless specific rootzone assessment determines otherwise.
- 5.1.4 Remove (cut at base) juvenile *Phoenix canariensis* Canary Island Date Palm near base of Tree 8.

Remove Umbrella Tree (Tree 10) or, prune low and maintain as shrub to avoid conflict with canopy of Tree 8.

5.2 Tree Monitoring

- 5.2.1 All mature trees should be inspected by an experienced and competent arborist at least once each year. The site inspection date and all relevant observations, data, recommendations, etc are to be recorded and made available to the client.

Particular attention must be given to monitoring of any existing defects such as:
 - the girdling root at the base of Tree 1 (Box Elder);
 - the included co-dominant stems of Tree 29 (Liquidambar); and
 - included stems and branches of the Port Jackson Figs.
- 5.2.2 The trees must be inspected after any major storm event e.g. gale force winds, excessive or prolonged rain periods, or significant electrical storms.

5.3 Tree Pruning

- 5.3.1 **Pruning methods and techniques**
Contracted tree workers must have a minimum Level 2 qualification in Tree Surgery to carry out any pruning works on this site.
Pruning methods and techniques used are to be in accordance with these written specifications complying with Australian Standard AS 4373 – 1996 *Pruning of Amenity Trees*.

A copy of this document must be available and held on site by the supervisor.

5.3.2 **Safe work practices**

When pruning trees the following are to be complied with:

- o Australian Standard AS4373 – 1996 *Pruning of Amenity Trees*; and
- o The Workcover Authority's *Code of Practice for the Amenity Tree Industry*, No. 34, May, 1998.

5.3.3 **Supervision of pruning works**

Pruning work is to be carried out under the direct supervision of a nominated qualified tree worker or the project arborist.

During all pruning works any defective or diseased tree parts encountered by tree workers are to be reported to the site supervisor.

5.3.4 **Specific pruning works**

Refer to Pruning Program, Attachment A.

5.4 **Minimising impacts on trees to be retained.**

- 5.4.1 A competent and experienced arborist must supervise all works, particularly any demolition, excavation, trenching, subgrade preparations, foundations or other procedures within the PRZ of the trees.

Each site visit and all observations, details etc, must be recorded by the project arborist.

- 5.4.2 Any proposed planting locations within the PRZ of trees must remain flexible so as to avoid damage to existing roots.
In some cases, tubestock container size may be the only suitable size for planting within the root zone of a tree.

Mattocks and similar digging instruments must not be used within the dripline of trees to be retained. Planting holes should be dug by hand with a garden trowel, bulb planter or similar small tool.

Should you require further assistance with this matter, or require my liaison with Council officers, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully,

Catriona Mackenzie

Consulting arboriculturist and landscape designer.

Member Australian Institute of Horticulture

Member Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists

Certificate of Horticulture (Hons)

Associate Diploma of Applied Science (Landscape Design - Dist.)

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APPENDIX A - TERMS AND DEFINITIONS



TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following relates to terms or abbreviations that have been used in this report and provides the reader with a detailed explanation of those terms.

Age classes

- (I) = immature and refers to a well established but juvenile tree.
- (S) = semi-mature and refers to a tree at growth stages between immaturity and full size.
- (M) = mature and refers to a full sized tree with some capacity for further growth.
- (O) = over-mature and refers to a tree about to enter decline or already declining.

Co-dominant Equal in size and relative importance. Usually associated with the trunks/stems or scaffold limbs/branches in the crown.

Condition refers to the tree's form and growth habit, as modified by its environment (aspect, suppression by other trees, soils) and the state of the scaffold (ie trunk and major branches), including structural defects such as cavities, crooked trunks or weak trunk/branch junctions. These are not directly connected with health and it is possible for a tree to be healthy but in poor condition.

Critical Root Zone (CRZ) refers to a radial offset of five (5) times the trunk DBH measured from the center of the trunk. Excavation within this area may seriously destabilize the tree. Fully elevated construction within this area is possible with specific root zone assessment.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) refers to the tree trunk diameter at breast height (1.4 metres above ground level)

Epicormic Shoots which arise from adventitious or latent buds. These shoots often have a weak point of attachment. They are generally a response to stress in the tree.

Hazard refers to anything with the potential to harm health, life or property.

Health refers to the tree's vigour as exhibited by the crown density, leaf colour, presence of epicormic shoots, ability to withstand disease invasion, and the degree of dieback.

Primary Root Zone (PRZ) refers to a radial offset of ten (10) times the trunk DBH measured from the center of the trunk. Excavation is possible within one offset only with this area and subject to specific rootzone assessment.

Scaffold branch A primary structural branch of the crown

Included/inclusion - Stem/bark, a genetic fault and potentially a weak point of attachment.

SAFE USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY (SULE)

In a planning context, the time a tree can expect to be usefully retained is the most important long-term consideration. SULE is a system designed to classify trees into a number of categories so that information regarding tree retention can be concisely communicated in a non-technical manner.

SULE categories are easily verifiable by experienced personnel without great disparity.

A tree's SULE category is the life expectancy of the tree modified first by its age, health, condition, safety and location (to give safe life expectancy), then by economics (ie cost of maintenance: retaining trees at an excessive management cost is not normally acceptable), effects on better trees, and sustained amenity (ie establishing a range of age classes in a local population).

SULE assessments are not static but may be modified as dictated by changes in tree health and environment. Trees with a short SULE may be at present be making a contribution to the landscape but their value to the local amenity will decrease rapidly towards the end of this period, prior to their being removed for safety or aesthetic reasons.

For details of SULE categories see Appendix B, adapted from Barrell 1996.

Taper Relative change in diameter with length; reflects the ability of the stem or branch to evenly distribute stress along its length.

Topping or heading is a pruning practice that results in removal of terminal growth leaving a cut stub end. Topping causes serious damage to the tree.

APPENDIX B - SULE CATAGORIES



SULE CATAGORIES (after Barrell 1996, Updated 01/04/01)

The five categories and their sub-groups are as follows:

1. Long SULE - tree appeared retainable at the time of assessment for over 40 years with an acceptable degree of risk, assuming reasonable maintenance:

- A. structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth
- B. trees which could be made suitable for long term retention by remedial care
- C. trees of special significance which would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long term retention

2. Medium SULE - tree appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 15 to 40 years with an acceptable degree of risk, assuming reasonable maintenance:

- A. trees which may only live from 15 to 40 years
- B. trees which may live for more than 40 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons
- C. trees which may live for more than 40 years but would be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting
- D. trees which could be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial care

3. Short SULE - tree appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 5 to 15 years with an acceptable degree of risk, assuming reasonable maintenance:

- A. trees which may only live from 5 to 15 years
- B. trees which may live for more than 15 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons
- C. trees which may live for more than 15 years but would be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting
- D. trees which require substantial remediation and are only suitable for retention in the short term

4. Removal - trees which should be removed within the next 5 years

- A. dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees
- B. dangerous trees through instability or recent loss of adjacent trees
- C. dangerous trees because of structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.
- D. damaged trees that are clearly not safe to retain.
- E. trees which may live for more than 5 years but would be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.
- F. trees which are damaging or may cause damage to existing structures within the next 5 years.
- G. trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the reasons given in (a) to (f).
- H. trees in catagories (a) to (g) that have a high wildlife habitat value and, with appropriate treatment, could be retained subject to regular review.

5. Small, young or regularly pruned - Trees that can be reliably moved or replaced.

- A. small trees less than 5m in height.
- B. young trees less than 15 years old but over 5m in height.
- C. formal hedges and trees intended for regular pruning to artificially control growth.

ATTACHMENT 1 – SCHEDULE OF SURVEYED TREES



SCHEDULE OF SURVEYED TREES

FOLEY RESERVE, Cnr GLEBE POINT and PYRMONT BRIDGE ROADS. MAY, 2004

Tree No.	Species and Common Name	Height (M)	Canopy spread (M)	DBH (mm)	CRZ (M)	PRZ (M)	Age	Health	Condition	SULE	Comments	Action
1	<i>Acer negundo</i> Box Elder	11	12	2 x 400	3	6	M	Good	Good	2B Medium	Introduced exotic deciduous species. Large girdling root around root collar. Scaffold/branch pruned, stub remains.	Selective branch pruning. Monitoring.
2	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Port Jackson Fig	20	12	2000	10	20	M	Good	Fair to Good	1B Long	Locally indigenous species. Co-dominant stems @ 2 m. Many stem/branch <i>inclusions</i> typical of species. Evidence of several previous branch failures. Some poorly formed branches and/or branch attachments e.g crooks, rubbing, crossing branches. Some heavily weighted scaffold branches over pathways. Old pruning stubs remain.	Reduction pruning. Monitoring.
3	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Port Jackson Fig	18	10	1200	6	12	M	Good	Fair to Good	1B Remove	Locally indigenous species. Co-dominant stems @ 1.5 m. Suppressed to East by T2 and T4. Many stem/branch <i>inclusions</i> typical of species. Evidence of several previous branch failures. Some poorly formed branches and/or branch attachments e.g crooks, rubbing, crossing branches. Small diameter deadwood present.	Reduction pruning. Monitoring.
4	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Port Jackson Fig	21	14	1400	7	14	M	Good	Fair	1B Long	Locally indigenous species. Co-dominant stems @ 1.2 m. Trunk leaning to North. Many stem/branch <i>inclusions</i> typical of species. Evidence of several previous branch failures. Some poorly formed branches and/or branch attachments e.g crooks, rubbing, crossing branches. Small diameter deadwood present.	Reduction pruning. Monitoring.
5	<i>Akocanthera</i>	4	4	40 + 60	1	2	M	Good	Good	3A Short	Introduced exotic species. Sparse lower canopy (canopy lifted by pruning). No other special problems visibly apparent at time of inspection.	
6	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> Mediterranean Cypress	14	4	320	2	3.5	M	Good	Fair	3A Short	Introduced exotic species. Co-dominant stems @ 5m, stems included. Several smaller stem/branch inclusions. Canopy suppressed – small branch dieback to S and SW.	Monitor.
7	<i>Syagrus romazoffianum</i> Cocos Palm	13	6	250			M	Good	Good	2A Medium	Introduced exotic species. No special problems visibly apparent at time of inspection.	
8	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Port Jackson Fig	16	20	1100	6.5	11	M	Good	Fair to Good	1B Long	Locally indigenous species. Base obscured by <i>Monstera</i> vine. <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> seedling near base. Canopy	Reduction pruning.

URBAN FORESTRY AUSTRALIA - TREE MANAGEMENT & CONSULTING ARBORICULTURISTS

																	suppressed to N. Many stem/branch <i>inclusions</i> typical of species. Evidence of several previous branch failures. Some poorly formed branches and/or branch attachments e.g crooks, rubbing, crossing branches. Small diameter deadwood present.		Remove palm seedling. Monitoring.
9									SM								Palm has been removed at ground level.		
10									SM								Introduced native species. Directly beneath canopy of Fig.	2A Medium	Maintain (prune) as multi-stem shrub or remove.
11									M								Locally indigenous species. Many stem/branch <i>inclusions</i> typical of species. Evidence of several previous branch failures. Some poorly formed branches and/or branch attachments e.g crooks, rubbing, crossing branches.	1B Long	Reduction pruning. Monitoring.
12									M								Locally indigenous species. Canopy suppressed to S by T11. Tip and small branch dieback. Dead branch stubs. Deadwood > 100mm diameter over garden areas.	1B Long	Remove deadwood. Monitoring.
13									M								Locally indigenous species. Co-dominant stems @ 1.4m. Many stem/branch <i>inclusions</i> typical of species. Evidence of several previous branch failures. Deadwood > 100mm over pathway. Juvenile <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> within 1200mm of tree.	1B Long	Reduction pruning. Monitoring.
14									M								Locally indigenous species. Co-dominant stems @ 1.5 - 2m. Many stem/branch <i>inclusions</i> typical of species. Evidence of several previous branch failures. Some minor tip/small branch dieback. Deadwood to 60mm diameter over garden.	1B Long	Reduction pruning. Monitoring.
15									SM								Locally indigenous species. Slightly suppressed by adjacent Fig. Leans slightly to SW.	1A Long	Prune Fig to create space for Palm, or relocate to suitable position.
16									M								Locally indigenous species. Co-dominant stems @ base. Many stem/branch <i>inclusions</i> typical of species. Evidence of several previous branch failures.	1B Long	Reduction pruning. Monitoring.
17									M								Introduced exotic species. Blackening of branchlets due to pollution. Poor crown form due to pruning for power lines. Some secondary branches dying back. Deadwood to 80mm diameter over internal path/road.	2A Medium	Remove deadwood.

URBAN FORESTRY AUSTRALIA - TREE MANAGEMENT & CONSULTING ARBORICULTURISTS

18	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> Canary Island Date Palm	12	8	600	3	6	M	Good	Good	1A Long	Introduced exotic palm species. No special problems visibly apparent at time of inspection.	
19	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Port Jackson Fig	24	14	1200	6	12	M	Poor	Fair to Poor	2D Medium	Locally indigenous species. Extensive crown dieback affecting main stem and primary scaffold branches. Many stem/branch <i>inclusions</i> typical of species. Epicormic shoots – some poorly attached. Long lateral branch over path to Childcare centre is dead, diameter greater > 200mm.	Remedial pruning. Monitor.
20	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> Moreton Bay Fig	15	22	1100	5.5	11	M	Fair	Fair to Poor	2D Medium	Locally indigenous species. Poor crown development due to suppression by T19. Very long lateral branches, sparsely furnished with foliage. Over pruned – probably a result of ongoing branch death. Cavity to N @ 2m. Some tip and branchlet dieback.	Reduction pruning. Monitor.
21	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> Cheese Tree	10	10	420	2.5	4.5	M	Good	Good	2A Medium	Locally indigenous species. Some mechanical wounds/scarring to trunk area. Wound sealing good. No other special problems visibly apparent at time of inspection.	
22	Dead – Deciduous species									4A	Deciduous tree. Appears to be dead e.g all branch tips and small branches have no living tissue.	REMOVE
23	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> Atlantic Cedar	5	2	200	1	2	SM	Fair	Fair	2C Medium	Introduced exotic species. Struggling in this location. Poor vigour probably drought induced. Small basal scar.	
24	<i>Syagrus romazoffianum</i> Cocos Palm	11	4	200			M	Good	Good	2A Medium	Introduced exotic palm species. No special problems visibly apparent at time of inspection.	
25 + 26	<i>Celtis australis</i> European Hackberry Group of five stems	8	6	80 - 180	1	2	SM	Good	Good	2A Medium	Introduced exotic species. Bases obscured with heavy mulch up to root collars.	
27	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> Weeping Bottlebrush	8	3	Multi stems 110 - 150	1.5	3	M	Fair to Poor	Fair to Poor	4A Short	Introduced native species. Suppressed, drought affected. Tip borers have been active in leaf tips. Webbing in leaf tips. Majority of foliage dead or infested.	REMOVE
28	<i>Acer negundo</i> Box Elder	7	3	160	1	2	SM	Good	Fair	2B Medium	Introduced exotic species. Old basal scar – no signs of decay in/around wound. Tree probably topped at early age – probably wind/storm damage or vandalism.	
29	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> Liquidambar	18	10	300 + 400 + 500	5	10	M	Good	Fair	2B Medium	Introduced exotic species. Co-dominant stems @ 0.5m, and @ 1.2m. Stems included with swelling apparent to SW of base. Poorly pruned branch over Childcare Centre.	Selective branch removal. Monitor.

STREET TREES - Adjacent to reserve and along Pymont Bridge Road.

A	<i>Celtis australis</i> European Hackberry	6	9	400			M	Good	Fair	2B Medium	Introduced exotic species. Topped @ 4-5 m for overhead lines. Minor small branch dieback. Roots cracking asphalt.	
B	<i>Celtis australis</i> European Hackberry	6	8	230			M	Good	Fair	2B Medium	Introduced exotic species. Topped @ 5 m for lines. Roots pushing out kerb.	
C	<i>Celtis australis</i> European Hackberry	6	7	110			M	Good	Fair	2B Medium	Introduced exotic species. Topped @ 6 m for lines. Minor tip dieback.	
D	<i>Celtis australis</i> European Hackberry	6	12	320			M	Good	Fair	2B Medium	Introduced exotic species. Topped @ 5- 6 m for lines. Long lateral branch growth. Poorly formed lateral. Epicormic shoots along branches. Basal scar.	

ATTACHMENT 2 – TREE PLAN





ATTACHMENT 3 – PRUNING PROGRAM



PRUNING PROGRAM

FOLEY RESERVE, Cnr GLEBE POINT and PYRMONT BRIDGE ROADS. MAY, 2004

CATEGORY 1 – HIGH PRIORITY

These trees require pruning works to be carried out immediately.

CATEGORY 2 – MEDIUM PRIORITY

Pruning works are recommended to be carried out within 12 months of nominated start of program

CATEGORY 3 – LOW PRIORITY

These trees only require routine maintenance.

TREE No.	* PRUNING TYPE	COMMENTS	CATEGORY
12	G, D	Remove dead, dying diseased parts, including branch stubs. Remove deadwood greater than 25mm over internal paths/road. Remove deadwood greater than 50mm over garden beds.	1
13	D	Remove deadwood greater than 25mm over internal paths/road.	1
17	D	Remove deadwood greater than 25mm over internal paths/road.	1
19	H	Remove dead crown section of tree. Remove dead damaged laterals, particularly large scaffold branch over paths to Childcare Centre. Remove poorly attached epicormic shoots.	1
20	R	Reduce laterals	1
1	S	Remove poorly pruned scaffold branch to east.	2
29	S	Remove branch stub over Childcare Centre.	2
D	S	Remove rubbing/crossing lateral branch (west of stem).	
2, 3, 4, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16	D, R	Remove deadwood of 25mm or greater from over internal path/road areas. Reduce identified weak or poorly attached laterals over internal path/road. Canopy removal not to exceed 25% of total canopy area for each tree.	2
5, 6, 7, 10, 15, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, A, B, C	G	Routine maintenance only. Includes trimming of dead fronds from palms.	3

* Refer to Pruning types, classes and suitability next page for details.

PRUNING TYPES, CLASSES AND SUITABILITY

*** PRUNING TYPE: CROWN MAINTENANCE**

Class	Code	Species restrictions	Clause
General pruning	G	a	8.1
Thinning	T	a	8.2
Deadwooding	D	a	8.3
Selective pruning	S	a	8.4
Formative pruning	F	a	8.5

*** PRUNING TYPE: CROWN MODIFICATION**

Class	Code	Species restrictions	Clause
Reduction pruning	R	r	9.1
Crown lifting	C	a	9.2
Pollarding	P	df	9.3
Remedial pruning	H	c	9.4
Line clearance	L	a	9.5

*** NOTES**

Type – as defined in **AS 4373- 1996** for *Crown Maintenance* and *Crown Modification* .

Class – as in **AS 4373- 1996** where classes of pruning are detailed.

Code – as in **AS 4373- 1996** where codes represent the pruning class.

F Use and Recreation Review

FOLEY PARK (GLEBE)

**PARK USE AND RECREATION
REVIEW**

**Prepared for
Environmental Partnership (NSW) Pty Ltd**

**By
Recreation Planning Associates,
40 Milson Pde, Normanhurst
N.S.W. 2076**

Phone: (02) 94892719

Fax: (02) 99450386

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FOLEY PARK - PARK USE AND RECREATION REVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the Project Brief, this document addresses the recreation and other values and roles attributed to Foley Park. It does this through:

- A review of the demographic characteristics (and assumed needs) of the Park catchment population, and
- An analysis of outcomes from a survey of current and potential Park users which was undertaken as a core component of the study.

The present and projected demographics of the catchment population are reviewed using 1996 and 2001 Census data and population forecasts for Glebe provided by Council.

An understanding of catchment demographics is important. The (current and potential) user population's specific characteristics have major implications for:

- The types of facilities, programs and services provided in the Park,
- The landscaping and future development of the Park, and
- Access to and within the Park

The survey outcomes add value to the population analysis by providing more specific information about levels of Park use and attitudes towards the Park held both by current users *and* the general community.

Together, the 'generalised' needs identified through the population analysis and the 'specific' needs identified through the community survey provide a sound basis for determining the preferred mix of recreation facilities and opportunities within the Park.

2. REVIEW OF CATCHMENT POPULATION

2.1. Population Size and Growth

In keeping with normal participation patterns, the primary catchment population for the Park is assumed to be all residents and businesses within around 500 metres walking distance of the Park.

In 2001, the Foley Park 500 metre catchment had a population of 8,856 persons, up 1.5% from 8,722 in 1996. Despite this overall increase, there has also been a change in the population mix with some population cohorts actually decreasing in size. The significant changes include the following:

- lower numbers and proportions of children (0-14 years) and young adults (20-29 years)
- slight increase in numbers and proportions of teenagers
- significant growth in the number and proportion of older adults (50+ years)

Further details of these changes are provided in Table 2 in Appendix 1.

2.2. Population Characteristics

The following population characteristics for the Foley Park catchment were identified in the 2001 Australian Bureau of Statistics Census:

1. The area had approximately 8,856 residents
2. At least 58 percent of 2001 residents were Australian-born¹
3. Around 1,500 (or 17% of) residents were born overseas in non-English speaking countries. Nearly one-third of these were born in Vietnam (229), Taiwan (108), Malaysia (75) and Greece (55)
4. 70 percent of residents in 2001 spoke English only and 11% spoke English 'not well or not at all'
5. 97.3 percent of residents lived in private dwellings
6. Females accounted for 5.2 percent more of the population than males
7. While the catchment population is spread across all age groups - it has a well below (metropolitan Sydney) average proportion of children/youth aged 0-19, a well-above average proportion of young adults 20-39 and a lower proportion of older people aged 65+ years
8. The catchment has an average proportion of youth 15-19 years and adults 40-64 years
9. Catchment households have above average individual incomes and slightly below-average household incomes - reflecting both the high proportion of professional/managerial workers in the catchment and the large number of smaller (ie lone person) households
10. Some 10.8 percent of all households had single parents, with these families accounting for 1,078 people. Together, single parent and lone member households account for 29% of the catchment's population and 52% of its households
11. A total of 1,505 people - or 17 percent of the population - lived in lone person households. Around half of these people (48%) were young adults aged 15-44 years. A further 24% were 65 years or older

¹ Possibly much higher, but uncertain due to high 'not stated' response

12. Some 8.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and over was unemployed, compared with 6.7 percent for the LGA as a whole and only 6.1 percent for the Sydney metropolitan area
13. Just over 44 percent of the population had lived at the same address five years earlier. While this was higher than for the LGA as a whole (33%), it was significantly lower than the metropolitan Sydney average (57%).
14. Some 36 percent of the population had a diploma or higher qualification, well up on the metropolitan Sydney rate of 23 per cent.
15. Vehicle ownership is significantly lower than it is in Sydney generally. More than 31% of households in the catchment have no car (compared to only 13.1% in Sydney) and only 14.3% of households own two or more vehicles compared to the Sydney average of 40.2%.

2.3. Population Projections

While Council does not have any population projections for the Foley Park primary catchment area, it does have projections for the area west of the old City of Sydney encompassing Glebe, Forest Lodge, Camperdown and Chippendale. This comprises an area a little more than twice the size of the Foley Park catchment area.

This larger area had a population of 20,242 in June 2001 and is forecast to grow to 26,354 by June 2008 - a 30% increase over the seven years. Assuming that this growth is uniform across the area (and this may or may not be the case, depending on the distribution and take up of development potential), the catchment population would grow from its 2001 level of just under 9,000 to around 11,500.

On an annual basis, the growth rate translates to around 350 persons per year - or up to 2,500 people between 2001 and 2008.

It is difficult to predict the characteristics of this incoming population. This is due to uncertainty regarding the types of future development as well as a lack of information on the characteristics of populations attracted to medium density developments.

Typically, however, residents in such developments were likely to be young (with a high proportion of 20-29 year olds), single or childless couples, renting rather than purchasing and with a high level of access to vehicles.

If future growth in the Foley Park catchment is 'typical', it will be associated with increasing proportions of young adults, more couples renting and fewer older people.

These changes could impact on the overall population structure of the catchment area – arresting to some extent the overall decline in young adults and off-setting the ‘ageing’ of the population.

The implication is that, despite recent trends, the current preponderance of ‘young adults’ in the population is likely to continue - but this is likely to be associated with further growth in the number of people aged over 60 years. The slow decline in the proportion of children is also expected to continue.

2.4. Disability

The incidence of disability in the community is a significant population issue not covered in the Census. The national benchmark is that around 18 percent of the population suffers from some form of disability. Within the Foley Park catchment, this translates to around 1,600 people. While this assumption needs to be tested with relevant local research, there is a clear need for program and service targeting to ensure that people with disabilities are not overlooked or under-served.

2.5. Key Implications

The key implications for the future design, development and use of Foley Park include the following:

- The 2001 population is large enough to justify the provision of 10-15 hectares of parkland. While there is more than this amount of open space within and surrounding Glebe (included, mainly, in the Rozelle and Blackwattle Bay foreshore reserves and Wentworth Park) there is relatively little open space within the central and southern sections of the precinct. Within this context, Foley Park performs critically important functions both at the district and local level.
- The relatively high CALD population suggests that targeted promotional and programming initiatives may be needed to promote the values and benefits of the Park to these groups².
- While spaces and opportunities should be provided in Foley Park (and other local open spaces) for *all* age groups, there should be a particular focus on the needs of younger adults - including those with and without children.
- Programs and services will need to be provided which are targeted at and recognise the needs of lone householders *and* lone parents and their families.
- Lone member households will benefit from the provision of 'low key', socially-focused opportunities.
- Information and promotional services will need to be given significant attention given the relatively high levels of mobility (ie residents moving in and out of the area).
- Access to the Park via path and cycle ways and community transport will need

² ABS research has shown that rates of recreation participation rates are significantly lower amongst people born in non-English speaking countries

to be given considerable attention given the significant levels of non-car ownership together with relatively high proportions of older people and disability.

2.6. Conclusions on catchment population

The catchment population has a very high proportion of young adults - many of whom live alone - but it still has significant numbers of children, youth and older people. While it also has higher proportions of single parents and unemployed than the LGA as a whole, it has higher than average individual incomes. Other relevant characteristics include low levels of car ownership, a relatively high CALD population, high levels of educational achievement and high mobility (with more than 50% of residents in the area for less than five years).

These issues need to be considered in any initiatives to enhance or redevelop the Park, change or add to its uses and/or promote those uses and other Park values.

Overall, the demographic analysis indicates that a wide range of target population groups could be expected to benefit from use of the Park. These target groups or market segments are listed in Table 1 - along with existing and potential recreation activities and recreation benefits.

Table 1: Potential market segments for Foley Park

<i>Population target groups</i>		<i>Recreation activities</i>	<i>Recreation benefits</i>
<i>Age group</i>	<i>Socio-economic status and life stage</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school children • Primary students • Secondary students and teenagers • Young adults (people in their 20s and 30s) • Older adults (people in their 40s, 50s & 60s), and • Seniors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young city professionals • New residents • Lone house-holders • People with CALD back-grounds • People with disabilities (living at home and in institutions) • Families with young children • Teenagers, youth • Single parents • Retirees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casual visiting/passing by • Educational/school programs • Events (formal, social, community) • Informal outdoor activities • Health and well-being • Play • Picnics and barbeques • Skills development (eg: tai chi, boules) • Casual social opportunities • Social events, activities for target age groups • Walking and other programs which use the Park as a base, • Youth activities (eg skate facilities, half-court basketball). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement, skill development • Challenge, excitement, risk-taking • Being a leader, teacher, sharer of skills • Use of specialist equipment • Family togetherness • Being with other people • Meeting and observing others • Learning and discovery • Reflecting on personal values • Being creative • Exercising, improving and testing physical fitness • Physical rest • Escaping personal, family and/or social pressures • Feelings of security

3. RESIDENT SURVEY

3.1. Survey design

A community survey was undertaken to identify issues and needs in regard to the use, accessibility and quality of Foley Park.

The survey comprised the distribution of 5,000 self-completed questionnaires - primarily via letter box drop to residences in the Foley Park catchment area but also directly to those who attended the Community Open Day on 5th June 2004. The questionnaire was included on the reverse side of an information flyer that also explained the purposes and processes of the study.

Specific questions were asked in regard to the use of Foley Park, ideas for improving the area, participation in leisure/recreation activities and positive and negative attributes of the Park.

As such, the survey provides a 'snapshot' of the current use of, and attitudes towards, the Park.

The results of the survey - and a comparison with the results of a survey undertaken by UTS in June 2003 - are summarized in the following paragraphs.

3.2. The survey sample

A total of 215 responses were received from the 5,000 questionnaires distributed - a low response rate of just over 4%. The results of the survey must therefore be treated with caution. They cannot be construed to be representative of community views in general. They may be - but only if the views of the respondents broadly reflect the wider community view. With such a small response rate, there is no way of knowing this.

The survey results do, however, provide a good indication of the views of those in the Foley Park catchment that use the Park and/or have a high level of interest in Park management issues.

The age profile of respondent *households* differs from that in the Foley Park catchment as a whole. This is illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Age distribution of survey sample and park catchment populations

Age cohort	Survey population		Catchment population
	No.	%	
<9 years	86	15.1	7.0
9-14 years	31	5.4	5.2
15-21 years	26	4.6	11.6
22-35 years	130	22.8	31.0

Age cohort	Survey population		Catchment population
	No.	%	
36-64 years	260	45.5	35.6
65+ years	38	6.7	9.6
	571	100.0	100.0

Table 1 shows how survey respondent households have much higher than average proportions of young children (0-9 years) and mid-aged adults (36-64 years) and lower than average proportions of youth/young adults (15-35 years).

This age distribution of respondents clearly suggests that 'families with children' within the Foley Park catchment area are more likely (than other family and household types) to use and/or be interested in the management of the Park.

3.3. Park visit characteristics

Access to the Park

Not surprisingly - given the survey population's location within 500 metres of the Park - the majority of respondents (95%) normally travel to the Park by foot. Very small numbers of users access the Park by car, bicycle and/or bus.

Most visitors (90%) travel to the Park from their homes but substantial minorities also visit from workplaces - suggesting reasonably high lunch-time use - and from other local facilities such as schools.

Frequency of Park use

Again, not surprisingly, a majority of those who responded to the survey are regular visitors to Foley Park. Thus, around 55% of respondents use the Park at least weekly - with 13% using the Park on a daily basis. Less than 5% of respondents visit the Park less than once per year.³

Reasons for visits

The most popular activities pursued in the Park by survey respondents are 'passing through' (37% of respondents) and other short-term activities including 'walking' (30%) and 'walking the dog' (19%). Other popular activities include using the playground (28%), 'having lunch' (20%), 'picnicking' (19%) and playing on the grass' (16%). Less popular activities include 'relaxing' (4%), bird watching (1%) and 'tai chi', 'chatting with friends' and 'jogging' (all less than 1%).

Time distribution of visits

³ These are very high visitation levels and compare with State-wide park visitation levels of %. This reflects the skewing of the survey sample towards regular users of local parks (and, in particular, Foley Park)

Visits to the Park occur throughout the week - with 75% of respondents attending on weekdays and 45% at weekends.⁴ Although not identified in the survey, it is likely that the 'passing through' type activities are more typical of week day use, with 'picnicking' and 'playground use' occurring more frequently on weekends. 'Having lunch' in the Park would occur throughout the week.

Length of stay

The length of visits is quite short - with 94% of respondents visiting for one hour or less (34% for less than 15 minutes) and less than 2% attending for more than one-and-a-half hours.

Accompaniment to the Park

Notwithstanding the shortness of visits, the Park appears to play a key role in social and family group activities with a minimum of 60% of visitors attending the Park 'with family and/or friends'⁵ and less than 10% attending 'alone'. This implies that even the 'passing through' type activities (such as walking and jogging) are more often done with a partner or larger group than alone.

3.4. Park values

Survey respondents were asked 'what values (important features) of Foley Park should be protected'. The most commonly cited values concerned the Park's 'green' attributes with trees (nominated by 44% of respondents), green space (25%), lawn (15%), garden beds (5%). Other notable values included the playground (28%), the war memorial (9%), the Park's 'serenity' (8%) and birds and bats (5%).

The above responses were echoed in responses to a question on the importance of particular facilities within and attributes of the Park. Thus the most important park attributes, in order, are 'trees' (with 87% of respondents rating trees of 'high' importance on a three point scale), 'grassed areas' (72%), 'cleanliness/lack of litter' (68%), 'lighting' (59%), 'playground' (55%) and 'toilets' (51%). Attributes of lower perceived importance are 'information about the Park' (with only 12% of respondents rating this attribute of 'high' importance) and 'events in the Park' (20%).

3.5. Suggestions for improvements to Foley Park

Respondents were asked for suggestions and ideas on how Foley Park could be improved. There was a wide array of improvement proposals - with widespread support for many of them. The following proposals for example were identified by at least 5% of respondents:

⁴ The total is more than 100% because some respondents visit the Park both on weekdays and weekends.

⁵ Could be much higher than 60% (Around 30% of respondents did not answer this question)

- Regular maintenance/improve cleanliness (nominated by 18% of respondents)
- Improved flower/garden beds (12%)
- Improved safety/security (11%)
- Improved playground (10%)
- Improved lighting (9%)
- Additional seating/picnic tables with shade/shelter (8%)
- Upgrade entrance/ improve visibility to Glebe Point Rd (7%)
- Upgrade/replace toilets (7%)
- Improve/update paths (6%)
- Minimize needles/sharps found in park (5%)

A small proportion of respondents (7%) wanted the Park 'left as is'.

3.6. Comparison with UTS 2003 Survey of park visitors

A small survey of Park users and neighbours⁶ - with 117 respondents - was undertaken by UTS in June 2003. While the outcomes of this earlier survey cannot be accurately compared with those of the current survey - due to the different methodologies used - it is still useful to look for common patterns within the respective findings.

With respect to this, the elements of the current survey that were most clearly echoed in (and reinforced by) the previous survey include the following:

- The short duration of most park visits,
- The high importance of the Park for local children and their carers,
- The high level of expressed need for park improvements - including maintenance, toilets, security lighting and visual access into and out of the Park,
- The high importance of preserving/improving the Park's 'green attributes', and
- The need for improved safety (lighting, removal of needles, 'undesirable people' etc)

3.7. Summary and conclusions on the survey

The community survey was undertaken to identify issues and needs in regard to the use, accessibility and quality of Foley Park. The response rate to the survey was low - necessitating caution in the interpretation of outcomes.

The key findings include the following:

- The Park is highly valued by local resident users - particularly for its trees and grassland areas and its playground

⁶ A non-randomly chosen group including St Johns Village residents, Glebe Society members and workers in nearby shops

- Locals mainly access the Park on foot and engage in a range of 'pass through' and 'destination' type activities (with the more popular activities including walking, walking the dog, play, having lunch and picnicking)
- Many locals visit the Park on at least a weekly basis (with 13% visiting daily)
- Most activities are short stay sociable in nature (that is, engaged in with family and/or friends)
- Notwithstanding the value of existing activities, many users perceive the need for one or more Park improvements - in particular, better maintenance, more landscaping and improved security

The survey has found that Foley Park is highly valued by a significant number of local residents - both for its environmental and heritage values *and* for the opportunities it affords for a range of recreation activities.

In particular, the Park's trees and other 'green' attributes are perceived as of high importance within an intensively developed residential and commercial precinct.

Generally, however, it appears that the Park mainly attracts 'passing through' and other short stay use. To some extent at least, the limited use could be attributed to the perceived problems with the Park - including the lower-than-desired levels of landscape quality and maintenance and safety/security concerns.

The Park already meets many of the criteria for being a sought after, much loved and well utilized urban space. It is central to well-populated residential and commercial precincts and provides a place to sit in comfort, areas for socialising, places for children to play safely (and big enough to 'burn off energy') and some contact with the natural world and items of cultural interest.

However, as demonstrated by the survey, the Park is under-performing with respect to the *basic* visitor requirements at any park - adequate cleanliness and maintenance, high levels of safety/security (including visibility) and an adequate range of quality visitor facilities (including modern and challenging play equipment). There is also a sense that the Park could be made a more attractive place through landscaping improvements and other design initiatives.

APPENDIX 1: POPULATION PROFILE - FOLEY PARK CATCHMENT

Age Profile

The Foley Park catchment has an atypical age profile compared with the Sydney Statistical Division but less so than the City of Sydney LGA as a whole.

For example, compared with the LGA, the catchment has a higher proportion of children and youth aged 0-19 years (19% compared with 14.5%) and a lower proportion of young adults 25-39 years (31.0% compared to 36.1%).

But this comparison is misleading. Within a broader context - metropolitan Sydney as a whole - the catchment has a *well below* average proportion of children/youth aged 0-19 years (19% compared to 26.8% in Sydney), a *well-above* average proportion of young adults 20-39 years (43.1% compared to 30.7%) and a lower proportion of older people aged 65+ years (9.6% compared to 11.7%).

The catchment has an average proportion of youth 15-19 years and older adults 40-64 years.

Table 1: Age Profile - Foley Park catchment & Sydney SD (ABS Census 2001)

Age (Yrs)	Foley Park catchment			Sydney SD (%)
	CD's within 500m		Sydney City (%)	
	No.	%		
0 to 4	354	4.0	3.5	6.6
5 to 9	329	3.7	2.8	6.8
10 to 14	397	4.5	3.0	6.6
15 to 19	604	6.8	5.2	6.8
20 to 24	1,071	12.1	11.7	7.0
25 to 29	1,129	12.7	14.5	7.8
30 to 39	1,617	18.3	21.6	15.9
40 to 49	1,212	13.7	13.7	14.4
50 to 64	1,296	14.6	13.8	15.1
65+	847	9.6	10.3	11.7
TOTAL	8,856	100.0	100.0	100.0

A population's *age structure* is a key determinant of the level and type of demand for recreation opportunities and services. Very youthful populations have a greater need for child and youth-related spaces and activities.

Ageing populations may well use many of the same facilities but will also require more support services (such as access aids) and may participate at lower rates than younger people.

With respect to this, it appears that the catchment population is ageing - with significant decreases between 1996 and 2001 in the child (0-14 years) and young

adult (20-29 years) cohorts and corresponding increases in the older adult cohorts (50+ years). This is illustrated in Table 2 which shows a 1.2% decrease in children, a 2.6% decrease in young adults and a contrasting 3.4% increase in adults aged over 50 years.

Table 2: Age Profile - Foley Park catchment - change 1996 to 2001

Age (Yrs)	Foley Park catchment				
	1996 Census		2001 Census		Change 1996- 2001 %
	No.	%	No.	%	
0 to 4	371	4.3	354	4.0	-0.3
5 to 9	393	4.5	329	3.7	-0.8
10 to 14	400	4.6	397	4.5	-0.1
15 to 19	535	6.1	604	6.8	0.7
20 to 24	1149	13.2	1,071	12.1	-1.1
25 to 29	1241	14.2	1,129	12.7	-1.5
30 to 39	1583	18.1	1,617	18.3	0.1
40 to 49	1231	14.1	1,212	13.7	-0.4
50 to 64	1045	12.0	1,296	14.6	2.7
65+	774	8.9	847	9.6	0.7
TOTAL	8,722	100.0	8,856	100.0	

The Foley Park catchment's population age profile is likely to generate a below-average demand for *local* open space and outdoor recreation facilities – mainly due to the very *low* - and decreasing - proportion of children/young adults and the slightly *lower* than average - albeit increasing - proportion of older people.

Household Characteristics

The Foley Park catchment also has a higher than LGA-average proportion of *households with children* – as illustrated in Table 3. *Couple families with children* and *one parent families* comprise 23.9% of households, compared to 16.8% for the LGA.

But compared to the whole of Sydney, the proportion of *households with children* is actually very low (23.9% compared to 49.1%) despite the well above average proportions of younger adults.

Conversely, the proportion of *lone person households* is very high (at twice the metropolitan average) probably reflecting the large number of city working 'young adults' living in the area.

The proportion of *couple families without children* is average which - together with the large number of *lone person households* - reflects the increasing trend to either delay having children or not have them at all.

Table 3: Household Type – Foley Park catchment & Sydney SD (ABS Census 2001)

Household type	Foley Park catchment			Sydney SD (%)
	CD's within 500m		Sydney City (%)	
	No.	%		
Couple family with children	476	13.1	9.9	37.8
Couple family without children	811	22.3	24.9	24.3
One parent family	393	10.8	6.9	11.3
Lone person house hold	1,499	41.2	42.2	22.4
Other	463	12.7	16.1	4.3
TOTAL	3,642	100.0	100.0	100.0
At same address 5 years ago	3,352	44.3	33.4	57.1

The lower proportion of families with children would normally imply a lower than average need for and use of local open space and recreation facilities – unless offset by the *young adult* sections of the community (which have high participation rates in many recreation activities but not generally including the use of local parks).

A population's *family structure* - as with *age structure* - is a key determinant of the level and type of demand for recreation opportunities and services. Populations with high proportions of households with children have a greater need for child and family-oriented opportunities while those with a large proportion of families with teenagers seek sporting and social opportunities to a greater extent.

As illustrated in Table 3, *resident mobility* is above average - with only 44.3% of residents living at the same address five years previously compared with 57.1% for Sydney. This has implications with respect to the frequency and targeting of park and recreation information and promotional activities.

Ethnicity

The Foley Park catchment appears to have a below average level of ethnic diversity - with 17.4% of residents born in a non-English speaking country (compared with 22.5% in the Sydney SD)⁷.

Table 4: Ethnicity – Foley Park catchment & Sydney SD (ABS Census 2001)

Place of birth	Foley Park catchment			Sydney SD (%)
	CD's within 500m		Sydney City (%)	
	No.	%		
Born Australia	5,150	57.8	45.7	65.3
Born overseas				
English speaking	1,108	12.4	11.8	8.5
CALD	1,549	17.4	22.9	22.5
Total	2,657	29.8	34.7	31.0

⁷ This is not certain due to the very high 'not stated' response to this census question compared to the Sydney SD

Place of birth	Foley Park catchment			Sydney SD (%)
	CD's within 500m		Sydney City (%)	
	No.	%		
Not stated	1,103	12.4	19.6	3.7
English proficiency				
Not well/not at all	302	11.3	11.9	14.3

Parallel with this, the catchment population also has an above-average level of English proficiency with 11.3% of the overseas born population speaking English 'not well or 'not at all' – compared to 14.3% for the Sydney SD.

The *ethnicity* of the population is important because people from different cultural backgrounds have different preferences and interests in recreation and leisure activities. This has been identified in both national and local level surveys.

The ABS 1993 *Survey of Involvement in Sport* found, for example, that people born in Australia were far more likely to play sport than people born overseas (40% of men and 27% of women born in Australia compared to 24% of men and 13% of women born overseas).

However, people born overseas are frequent users of parks and often seek opportunities for large group gatherings in outdoor settings.

Socio–Economic Characteristics

An area's socio-economic status is a reflection of its residents' education levels, occupations and incomes. High-income earning individuals have large disposable incomes and a greater ability to engage in a wider array of leisure and recreation activities. More options are available across a wide activity spectrum - including home-based recreation, culture and entertainment and travel and tourism. (There may, of course, be time constraints due to the busy work and family lives of many people in these groups).

People in lower socio-economic groups have fewer options. Relatively small disposable incomes may limit the affordability of many recreation activities (including public activities). This may restrict some residents to team sports and lower cost social and home-based activities.

Key economic indicators for the Foley Park catchment population are compared with those for the Sydney City LGA and the Sydney Statistical Division in Table 5.

Table 5: Social Indicators – Foley Park catchment & Sydney SD (ABS Census 2001)

Indicator	Foley Park catchment			Sydney SD (%)
	CD's within 500m		Sydney City (%)	
	No.	%		
Income				
Individual income < \$200/week	1,694	20.9	15.3	24.3
Individual income > \$700/week	2,431	29.9	30.4	27.5
Total persons over 15 years	8,118			
Household income < \$500/week	1,139	30.7	25.4	22.6
Household income > \$1,500/week	979	26.4	30.9	27.1
Total Households	3,710			
Qualifications				
Degree/diploma	2,837	36.2	34.6	23.4
Trades	673	8.6	8.8	15.3
Qualification not stated	1,227	15.7	22.3	12.7
No qualifications	3,092	39.5	34.3	48.7
Labour force status				
Employed	4,339	55.6	55.5	57.7
Unemployment rate	429	8.7	6.7	6.1
Total in Labour Force	4,768	61.0	59.5	61.4
Not in Labour force	2,265	29.0	23.3	33.4
Occupation				
Manager/professional	2,544	59.1	59.1	42.0
Trades	241	5.6	5.1	11.1
Clerical/service workers	1,232	28.6	28.0	30.8
Production/transport	128	3.0	2.8	7.4
Labourers	111	2.6	3.3	6.6
Inadequately described/not stated	48	1.1	1.7	2.1

In 2001, households in the Foley Park catchment had above average *individual* incomes and slightly below-average *household* incomes - reflecting both the high proportion of professional/managerial workers in the LGA and the large number of smaller (ie *lone person*) households.

Table 5 shows that nearly 29.9% of *individuals* in the Foley Park catchment earned more than \$700 per week – slightly more than the 27.5% for the whole of Sydney. The table also shows that only 26.4% of *households* earned more than \$1,500 per week – compared to 27.1% for Sydney.

Other key indicators illustrated in Table 5 include the following:

- A high 36.2% of the population (aged 15+ years) had a degree or diploma compared with 23.4% for Sydney. A lower proportion had a trade qualification (8.6% compared with 15.3%);
- An average percentage of the population is in the labour force;
- The unemployment rate of 8.7% is higher than that for Sydney as a whole

(6.1%);

- There was a significantly higher proportion of professional/managerial employees (59.1%) and a lower proportion of trades persons (5.6%) compared with Sydney (42% and 11.1% respectively)

The income, labour force and occupation indicators imply that the Foley Park catchment residents may have a greater than average capacity to travel or pay for more expensive pursuits – and have less than average *reliance on local and lower cost* opportunities. Many will also have less than average difficulty in affording membership and/or use fees for sport and other recreation facilities.

Militating against these benefits, however, is the likelihood that many residents are 'burdened' by large rents and, for those with children, with large child raising costs.

As well, there is a high unemployment rate and a significant proportion of households with very low incomes (ie around 31% of households with less than \$500 per week).

These latter households are an important target market for Councils' sport and recreation programs and facilities. Councils have *community service obligations* to provide basic recreation opportunities to the whole of their respective communities. Open access parks are an important component of this.

Vehicle Ownership

Car ownership is an important issue with respect to *access* to recreation facilities - particularly for people who live at some distance from regular public transport services.

Households without a car are particularly constrained but households with more than one adult and only one car may not be much better off. If a main breadwinner uses the car to travel to and from work every day, those left at home become, essentially, members of a household without a car. Only in households⁸ with two or more cars can a high level of mobility be guaranteed.

Table 6 indicates that vehicle ownership is significantly lower in the Foley Park catchment (than it is in Sydney generally). More than 31% of households in the catchment have no car (compared to only 13.1% in Sydney) and 14.3% of households own two or more vehicles compared to the Sydney average of 40.2%.

⁸ Other than *one parent* and *lone person* households

Table 6: Motor Vehicles – Foley Park catchment & Sydney SD (ABS Census 2001)

No. of vehicles	Foley Park catchment			Sydney SD (%)
	CD's within 500m		Sydney City (%)	
	No.	%		
Nil	1,333	31.5	32.7	13.1
1	1,600	37.8	34.8	38.6
2 or more	606	14.3	10.9	40.2
Not Stated	696	16.4	21.6	8.2
Total	4,235	100.0	100.0	100.0

A relatively large proportion of households - particularly the 31% that have no cars - may experience access difficulties. Offsetting this is the relative proximity to city services and access to public transport modes, compared with much of the Sydney Metropolitan population.

Possible implications for the planning and management of parks include public transport routing and timetables and the possible provision of subsidised transport services for users with special access needs.

Housing Characteristics

Housing characteristics – such as type of dwelling structure and tenure – can influence recreation demands and needs. Those living in flats with children will be particularly reliant, for example, on close to home outdoor play space. Those paying off homes or large rents may have limited disposable incomes – which could restrict recreation opportunities.

Table 7 indicates that the Foley Park catchment has a very low proportion of separate houses (4.7% compared to 58.7% for Sydney) and a very low rate of home ownership (27.8% owned/being purchased compared to 62.7% in Sydney).

Table 7: Housing – Foley Park catchment & Sydney SD (ABS Census 2001)

Indicator	Foley Park catchment			Sydney SD (%)
	CD's within 500m		Sydney City (%)	
	No.	%		
Dwelling Structure				
Separate house	214	4.7	2.8	58.7
Semi detached/townhouse/villa	2,220	48.4	22.9	10.5
Flat - 3 stories or less	571	12.5	15.1	14.5
Flat – 4 stories or more	720	15.7	46.5	7.8
Other/not stated	103	2.2	2.4	1.7
Tenure				
Households Owned	727	17.2	15.5	39.0
Households being purchased	446	10.6	12.5	23.7
Households Renting	2,485	58.8	52.9	29.0

G Public exhibition

This section will describe the outcomes of the public exhibition period for the Plan of Management as required by the Crown Lands Act. Identified are major comments raised by the community and relevant authorities on the Draft Plan of Management. Comments are analysed and recommended actions as applicable identified and in the final Plan of Management.

Public Exhibition Comments and Recommended Actions

No.	Comment	Response & Actions Arising
1	<i>Potential incorporation of banner support system to enable banners over Glebe Point Road.</i>	Such provision needs to be effectively coordinated in design terms between park frontage and streetscape design proposals. This is essential to provide an integrated design and siting solution in addition to addressing potential impacts on the curtilage of heritage elements – Add this requirement to Detailed Policies for 3.2.5 Street Frontages
2	<i>Incorporation of basketball hoop within park to appeal to 8-16 years age group, which is not catered for by playground equipment.</i>	The nature of the existing park and its use, and that proposed does not easily integrate an element such as the active use of a basketball hoop. Noise impacts on the retirement housing to the south and other park uses would appear to preclude practical provision of such a facility at this stage – Council to monitor other opportunities for such provision in area.
3	<i>Overall design resolution of park is excellent and responds to considerations raised at the focus group workshops.</i>	Noted
	<i>Park design strengthens connection between the park and the streetscape.</i>	Noted
	<i>Consideration should be given to implementation of public artworks that reflect the essence of Glebe, as either ephemeral or permanent park features.</i>	Integration of public art should be made through design development as a formative design influence in addition to identifying appropriate opportunities for artworks installations both permanent and temporary – Add to Detailed Policies for 3.2.4 Park facilities (page 26)
4	<i>Provision of signposted 'No alcohol zone' required.</i>	Council to review requirements for park policing and management signage as part of design development - Add to Detailed Policies for 3.2.8 Management and Maintenance
	<i>Appropriate toilet facilities required and should be located away from adjoining retirement village residences.</i>	The proposed “Exerloo” type toilets have been suggested as being located further east of the existing location – taking facilities further away from the residences
	<i>Noise restrictions to be considered given any leasing within the park.</i>	Section 3.2.7 of the plan of Management outlines that licenses / permits for park use must as one of several conditions minimise “impacts on adjoining residents”
	<i>Privacy of adjoining retirement village to be considered and maintained throughout construction.</i>	This requirement would be met through Council's normal construction management protocols for public works.
	<i>Existing toilet facilities may have significance to earlier park construction given mixed nature of materials.</i>	Add recommendation to Detailed Policies – Section 3.2 1 Heritage – Investigations – that the rear wall of the toilet is investigated prior to demolition to ascertain heritage significance and any implications arising.
	<i>Open vista to park from retirement village residences to be maintained.</i>	Item 16 on the Masterplan notes that garden bed management and new plantings must have regard for views from residences to park and winter solar access
5	<i>Poor layout and uneven surface of intersection of Glebe Point Road and Pymont Bridge Road provides access difficulty for persons with mobility problems.</i>	The street frontage proposals in particular on Glebe Point Road assume upgrading of existing pavements and rationalisation / upgrading / simplification of other elements to compliment park improvements and the ongoing Glebe Point Rd upgrade – formalise this to Detailed Policies for 3.2.5 Street Frontages (page 27)

No.	Comment	Response & Actions Arising
6	<p><i>Design principles beneficial to St John's Church:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Greater visibility and access</i> • <i>Greater continuity between park and church</i> • <i>Creation of public square around Memorial</i> • <i>Relocation of picnic shelters away from boundary</i> 	Noted
	<p><i>Changes to existing pathways, shrubs and seating within church grounds needs to be addressed in conjunction with Council.</i></p>	<p>Add to Detailed Policies for 3.2.8 Management and Maintenance – the need to liaise and agree on ongoing management and maintenance arrangements for park and church grounds between Council and Church</p>
7	<p><i>Glebe Pt Road Entry, Memorial Square, Sitting Steps</i></p> <p><i>Concerns that Proposed Outcomes illustrates the removal of the two stone light standards that currently flank the Memorial.</i></p>	<p>This issue is noted – the graphics are indicative only and design development of this area will consider this and other issues and include liaison with stakeholder groups related to the Memorial</p>
	<p><i>Multi-Purpose Deck</i></p> <p><i>Desirable for timber decking to appear throughout park to establish treatment as part of park theme.</i></p> <p><i>Provide power</i></p>	<p>Opportunities can be reviewed in design development to extend use of this treatment if appropriate</p> <p>Item 4 in 4.2 Concept masterplan identifies that the decks should be provides with power provision for events</p>
	<p><i>Village Green</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Definition given to central open space (Village Green) insufficient to support its role as the green oasis.</i> • <i>No significant increase to grassed area, pathways have lost some of their curvaceous character and right angles do not allow for maintenance vehicles.</i> • <i>Playground location intrudes physically and visually into village green area.</i> 	<p>The village green grassed area is seen as the focus of the park to which a range of uses and facilities adjoin.</p> <p>The proposed scheme provides for an additional 262m² (eg 16 x 16 metres) or 12% of grassed area to that existing – in addition it is suggested that the existing grassed areas to the south of the baby Health Centre are of minimal use (isolated / unsafe).</p> <p>Path layout responds to the interpretation of the Hereford House footprint in establishing an angular layout in addition to maximising usable grassed area – the curved entry path from Glebe Point Road which reflects the past carriage drive has been retained.</p> <p>It is suggested that vehicular access into the park will be limited to Council utilities and that these can affectively turn on grassed areas if required – bins should be located closer to park entry points to avoid the need for vehicle access where possible</p> <p>See below regarding playground.</p>
	<p><i>Relocate Playground</i></p> <p><i>Disagree with proposed relocation as new location intrudes upon enhancement of the village green area. Present location or the Baby Health Centre position desirable.</i></p>	<p>The existing playground location was identified through study team review and community input as being in a poor position which was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - isolated from the rest of the park - required a fence on top of the heritage sandstone wall and was close in proximity to the noise and other impacts of Pyrmont Bridge Rd - was related to an aging Fig tree which requires tree surgery <p>The proposed location aims to bring the playground into a more focal position in the park relating both to the village green and the lower key grassed area in the south west. The opportunity to relate the playground to the interpretation of Hereford House was also seen as a positive design opportunity</p>

No.	Comment	Response & Actions Arising
	<i>Hereford House Agreed</i>	Noted
	<i>Wireless House Agree with relocation – emphasis incorporation of archival recordings</i>	Already noted in masterplan description of this item
	<i>Garden Bed protection Consider alternative of timber decking</i>	Noted – should be considered as alternative and / or additional treatment to item 9 on masterplan
	<i>Picnic Tables Disagree with location as most tables should be away from the noise of Pymont Bridge Road. Southern side of park offers better location.</i>	The masterplan aims to disperse locations through the site to optimise seasonal use and to minimise impacts – as such seating was removed from close proximity to the retirement residences on the southern boundary. Backed seating is provided in area of existing tables, and can also provide for lunchtime use. Tables and seating locations will be subject to fine tuning through design development.
	<i>Stepping stones Agreed – but may not be required if playground retained</i>	Noted
	<i>Pymont Bridge Rd entry Agree – but would be altered with retention of playground in this location</i>	Noted
	<i>Baby Health Centre Acknowledge the relocation maximises area of park however concerns regarding relocation at the expense of local mothers and children and potential difficulty finding appropriate alternative location.</i>	This concern is noted – investigations are underway to find acceptable alternative – plan notes that this is a requirement of relocation.
	<i>Boundary Garden Beds Potential incorporation of simple Victorian planting theme. Disagree with enhanced visual link (pruning) to Pymont Bridge Road. This area should be screened with thick hedge-like planting.</i>	Community feedback from the survey undertaken as part of the 2004 Draft Plan and previous surveys highlighted the concern that higher screen planting compromises overall safety in the park. The proposed action aims to provide a compromise between maintaining a sense of retreat and the security issues of full screening
	<i>Toilets Two toilets to be included and potential location within thick planting to Pymont Bridge Road in order to free up the southern side of the park.</i>	Potential for dual toilets should be investigated in design development. Proposed location aims to minimise the visual impact of structures – however this should be reviewed and confirmed through design development
	<i>Site Context Agree that the park should be opened up to Glebe Point Road, however should be screened and protected from the busier and noisier Pymont Bridge Road. Park location makes establishment of 'Town Park' or 'Village Green' appropriate. Potential elements to be incorporated: • Higher quality of materials and construction than found in average corner or local park. • Provision for civic functions. • Memorials and interpretation of town (and park) history • Town notice board. • Potential inclusion of botanical showpieces.</i>	Noted Refer to response above regarding the need for a balanced approach to the parks relationship with Pymont Bridge Rd Other items to be considered in detailed design

No.	Comment	Response & Actions Arising
	<p><i>Village Green</i></p> <p><i>As the centre piece of the park the following may be appropriate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Surrounding the green on at least 3 sides with screening foliage.</i> • <i>Consider sound proof walling to screening foliage along Pymont Bridge Road.</i> • <i>Border and frame the space with surrounding pathways of simple, formal geometry.</i> • <i>Potential leveling of space to better contain and welcome people.</i> • <i>Incorporation of other elements or landforms to enrich the space.</i> 	<p>Noted</p> <p>Generally these issues have been pursued in the masterplan with the exception of intensive screening to PBR.</p> <p>All should be further reviewed in design development.</p>
	<p><i>Playground Location</i></p> <p><i>Potential relocation of playground to the south western side beyond the village green due to its potential impact as central park element. Implementation of high masonry walling to screen playground from Pymont Bridge Road and child proof fence to provide desired safety.</i></p>	<p>Refer to earlier responses regarding the objective of making the playground more central to the park as a park element, and its potential relationship to the Hereford House footprint.</p> <p>The elements that form the playspace will significantly influence the potential issues flagged – and these should be reviewed during the design development phase.</p>
	<p><i>Baby Health Centre</i></p> <p><i>Any relocation plans to be thoroughly investigated with the Centre and its patrons.</i></p> <p><i>If Centre is retained consider remodeling to suggest a 'Pavilion in the park'.</i></p>	<p>Refer earlier response regarding suitable alternative location.</p> <p>Other comments noted – refer also to exhibition panel for staging which indicates masterplan layout with building retained.</p>
	<p><i>Pathways</i></p> <p><i>Major pathways entering from Glebe Point Road and adjoining the village green area should be curved and of a width that reflects the original carriageways.</i></p>	<p>Path width is indicated nominally as 2.2 metres</p> <p>Refer previous responses to item 7 – Village Green regarding paths</p> <p>Review during design development</p>
	<p><i>Analysis</i></p> <p><i>Generally disappointed that more analysis did not occur of what existed on the site i.e. where existing summer shade and winter sun occurred and where visually offensive and delightful views exist.</i></p> <p><i>Similarly disappointed in lack of evidence indicating consideration of elements and attributes that people of all ages can enjoy in such a park.</i></p>	<p>It is noted that section 7 Review, of the plan of management contains extensive physical and social assessment of the park including views and visual relationships, general community desires for the park, and identification of community needs in the park related to current and future demographics of the area.</p> <p>The plan aims to balance these constraints and opportunities, and address the need for a balance between passive and active spaces, and more open and protected spaces.</p>
8	<p><i>The Provision of boulevards</i></p>	<p>Note the space is limited and the City will review this at the detailed design stage.</p>

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