



NEW SOUTH WALES

MINISTER FOR  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

→ L. Andrews



Councillor Frank Sartor  
Lord Mayor of Sydney  
Sydney City Council  
GPO Box 1591  
SYDNEY 2001

COPY

Our Ref: 0184441

Dear Lord Mayor

**Wynyard Park - Adoption of Plan of Management**

As you may be aware, representatives of both the Department of Land and Water Conservation and Sydney City Council have worked in close liaison in the preparation and exhibition of draft Plan of Management for Wynyard Park, towards securing adoption of the Plan.

Subsequent to the due processes required in accordance with provisions of the Crown Lands Act 1989, I understand from my Department that all submissions relevant to the draft Plan have been considered, with necessary amendments to the draft Plan finalised.

I have pleasure in informing you that I have adopted the Plan of Management for Wynyard Park.

Yours sincerely

Kim Yeadon  
Minister for Land and Water Conservation

GM.

For your attention  
and action

29/8/97

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COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY

# WYNYARD PARK

## DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Adopted Plan  
(Draft #6) 15.8.97  
~~Adopted~~  
Adopted by Minute  
27.8.97

CONYBEARE MORRISON & PARTNERS 1993

REVISED BY COUNCIL, 1997  
ASSISTED BY TRACT CONSULTANTS AND SHIRLEY FITZGERALD, CITY HISTORIAN

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wynyard Park, located above Wynyard Station in the Central Business District of Sydney. It is also known as Wynyard Square, a nomenclature which has links back to former uses but also reflects continued uses of the space.

Wynyard Park was dedicated as a public Park for recreation in 1887, a role which it retains today. Documentation of its use indicates that it also continued to be a place for public congregation and public meetings beyond 1887, and until now.

This report has been based on the Draft Management Plan for Wynyard Park, 1993 and incorporates the comments made by the Management Plan Steering Committee and the outcomes of the public exhibition of the Plan during 1993. The format of this Draft Plan of Management is based on the suggested structure contained in the publication, *'Succeeding with Plans of Management, A Guide to the Local Government Act and Crown Lands Act'* and published by the Department of Lands and Water Conservation:

- ☐ The Basis for Management of the Park/Square, outlining the values of the place and existing characteristics, issues and planning controls.
- ☐ The Management Strategies, covering the objectives, constraints and opportunities and strategies for the future management of the place.
- ☐ The Action Plan, outlining the implementation and performance programme.

The section outlining the Action Plan for future management of Wynyard Park is designed as a working document and intended to be updated annually.

This document is intended to update the original Draft Plan of Management for Wynyard Park 1993, taking account of recent developments on the site, however it is best read in conjunction with the original document. It is also intended that this document be reviewed and updated on a five year cycle.

The Park is valued for the following reasons:-

- ☐ for its amenity, particularly for passive recreation.
- ☐ as a place for active community use in keeping with long traditions of utilisation for public congregation, protest, and celebration.
- ☐ for the amenity the setting provides as a commuter interchange location.
- ☐ as one of the limited number of 'green' squares within the built fabric of the city.
- ☐ as an item of cultural significance, identified on the Sydney City Council LEP 1996 as an item of heritage including the key trees and palms, statue of Dr John Lang and Edwardian Men's Toilet.



This Plan of Management has as its objectives:-

- ☐ To ensure the conservation of the Park/Square as an important item of the City's cultural heritage.
- ☐ To retain the amenity of the Park/Square for its major functions; an open square within the city fabric, a place for passive recreation and active community use, and a transport interchange.
- ☐ To provide the guidance to enhance the appearance and presentation of the Park in response to its cultural significance and prominent urban setting.

#### Options and Strategies for the Future Development of Wynyard Park

It is desirable that management strategies and goals are derived from the cultural values identified.

In recognition of the site's former value as a square serving as a public meeting place, and current value for public recreation, as well as the transition space associated with a transport interchange, the following design concepts are recommended to enhance the site:-

- ☐ implement the recommendations of the 1993 Draft Plan of Management regarding Design Issues.
- ☐ Rationalise the three distinct spaces presently existing within the park and reintegrating them into one visual space;
- ☐ Reduce the range of materials used, retaining the best of the existing elements and removing all other materials which are not performing well, or which have limited serviceable life remaining or which are out of context;
- ☐ Simplify and improve the planting, in order to unify the edging of the park;
- ☐ Reinstall the early Victorian character through modern, sympathetic signage and furniture, without giving the park a superficial 'historical' character;
- ☐ Improve the quality of the entrances to the park, so as to generate an experience of entry into a place of distinctive character;
- ☐ Rationalise circulation within the park so as to achieve ease of movement within the park without allowing the pathways to dominate the park's character;
- ☐ Provide the space, amenity, and functional components to enable Wynyard Park to serve as a place for contemporary public uses of passive recreation, assembly, and pedestrian circulation.
- ☐ Ensure cost effective maintenance and events management.

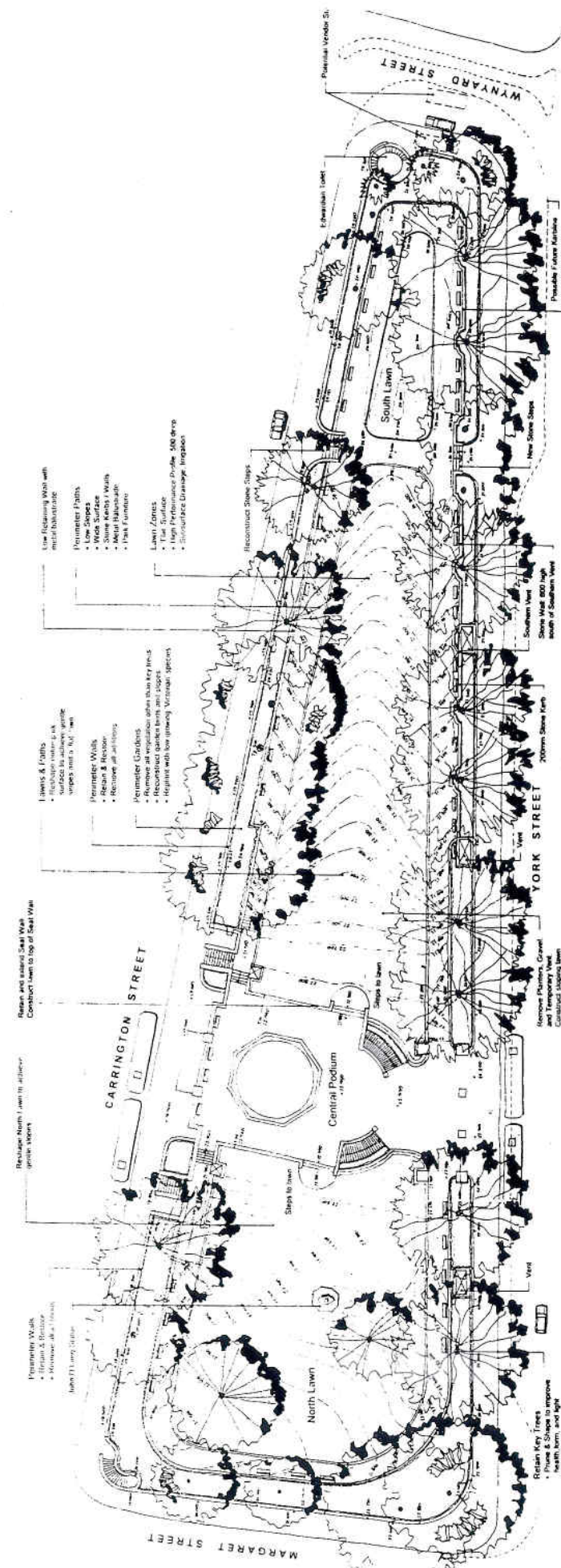


Fig.1 Concept Master Plan 1996  
Source : Tract Consultants



#### Management of Wynyard Park:

- ☐ Wynyard Park was dedicated as a public park for recreation in 1887, with the Council of the City of Sydney appointed Trustee. The Public Parks Act, 1912, formally vested that control with Council.
- ☐ Council is currently moving towards competitive tendering for the maintenance of the parks. This plan of management has considered the impacts of this change in management approach.

#### Strategies:

##### Implementation of the Concept Plan

Works in this category will be implemented over a 2 year period ideally, depending on available funds.

##### Conservation and Restoration Works

Works in this category will involve conservation work over a 1 year period ideally, depending on available funds.

##### Priorities for Works

Levels of priority for proposed works have been established in order to guide the urgency of required works. In developing the levels of priority, the following factors have been considered:-

- ☐ Implementation of the Concept Master Plan to provide a coordinated approach to works in the precinct and to minimise impact on users of the park/square,
- ☐ Removal of fabric or elements that detract from the significance of the buildings and place.
- ☐ Investigations required in order to determine the extent of deterioration of existing physical fabric and required maintenance and conservation works,
- ☐ Stabilisation of the fabric in order to minimise further deterioration,

The levels of priorities are as follows:-

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Stage 1 | Urgent Works to be carried out in the next 12 months, currently posing a risk to public safety or potentially causing significant further deterioration of the fabric,              |
| Stage 2 | Urgent Works associated with the implementation of the Concept Master Plan,   |
| Stage 3 | Works of a lesser priority associated with the implementation of the Concept Master Plan,   |
| Stage 4 | Works of a low priority that would contribute to the aesthetic appreciation of the place or removing elements that detract from the significance of the place, should funds permit. |

Consider performing works of a lower level of priority at an earlier stage if this results in considerable cost savings due to economies of establishment, access or integration of the works such as when work is being carried out on one section of the park.

#### Further Studies:

Further investigative studies are to be carried out to determine the extent of deterioration and acceptable management strategy and/or techniques for repair and conservation for the following elements;

1. Perimeter stone walls: Assessment of the stability, durability and recommendation for restoration, repair and/or replacement.
2. Arboreal report: Key trees to determine health, strength, prognosis, and opportunities for shaping and thinning of superstructure.
3. Comprehensive Study/Survey: Determine location, capacity, status, ownership, implications of services on site. Identify whether services have been located in accordance with adequate procedures, and /or whether such are consistent with the original dedication. Identify implications for any proposed services. Services audit to include all rail related structures, cables, pipes etc. Stormwater capacity of adjacent streets, as well as implications of upgrade on those services. Power, streetlights, sewer, telecom, gas, traffic lights, air vents, and for replacement, removal and/or upgrade of any services. The study shall determine any costs, fees, time/procedures implications.
4. Operations/Maintenance/Management System Study: The following should be developed prior to, or in association with, the design development stage(s):-
  - Business Plan - landscape maintenance needs, resources, manpower, material, procedures, reviews and budgets.
  - Event calender/cost allocation
  - Amortisation assessment, hard and soft landscape
  - Operations budget/tasks/performance. Cleaning, lights, water, litter, decorations and security
  - Asset management system required to link income, expenditure and performance requirements.
5. The Lang Statue requires a condition report and recommendations for its restoration and ongoing maintenance.
6. Investigate need for recycling bins and collection system.
7. A Conservation Management Plan for the Edwardian Men's Toilet. It is recommended that a Conservation Management Strategy for the four remaining Edwardian Men's Toilets, located in Wynyard Park, Macquarie Place, Hyde Park and Taylor Square, be carried out, as these form a significant group and cannot be considered independently.
8. Investigate the status of the land associated with the York Street boundary of the Wynyard Park taken up in road widening, including past, existing, and proposed status, and whether this is consistent with the dedication of Wynyard Park.

All works or actions undertaken based on the recommendations of these studies and investigations shall be in accordance with the principles outlined in this Plan of Management.

#### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR WYNYARD PARK.

Wynyard Park is the site of the first military Barracks in Australia, the present park having gained its location, form and dimensions from the space the original parade ground of the Barracks occupied. The site is one of Australia's oldest parks to be consciously set aside as open space for public use in an urban context. The park has maintained its role as an open square for public meetings, political protests, entertainment, assembly and passive recreation since its dedication as a public park in 1887.



Fig.2 Photograph c 1876 showing the newly laid out and planted Square, complete with palisade fence and dwarf stone wall.

Wynyard Park is held in high esteem by visitors, workers and commuters to the city as a place for public assembly, passive recreation and a transport interchange and as a 'green corridor' space within the built fabric of the city. Wynyard Park is a landmark place and contributes significantly to the ambience within the city.

The Park remains one of the most recognisable and well known of Sydney's public open spaces and is highlighted as a city "attraction". Its inclusion on numerous registers underscores its widespread acceptance as an important heritage item and public amenity.



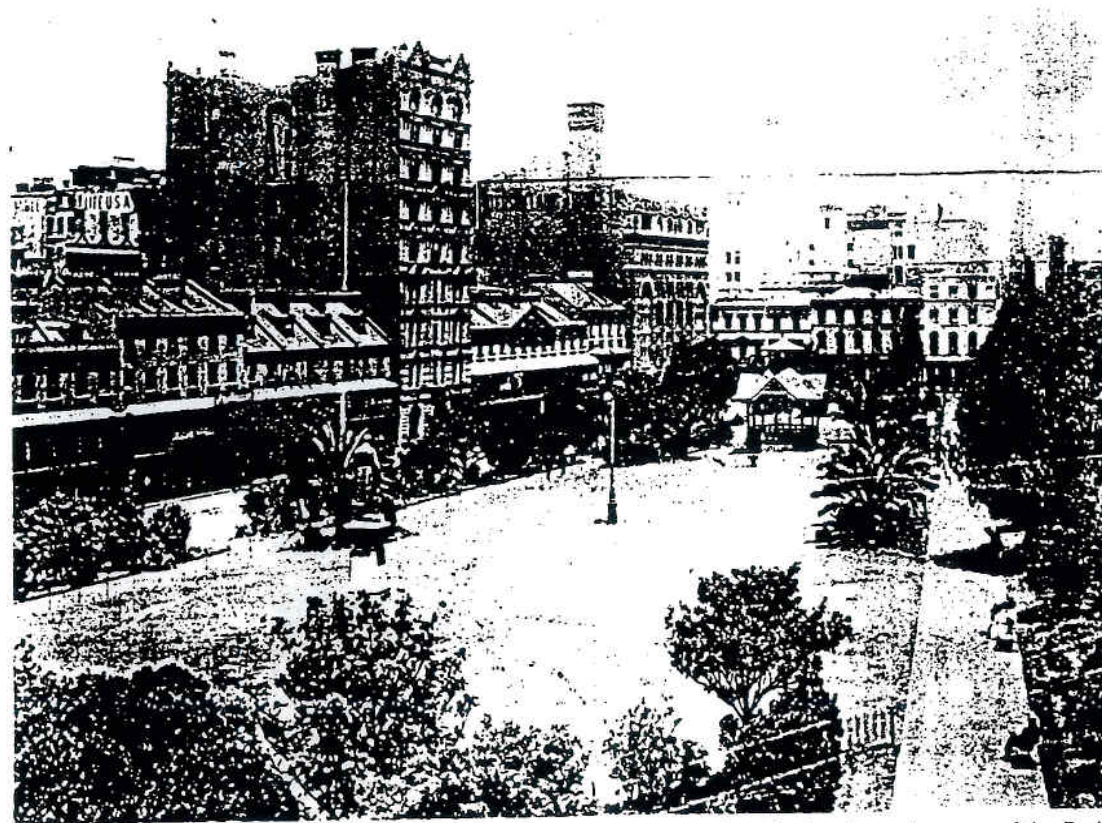


Fig.3 Photograph, 1907, shows the free-flowing internal spaces of the Park.  
Source: Mitchell Library

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The original Draft Plan of Management for Wynyard Park was prepared by Conybeare Morrison & Partners in March, 1993 and exhibited during 1993. This 1996 Draft Plan of Management has been prepared by Council in association with Tract Consultants, using the information has been drawn from the original Draft Plan of Management, 1993, the public comments collected from the 1993 public exhibition of the document and comments from the Wynyard Plan of Management Committee members.

The Central Sydney Strategy, 1988, acknowledged the high value of the major city parks and committed the Council of the City of Sydney to "encourage the enhancement of all existing parklands around the City Centre by preparing and implementing management plans for each park". Wynyard Park is one of those parks.

The Park has evolved and acquired a considerable cultural and environmental significance in the life of the city. The city, in turn, has developed around it, exerting pressures which may be detrimental to its long-term viability if left unattended. These pressures include overshadowing from adjacent buildings, high lunch time usage, and high numbers of pedestrians transiting between major transport interchanges, as well as increasing noise and traffic fumes. In addition, the State Rail Authority has recently constructed a pedestrian entry to Wynyard Railway Station in the Park and remodelled the surrounding area.

The need to protect, enhance and maintain the distinctive character of the park in the face of these substantial pressures is the chief task of those charged with its future management. The preparation of this Management Plan is designed to address these issues effectively.

### 1.2 Wynyard Park and Wynyard Square

The area that is the subject of this report is widely known as both Wynyard Park and Wynyard Square. The notion of a square does not simply reflect its pre 1887 use as a 'Barracks Square', when it was known as Wynyard Square, it also refers to its continuing use as an urban 'square' within the city, the place having been used not only for passive recreation but also for public assemblies, celebration, entertainment and protest, consistent with its image as an urban space. This study refers to 'Wynyard Park' as that is its present title.



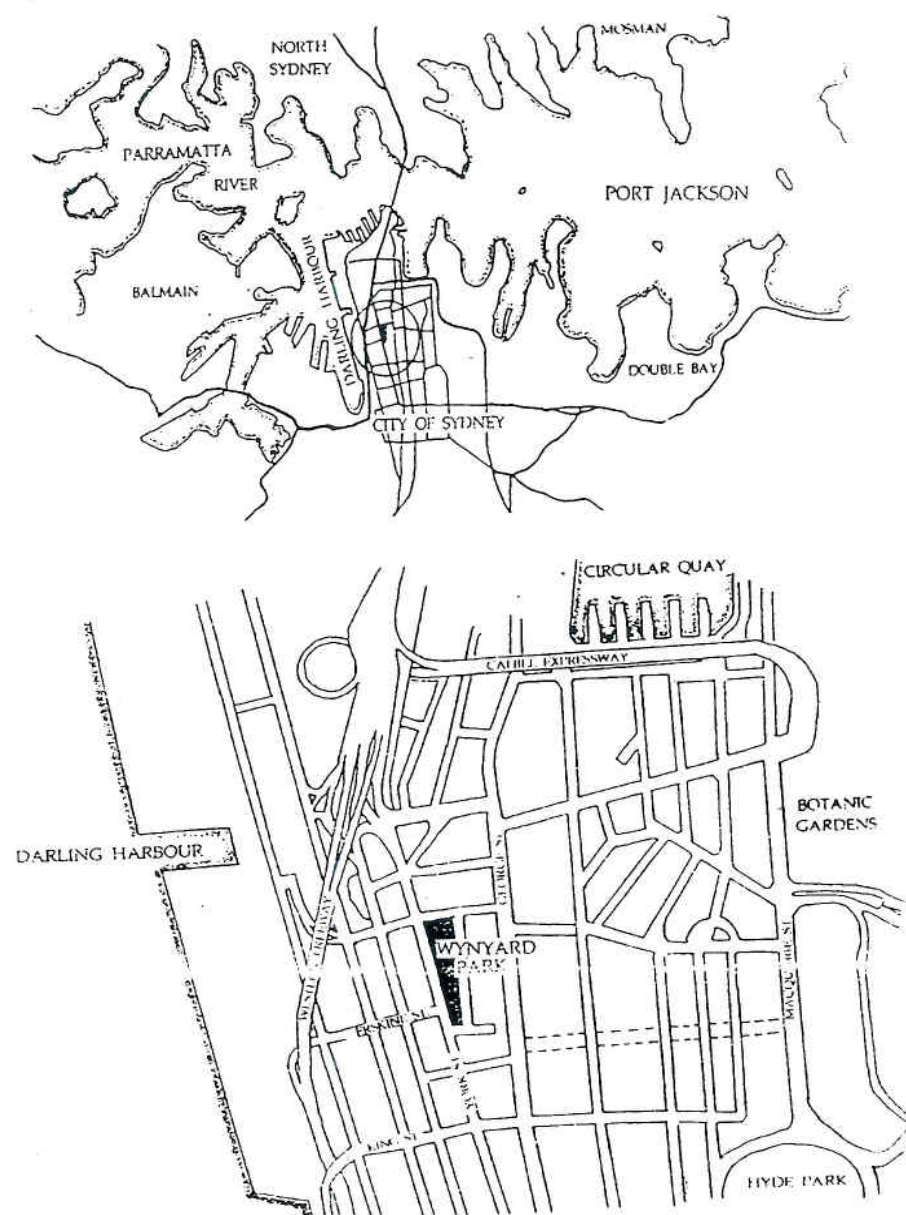


Fig.5 Wynyard Park location and site plan

### 1.3 Study Area

The Park is bounded on the north by Margaret Street, on the east by Carrington Street, on the south by Wynyard Street, and on the west by York Street. It is 0.7 hectares in area, of which a small section (111 m sq.) has been excised for use by the State Rail Authority (SRA). The State Transport Authority (STA) has also located rows of bus shelters on its York and Carrington Street boundaries.

## 2.0 VALUE STATEMENT

### 2.1 Statement of Significance

#### 2.1.1 Introduction - Basis of Significance

The general approach to assessing the cultural heritage significance of Wynyard Park and its immediate setting is adapted from the guidelines set out in Dr J. S. Kerr's *The Conservation Plan* (Third Edition 1990). It takes into account the associations of the park and its setting within the city.

The assessment is intended to enable decisions on the future conservation and development of the place to be based on a reasonable understanding of its significance. The Statement of Significance sets out the general nature of that significance.

The assessment of significance also takes into account the guidelines of the NSW Heritage Council's 'State Heritage Inventory Project' in relating the assessment of cultural significance to the major themes identified in the state's historical development as well as the level of government (state, regional or local) at which the aspect of significance applies.

#### 2.1.2 Cultural Significance of Wynyard Park

##### *Evaluation Criteria*

"Heritage significance", "cultural significance" and "cultural value" are all terms used to describe an item's value or importance to our own society. This value may be contained in the fabric of the item, its setting and its relationship to other items, the response that the item stimulates in those who value it now and in the historical records that allow us to understand it in its own context. An assessment of what is significant is not static. Significance may increase as more is learnt about the past and as items become rare, endangered or are found to document or illustrate aspects that achieve a new recognition of importance.

Determining cultural value is at the basis of all planning for places of historic value. A clear determination of significance permits informed decisions for future planning that will ensure that the expressions of significance are retained, enhanced or at least minimally impacted upon. A clear understanding of the nature and degree of significance will determine the parameters for and flexibility of future planning and development.

An historical analysis provides the context for assessing significance. This analysis is presented in Section 3.2 of this Plan. An assessment of significance is made by applying standard evaluation criteria to the facts of the item's development and associations. The NSW State Heritage Inventory Project (SHIP) has produced standard evaluation criteria which are compatible with the criteria used by the Australian Heritage Commission in assessing items for the Register of the National Estate. The criteria are divided into two categories:

- Nature of Significance
- Comparative Significance



## 1. Nature of Significance

The four basic criteria used in this category are:

### Evolution and Associations (Historic)

An item may be significant for this reason because of the importance of its associations with the history of its locale, region, state or country.

### Creative and Technical Accomplishment (Aesthetic)

An item meeting this criterion is important for the way in which it demonstrates creative or technical excellence, innovation or achievement.

### Community Esteem (Social)

An item is considered to be significant for reasons of its spiritual, social or cultural associations with a particular community.

### Research Potential (Scientific)

These items have the potential to contribute to an understanding of the history or historic environment of their locale, region, state or country by means of the information contained within them.

## 2. Comparative Criteria

### Rarity

An item is significant because it represents a rare, endangered or unusual aspect of the history of a place or its historic environment.

### Representatives

Items of this quality are significant because they represent an important class of historic items or environments.

### 2.1.3 Assessment of Significance of Wynyard Park

#### Evolution and Associations (Historic)

- Wynyard Park is the site of the first military Barracks in Australia, the present park having gained its location, form and dimensions from the space the original parade ground of the Barracks occupied. The park, through its name, has an association with General Wynyard, Commander of the British forces in Australia 1848-1855.
- Wynyard Park is one of Australia's oldest parks to be consciously set aside as open space for public use in an urban context. The park has maintained its role as an open square for public recreation, assembly, and entertainment since its dedication as a public park in 1887.
- The fabric of the park is representative of the several periods of history its existence has spanned.
- Wynyard Park has had an association with the development of public transportation in the city of Sydney, spanning over 100 years since it was used as the bus terminus at the northern end of the city.

#### Creative and Technical Accomplishment (Aesthetic)

- The layout of the park reflects that of the Victorian era, drawing on concepts advanced by the former Colonial Architect, Mortimer Lewis and influenced by Charles Moore, Director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens 1848-96. The layout of the park between 1875 and 1900 represents its climax, after which its essential Victorian qualities were dismantled.
- Wynyard Park is a landmark place within the city of Sydney, its role as a green corridor is important and it contributes significantly to the ambience of the city. The open space of the park and surrounding streets is contained by 'walls' of buildings, amongst them the Sulman award winning 'Transport House', fronting York Street. The enclosure of the open square of Wynyard Park has evolved with the development of Sydney, from the Military Barracks in the early years of the colony, to the elegant 3-4 storeyed Victorian terraces in the mid 19th century to the 14 storey office buildings of the early to mid 20th century.
- One of the four remaining Edwardian Men's Toilets in the city of Sydney, designed by Broderick, the city architect and built in 1910 lies within the park. This toilet is of significant architectural merit and aesthetic value.

#### Community Esteem (Social)

- Wynyard Park is held in high esteem by visitors, workers and commuters to the city as a place for active community use in keeping with long traditions of utilisation for public congregation, entertainment, protest, and celebration, passive recreation and a transport interchange and as a 'green corridor' space within the built fabric of the city.
- The park has strong associations with the development of public transportation in the city.
- The park remains one of the most recognisable and well known of Sydney's public open spaces and is highlighted as a city "attraction". Its inclusion as a heritage item on the 1996 LEP underscores its acceptance as an important heritage item and public amenity.

### 2.1.4 Exceptionally Significant Spaces and Elements

An item identified as being of exceptional significance are of State Significance (which is held to be equivalent to National Significance), as defined by the criteria established by the NSW Heritage Manual, published by the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Urban Affairs. Such an item is important to an identifiable contemporary state-wide community for its historical, aesthetic and/or technical significance and is a fine representative example and/or rare in the state-wide context. Social significance at a state level indicates the item has the esteem of the state community as a whole or by an important and identifiable state-wide community.



Elements of exceptional significance include:

- The form and space of the open 'square', including heritage planting
- The Rev Dr John Dunmore Lang statue, erected in 1893
- Any fabric remaining from the periods previous to the excavations of 1925-1933.
- The Edwardian Men's Toilet structure

### 3.0 PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Introduction

The Draft Plan of Management for Wynyard Park 1993 outlines the physical and cultural background of the site, however a brief summary of relevant matters is included below

#### 3.2 Brief History

The following is an abridged version of an historical study undertaken by Mr Craig Burton, Landscape Historian. During this 1996 review, additional information concerning the cultural history of the space was added. The full study and illustrations are contained in Appendix A of the Draft Management Plan for Wynyard Park, 1993.

The site of Wynyard Park is located along the crest and eastern slopes of the City's major north-south ridge west of the Old Tank Stream. This ridge helps to define the catchment of the Stream's relatively shallow valley, draining into the estuarine waters of Sydney Cove. Proposed by Governor Phillip as the site for the first Government House, it originally commanded excellent views down to the Cove in the north-east, around to what is now Darling Harbour in the west.

The site of the park has been greatly modified over time. The original woodland and sclerophyllous shrubs were quickly cleared away, exposing the shallow soils to erosion through heavy pedestrian and later vehicular use. The underlying Hawkesbury sandstone was later excavated for railway purposes. Changing or intensifying land uses on its periphery have also greatly affected its form and character.

The major periods in the history of the park can be summarised as follows:

1. *Military Barracks 1792 - 1848*
2. *Wynyard Square 1848 - 1875*
3. *Wynyard Square Recreation Ground 1875 - 1887*
4. *Wynyard Park 1887 - 1925*
5. *Wynyard Station excavations 1925 - 1933*
6. *Wynyard Park, Station and Bus Terminus 1933 - 1971*
7. *Wynyard Park & City of Sydney Strategic Plans 1971- 1996*

##### 3.2.1 The Military Phase (1792-1848)

Military barracks were erected between 1792 and 1818 on the eastern, southern and western sides of the site, leaving a large open square in the centre, which became known as Barracks Square or the Parade Ground. Towards the northern end, a round fountain structure consisting of Doric columns and a crenellated pediment was built, serving as a focal point in the Square for several decades. Paths radiated from this area down towards the town centre. The Square was used not only for parades but for sporting events and was open to the public.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the Square was a significant open space within the fabric of Sydney Town, located close to George Street, its geographical, social and commercial centre.





### 3.2.2 Wynyard Square (1848-1875)

Because of central Sydney's successful commercial growth, plans were prepared from 1840 to move the Barracks to Paddington (completed in 1848) and to sub-divide the land thus vacated (1849-53). Handsome private dwellings and elegant shops were built in this location. York, Barrack, Margaret, Wynyard and Broad (now Carrington) Streets were laid out at this time.

Provision was made for a square to remain on the higher part of the former Barrack Square. It was named Wynyard Square to commemorate General E.B Wynyard, Commander of British forces in Australia.

The City Council occupied buildings on Carrington St. (1860-68) and York St. (1868-74) until 1874, when the present Town Hall was completed on the site of the Old Burial Grounds.

### 3.2.3 Wynyard Square as Recreation Ground (1875-1887)

In the early 1870s a sandstone dwarf wall with iron palisade fence was erected in the central section to define a recreation ground. The Square was dedicated in 1875 as the Wynyard Square Recreation Ground. It was laid out largely according to the earlier vision of Mortimer Lewis (then Colonial Architect). He proposed a peripheral plantation and gravel walk with central grassed area and symmetrical plantations about a central tree planting of an *Araucaria* species. The plants comprised a mixture of mainly ornamental evergreen trees and large shrubs, suggesting the personal influence of Charles Moore, then Director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens which supplied them.

During this period the Square was used largely by merchants, bankers, professional persons and the affluent residents of the adjacent terrace houses who were given keys to the gates. Because of its central location and prior links, it continued to be used for election meetings and gatherings.

#### The Public Transport Connection

Even at this early stage, a bus terminus was set up at the corner of Margaret and Carrington Streets for travellers from the southern suburbs. Then in 1881 a scheme was proposed for a railway station at Wynyard Square to extend the railway system into the city as an underground system to link up with Circular Quay. This was eventually realised in 1932.

### 3.2.4 Wynyard Park (1887-1925)

The Square was dedicated as a public park on 1 July 1887 and proclaimed as Wynyard Park on 7 October that year, with the Sydney City Council appointed as Trustees. The following year a gabled bandstand was erected, probably as a centennial contribution, on the site of the central plantation. A memorial statue to the Rev. Dr. John Dunmore Lang was erected in 1893, and *Phoenix canariensis* palms introduced at the same time.

Changes to the old fabric of the Park began in 1905 with the erection of a new gateway at the south-eastern corner, and by 1907 the iron railings were removed, following the example set by park authorities in America. Public toilets were built in the south-east corner in 1910, surrounded by *Washingtonia filifera* palms. This composition remains today. An avenue vista to the towers of the Town Hall was also available from the Park at that time.

Wynyard park was heavily used for public concerts, for which temporary chairs were sometimes provided and charges made to patrons.

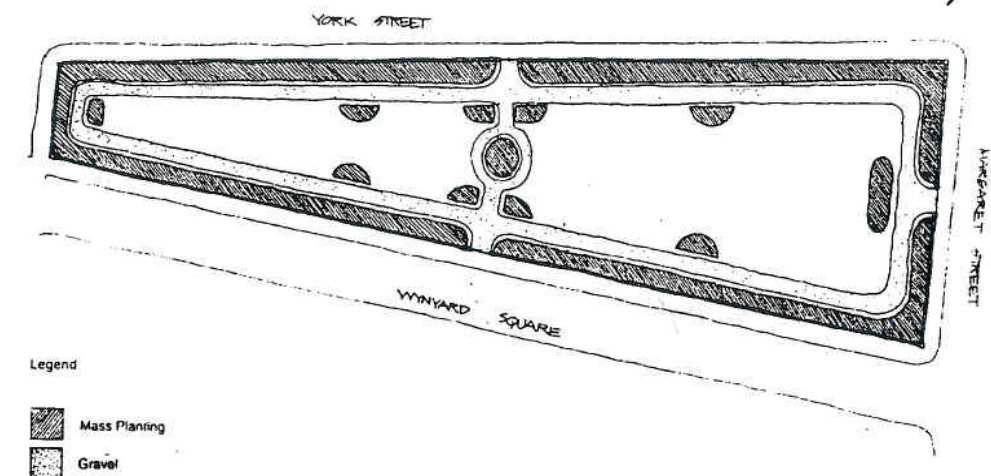


Fig. 7 Plan 1912, Wynyard Park  
Drawing by C. Burton

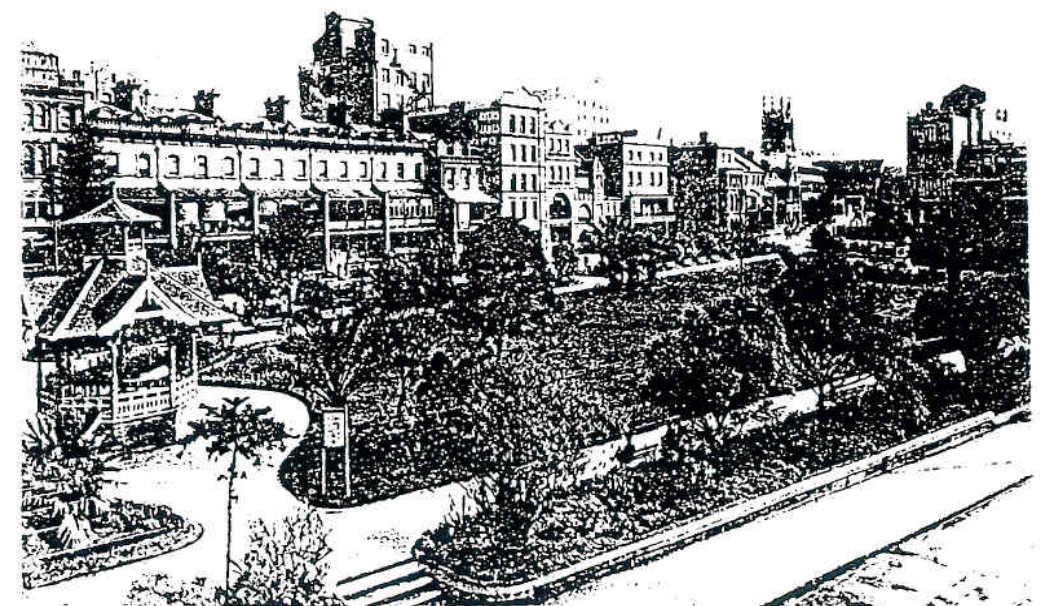


Fig. 8 Wynyard Square, c 1912. Note the addition of the central bandstand and the statue of Dr Lang.



### 3.2.5

Nearly 50 years after the first proposals, a decision was finally taken to continue the railway line underground from Central Railway Station to Circular Quay, with a station below Wynyard Park. This decision caused the greatest physical disruption to the park, with extensive excavations commenced in 1925 to construct tunnels, an underground station and concourse.



Fig. 10 The excavations of Wynyard Square for the railway station, 1925-32.  
Source: Department of Railways, NSW, Photographic Section.

As a consequence, the old park was removed, and although a sympathetic reconstruction was made, what was restored was the *concept* of the park, rather than its significant fabric, most of which had been destroyed. However, the men's toilet at the southern end was conserved, and the statue of Dr Lang at the northern was retained in its original location, with the railway construction having to work around it.

Note that the central cross axis was moved from the centre several metres northwards, to accommodate newly installed vents to exchange air from below. The size of the park was significantly reduced by the widening of York Street by 21 feet in 1931 for the approaches to the

Harbour Bridge. This was followed by a series of small excisions by the Railway authorities.

As soon as the restorations were completed, Wynyard Park reverted to its traditional heavy use for public rallies, meetings, concerts and exhibitions.

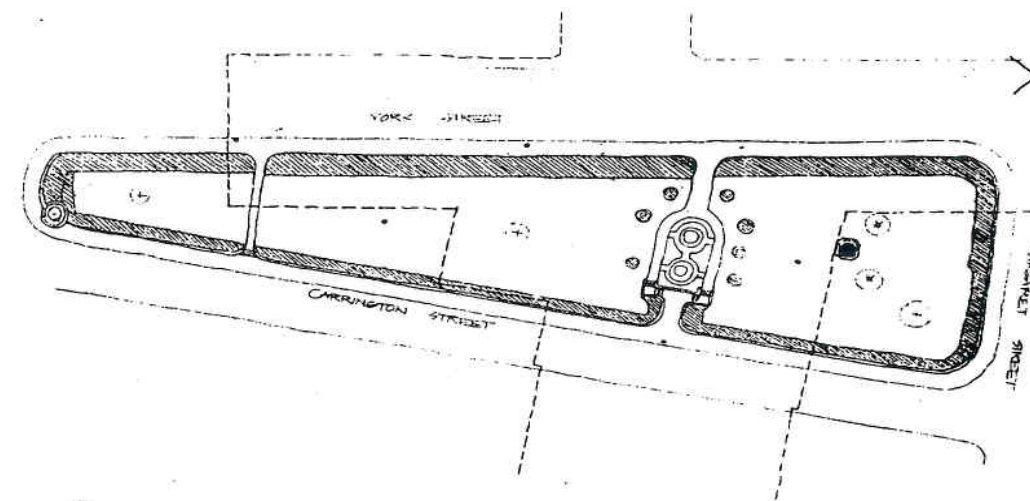


Fig. 9 The layout of Wynyard Square, c. 1935. Showing the many changes which occurred after its 'restoration'. Note particularly the movement of the central axis northwards (complete with a fountain structure and air vents), the addition of a second cross axis at Erskine St., and the removal of the bandstand and perimeter paths.

### 3.2.6 Wynyard Park Station and Bus Terminus (1933-71)

During this period, Wynyard Park was re-established and although retaining a role as a green space for public recreation, it was increasingly associated with bus and train transportation for a growing commuter population. Bus shelters were erected along York St. in 1961-2, adding to those already erected along Carrington St. in 1939. Induct air vents were installed by the Railway Department, and in 1961-2 fountains were located around two of these vents. Additional pathways were introduced, and alterations were also made to some of the paving and planting, as well as to park furniture and lighting.

Plans to reinstate the bandstand did not eventuate, and by 1949 consideration was being given to constructing a music sound shell. The decline in public concerts after the 1950s resulted in these plans being shelved.

The surrounding built environment changed scale again, with new multiple storey commercial office buildings creating a more enclosed spatial quality. This was eventually reinforced by the growth of tree species installed in the peripheral plantation. Socially, the park was a popular meeting place for city workers in the 1960s.



During the 1960s -80s Wynyard was frequently used for public meetings, as a point of assembly and protest for significant national events and movements (eg Vietnam anti war movement).

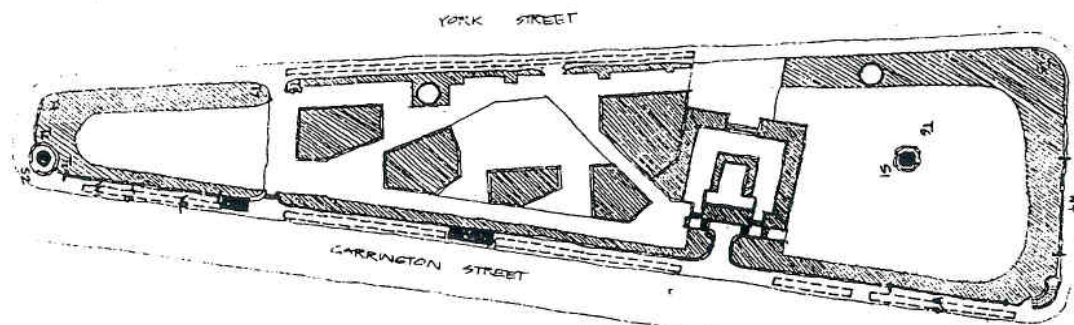


Fig. 11 This shows the full extent of changes to the central sections of the Park by 1991, as well as the location of the bus shelters (broken lines). The remnants of the original dwarf sandstone wall are also shown. Drawing by C. Burton

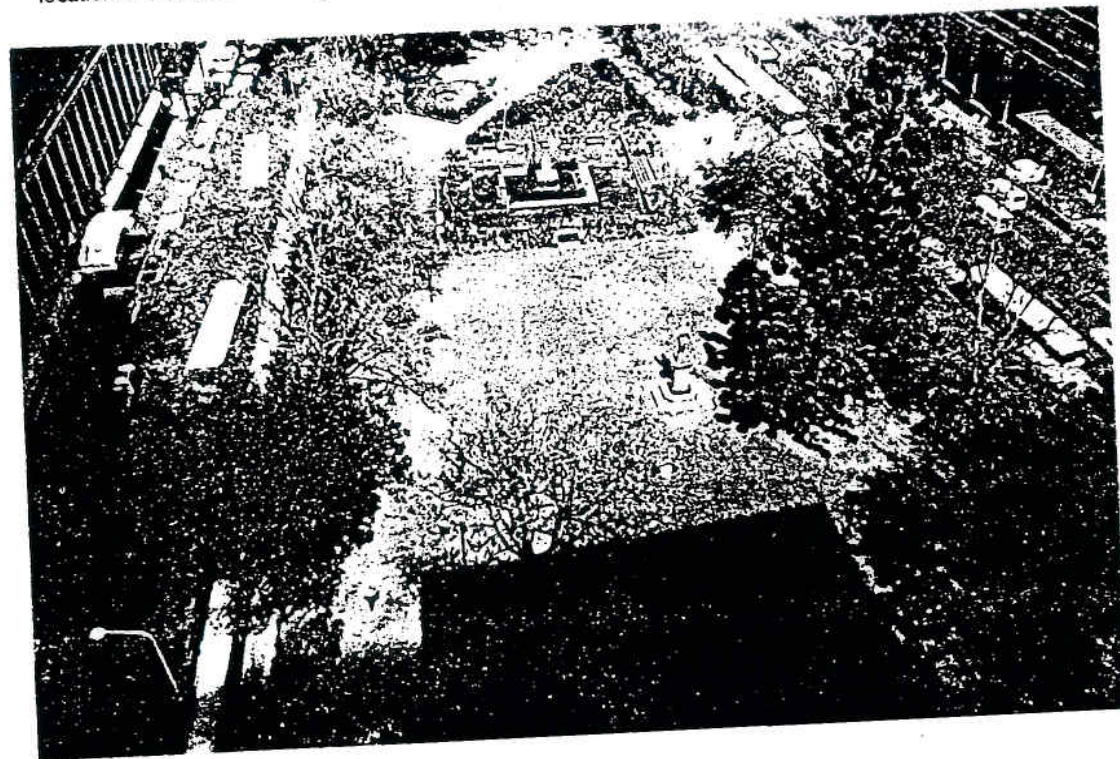


Fig. 12 Photograph taken in 1990 showing how the flowing spatial quality of the central section of the Park has been spoiled by the introduction of the fountain complex and the series of planter beds. Photo; WMW

### 3.2.7 Wynyard Park 1971-92

In the *City of Sydney Strategic Plan, 1971*, it was proposed that Wynyard Park be incorporated into a city-wide pedestrian network, but this plan has only been realised in part. A further *Strategic Plan* in 1980 contained an objective "to ensure that the city's open space continues to satisfy the needs of residents, workers and visitors... and continues to preserve, improve, enhance and enlarge the amount of public open space within the city."

However, the attempts to preserve and enhance Wynyard Park since then have not been sympathetically conceived. Numerous modern style additions to the fabric and planting have been made which were inconsistent with its Victorian character. Moreover, they have served to divide up the park into a series of smaller zones, thereby destroying its flowing interior spatial quality. Recent redevelopment of the entrances to Wynyard Station have added a significant amount of building elements to the central section of the park.

In April 1992, the Park was listed as a heritage item under the Central Sydney Local Environmental Plan 1992 - Conservation of Heritage Items.



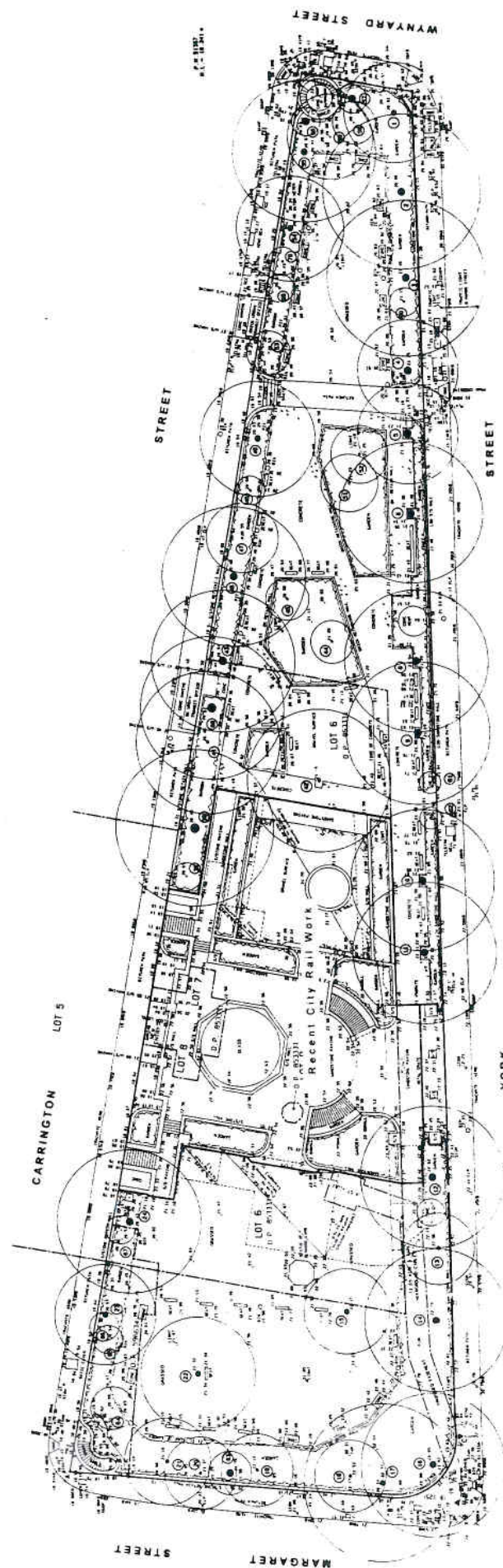


Fig. 14 Existing Conditions Plan  
Source: Tract 1996

### 3.3 Existing Characteristics of the Park/Square

#### 3.3.1 Physical Characteristics

##### Topography

The original levels of the park were significantly altered by the excavations for the railway station and the subsequent backfill. As a result, the surface level is 1 - 2 metres above the original.

This means that the 1870s perimeter sandstone walls, which served to enclose the park, have now become retaining walls. In addition, an extra 300 mm or so of rockwork has been added to the ground surface adjacent to the top of the walls, with soil behind mounded further.

##### Drainage

The high point of the site lies at the corner of Margaret and York Streets. It slopes slightly down towards Wynyard Street. The cross-fall from York to Carrington streets is quite marked, varying from 1:12 near the Margaret Street end to 1:10 at the Wynyard Street end. However, this cross-fall has been reduced by the infill behind the old sandstone retaining wall along the Carrington Street boundary, moderating the slope to 1:14 at the Margaret Street end and to 1:12 at the Wynyard Street end.

##### Soils

Most soil was replaced by fill in 1933 after the railway excavations were completed. The increased soil depth has permitted larger, and ornamental trees to succeed than would otherwise have been possible.

#### 3.3.2 Microclimate

##### Overshadowing

Overshadowing at the northern end of the park is substantial. The maximum degree of overshadowing that occurs in mid-winter (June 21) is at 12 noon, 1 pm, and 2pm (the lunch time period of highest recreational use).

The presence of tall, evergreen trees also increases overshadowing in some areas of the park, with subsequent limitation of lawn, shrub and groundcover growth. This problem is less acute around deciduous tree species from May -September.

##### Aspect

Having a north-south axis, and enclosed by walls of tall buildings, the park receives less direct sunlight than an east-west axis would provide. Nevertheless, its area is substantial enough for all corners of the park to obtain adequate light. Early morning and late afternoon glare are screened out by the surrounding buildings. However, some glazing of those buildings does reflect glare at certain times.

##### Wind

The park's surrounding buildings screen out or reduce most winds. Collectively the buildings are not sufficiently tall or close enough to create wind-tunnelling. The north-south axis of York Street does



channel northerly winds from the harbour into the area, but these are rarely strong enough to create discomfort.

#### Noise

Although no decibel counts have been taken, the common experience is that the general noise level of the area surrounding the park is relatively high and mostly generated by motor traffic along York Street. This, being five lanes wide, carries significant volumes of traffic from the Bridge.

Bus movements along York and Carrington Streets are frequent, and also generate significant noise, particularly at peak hours.

Within the park, the user survey (refer to the Draft Plan of Management 1993) revealed that there is a perception by some users of intrusive noise, but it is not a source of major complaint. As park seating faces into the park, and is set some metres within the boundaries, users do not feel directly assaulted by the noise. The perimeter planting, while physically unable to screen much of the noise, acts at least as a psychological barrier to its intrusion.

#### 3.3.3 Landscape Character

The principal landscape character of the Park is that of a large, linear open space enclosed on all sides by 10 - 14 storeyed buildings to form a distinctive urban square. The landform of the north-south axis is nearly level, but that of the east-west axis tilts down towards the city's centre.

Tall, mature trees and some shrubbery around the perimeter reinforce, but soften, the strong sense of enclosure. They also assist in the creation of a human scale and ameliorate the height of the built elements relative to that of park users.

Over the decades lawns have been filled with a variety of clutter, breaking them up into a series of small scale, unrelated 'rooms'. Sight-lines or vistas along the Park, and through to the streetscape outside, have been lost.

#### 3.3.4 Visual Analysis

##### The Reference Period (1890-1910)

The Victorian period of the park has been chosen as the reference period for the development of a Concept Plan for the park/square, as the survey into its history reveals that it was during this period that the park attained its climax in character and style.

In 1907, the perimeter planting was not too thick or dominant, permitting the elegant facades of the enclosing Victorian and Edwardian buildings to be visually 'borrowed' and appreciated by users within the Park. Conversely, persons either on the street or within the surrounding buildings were able to have easy visual access to the green open spaces of the Park.

The encircling gravel path, located between the perimeter planting and the spacious internal lawns, not only provided a satisfying visual separation between those two elements but a means of perambulating

around- the Park and inspecting its plants - and, of course, other Park users making their 'passiegata'.

The physical form and character of the place ensured that during this period Wynyard continued to be used as a place for public meetings, assembly and entertainment.

The uninterrupted level plane of the Park, and the uncluttered central lawns enabled the full extent and spaciousness of the Park to be appreciated. The relatively few elements - the bandstand, Dr Lang's statue, and some palms - located within that central area could be seen and appreciated clearly from any viewing point, both within and outside the Park.

#### The Present

By contrast, the Park is presently cluttered. The spacious quality has gone, and the Park is divided into a series of smaller outdoor rooms. The encircling path has largely disappeared - along with its benefits - and the planting has become too dominant.

This, together with the enclosing bus shelters along the York and Carrington Street perimeters, has seriously interrupted the visual integration of the Park with its surrounding streetscape. There is currently little scope to use the place for assembly or entertainment. The concept of a well proportioned urban square has been lost.

A major disappointment with the Park is the poor quality of its entrances and the visual dominance of the recent SRA works.

The existing various designs of bus shelters lack elements of sufficient height, design quality and character to define Wynyard Park as a major, Victorian urban 'square'.

#### 3.3.5 Park Character and Elements

##### Park Planting

The original planting scheme for the Park in 1875 was based on the following:-

- ☐ a peripheral plantation of trees, planted within the boundaries set by the encircling street footpaths and internal gravel paths;
- ☐ a peripheral bed of evergreen shrubs, with gay flowering plants along the inner margin.
- ☐ a peripheral gravel walk adjacent to the shrub bed but on the inside and separating it from a central grassed area and central tree planting.

The actual tree planting were strongly influenced by the advice of Charles Moore, then Director of the Botanic Gardens. Moore favoured rich, evergreen trees, and exotic and indigenous pines and palms, which he contrasted against spacious light green lawns. Some gardenesque elements were also included, with beds or borders of



showy annuals. Semicircular beds were added to the main lawn area in 1891, adjacent to the bandstand.

Most of the original planting of the Park were removed during the railway excavations, and only some of the replacements reflected the earlier Victorian style of planting. Deciduous trees, mainly Platanus species, were added around the perimeter - a sensible decision in view of the overshadowing beginning to be caused by the increasing heights of the surrounding buildings. However, these and other perimeter trees became somewhat etiolated in later decades in their struggle against the 10-14 storey building to gain sufficient sunlight.

In addition, a small number of oak trees were planted in the central grassed area. In more recent times, some of these were removed (partly because of their poor condition and partly because the shade they generated made the maintenance of surrounding lawns in the area very difficult).

Today the planting along the York Street boundary mostly comprises well-spaced Platanus species, with an excessively wide mass planting bed containing ground covers. Two tall trees define the Erskine St. entrance to the Park, but being evergreen, cast undesirable shade over the southern section of the Park after 1.00 pm.

The Carrington Street boundary contains a greater mixture of tree species, the Platanus being intermingled with Robinia, Podocarpus, Ficus, Gleditsia, Magnolia and Erythrina. These give a somewhat mottled and uneven effect, spoiling the rhythm and character of the Park's enclosure. Moreover, the lime-green of the Robinias contrasts sharply with the richer greens of the older Victorian-style planting.

The understorey and ground covers - Strelitzias, Palms, Fatsias, Philodendrons, and Cordylines - are also too varied and too tall, often preventing views into the Park from the surrounding pavements.

In the northern section, the boundary planting is also somewhat too varied, containing no dominant species to provide unity and a clear perimeter definition. Tree species include Ficus, Quercus, Araucaria, Brachychiton, Pittosporum and Magnolia. Two large trees - an Oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamiana*) are set in the lawn area, adding to the shade already cast by the tall buildings to the north of Margaret Street. (The Hoop Pine was originally one of two flanking the statue of Dr Lang.)

The central area has been appropriated by SRA for an entrance to the railway station.

In the southern area of the Park, mass planting of Azaleas, Dietes, and Tree Ferns were installed in high, brick planter beds of angular geometric shapes. Numerous Golden Robinias were dotted throughout, in the centre of these beds.

#### Hard Elements

Apart from parts of the dwarf sandstone wall along Carrington and Margaret Streets and the circular, Edwardian-period male toilet, none

of the existing hard elements in the Park survived the excavations for the railway concourse in 1925-29.

Although an attempt was made in 1933 to reconstruct the Park as it used to be, new elements such as a perimeter planting of Plane trees, seating and lighting were introduced and the Park's character subtly altered. The bandstand was not replaced and the central cross-axis was shifted northwards, with fountains and air vents installed within and adjacent to it respectively. A new entrance and path (constituting a second cross-axis) was added opposite Erskine St., effectively dividing the Park into three zones. In addition, the entrance near the male toilets was closed.

The situation is compounded by the fact that the Park's heavy usage has inevitably resulted in serious wear and tear on park furniture, paving and planting. Replacements have been in a variety of different styles.

For example, there is a variety of styles of bench seats, none authentic to the Victorian period. Similarly, raised planter boxes of red brick are modern introductions. So, too, are the round, cream coloured concrete tubs. There is a range of Park lights, most of them modern in style and inconsistent with the Park's character. In addition, there is a variety of perimeter fencing, signage and paving, which are also inconsistent.

Elements within the Park are described and illustrated in Appendix B of the Draft Management Plan of Wynyard Park 1993.

### 3.4 Urban Planning & Development Context

#### 3.4.1 Statutory & Planning Controls

The Gazette dedicating the area as a public park was enacted 1.7.1887, Plan G2-135/18, Fol 4221 and vested its control with the City of Sydney.

The *Public Parks Act of 1912* formally vested control of Wynyard Park with the Council of the City of Sydney. This merely formalised the Council's role as Trustee, which it had acquired in 1887 when the Park was dedicated as a public park for recreation. Since that time, the State Rail Authority has acquired a small section of the park for entry access to Wynyard Station, while the State Transport Authority has erected bus shelters on its boundaries.

The *Crown Lands Act, 1989*, applies to Wynyard Park, in particular, the management of the area and the definition of possible uses for the park.

The *Central Sydney Development Control Plan, 1996*, includes, on page 12, its objectives for Wynyard Park. Objectives are to:-

- ☐ Enhance the environmental amenity of the Park.
- ☐ Maintain the consistent edge of definition of the Park by the existing buildings.
- ☐ Co-ordinate and control all signage associated with the transport functions in the area.



- ☐ Enhance its attraction for City workers and visitors.

The DCP also contains recommendations for the design of signage within the park.

The *Central Sydney Local Environmental Plan, 1996*, recognises Wynyard Park as a 'Special Area' (defined on p41 of the LEP) and outlines measures to ensure the preservation of the urban enclosure of the park, to ensure that the role of Wynyard Park as a transport interchange is consistent with the enhancement of the public domain of Wynyard Park and to protect sun access during lunch hours within the park.

The Council is the consent authority for the purposes of the LEP. As the Council is Trustee for Wynyard Park, any action it might take with regard to the Park would need to conform to the terms of the LEP and this Plan of Management.

- 3.4.2 **Overshadowing - Statutory Controls**  
In the City Form Study carried out by the Council of the City of Sydney and the Department of Planning in 1988, a number of shadow diagrams were produced. These showed existing overshadowing with the city centre between 12 - 2 pm on the winter solstice, the time when overshadowing is at its maximum. The information from the City Form Study was used to develop objectives and policies for protecting public spaces in Central Sydney from overshadowing.

Subsequently, the Development Control Plan, 1996, states 'Special Area Setbacks' for street frontage heights, Wynyard Park is included on p18.

### 3.5 Impacts on the Park

The construction of the access entry to Wynyard Station has had significant impact on the park visually, by obscuring sight lines across the park, by changing the grades around the entry point and the installation of vent services.

## 4. MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND GOALS

### 4.1 Objectives for Management

The principle objective in managing the Wynyard Park site is to encourage the reinstatement of the early Victorian character of the park while ensuring the park meets contemporary requirements and demands.

### 4.2 Opportunities and Constraints

#### Opportunities

*No. 1:* The existence of Wynyard Park for two centuries as a large, enclosed urban space adjacent to the City's Centre indicates that its role and value has become an accepted part of the City's cultural heritage. The formal listing of Wynyard Park as a heritage item confirms that value.

*No.2:* The Park has had a long association with public transport, first as host to a bus terminus and later to the railways as well. Given its centrality and convenience; the ability of the large open space to provide adequate circulation for large numbers of pedestrians; and the lack of competing uses on its perimeter, its role as a 'people exchange' has increased dramatically over the years.

*No.3:* For nearly 120 years the Park has played an important role as a centre of day-time assembly, entertainment and passive recreation for persons living or working in its vicinity. That role reaches its peak between noon and 2 pm, and does not compete or conflict with the role of commuter exchange which it serves on the fringes of the day.

*No.4:* The Park reached the high point of its landscape development by 1890, when its planting had matured. Its internal layout permitted clear visual axes along and across the Park, and a good visual interchange between the interior of the Park and its surrounding streetscape and buildings. The central lawn accommodated public assembly, entertainment, and relaxation.

*No.5:* The Victorian style of layout and planting (combining tall dark green trees, border shrubs, and spacious light green lawns with gravel paths, sandstone walls and iron palisade fencing), best suits its origin, location, scale and surroundings and serves the functional purpose of the place.

*No.6:* The need for the present number of traffic lanes in York Street has likely reduced, since the Sydney Harbour Bridge was originally constructed, due to improved access routes and other links, such as the harbour tunnel. Agreement between relevant authorities would be required before the carriageway of York Street is narrowed.

*No.7:* Liaison with transport operators will be an integral part of the co-ordination and control of all signage associated with transport functions in the area.

#### Constraints

##### (1) Internal

*No. 8:* The linear axis of the Park and its modest width (around 35 metres at its centre, combined with its roles as a circulation spine and passive recreation facility, mean that it cannot withstand the introduction of more elements, particularly with significant vertical dimensions.

*No. 9:* Large shadows cast by tall mature trees, especially those centrally located, provide a significant constraint to the growth of lawn and certain plants in some sections of the Park. It also limits the areas where Park users can gain access to sunshine during lunch time. (However, such shade is often welcomed in mid-summer.)

*No. 10:* The natural cross-slope of the Park (between 1:10 and 1:12) facilitates erosion, unless checked by well-maintained turf and/or ground remodelling. To reduce the severity of run-off, fill has been placed against the downslope (Carrington St.) retaining wall. However, this infill - with associated rockeries - has reduced visual and physical access into the Park from Carrington and Margaret Streets.

*No. 11:* Although the existing soil and subsurface rock fill above the roof of the railway concourse do not place significant constraints on plant growth, any steps to reduce significantly the depth of overburden between the roof of the railway concourse and the subsoil of the Park could have a serious impact on the root system of the Park's major trees.

*No. 12:* The location of bus shelters along the western and eastern perimeters of the Park masks or detracts from both the entrances to the Park and the visual interchange between it and the surrounding streets.

##### (2) External

*No. 13:* The need for commuter exchange facilities close to Wynyard Station and the City's central business district will continue.

*No. 14:* The STA has a requirement to have a terminus for buses connecting with the railway system and serving the north shore via the Harbour Bridge and York Street.

*No. 15:* The SRA has constructed an entry connection to the railway concourse below the Park, within the park and landscaped around this structure, in a manner which is unsympathetic to the goals of this Management Plan for the Park.

*No. 16:* There is a need for the underground railway system to have access to daylight, and to fresh air via above-ground vents.

*No. 17:* There is a need to continue to provide motor traffic circulation opportunities around the perimeter of the Park.

*No. 18:* Overshadowing from tall buildings to the north and north-west limits plant growth and enjoyment of the Park by users in winter.

## 5.0 ACTION PLAN - IMPLEMENTATION AND PERFORMANCE PROGRAM

This section is designed to be a working document for the implementation of maintenance and conservation works for the existing fabric of the park and works associated with the Concept Master Plan for the future development of the park. It also includes recommendations for further studies. It is the intention that this section of the Plan of Management be updated at five year intervals, in order to remain a guiding document to the future management of the park/square.



## 5.1 Landscape Structure

5.1.1	Value	Action	Performance
Trees	<p>The existing trees are of variable quality and health, and some of them no longer serve to reinforce the overall design intent of the park.</p> <p>Retention of a strong perimeter tree structure is an important historical component of the landscape experience of Wynyard Park. The trees with heritage significance are an important landscape component of Wynyard Park.</p> <p>Some trees, although not planted in the reference period, are so mature, handsome and consonant with the Victorian style that they should be allowed to remain if reasonable tree longevity can be achieved.</p> <p>Thinning of tree canopy is an essential prerequisite to the establishment and maintenance of new lawn areas, subject to necessary requirements to maintain health and function of trees.</p> <p>Many other trees are of little significance, they do not contribute to the overall landscape structure and their presence also compromises the growth and performance of the lawns.</p>	<p>Identify and retain only the key trees. The key trees include the heritage trees and palms listed in the 1993 Plan of Management, and other trees which contribute to the strong perimeter tree structure.</p> <p>Prepare complete arboreal report on the key trees to determine health, strength, prognosis, and opportunities for shaping and thinning of superstructure. Determine actions required to protect root structures during construction of paths and other works. All work affecting trees, including tree surgery work, to be carried out by qualified arborist.</p> <p>Remove trees which are out of context, or no longer 'part of the design'.</p> <p>In case of heritage, or trees identified as mature, handsome and consonant with Victorian style, the thinning of the superstructure (canopies) of such trees, and root pruning for paths will be minimised as practical, in the interest of maintaining the health of such trees. In circumstances where health/longevity of individual trees is uncertain, further arboricultural advice will be sought on the condition and prospectus of such trees so that maintenance options/implications for retention can be considered, prior to any decision to remove trees.</p> <p>In accordance with Value, certain trees and shrubs have been identified as worthy for retention in Wynyard Park. These plants, which have been</p>	<p>The removal of trees will need to be planned and managed to ensure that all interested parties are notified and informed of the proposal in advance. Council needs to be pro-active regarding informing the public, press, and authorities of the planned actions well in advance of the works.</p> <p>The shaping and thinning of the superstructure of the retained trees, as well as any root pruning of trees (to accommodate later excavation works) are to be completed well in advance of the commencement of siteworks.</p> <p>Stage the removal of trees and the 're-invigorating' of the retained trees as part of the same park redevelopment program.</p> <p>Heritage trees and trees identified as mature, handsome and consonant with Victorian style are retained, subject to consideration of values identified as well as arborist report(s).</p> <p>Plants considered worthy of retention are maintained as part of the plantings in Wynyard Park.</p>
5.1.1	Value	Action	Performance

## Trees (cont.)

listed in Appendix 3, shall receive necessary arboricultural care and maintenance practices to enhance their health and longevity.

5.1.2	Value	Action	Performance
Gardens	<p>Perimeter garden beds are to function as physical barriers between street and the 'interior' of the park, however visual connection is to be maintained. These gardens also serve as a transition device at level changes around the perimeter.</p> <p>Garden beds are not necessary for functional reasons (level transitions) within the 'interior' of the park. Other 'non garden' solutions are possible.</p> <p>The design ideal is to ensure that planters do not 'divide' the interior of the park nor weaken the strong 'lawn' environment.</p> <p>The existing perimeter gardens are generally overgrown, and the soil profile has become entangled with roots and other debris to the point where it is not possible to achieve even growth throughout the beds. Many of the garden areas conceal vermin nests and habitat.</p>	<p>Remove existing garden beds and planters in the Central Zone and replace with new lawns.</p> <p>Reconstruct soil and drainage profiles in all perimeter garden bed areas to improve growing conditions and to remove vermin habitat.</p> <p>Replant all garden areas with low growing, hardy, "Victorian" or appropriate "urban" species.</p> <p>When selecting species recognise operation and maintenance needs, particularly rubbish collection, susceptibility to damage from foot traffic, and the likelihood of the plant roots and structure as potential habitat for vermin.</p>	<p>The reconstruction of the perimeter gardens to new profiles will require careful detailing, construction planning, and protection of the retained key trees.</p> <p>Soil mixes and surface treatments (mulches, mesh) require evaluation to ensure optimum performance in the conditions prevailing at Wynyard Park.</p> <p>Planting design needs to ensure that chosen species and distribution within garden beds achieves the intended design intent:- mass planted, full coverage of the ground, low height (ensure through site visibility), durable in the prevailing conditions, green and lush foliage, some seasonal flower, preferably long living plants.</p>



5.1.3	Value	Action	Performance
Lawns	<p>Subject to maintenance of values as outlined for Trees (refer Section 5.1.1), lawns are a most important key landscape element in Wynyard Park.</p> <p>To enable a high level use, these lawns require a high level of construction and ongoing management which is commensurate with the demands of the space.</p> <p>The maintenance/management must match the "in use" performance demands, and not be based upon any notion of "low value parkland". The Wynyard Park lawns need to be regarded in the same vein as a stadium playing surface, or the putting greens at any Championship Golf Course.</p> <p>Lawn is the priority, and if necessary, additional maintenance procedures are to be adopted to sustain lawn in high wear areas.</p>	<p>Maximise the area of lawn, provide optimal growing conditions (sunlight, soil profile, drainage, irrigation, maintenance), and anticipate use patterns vis-a-vis pedestrian traffic, and ensure that runoff, debris, and 'tracking' do not compromise the growth of the grass. Path design must accommodate pedestrian flows and patterns. Do not 'quarantine' grass from pedestrian access, and it make it easily accessed from the perimeter paths.</p> <p>Provide a concept plan which retains the existing central paved area. Maximise the flow of lawn up from the north and south, to match the existing central paving area, or the low walls which flank it.</p>	<p>The detailed design of the surface and profile is to include a deep (500mm) sand based profile, comprehensive subsoil drainage and selection of a durable - but attractive - grass species. The detailed design of the grass profile may consider the use of 'special systems' such as 'Netlon' reinforcing, and deep profile turf which will allow public use of the park a matter of days after turf installation. Normal turf construction requires 3-4 weeks, minimum, before active use of the park lawns could be permitted.</p> <p>The shaping of the surface levels and the construction of the deep profile entails considerable earthworks and construction detailing. The grassing of the central zone will be 'on structure'. This is a feasible technical solution, however careful detailing is required.</p> <p>Perimeter paths are to be 'kerbed' to control runoff, and assist in preventing 'wear &amp; tear' at the lawn / paving interface.</p> <p>The irrigation system is to be robust, reliable, and sensitive to the actual needs of the grass and park. Use moisture sensors to control the irrigation system, and operate the system 'after hours' and at such times to allow full use of the lawns.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to a centrally controlled irrigation system</p> <p>Management resources and procedures must be 'in place' prior to adoption of the final</p>

5.1.3	Value	Action	Performance
Lawns (Cont.)			design. The high performance of the lawns can only be achieved if the 'support systems' are guaranteed and in place.
5.1.4	Value	Action	Performance
Grading	<p>The existing surface levels throughout the Park are inconsistent, and general cross slope is excessive. The "levels" of the existing park weaken the intent of the original plan.</p> <p>The landform of the park best read as a uniform and coherent unit.</p>	<p>All significant grade changes will be subtle.</p> <p>From the north and south sides, the central lawn is to gradually rise to meet existing levels at the central podium, boundary pavements and park entry points plus key tree roots.</p> <p>In terms of grading the perimeter paths are to be constructed at or close to the existing levels for much of their length, with modifications as necessary to resolve level transitions.</p> <p>As far as possible, new details and reconstruction/planting along this edge are to improve views into the park from Carrington Street.</p> <p>The central zone has existing elaborate stonewalls and metal balustrades. These are to be removed except where they are required for stairways. New balustrades / palisade fences would be are to be complementary in style.</p> <p>The "green" of the park is to be the dominant element in those zones. The grading of the park will visually unite all zones of the park, providing a continuous lawn central space.</p>	<p>The grading proposals require significant earthworks. The impact on the roots of key trees needs to be assessed, and preparatory works undertaken to acclimatise the plants prior to the earthworks taking place.</p> <p>The grading proposals require the complete reconstruction of the internal drainage system. The detailed design of grates, junction pits, pipelines, and the subsoil system must respond to the new plan. The finishes, materials and general detailing of the drainage components will need a high level of design control from those preparing the working drawings for the scheme.</p> <p>Liaison with City Rail for the removal / amendment of their recent works needs to be undertaken.</p>



5.1.5	Value	Action	Performance
Lighting	<p>The existing lighting of the Central Zone is by means of architecturally elaborate luminaries, designed in a "period style".</p> <p>That lighting serves extensive paved areas.</p> <p>The lighting design for the balance of Wynyard Park needs careful resolution to ensure that the fittings themselves do not assume visual prominence.</p>	<p>In principle, light levels shall be adequate to provide night time safety, however the fixtures and intensity must not be dominant features in the landscape / nightscape.</p> <p>Appropriateness of existing lighting at central podium is to be reviewed, and accordingly the luminaries which make up the lighting are to be retained / replaced.</p> <p>The central lawn of Wynyard Park is not intended as an "after dark" open space. The lighting shall be discrete, rather than dominant. The pathways shall be uniformly lit, and the central lawn areas can be less bright. The light levels of the surrounding footpaths/streets are to be designed/reviewed to promote sufficient "spill light" for the perimeter gardens of Wynyard park. Consider the provision of "uplighting" of selected key trees or elements, such as the palms, statue and Edwardian toilet. Indirect lighting of the key trees will assist in improving the night time transparency of the park boundaries.</p>	<p>Lighting design of perimeter roads needs assessment. Lighting design for park is to be developed in conjunction with the overall design. The process involves the presentation of concepts, as well as determination of illumination levels vis-a-vis codes. The 'colour' of the light shall be coordinated throughout.</p>

5.1.6	Value	Action	Performance
Paving	<p>The interior pathways of the north and south zones provide for promenading and serve as a platform for the bench seats which ring the lawn, and face into it.</p> <p>The east-west link through the south zone is the only true thoroughfare in the lawn zones. Whilst the other paths which enclose the lawns will not experience the high pedestrian traffic of the east-west links, they will require robust construction and ongoing management.</p>	<p>Paths to be constructed to have stone kerbs for both sides (unless one side has a wall/balustrades), separating the paths from the adjacent lawn or garden. The kerbs shall be 100mm high, such that the paths will be set below the level of the lawn or garden. This controls drainage, and edge wear (both problematic for lawn health and maintenance).</p> <p>Path widths of up to 3 - 4 metres are considered suitable for the 'recreational use' which is expected. As practical bench seats adjoining paths may be set back within planter areas.</p> <p>At the south end, the paths could be made narrower. A paved connection to the proposed widened footpath in Wynyard Street will be considered and implemented if practical.</p> <p>The 'cleaning' of pavements is a major consideration in the final choice and design of the paving system. Inappropriate chemical or mechanical cleaning of pavements can lead to rapid deterioration of materials and jointing systems. If cleaning vehicles are to be used, collateral damage can occur to walls, kerbs, furniture and the like..</p> <p>It is appropriate to use a common paving material throughout the north and south zones.</p> <p>The use of paving bricks, or concrete products is be out of character with the intent of this Plan of Management, and their use is not recommended.</p>	<p>The final choice of the paving material needs to consider the 'in service' requirements, the ongoing maintenance needs, the service life of the material, pedestrian safety, as well as any special construction techniques / provisions. The initial capital cost of the paving the material will be insignificant in relation to the ongoing costs if the wrong material is chosen, or the management structure is not adequate for its upkeep.</p> <p>Gravel pavements (stabilised decomposed granite) require continuous maintenance and grooming if their design potential is to be achieved. The presence of gravel adjacent to lawns may make maintenance of the lawns difficult or dangerous (mowers), however the stone kerb and the use of stabilised fine gravel / decomposed granite would substantially reduce any likely problems.</p> <p>Resolution of the systems and procedures for cleaning and 'tidying' of the park should be undertaken simultaneously with the preparation of the final design</p> <p>The selected paving material must be readily 'replicable', and ideally not a proprietary system. This will ensure that replacement paving can be obtained and installed to match the body of paving at any time in the future. Natural materials, whether shaped to a modular size or amorphous in form are recommended.</p>



5.1.6	Value	Action	Performance
Paving (Cont.)		<p>The path surfaces could be gravel or a more rigid material such as stone or bitumen.</p> <p>Paving at proposed widened footpath at York Street will be made compatible with the character of the paving in the park and adjoining civic character in accordance with Council of the City of Sydney's paving policy.</p>	
5.1.7	Value	Action	Performance
Amends to recent City Rail works	<p>The recent redevelopment of the central zone by City Rail has provided a significant revamp of this key area. There are, however, important items which must be reviewed, and amended.</p> <p>The visual impact of the dome, stone walls, steps, planters, and shrub planting serve to 'divide' the park, separating the perimeter paths from the central area visually as well as physically. Regrading of the surface as shown in the Concept Master Plan minimises the need for walls, steps and planters as a physical solution to level changes. The relocation of the temporary air vent out of the park will enable further simplification of this area.</p>	<p>Southside:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relocate temporary air vent to a single vent in garden adjacent to York Street.</li> <li>- Remove all gravel and stone pavements.</li> <li>- Remove stone planter walls and garden beds.</li> <li>- Regrade the entire area.</li> <li>- Reconstruct lawn</li> <li>- Extend balustrades around stairwells.</li> </ul> <p>Northside:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modify wingwalls and add balustrades- east and west sides - to accommodate level changes.</li> </ul>	<p>Liaison and co-ordination with City Rail will be required to ensure that the timely relocation of the vents, and the 'reconstruction' of the above items to the satisfaction of Council.</p>
5.1.8	Value	Action	Performance
John D. Lang Statue	<p>This statue is reportedly positioned in its original 1893 location, having been retained 'in loco' during the construction works for Wynyard Station. It is therefore retained in its present location.</p>	<p>Restoration of the statue should occur as funds permit.</p> <p>Prepare Conservation &amp; Restoration Plan for Statue.</p>	<p>Protect statue during any redevelopment of Park.</p>

5.1.9	Value	Action	Performance
Furniture	<p>Bench Seats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Same as bench seats recently installed in central zone.</li> <li>- Positioned on outside edge of perimeter paths, facing inwards.</li> </ul> <p>Signs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keep to a minimum number and discretely positioned.</li> <li>- Signage for functions to conform with appropriate uses. Signage design should consider Council's signage policy and the recommendations of this Plan of Management</li> <li>- Do not over do the placement of signs or interpretive data.</li> </ul> <p>Bins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concentrate at central zone, or near entry/exit points. Ensure daily rubbish removal or as required.</li> <li>- Investigate need for "recycling bins". Most litter will be food wrappings and waste.</li> </ul> <p>Drinking Fountain.</p> <p>Locate one minimum near exit/entry.</p>		
5.1.10	Value	Action	Performance
Edwardian Men's Toilet	<p>The toilet is physically located within the park boundary, but is accessible from the Carrington Street public way only.</p> <p>It has recently been closed by Council and it currently does not serve as a public toilet.</p> <p>It is an identified heritage item.</p>	<p>It is recommended that a conservation management strategy be prepared.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the provision of accessible public toilets at Wynyard Station at the Carrington St. level of the new entry or in nearby public domain.</p> <p>Develop policy on public toilets in the City and the Public Domain.</p> <p>Consideration be given for appropriate adaptive reuse of the toilet.</p>	<p>Protect, and conserve Edwardian Toilet Structure.</p> <p>Liaise with SRA to provide accessible public toilets at Carrington Street level of Wynyard Station.</p> <p>Increase availability and accessibility of toilets to the public in the City.</p>
5.1.11	Value	Action	Performance
Sandstone Walls	<p>The sandstone walls are an integral part of the parks current form. They have been modified and have been reinstated as a delineator of the park's boundary.</p>	<p>It is recommended that a conservation management strategy be prepared</p>	<p>Protect walls during any reconstruction, and implement the recommendations of the conservation management plan for the walls.</p>



5.1.12	Value	Action	Performance
Land Status: Extend York Street kerb line further west, at Park.	Given other roadworks, and the likely diminishing need for York Street as a bus terminus, it is desirable that the street footpath is widened by at least one traffic lane, creating a wider promenade adjacent to the Park.  Land of the park previously alienated with this Harbour Bridge and York Street widening may then effectively be returned to part of the park.	Check the land status of the widened section of York Street, which was formerly part of the Park.  Pending status, liaise with relevant Government Authorities to undertake any necessary studies of traffic and usage, with an aim to securing agreement to extension of the kerb line of York Street, which was formerly part of the Park.	A broad pedestrian promenade is provided alongside the York Street side of the Park.  Area of park land is optimised

5.1.13	Value	Action	Performance
Railway Lands	As part of works associated with State Rail Authority (SRA) entries, some lands of the park will be transferred to the SRA who will effectively maintain these areas. Other surface lands of the Park not used as part of the railway entries and necessary railway purposes will be maintained as part of the Park.	Negotiate with SRA to ensure that: 1. land transferred to the SRA for purposes of railway entry will result in minimal loss of surface parkland area. 2. Hard landscape methods used in the recent landscaping of the works by the SRA associated with the station entries shall be reused within the bounds of the park, as practical.  Compensation monies paid in association with the land transfers may be returned to the Park to fund improvement works. The proportion of monies used to fund improvements work shall be determined by relevant authorities.	That the Park visually reads as an integrated green square, with the railway entries as integral features of the Park

## 5.2 Management Strategy

### 5.2.1 Purpose of the Management Strategy

The condition of the fabric of Wynyard Park, coupled with its identified cultural significance, requires the adoption of a management strategy for the future management of the physical fabric and development of the Park. The appropriate strategy for the use of available funding is to provide for the following;

- The conservation of any physical fabric identified as culturally significant and contributing to the cultural significance of the park/square,
- To instigate works progressively towards the fulfilment of the Concept Master Plan for the design of the Park,
- Further studies required.

In addition, ongoing inspections, repairs and maintenance need to be provided for on a programmed basis.

### 5.3 Recommended Works Schedule

The actual implementation of the works must be carefully planned during the final design stage of the project and taking into consideration the following:-

- ☐ Staged programme implemented based on available funding and identifying urgent conservation and maintenance works and the proposed implementation of the design for the park, including,
- ☐ Desired staging and management of the on site works, clearly defined in the tender documents so that the appointed contractor can be directed to achieve Council's objectives with regard to 'control' of the building site during the redevelopment.
- ☐ Public relations, as the process of redeveloping the park will be disruptive to the environs and will inconvenience the public. Council needs to have in place a program to advise the public of the process, the proposed design, the duration of the disruption to the park, possibly including progress bulletins and an information stand.
- ☐ Council shall ascertain the status and program for as many ancillary works and services as possible so that there can be a coordinated approach to works in the precinct, including,
- ☐ The status of the York Street bus stop shelters, as this will impact on the decision regarding the inclusion of perimeter fencing,
- ☐ The upgrade and extension of the York Street footpath and program for this work,

The following Staging Strategy is a potential program, and is subject to change depending on available funds and existing conditions affecting the park:



#### Stage 1 Works: Within 1 Year

- ☐ Undertake further studies and investigations required in association with Stage 1 Works, including arboreal report to include key trees and preparation of conservation management strategies for Edwardian Men's Toilet, and sandstone walls.  
All works or actions undertaken based on recommendations of these studies and investigations shall be in accordance with the principles outlined in this Plan of Management.
- ☐ The conservation management strategy for the Edwardian Men's Toilet will address aspects of closure and conservation of this structure, and its adaptive reuse. The likelihood of provision of accessible public toilets at Wynyard Station, at the Carrington Street level of the new entry, and / or the introduction of new automatic toilets to the public domain will need to be addressed in this strategy.
- ☐ Restore the dwarf sandstone wall on those sections of the park where it has been removed (mainly along York St.).
- ☐ The impact of regrading and other construction works on the root systems of the trees will be assessed and taken into account in the overall design of the Park. Where recommended, necessary remedial works to the trees will be undertaken in advance of site works. Management of canopies and root systems of key trees will be addressed in the arboreal report
- ☐ Works / actions associated with the western boundary of Wynyard Park will include the following:-
  - I. Consultation with appropriate authorities with aim to extend the existing kerb line on York Street. The existing Park boundary is approximately at the line of the existing kerb on York Street. The pavement of York Street was widened to its present alignment in the 1930's to provide approaches to the Sydney Harbour Bridge. These approaches are no longer used.
  - II. Council is to establish the consistency of the road widening of York Street with the dedication of Wynyard park, and future road widths.
  - III. The kerb adjoining Wynyard Park is to be extended to the west as practical, so as to provide a wider pedestrian promenade on York Street.
  - IV. Should conditions allow, plant trees along the west side of York Street and the east side of Carrington Street to reintegrate the park within the streetscape.

#### Stage 2 Works: Within 1-2 Years

- ☐ Liaison with City Rail for the demolition / removal / amendment / of their recent works needs to be undertaken.
- ☐ Preparatory works undertaken to acclimatise the plants prior to the earthworks taking place.
- ☐ Southside:
  - Relocate temporary air vent to a single vent in garden adjacent to York Street.
  - Remove all gravel and stone pavements.
  - Remove stone planter walls and garden beds.
  - Regrade the entire area.
  - Reconstruct lawn, as shown on Feasibility Concept Plan

- Extend balustrades around stairwells.
- ☐ Northside:
  - Modify wingwalls and add balustrades- east and west sides - to accommodate level changes.

#### Stage 3 Works: Within 2 Years

- ☐ Perimeter Fencing  
Construct a low metal balustrade fence to the perimeter areas of the Park as appropriate to control pedestrian movement. This would be a modern fence, which would need to be in keeping with, and sympathetic to the Victorian character of the park, of similar appearance to such fences depicted in early photographs. The fence pickets are to have a simple spear head, matching the balustrade constructed as part of the recent SRA works at the station entrances.
- ☐ Circulation  
Re-established the original perimeter paths, separating the boundary planting from the internal lawns. Consider the role of a widened York Street footpath in providing additional pedestrian circulation space as part of the park and environs. Locate seating along the path, close to the planting bed.
- ☐ Regrading  
Remove the rockery/stonework adjacent to the sandstone perimeter walls and lower the ground levels near the eastern and northern boundaries of the park by 500 mm. Regrade garden beds as required. Provide stone kerb between garden beds and internal perimeter paths. Provide balustrade as necessary at level changes between internal path and garden beds.
- ☐ Park Entrances  
Redesign the park entrances in order to provide an elegant, uncluttered entry to the park. Endeavour to have all extraneous items such as electricity sub-stations, traffic signs, street light poles, bus shelters, litter bins and non-relevant notice boards removed. Special paving and planting is required to heighten the importance of these entrances, and to provide a distinctly Victorian character. The entry opposite Transport House can be reduced in width, and demarcated by gate pillars, lighting, and signage. Improvement of the Park entry from Carrington Street, to include the removal/re-design/re-location of bus shelters, as practical.

#### Stage 4 Works: To be completed when funds permit

- ☐ Park Furniture  
*Seating*  
Standardise all seating in the park to the one model, which has been selected as the most durable and appropriate to the Victorian character of the park. This seat shall be painted one chosen colour to help establish a colour theme and to harmonise with other elements in the park.



#### *Lighting*

The lighting shall be selected to match the character of the park, taking account of the Victorian period, however 'replica heritage' lamps are not appropriate. The lamp design must suit current appropriate requirements and circumstances.

#### *Litter Bins*

Relate to the other Victorian style furniture in colour, texture and design.

#### ☐ Paving

Bitumen, stone, and gravel pavements are to be considered and evaluated. Although sandstone would be aesthetically desirable, it is unlikely to be sufficiently durable to withstand the hard use to which it would be subjected. Re-use of sandstone from existing works on the site will be considered in the implementation of new site works as practical. (Bricks are not recommended, as they are somewhat domestic in character and are best used adjacent to hard built form than to parks).

In pedestrian areas where turf proves to be ineffective as a ground cover due to low light levels, pedestrian traffic, and / or maintenance regimes, then suitable hard materials such as gravels will be used.

#### ☐ Steps

These should continue to be in durable stone, to match existing.

#### ☐ Environment

Opportunities for cooperation between State and Local Government authorities to improve the park's functional and visual relationship with its surrounding streetscape are to be pursued as practical.

Options for relevant authorities to fund investigations with an aim to partially, or totally relocate bus terminals away from the perimeter of the Park are to be pursued. Such options will also include investigating opportunities for re-routing buses, and doing away with lay-bys adjoining the Park. Recommendations from such investigations which will improve and support transport interchange efficacy within the city, as well as enhance the streetscape surrounding the Park are to be implemented as funding permits.



## APPENDIX 1

### ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

#### Introduction

The comments noted that the Park is appreciated for its open space, landscaping, provision of a water element and the flowers. The park is used for its amenity at lunchtime, as it is peaceful, convenient to city workers and a good place to meet. The park is also a pleasant location for the transport interchange around Wynyard Station.

#### Response to the Proposals of the Draft Plan of Management (1993)

- **The proposed design of the park.**  
8 comments were made regarding the present haphazard and cluttered arrangement of the park, 3 comments stating the park was presently inaccessible due to limited number of entry points, 6 comments citing the concrete paths as intrusive, 2 citing the large amount of paving as intrusive to the park and 2 comments were made regarding the difficulty of walking behind the bus shelters when there were queues for the busses. 10 comments stating general endorsement of the proposals were made and a variety of other comments of approval included the provision of access to people with disabilities and prams, the simplified path system, the addition of grassed areas, the view corridor across the park and enhanced gardens. 13 comments were made regarding the inappropriateness of spending public money on a park that was presently considered adequate.
- **Access to Wynyard Station to and from the Park.**  
4 comments regarded the poor access from Wynyard Station as an undesirable feature of the park. 18 responses noted the proposed new entry to the station from the park as a positive addition as it would provide a safe access to the station from the bus terminals, 15 responses were against providing another entry to the station as there are sufficient in the vicinity and an additional entry would increase pedestrian through traffic within the park. 2 responses were in favour of a glassed dome providing light to Wynyard Station below.
- **Reinstatement of the Victorian Character of the Park.**  
12 responses were in favour of reinstating the Victorian character of the park, 8 responses stated that a Victorian theme in the 20th century was inappropriate, with particular emphasis on the unnecessary removal of existing healthy trees.
- **The Else Bruce-Stephens Fountain.**  
6 responses made direct reference to the inappropriate character of the existing fountain in the park, 4 approved of the removal of the fountain, while 6 disapproved of the removal of the fountain and garden beds and 6 stated the removal of a water element in the park was undesirable. The indication of those who were against the removal of the fountain, was that they desired the presence and sound of a water element, regardless of its design.



- Fencing**  
 10 were in favour of the proposed perimeter fencing as it would conserve planting and grassed areas, provide 'quiet places' within the park and be an appropriate addition to the proposed character of the park, while 5 were opposed to the introduction of fencing around the park, generally on the grounds of making the park less accessible.
- Amenities.**  
 3 suggestions were made regarding the addition of a Rotunda, 5 comments requesting an outdoor venue for concerts were made and 3 suggestions for a cafe or kiosk were made. 2 comments were made in favour of an 'Australian' character for the park in preference to an 'English' Victorian character and 4 comments requested the use of Australian native plant species.
- Seating**  
 16 comments stated the lack of seating within the park was a undesirable feature, 1 comment was made expressing approval of additional seating in the proposed Wynyard Park layout.
- Toilets**  
 2 comments were made citing the toilet as having an undesirable odour, 1 response identified it as a feature of the park and 3 were in favour of the conservation of the toilet.  
  
 1 comment stated that the absence of a women's toilet in the park was an undesirable feature of the park and 2 suggestions were made that the addition of a women's toilet was desirable.
- Fixtures in the Park.**  
 7 comments regarded the air vents as a undesirable feature of the park, 5 comments cited the removal of the vents as a positive feature of the proposal.  
  
 2 comments stating the garbage bins as presently 'ugly' and 3 were made that the garbage bins were often overflowing.  
  
 2 comments were made expressing that the Dr John Lang statue should remain in Wynyard Park and not be relocated, 1 comment stated the Memorial to the Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment was inappropriate and should be removed.

## PUBLIC COMMENTS

### What do you like about Wynyard Park? # Responses

Open space in the city	38
Grassed open areas, landscaping, water element and birds	31
Presence of flowers	17
Peace, privacy	7
Pleasant location for the transport interchange	4
Convenient	4
Good meeting place	4
Friendly Council staff	2
Impression of a Parade Ground given by the presence of the red gravel.	
Layout of the garden.	
Edwardian Men's Toilet.	

### What don't you like about Wynyard Park?

Lack of seating in grassed area, no sheltered seats provided in park	16
Park is presently cluttered, haphazard layout	8
The air vents are intrusive	7
Concrete footpaths are intrusive	6
Fountain is inappropriate to the character of the park	5
The pigeons	5
The derelict people loitering in the park	5
Lack of direct access from Wynyard Station	4
Access only available from limited entry points	3
Lack of safety, lack of lighting at night around the fountain and steps.	3
Not enough sun, shadows from surrounding buildings	3
Traffic noise and presence of buses	3
Overflowing rubbish bins and rubbish in the park	3
Ugly garbage bins	2
Narrow footpaths behind the bus shelters in both York and Carrington Streets	2
Unclean park furniture	2
Too small	2
Needs bushier trees	2
Too many paved areas	2
The Men's Toilets smell	2
No Women's Toilet	
Memorial to the Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment is inappropriate and should be removed	



What aspects of the proposal plan do you like and why?

Entry to Wynyard Station or underpass to York Street, stops people crossing York Street	18
Victorian period theme	12
Expressions of general approval of the plan	10
Perimeter fencing	10
Providing access to people with disabilities, access for prams	7
Simplified path system	6
Removal of vents	5
Removal of fountain	4
Proposed conservation of the Edwardian Men's Toilet	3
Additional grassed areas	3
View corridor, visual axis	3
Enhanced gardens	3
Glass roofed structure providing light to underground Wynyard Station	2
Emphasis on trees	
Retention of 'Gaslight' lanterns	
Improved seating	
Using one style of paving only	

What aspects of the proposal plan do you oppose and why?

Additional entrance to the station, take up valuable park space when there are other entrances available	15
Spending public money on unnecessary improvements to the Park	13
Proposed removal of existing trees	13
Reinstating the Victorian character of the park and planting unimportant	8
Removal of the fountain and garden beds	6
Additional paved surfaces	6
Loss of a water element	6
Perimeter fencing	5
Dr John Lang statue should remain in Wynyard Park and not be relocated	3
Existing trees removed should be located elsewhere	
Gravel surface to the central grassed area is inappropriate	

Other

Provide an area for outdoor concerts	5
Addition of a Victorian style rotunda or fountain	4
Australian native species are more appropriate	4
Lighting of the park at night and particularly of steps should be improved	3
Addition of a kiosk or cafe	3
Need to widen footpaths around the bus stops, Difficult to pass through the queues of people	3
More Australian character for the park is appropriate	2
Provide Women's Toilet	2
Seating should be designed for privacy and not located in thoroughfares, single seating	2
Fly the Australian and NSW flags	

Provide transport or directions to Darling Harbour and other relevant tourist information  
Addition of old style red mailing box  
Addition of a pathway at the northern end  
Provide bubblers  
Improve the design of the bus shelters  
Addition of more grassed and sitting areas  
Exhibition failed to mention the presence of trams



APPENDIX 2

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Four separate letters were received by the Department of Land and Water Conservation regarding the Draft Plan of Management. Those concerns raised which were relevant to the Plan have been considered and addressed in the Plan as directed by the DLWC.

Letters were received from:

Mr Agu Tohver 15<sup>th</sup> May 1997

Roads and Traffic Authority - Environment and Community Branch  
General Manager - J. Stricker 10<sup>th</sup> June 1997

Sydney Buses - State Transit Authority of NSW  
General Manager - Guy Thurston.

The National Trust.

APPENDIX 3

Note:

The Table of 'Trees and Shrubs to be Retained' shown below, uses the same numbered list of plants referred to in the table titled 'Proposed Trees To be Removed' on the plan following on page viii titled 'Ground Plane and Tree Management Plan, Wynyard Park Redevelopment', plan date February 1997.

Wynyard Park - Plan of Management

Trees and Shrubs to be Retained

(As referred to in the Plan p 40 Section 5.1.1 Trees)

No	Type
13	Brachychiton acerifolius
18	Araucaria cunninghamii
22	Quercus robur
P1	Fan Palm cluster (planting bed, adjoining Margaret Street)
S1	Strelitzia nicolai (planting bed, central area of Park, adjoining York Street)