

Camperdown Park

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

July 2014



CAMPERDOWN PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Document Purpose

Plans of Management (PoM) and Master Plans (MP) both represent strategic plans for open recreational spaces. They are directly related to each other and offer the long term vision for parks in the Local Government Area. The PoMs / MPs contain costed action plans with timelines for staging and grouping of projects and actions.

Document Identification

Campderdown Park Plan of Management
Culture and Recreation
Trim Ref: 84546.14

Version History

VERSION NUMBER	DATE	EDITOR	COMMENT
001	21/8/14	Peter Montague	Final version of adopted PoM

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 What is a Plan of Management?
- 1.2 Marrickville Community Strategic Plan
- 1.3 Land covered under this Plan of Management

2.0 Description

- 2.1 History
- 2.2 Legal Description
- 2.3 Physical Description
- 2.4 Access
- 2.5 Buildings
- 2.6 Culture and Heritage
- 2.7 Maintenance
- 2.8 Natural
- 2.9 Recreation

3.0 Planning Context

- 3.1 Crown land management requirements
- 3.2 Other relevant legislation
- 3.3 Local planning context

4.0 Values, Roles and Objectives

- 4.1 Values and Roles of the Park
- 4.2 Management objectives

5. Management of the Park

- 5.1 Lifelong Recreation
- 5.2 Active In Marrickville
- 5.3 The Recreation Economy

6. Leases and Licences

- 6.1 Existing leases and licences
- 6.2 Future leases and licences

7. Master Plan Summary

8. Action Plan

9. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Conservation Management Plan

Appendix 2 – Community Engagement Summary Report

Appendix 3 – Full Masterplan

INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is a Plan of Management?

A Plan of Management (PoM) is a strategic document providing a planning and management framework for the future use, development and maintenance of multiple or individual areas of public land. A PoM presents an opportunity to engage with the community and create a vision and values that are consistent with the needs of the current population and establishes how the park can be used in the future.

PoMs include land and open space under Council's management, care and control including Crown Land for which Council is appointed the Reserve Trust Manager. This is the case with Camperdown Park.

There are 106 parks and reserves including 55 playgrounds and 10 sportsgrounds in the Marrickville Local Government Area (LGA) and plans of management are required that apply to all community land. In 2012, Council completed the *Recreation Needs Research – Strategic Directions for Marrickville* (RNR), which identifies that the majority of plans of management are in need of review to reflect the current recreation needs of the Marrickville community and to ensure consistency with the Marrickville LEP 2011 and other Council plans, and policies. The RNR recommends the review and revision of Community and Crown Land Plans of Management including Camperdown Park.

1.2 Marrickville Community Strategic Plan

Parks service multiple community needs as demonstrated by the extensive list of relevant outcomes stated in the Marrickville Community Strategic Plan 2023 that are consistent with the role of Camperdown Park:

- The community is active and healthy;
- The community has improved access to a range of local services for all ages and abilities;
- The community has increased opportunities for participation and enjoyment;
- The community feels safe, connected and has accessible infrastructure;
- Marrickville is a creative community participating in arts and cultural activities at all stages of life;
- The community understands and has a strong sense of history;
- Increased awareness and appreciation of Aboriginal art, culture and history in Marrickville;
- The community walks, rides bikes and uses public transport;
- Marrickville's parks grounds and open spaces provide diverse opportunities for recreation and enjoyment and are designed with community input;
- Marrickville is a water sensitive community that supplies from within its catchment, provides green infrastructure to support ecosystem services and collaborates to make plans, designs and decisions that are water sensitive;
- Marrickville has thriving natural habitats;
- Marrickville's built environment demonstrates good urban design and the conservation of heritage, as well as social and environmental sustainability;
- Council is innovative in its delivery of services and projects;
- Council operations are high quality, sustainable, ethical and efficient;
- Council is financially viable and provides value for money in the delivery of its services; and
- Council consults, engages and communicates with the community effectively.

The ongoing management of Camperdown Park is consistent with this plan which provides a high level vision shared by Council and the wider community and provides a focus for all plans and actions.

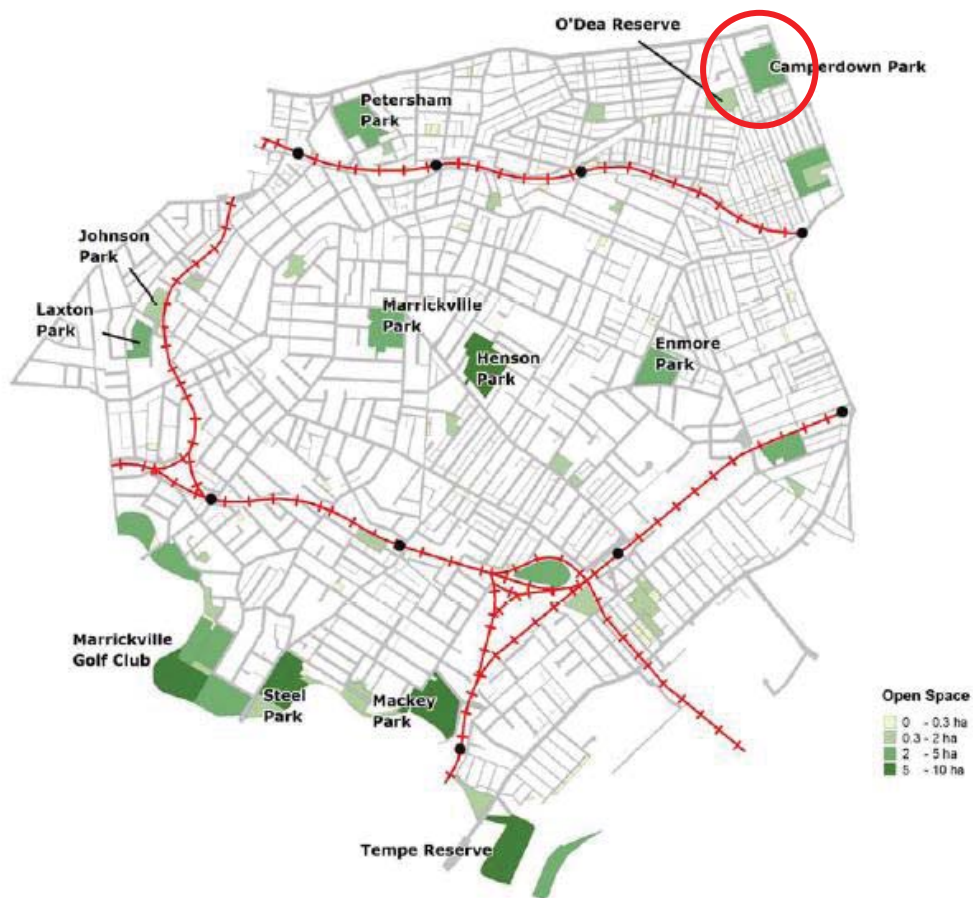
1.3 Land covered under this Plan of Management

Camperdown Park is located in the suburb of Camperdown, in the north-east of the Marrickville Local Government Area (see Figure 1). The Park is bound by:

- Pidcock St to the north;
- Mallet St to the east;
- Fowler St to the south; and
- Australia St to the west.

The Park is zoned RE1 Public Recreation in Marrickville Council LEP 2011. The Park is located on Crown Land with Marrickville Council appointed as the Reserve Trust manager.

Location of Camperdown Park



The area covered by this Plan of Management



2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK

2.1 History

A detailed history of Camperdown Park is included in the Conservation Management Plan 2007 which is available at Appendix 1.

2.2 Legal Description



Land title and Ownership






Land	Camperdown Park
Title Information	Lot 1 in DP 1167802 Lot 1 in DP 724199 Lot 3 in DP 175973 Lot 1 in DP 912279 Lot 1 in DP 912305
Ownership	Crown
Location	Camperdown Park is located in the suburb of Camperdown, in the north-east of the Marrickville Local Government Area (see Figure 1).
Total area	45,881m ²
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation
Classification	Crown Land

Further clarification is required concerning Lot 3 in DP 175973, part of which houses part of the Australia Street Buildings (specifically the Portuguese Ethnographic Museum). The assets transferred to Marrickville Council from the Council of the City of Sydney through boundaries changes in 1967 included Camperdown Park. Some further investigation is required with NSW Land and Property Information to determine if this parcel is included as part of the Crown Reserve and this will be included as part of the Action Plan.

2.3 Physical description

The following table provides a description of the elements of Camperdown Park, their current condition and use in accordance with the requirements of clause 36 (3A) (a) (i) and 36 (3A) (a) (ii) of the Local Government Act.


Item	Description	Condition	Current Use
	Art Camp Buildings	Good	Artist residences, public recreation
	Amenities / Grandstand Building	Fair / Poor	Change rooms, storage and public toilets, spectator seating and lunch room

	Chrissie Cotter Gallery	Good	Passive recreation
	Exercise Equipment	Good	Active recreation
	Garden Bed	Good	Landscaping value
	Fencing	Fair / Poor	Encloses sports field, top of bank and children's playground
	Former Bowling Club Building	Good / Fair	Public recreation
	Kiosk Building	Fair / Poor	Kiosk and storage

			
	Light poles located throughout the park	Good / Fair	Pedestrian – general purpose lighting
	Multipurpose hard courts	Fair	Active recreation
	Park furniture	Fair / Poor	Passive recreation
	Pathway network	Fair / Poor	Active recreation / transport
	Playground	Fair / Poor	Children's play
	Picnic Tables	Good	Passive recreation



	Portuguese Ethnographic Museum	Good	Public recreation
	Rotunda	Fair	Passive recreation
	Playing Field	Fair	Active recreation
	Sports Lighting	Fair	Active Recreation
	Sports Seating	Poor	Passive Recreation, sports spectating
	Taps and bubblers	Fair	Access to drinking water

			
	Tennis Centre and courts	Fair / Good	Active recreation
	Trees	Fair	Biodiversity, landscaping values and shade.
	War Memorial	Good / Fair	Cultural heritage

2.4 Access

Camperdown Park is well served by numerous Sydney Bus routes as follows:

- M10 – Parramatta Rd
- 412 – Salisbury Rd
- 413 – Parramatta Rd
- 436 – Parramatta Rd
- 438 – Parramatta Rd
- 439 – Parramatta Rd
- 440 – Parramatta Rd
- 461 – Parramatta Rd
- 483 – Parramatta Rd

The park is also within a reasonable walking distance of Newtown rail station.

The park itself does not provide a key pedestrian access route to local destinations; rather it is a pleasant place to pass through on the way to the multiple destinations in the area such as the adjacent nursing home and Royal Prince Alfred hospital. There are a number of residential developments in the area which will increase this use of the park.

Consistent with many other district size park facilities there is a limited amount of parking available within the park with a number of unrestricted 90° angle parking spaces provision within the park adjacent to the former bowling club and consequently parking is mainly constrained to on street availability in adjacent streets.

2.5 Buildings

2.5.1 Amenities / Grandstand – this building is located in the centre of the park with the grandstand facing onto the oval with the amenities (consisting of public toilets, change rooms, staff lunch room and storage) underneath the structure. The public toilets have been the location for a considerable amount of anti-social behaviour in the form of a ‘beat’ that has been the subject of numerous communications from users of the park and the community.

In 2013, Council secured a grant from the NSW Dept of Attorney General and Justice Graffiti Hotspot Funding Program. This funding was directed to the modification of the public toilet facilities to improve passive surveillance and the installation of outdoor gym equipment adjacent to the facility to activate the area. This project has been largely successful in significantly reducing the incidences of anti-social behaviour.

2.5.2 Former Bowling Club – the former Camperdown Bowling Club went into liquidation in 2012 and Council recently sought tenders for the capital upgrade, management and operation of the site and is in the process of negotiating with a suitable organisation to operate the facility uses consistent with public recreation.

2.5.3 Kiosk – a kiosk building is located adjacent to the basketball courts. The building contains toilets and canteen facilities but is used primarily for storage purposes.

2.5.4 Portuguese Ethnographic Museum – this is located in the hall at 24A Australia Street and currently houses a significant collection of Portuguese cultural artefacts. The museum opens 3 hours per week and has been in operation since 1997. There is no current lease agreement in place with the organisation.

2.5.5 Tennis Centre – the site of the Sydney Tennis Centre which is operated by Sydney Community College under a lease agreement. The centre contains a clubhouse and six synthetic courts, three of which are dedicated tennis courts with the remaining three courts configured for multipurpose use.

2.6 Culture and Heritage

Camperdown Park contains numerous items of cultural and heritage significance.

2.6.1 Art Camp - The Artists Residency Program provides professional development opportunities for artists while promoting cultural understanding and development. Artist accommodation is located at Art Camp buildings located in the north-western corner of Camperdown Park. Resident artists are expected to do their own work and to make a contribution to the cultural life and recreation of the Marrickville community through public exhibitions of their work. Artists will be able to work with the doors open and members of the community will be able to watch the artists at work. In cooler months, members of the community will be able to view the artists through the clear doors. On a day to day basis, the hall is configured as two lockable studio spaces however, it can also be configured as an open-plan area suitable for workshops / talks / public exhibitions. The proposed plans draw upon the nearby tennis and basketball courts as the theme for the interior and exterior. Green and white paint (tennis theme) has been used to brand the Art Camp. As part of the, residency the artists are required to participate in days such as the Marrickville Open Studio Trail, hold regular exhibitions, offer artist talks and conduct free/low cost workshops in conjunction with appropriate local, not for profit organisations.

2.6.2 Chrissie Cotter Gallery - The Chrissie Cotter Gallery is located in Pidcock Street, adjacent to the former Bowling Club and Tennis Centre. Since 1996, Marrickville Council has provided the gallery to individuals and organisations for exhibitions and cultural events. When in use, gallery opening hours are Thursday to Sunday, 11am–4pm. Entry is free and the gallery is wheelchair accessible.

2.6.3 Art Wall - Although not formalised, there is a hit up wall which is used as a street art wall located adjacent to the tennis courts in the park. The facility is well used although Council has received complaints from tennis users of paint fumes due to the close proximity to the courts.



The informal art wall in Camperdown Park

2.6.4 Heritage - Camperdown Park is noted on Marrickville Council's Local Environment Plan (2011) as a Heritage item. A comprehensive Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Camperdown Park was completed in 2007 and includes an extensive history of the site (see Appendix 1). The CMP confirms that Camperdown Park has a moderate degree of social significance through its use of sporting and playground facilities throughout the 20th century. This Plan of Management has been prepared with close reference to the CMP, which identifies the major elements in the park and rates their relative heritage significance. The CMP concludes that the park;

“derives its significance mainly from its origin in the Parks Movement of the 1880s, its long period of use, and the value attached to it by the local community, rather than from any special qualities.”

2.7 Maintenance

Marrickville Council currently undertakes the majority of regular maintenance of the park including:

- Gardening
- Grass maintenance – (mowing, edge trimming etc.)
- Fulfilment of maintenance obligations required in relevant leases and licences
- Inspection and repairs to fixtures and furniture

- Inspection and repairs to buildings
- Maintenance of park furniture and retaining walls
- Maintenance and preparation of sports field
- Pathways inspections and repairs
- Signage
- Tree maintenance

2.8 Natural

2.8.1 Biodiversity

Camperdown Park is part of the Urban Habitat Mosaic Priority Biodiversity Area (UHMPBA) as identified in Council's Biodiversity Strategy 2011-21. The UHMPBA comprises all the parks, reserves, streets, road verges, schools, church grounds and back yards and is important for providing local and regional connectivity and habitat. A mixture of native and exotic vegetation gives structural habitat for a range of identified biodiversity values including Long-nosed Bandicoots, Grey-headed Flying Fox, frogs, rock/crevice dependant reptiles, moisture dependent reptiles, nocturnal birds, small granivorous birds, small nectarivorous and insectivorous birds, mega bats and micro bats.

2.8.2 Trees

The Conservation Management Plan for Camperdown Park (2007) notes the high significance of the trees within the park which has excellent mature examples of several introduced evergreen and deciduous tree species interspersed with natives. The design of the park is dominated by the oval, with boundary plantings which help to enclose the park. Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrocarpa*) planted circa 1890's, form a dominant character throughout the park and are noted in the CMP as having heritage significance. More recent mature plantings of *Eucalyptus robusta* surround the grandstand. Australia Street has a consistent row of mature Plane trees (*Platanus orientalis*) that hide the adjoining developments and define the boundary of the open space. One particular tree, a Deciduous Fig (*Ficus superba* var. *henniana*), located on Fowler Street is a unique mature specimen and the only one known to exist in the Marrickville LGA. It is deciduous, but only for a very short period during spring when it drops all its leaves and replaces them over a period of 4 weeks. The fruit is considered edible for humans, but it is not particularly palatable.



Fig tree adjacent to the cnr of Fowler and Australia St

2.8.3 Water Management

Council is encouraging everyone in the community to get involved in creating a water-sensitive community by managing water sustainably. Since 2005, Council has been preparing subcatchment management plans to identify context specific water sensitive design options using a collaborative process. However, through its *Connecting Marrickville* program, Council is now moving to a holistic approach to place-based planning that includes preparing plans that integrate infrastructure programs, such as drainage, footpaths, trees and roads. At Camperdown Park, the identified opportunities for water sensitive urban design (WSUD) at various sites will be investigated if works are carried out prior to the adoption of development of the place plan.

2.9 Recreation

As the demographic make up of the local population changes, there is increasing demand placed on public open space for recreation purposes in terms of both the quantity and diversity of recreation activities. The following table shows information gathered during the community engagement and shows that Camperdown Park is popular with the local community for a range of active and passive activities. Having a coffee and visiting an adjacent cafe were the most popular reasons for visiting Camperdown Park followed by playing sport and using the exercise equipment. Other popular uses were and children's playground and walking the dog.

Activity	Per cent
Having a coffee / visiting cafe	19
Relaxation	12
Play sport	9
Use exercise equipment	9
Use children's playground	8
Walk	7
Picnic / have lunch	7
Watch sport	5
Play basketball	5
Cut through the park	5
Play tennis	5
Personal training	5
Other	4

The sports oval is currently undergoing an upgrade to increase the capacity. The project includes the reconstruction of the playing surface, drainage, a new irrigation system, returfing and upgrades to sports lighting. As this project is already underway, these works will not be included as part of the Action Plan and Master Plan.

3. Planning Context

3.1 Crown land management requirements

This plan of management provides a strategic framework for the future management and use of Camperdown Park and is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Crown Lands Act 1989. For the purposes of this Act, the principles of Crown land management are:

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

This plan of management allows use of the reserve for the purposes of public recreation and for community purposes.

3.2 Other relevant legislation

- Companion Animals Act
- Disability Discrimination Act 1992
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007
- Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995

3.3 Local planning context

Relevant Marrickville Council strategies and policies are:

- Asset Management Strategy and Asset Management Plans
- Bicycle Strategy (2007)
- Biodiversity Strategy (2011-21 and Biodiversity Action Plan (2011-15)
- Companion Animals Management Plan
- Camperdown Park Conservation Management Plan 2007
- DDA Access Policy and Access Action Plan 2004
- Marrickville Community Strategic Plan 2013
- Marrickville LEP 2011
- Recreation Needs Research – Strategic Directions for Marrickville 2012
- Recreation Strategy and Policy 2013
- Strategy for a Water Sensitive Community
- Subcatchment Management Plan 2011 for Eastern Channel East
- Urban Forest Strategy
- Water Savings Action Plan 2013

4.0 Values, Roles and Objectives

4.1 Values and Role of the Park

Council's commitment to recreation facilities and services is articulated through the Recreation Policy and Strategy 2013:

- **Lifelong Recreation** – inclusive access to best practice and innovative recreation opportunities for the Marrickville community;
- **Active In Marrickville** – enrichment of the health and well-being of the Marrickville community through participation in a diverse range of recreational activities; and
- **The Recreation Economy** – support for local recreation businesses and organisations that facilitate recreation in Marrickville and add economic value to the community.

Consistent with the Recreation Policy and Strategy, the desired roles of Camperdown Park are defined in the table below:

VALUE	ROLE
Lifelong Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ An accessible park for people of all abilities▪ Provide a place for children and young people to play▪ Provide a place for informal recreation including safe walking paths and ancillary facilities such as shade and seating for all ages▪ To maintain the culture heritage and character of the park and surrounding area through acknowledgement and expression of local heritage▪ To engage with the local community through art
Active in Marrickville	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A park that is well connected to the surrounding urban environment▪ An opportunity to engage in informal active recreation activities▪ An opportunity for leisure▪ An opportunity to participate in organised sporting activities▪ Protection and preservation of plantings within the Park▪ Sustainable management of recreation and community facilities▪ Enhancement of biodiversity within the Urban Habitat Mosaic
The Recreation Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide appropriate recreation facilities for future incoming populations▪ Maintain and actively seek new partnerships▪ Recreation facilities are safe, equitable, inclusive and affordable

4.2 Management Objectives

Lifelong Recreation Objectives

1. Provide opportunities for people of all ages and abilities to participate in recreation activities.
2. Provide a range of engaging and safe play opportunities for children.
3. Provide a range of engaging and safe play opportunities for young people.
4. Provide safe walking paths and ancillary facilities including shade, amenities and seating for all ages.
5. Improve the connectivity of different areas within the park.
6. Acknowledge and conserve the local heritage of Camperdown Park.

7. Provide artistic opportunities for the community.

Active In Marrickville

1. Enhance connectivity to surrounding residential areas, transport nodes, schools and community hubs adjacent to Camperdown Park.
2. Enhance connectivity within the park
3. Encourage a range of informal and organised active recreation activities through the provision of high quality open space and recreation facilities.
4. Provide opportunities for passive recreation – a place for contemplation, to escape the urban environment or social gatherings.
5. Provide a park and open space with well maintained recreation and community facilities.
6. Ensure the sustainable management of Camperdown Park as a valued recreational and community asset.
7. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of Camperdown Park.
8. Effective management and maintenance of stormwater infrastructure.

The Recreation Economy

1. Cater for incoming populations through the development of key plans to guide Council in the provision of recreation facilities.
2. Maintain and actively seek new partnerships to support the effective management and delivery of public recreation facilities and services.
3. Provide safe, equitable and affordable access to recreation facilities and programs.

5.0 Management of the Park

Camperdown Park provides the community with a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities. The Park is well used and well loved by the community who have highlighted their desire to maintain the greenery and nature of the park. This is consistent with the findings of the Conservation Management Plan.

This section of the Plan of Management outlines the challenges and design issues within the Park as well as the opportunities and constraints which have informed the development of a Master Plan. The Master Plan reviews the existing structure of the Park including the current location and provision of facilities. The Master Plan also considers future opportunities and provides a vision for the implementation of the development of the park. The Master Plan is a concept plan and elements are subject to change to accommodate detailed design constraints and other unforeseen changes provided the overall objectives of the PoM remain unchanged.

5.1 Lifelong Recreation

5.1.1 Access

Improve the accessibility of Camperdown Park as follows:

- Plan to maximise accessibility and shared use for all infrastructure upgrades;
- Develop a circulation path that enhances connectivity to all areas of the park;
- Preserve and enhance sight lines across the park to improve connectivity between areas in the park;
- Regulate the car park to minimise long term daily parking;
- Increase the usability of under utilised areas within the park;
- and
- Be consistent with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

5.1.2 Culture and Heritage

Camperdown Park contains cultural and artistic facilities in the form of the Chrissie Cotter Gallery and Art Camp. These facilities make a significant contribution to the cultural value of the park and surrounding area and the PoM proposes the retention of these facilities and the services they provide to the public. It is also proposed to retain the art wall concept without impacting on other users of the park and improving the connectivity, safety and passive surveillance of this area of the park.

Camperdown Park is noted on Marrickville Council's Local Environment Plan 2011 as a Heritage item of local significance. A comprehensive Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Camperdown Park was completed in 2007 and includes an extensive history of the site (see Appendix 1). The CMP confirms that this Plan of Management has been prepared with close reference to the CMP, which identifies the major elements in the park, rates their relative heritage significance and recommends appropriate conservation actions and works.

- The continued operation of the Chrissie Cotter Gallery;
- Development of a forecourt for Art Camp;
- The development of art walls located so as not to negatively impact on other park users; and
- Maintain and conserve the existing character and elements of the landscape in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan for Camperdown Park 2007.

5.1.3 People with Pets in Parks

Manage the use of pets in parks in conjunction with other park users and consistent with the Companion Animals Act, the Companion Animals Management Plan and the Marrickville Recreation Policy and Strategy.

- Install appropriate signage to assist pet owners, including main access paths, major public thoroughfares and shared pedestrian / cycle paths; garden display areas and way finding to adjacent off-leash areas.

5.1.4 Play Facilities

Improve and maintain existing equipment and provide additional play opportunities to better engage with young children and to cater for the needs of older children and youth.

- Upgrade existing play facilities and include new elements to engage more inclusively with young children;
- Enhance and maintain play opportunities for older children and youth; and
- Engage with the local population in the development of all youth play facilities.

5.1.5 Signage

A review of all signage in Camperdown Park should be conducted to ensure:

- Consistency of signage with Council's corporate branding;
- Relevant regulatory signage is in place and appropriately located; and
- Sufficient way finding signage is in place.

5.2 Active In Marrickville

5.2.1 Amenities

Ensure the needs of people are considered in the provision and management of park amenities, including public toilet facilities.

- Demolish the existing grandstand and kiosk buildings;
- Construct a pavilion in the grandstand location that promotes improved connectivity with all areas of the park and provides accessible public toilets, change rooms, kiosk, storage and a staff lunch room;
- Maximise sustainable design features (water sensitive urban design, renewable energy, renewable and recyclable materials, stormwater detention etc.) into all infrastructure upgrades; and
- Resurface the car parking area including the introduction of rain gardens.

5.2.2 Biodiversity

- Investigate opportunities to provide increased habitat throughout the park using local provenance plants; and
- Investigate opportunities for installing created habitat solutions that will protect and enhance biodiversity within the park.

5.2.3 Lighting

- Lighting upgrades to primary pathways to facilitate improved connectivity, usability and safety should consider minimising impacts on biodiversity values; and
- Ensure sports lighting meets relevant compliance standards for the proposed sports use.

5.2.4 Maintenance

- Maintain Camperdown Park to provide a safe and clean park for the community;
- All maintenance activities be programmed to minimise impacts on users of the facilities;
- Provide storage for maintenance equipment and materials; and
- Maintenance staff are consulted to ensure recurrent maintenance costs are considered in the design of all future facilities.

5.2.5 Recreation

- Maintain and improve connectivity of Camperdown Park to adjacent locations;
- Develop a cycling / walking circuit using the existing desire lines within the park;
- Increase the capacity of the sports field through an upgrade considering as a minimum the reconstruction of the playing surface, drainage and returfing;

- Replace the existing fence around the oval – consider the use of low white picket fence;
- Investigate the provision of turf and concrete terraces on the slope below the grandstand to enable the area to be utilised;
- Replace / repair the concrete bleachers to provide viewing opportunities across the oval;
- Ensure the provision of sufficient shade opportunities;
- Retain and maintain the outdoor exercise equipment;
- Provide adequate accessible and appropriately located seating and park furniture throughout the park; and
- Develop picnic / bbq facilities adjacent to the children's playground.

5.2.6 Trees

- Prepare a tree inventory and management plan for the site to guide the tree management within the park consistent with the Urban Forest Strategy; and
- Design and implement new park infrastructure to minimise impacts on existing trees.

5.2.7 Waste Management

- Work with all park users to increase the recovery of recyclable materials and reduce waste leaving the site.

5.2.8 Water Management

- Integrate capital works identified in the relevant Plan (to be developed) and Sustainable Irrigation Plan with the actions in this Plan of Management and Master Plan;
- Plan the effective maintenance of stormwater and WSUD infrastructure; and
- Integrate identified actions in the Water Savings Action Plan 2013 with all relevant upgrade works.

5.3 The Recreation Economy

5.3.1 User agreements

All user agreements are subject to the requirements and processes advised by Crown land. The Portuguese Ethnographic Museum is currently located in the north-west corner of the park on Australia Street. Council's *Facilities Needs Research – Strategic Directions for Marrickville* identifies the facility as appropriate for adapted re-use as a community centre to meet the demands generated by the recent development in the Camperdown area.

- Continue to licence the sports field to seasonal and casual sports users;
- The continued leasing of the Tennis Centre for public recreation purposes;
- The continued leasing / licencing of art and cultural facilities to artists;
- The continued leasing of the former Bowling Club site for recreation / community purposes;
- Investigate suitable alternative locations for the exhibits currently housed in the Portuguese Ethnographic Museum (PEM);
- Continue the leasing of the site of the PEM pending the relocation of the exhibits to a suitable alternative venue; and
- Develop a community centre located on the site of the PEM consistent with the recommendations of the *Facilities Needs Research – Strategic Directions for Marrickville*.

5.3.2 Equitable and Affordable Access

- Maintain consistency with Council's adopted Pricing Policy and Fees and Charges as applicable for the use of park facilities.
- Maintain consistency with relevant Council Policy governing the leasing of community facilities.
- Maintain consistency with other relevant policies governing the use of parks and open space facilities.

6.0 Leases and Licences

6.1 Existing Leases and Licences

This plan of management authorises the existing formal agreements which have been granted by Marrickville Council as Reserve Trust manager for Camperdown Park as follows:

DP	Agreement authorised
Part of Lot 1 in DP 1167802, Part of Lot 1 in DP 912305 and Part of Lot 1 DP 912279.	Agreement between Camperdown Park (R8205 & D500444) Reserve Trust and Sydney Community College
Part of Lot 1 in DP 1167802, Part of Lot 1 in DP 912305, Part of Lot 1 in DP 912279 and Part of lot 3 in DP 175973	Agreement between Camperdown Park (R8205 & D500444) Reserve Trust and Jane Crawford

6.2 Future Leases and Licences

Future lease and licences will be allowable for any part of the Park for uses consistent with this Plan of Management, the purpose of the Reserve, Crown Lands Act 1989, the Marrickville Local Environment Plan and any other applicable legislation.

Specifically the Plan of Management will allow:

- The Australia Street Buildings in part of DP 1167802, DP 912305, DP 912279 and DP 175973 to be used for or leased / licenced for the purposes of public recreation or as a community facility as defined in the Marrickville LEP 2011.
- The former Bowling Club site in part DP 1167802 to be leased for the purposes of public recreation or as a community facility as defined in the Marrickville LEP 2011.

7.0 Master Plan Summary

Please see over the page for a summary of the Master Plan. For further detail and design elements of the Master Plan, please refer to the full version at Appendix 3.

_01 Amphitheatre
Retain natural amphitheatre around playing field. Reinforce amphitheatre character with turf and concrete terraces. Terracing to be configured to minimise slope and safety issues.

_09 Small Flexible Use Space
Provide small transparent pavilion in the landscape. Pavilion to be contemporary light weight timber and glass design that sits lightly in the landscape. Building to provide storage, small multi-function space, compliant unisex toilet facilities, change rooms and canteen. Provide generous outdoor space for external Use.

_02 Landscape Character
Retain existing landscape character. Maintain understory of turf for passive recreation opportunities and canopy of existing trees. Develop tree succession program.

compliant unisex toilet facilities
change rooms and canteen.
Provide generous outdoor space
for external use.

_03 War Memorial
Retain existing war memorial.
Repair fence damage. Include
new ground cover plantings
of Rosemary, *Rosmarinus
officinalis*

Provide landscape furniture including seating, picnic tables and 2 shade structures with BBQ facilities and preparation benches adjacent the children's play area. Remove playground fencing and provide DDA compliant access between the two shallow terraces.

_04 Sports Seating
Opportunity to provide additional concrete terrace seating for match play viewing.

compliant access between the two shallow terraces.

_05 Existing Fig Trees
Provide pedestrian pathway connection as well as flexible seating and tables. Elements to be designed around trees with suspended footings to protect root zone. Retain and protect Sullivan RSPCA memorial

Progressively replace existing play equipment. Include new play elements that are inclusive for all. New play elements are to be naturalistic and integrated into landscape elements including planting and themed softfall. Provide additional

_06 Pedestrian Connection
Provide pedestrian pathway in the location of the desire line around the edge of the playing field. Pathway to be 2.0m min. width. Provide wayfinding and interpretive signage.

trees. Replace softfall.

_12 Art Camp
Provide Art Camp with forecourt with a permeable surface that allows for flexible use for marquees and external art use. Provide informal pathway link with upper terraces.

_12 Art Camp
Provide Art Camp with forecourt with a permeable surface that allows for flexible use for marquees and external art use. Provide informal pathway link with upper terraces.

_13 Fig Trees
Retain existing fig trees. Plant native meadow grasses and groundcovers beneath canopy. Provide mulch cover and provide logs and rocks between existing roots for animal habitat and learning opportunities for the adjacent school.

_13 Fig Trees
Retain existing fig trees. Plant native meadow grasses and groundcovers beneath canopy. Provide mulch cover and provide logs and rocks between existing roots for animal habitat and learning opportunities for the adjacent school.

_14 Multi-use Courts
Retain existing multi-function courts.

_14 Multi-use Courts
Retain existing multi-function courts.



CAMPERDOWN PARK MASTER PLAN



Revision
E

Date 16 July 2014

Scale
1:500@A1
1:1000@A3

_15 Street Tree plantings
Replace street trees along Piccock street. Detail planting trenches to allow proper tree growth. Extend the existing fig plantings along Fowler Street to the front of the formal Bowling Club.

_16 Older Children's Play
Use existing concrete slab for older children's play facilities including handball. Clean concrete and apply line markings with painted finish. Include table tennis tables. Remove fencing (to all but the southern side and adjacent corners) of the basketball courts and regrade turf to provide visual and physical access. Provide new pedestrian pathway along the desire line diagonally through the space. Ensure new works are cognisant of heritage terrace walls. Small interventions for pedestrian pathway desire lines are required and will require consultation with a heritage architect to ensure site heritage is retained while allowing re-use of the site.

_17 Art Wall
Provide 'kit-of-parts' art wall. Wall to be elevated on piers to allow views beneath wall as per CPTED principles. Provide several walls of different sizes and orientations. Walls to be placed away from tennis courts and younger children's playground. Monitor use following installation. Evaluate use and relocate or remove if continued vandalism is an issue.

_18 Former Bowling Club
Implement endorsed council strategy for the former bowling club

_19 Pedestrian Pathways
Provide new pedestrian pathways with new concrete finishes that finish flush with adjacent surface finishes.

_20 Furniture
Generally locate furniture off major pedestrian pathways. Ensure furniture footings finish flush with surrounding ground levels. Furniture shall be selected for pedestrian amenity as well as low maintenance reasons. Where

furniture is located away from pathways, provide deco pavement setting to reduce turf erosion.

_21 Car Parking
Reconfigure carpark to accommodate shade tree plantings in vegetated rain gardens. Regrade to accommodate rain garden function, parking to be regulated to minimise long term daily parking by nearby students and workers.

_22 Basketball Court
Resurface basketball court with durable flexible surface. Refinish with new line markings

_23 Tennis Club Entry
Rationalise entry to the tennis club to provide one clear entry that directs pedestrians to their destination. Use contrasting pavement to delineate entry. Where secondary service entries are required pro provide permeable pavements.

_24 Playing Field
Retain playing field with renovated turf and lighting. Provide a low white picket fence to the playing field edge.

_25 Trees
An arborist assessment of all park trees is required to maintain tree health and site user safety. A staged replacement program is required for aging specimens.

_26 Lighting
Review park lighting on pedestrian pathways to ensure it meets Australian Standards. Provide lighting to new pathways. Ensure lighting is of pedestrian scale, simple form, low energy use with powder coat black or grey poles. Provide lighting within shade structures and near picnic facilities.

_27 Entries
Mark park entries with contrasting concrete pavement within the streetscape.

_28 Bandstand
Retain heritage bandstand. Maintain as required.

_29 Neighbouring Streets
Investigate options for traffic calming on adjacent streets.

_30 Chess Table
Retain table and repair damages.



Younger persons playground - Informal, integrated



Older persons playground - Table tennis tables



Older persons playground - Line markings on Ex concrete



Park Signage



Existing Fig Trees - trees retained + additional plantings



Small flexible use space - Pavilion in the landscape



Outdoor dining adjacent play - Picnic facility



Furniture - Flexible seating



Amphitheatre - Concrete terraces



Art Camp - Forecourt paving (permeable)



Native groundcovers and grasses below figs



Playing field fencing



Spectator seating (reconstructed)



Seating / pathway around existing Fig Trees



Rain garden car park



Pedestrian lighting



Lophosyon confertus



Themeda triandra



Dianella Caerulea



Rosenianthus officinalis



Austromyrtus dulcis



Ficus spp.



Isoplexis nodosa



Isoplexis nodosa



Banksia robur



Asplenium nidus

PLANTING - Trees

PLANTING - Grasses

PLANTING - Low shrubs + Groundcovers

CHARACTER + MATERIAL PRECIDENTS

Scale
1:500@A1
1:1000@A3

Date
16 July 2014

Revision
E

Drawing
MP_002

8.0 Action Plan

This section of the Plan of Management outlines the proposed actions to realise the desired outcomes as articulated in the Master Plan. The Master Plan is a concept aspiration and elements within this (and consequently the Action Plan) are subject to change to accommodate detailed design constraints and other unforeseen changes provided the overall objectives of the PoM remain unchanged.

Item	Action	Staging	Performance Measure	Value	Project Grouping	Estimated Cost (\$)
Access	Develop a circulation path that enhances connectivity to all areas of the park	1	Circulation path completed as per Master Plan	Lifelong Recreation	1	24,300
Signage	Relevant regulatory signage is in place and appropriately located.	1	Relevant signage in place	Lifelong Recreation	1	21,000
Lighting	Lighting upgrades to primary pathways to facilitate improved connectivity, usability and safety should consider minimising impacts on biodiversity values	1	Lighting of primary pathways completed as per Master Plan	Active In Marrickville	1	509,200
Recreation	Develop a cycling / walking circuit using the existing desire lines within the park	1	Establishment of circulation path as per the Master Plan.	Active In Marrickville	1	255,550
Trees	Floating pathway and furniture to prevent impact on mature trees in the park.	1	Maintain trees consistent with the Conservation Management Plan for Camperdown Park.	Active In Marrickville	1	250,000
Recreation	Upgrade of the fence surrounding the oval. Consider the introduction of a white picket style fence.	1	Upgrade of the fence completed	Active In Marrickville	2	100,800
Access	Remove the fencing from all but the southern end of the basketball/multipurpose courts and adjacent corners and regrade turf to provide visual and physical access.	1	Completion of works proposed in the Master Plan	Lifelong Recreation	3	32,400
Culture	Development of a forecourt for Art Camp with a permeable surface.	1	Development of a forecourt as per the Master Plan.	Lifelong Recreation	3	34,800

Culture	Develop a 'kit of parts' art walls elevated on piers to be located away from the tennis courts and children's play facilities.	1	Facilities developed as per Master Plan	Lifelong Recreation	3	15,000
Play Facilities	Develop existing concrete slab for older children's play activities.	1	Completion of works proposed in the Master Plan	Lifelong Recreation	3	3,500
Play Facilities	Install ping pong tables.	1	Completion of works proposed in the Master Plan	Lifelong Recreation	3	24,000
Play Facilities	Resurfacing of basketball / multipurpose courts.	1	Completion of works proposed in the Master Plan	Lifelong Recreation	3	40,000
Play Facilities	Engage with the local population in the development of all youth play facilities.	1	Engagement undertaken for relevant works	Lifelong Recreation	3	N/A
Access	Investigate turf concrete terraces on the slope below the grandstand to facilitate the use of the area for viewing the oval and viewing activities on the oval.	2	Terraces developed as per the Master Plan	Lifelong Recreation	4	223,525
Recreation	Replace / repair the concrete bleachers to provide viewing opportunities across the oval	2	Replacement / repairs undertaken as per the Master Plan	Active In Marrickville	4	41,500
Amenities	Demolish the existing grandstand and kiosk buildings;	2	Grandstand and kiosk demolished	Active In Marrickville	4	50,000
Amenities	Construct a pavilion in the grandstand location that promotes improved connectivity with all areas of the park and provides accessible public toilets, change rooms, kiosk, storage and a staff lunch room; and	2	Pavilion constructed as per Master Plan	Active In Marrickville	4	910,000
Recreation	Ensure the provision of sufficient shade opportunities	2	No. of shade initiatives completed	Active In Marrickville	5	12,500
Recreation	Provide adequate accessible and appropriately located seating and park furniture throughout the park	2	Park furniture upgraded and located as per Master Plan	Active In Marrickville	5	206,900
Recreation	Develop at least one shade structure and bbq facility adjacent to the children's playground	2	Shade shelter and bbq installed as per the Master Plan	Active In Marrickville	5	30,000

Biodiversity	Investigate opportunities to provide increased habitat throughout the park using local provenance plants	2	Number of areas established >2	Active In Marrickville	6	20,000
Biodiversity	Investigate opportunities for installing created habitat solutions that will protect and enhance biodiversity within the park	2	Number of habitat solutions installed >2	Active In Marrickville	6	75,000
Play Facilities	Replace / Upgrade play facilities and include new elements to engage more inclusively with young children;	3	Completion of works proposed in the Master Plan	Lifelong Recreation	7	230,500
Access	Resurface the car parking area including the introduction of rain gardens	3	Upgrade completed in accordance with the Master Plan	Lifelong Recreation	8	242,300
Recreation	Retain and maintain the outdoor exercise equipment	3	Equipment retained, maintained and replaced at end of asset life.	Active In Marrickville	9	100,000
User agreements	Develop a community centre located on the site of the PEM consistent with the recommendations of the <i>Facilities Needs Research – Strategic Directions for Marrickville</i>	3	Community centre constructed.	The Recreation Economy	10	400,000
Access	Plan to maximise accessibility and shared use for all infrastructure upgrades	Ongoing	Council's Community Development is consulted on all upgrades	Lifelong Recreation	N/A	N/A
Access	Preserve and enhance sight lines across the park to improve connectivity between areas in the park.	Ongoing	No. of CPTED initiatives completed	Lifelong Recreation	N/A	N/A
Culture	The continued operation of the Chrissie Cotter Gallery.	Ongoing	Ongoing operation of Chrissie Cotter	Lifelong Recreation	N/A	N/A
Heritage	Maintain and conserve the existing character and elements of the landscape in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan for Camperdown Park 2007 (CMP).	Ongoing	Continued reference and adherence to the CMP.	Lifelong Recreation	N/A	N/A
People with Pets in Parks	Install appropriate signage to assist pet owners, including main access paths, major public thoroughfares and shared pedestrian / cycle paths; garden display areas and way finding to adjacent off-leash areas.	1	Installation of relevant signage	Lifelong Recreation	N/A	See Signage

Amenities	Incorporate sustainable design features (water sensitive urban design, renewable energy, renewable and recyclable materials, stormwater detention etc.) into all infrastructure upgrades.	Ongoing	Council's Environmental Services section is consulted on all upgrades	Active In Marrickville	N/A	N/A
Maintenance	Maintain Camperdown Park to provide a safe and clean park for the community	Ongoing	Parks facilities remain clean and safe for intended use	Active In Marrickville	N/A	N/A
Maintenance	All maintenance activities should be programmed to minimise impacts on users of the facilities	Ongoing	Minimal disruption to user groups	Active In Marrickville	N/A	N/A
Maintenance	Provide storage for maintenance equipment and materials	2	Storage provided as per the Master Plan	Active In Marrickville	N/A	N/A
Maintenance	Maintenance staff should be consulted to ensure recurrent maintenance costs are considered in the design of all future facilities	Ongoing	Engagement undertaken for relevant works	Active In Marrickville	N/A	N/A
Recreation	Maintain and improve connectivity of Camperdown Park to adjacent locations	Ongoing	Establishment of path network as per the Master Plan.	Active In Marrickville	N/A	N/A
Trees	Prepare a tree inventory and management plan for the site to guide the tree management within the park	1	Inventory and management plan completed	Active In Marrickville	N/A	N/A
Waste Management	Work with all park users to increase the recovery of recyclable materials and reduce waste leaving the site	Ongoing	Increased recovery of recycled waste	Active In Marrickville	N/A	N/A
Water Management	Integrate capital works identified in the relevant Subcatchment Management Plan (to be developed) and Sustainable Irrigation Plan with the actions in this Plan of Management and Master Plan	Ongoing	No. of initiatives completed	Active In Marrickville	N/A	N/A
Water Management	Plan the effective maintenance of stormwater and WSUD infrastructure	Ongoing	Development of and adherence to maintenance schedule	Active In Marrickville	N/A	N/A
Water Management	Integrate identified actions in the Water Savings Action Plan 2013 with all relevant upgrade works (or any superseding WSAP)	Ongoing	No. of items actioned	Active In Marrickville	N/A	N/A
Land Ownership	Investigate and confirm the ownership details of Lot 3 in DP 175973	1	Ownership details confirmed	The Recreation Economy	N/A	N/A

User agreements	Continue to licence the sports field to seasonal and casual sports users	Ongoing	Allocation of oval for seasonal and casual sport	The Recreation Economy	N/A	N/A
User agreements	The continued leasing of the Tennis Centre site for public recreation	Ongoing	Continued occupancy of the site in accordance with Crown Lands Act	The Recreation Economy	N/A	N/A
User agreements	The continued leasing / licencing of art and cultural facilities to artists	Ongoing	Art Camp facilities retain 100% occupancy in accordance with Crown Lands Act	The Recreation Economy	N/A	N/A
User agreements	The continued leasing of the former Bowling Club site	Ongoing	Continued occupancy of the site in accordance with Crown Lands Act	The Recreation Economy	N/A	N/A
User agreements	Investigate suitable alternative locations for the exhibits currently housed in the Portuguese Ethnographic Museum (PEM)	1	Alternative location identified	The Recreation Economy	N/A	N/A
User agreements	Continue the leasing of the site of the PEM pending the relocation of the exhibits to an alternative suitable venue	1	PEM site remains occupied pending relocation	The Recreation Economy	N/A	N/A

9. Appendices

Appendix 1

Conservation Management Plan for Camperdown Park

Appendix 2

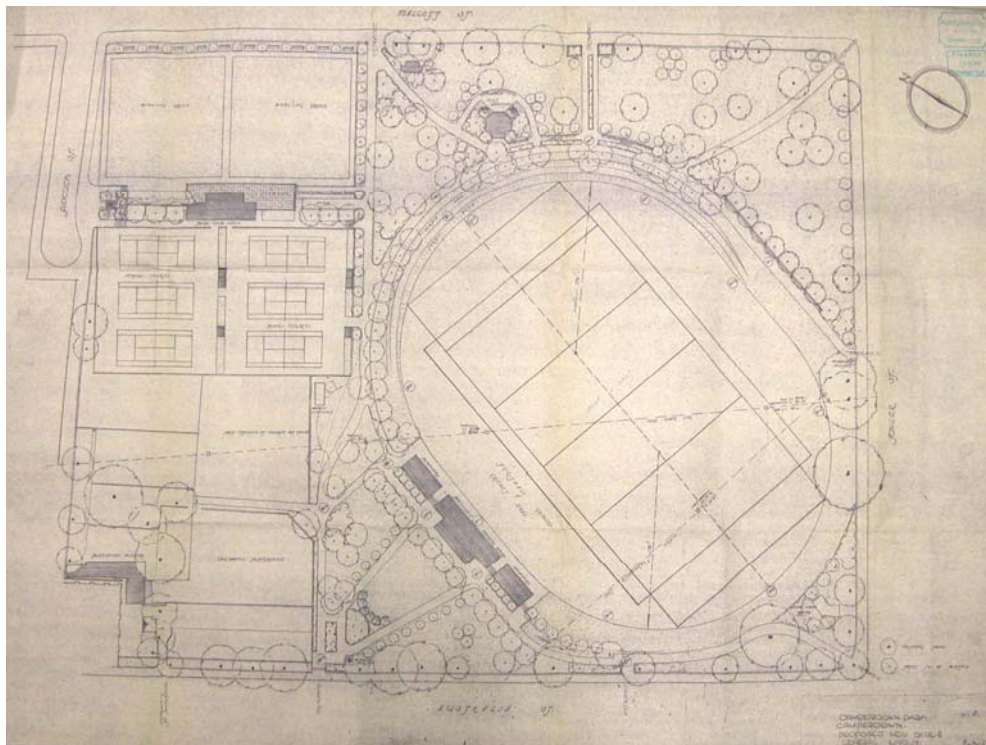
Community Engagement Report

Appendix 3

Full Masterplan



**CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
CAMPERDOWN PARK
MARRICKVILLE NSW**



**Prepared for
Marrickville Council**

by

**Mayne-Wilson & Associates
Conservation Landscape Architects
Paddington NSW**

May 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Executive Summary	1
1.0 Introduction and Purpose	2
1.1 The Study Area	2
1.2 Report Structure and Methodology	3
1.3 Authorship	3
1.4 Limitations	3
1.5 Acknowledgements	3
2.0 Historical Overview	4
2.1 Historical Timeline	26
3.0 Heritage Significance	27
3.1 Recognition of the Park as a Heritage Place	27
3.2 Purpose and scope of a Statement of Significance	27
3.3 Statement of Significance	27
3.3.1 NSW Heritage Office criteria for assessment of significance	27
3.3.2 Assessment according to each SHI criterion	28
3.3.3 Summary Statement of Heritage Significance	30
3.3.4 Heritage Listings	30
3.4 Comparative Significance	31
3.5 Ranking of heritage items	31
Table 1 - Landscape Items of Heritage Significance:	32
Rating and Conservation Actions	
3.6 Curtilage	44
4.0 Obligations arising from Significance	44
4.1 Obligations	44
4.2 Constraints and Opportunities	45
4.2.1 Constraints Arising from Heritage Significance	45
4.2.1.1 Heritage Processes to Retain Significance	45
4.2.1.2 Respect for the Cultural Landscape	45
4.2.2 Other Factors	46
4.2.2.1 Physical Constraints	46
4.3 Statutory Controls	46
4.3.1 NSW Heritage Act	46
4.3.2 Marrickville LEP 2001	47
4.4 Non-Statutory Plans & Policies	47
4.4.1 <i>The Burra Charter</i>	47
4.5 Client Requirements & Feasible Uses	48
5.0 Conservation Policy	48
5.1 Principles	48
6.0 Conservation Management and Actions	49
6.1 General	49
Table 2 - Recommended Conservation Actions and Works	50
7.0 Interpretation	51
8.0 Concluding Remarks	53
APPENDIX A - Checklist of Practices for Managing Landscape Heritage Elements	54

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council wishes to ascertain the cultural significance of Camperdown Park in order to establish the basis for formulating a comprehensive policy framework for the regular and ongoing management and maintenance of that significance. Accordingly, Mayne-Wilson & Associates, Conservation Landscape Architects, were engaged to provide that advice through the medium of the following Conservation Management Plan.

The consultants prepared a fully researched history and chronology of the Park, followed by a detailed recording and analysis of the fabric of all its contributory elements. An assessment was then made of all aspects of significance, followed by a comparative analysis with other Parks in the LGA and the inner West. All significant contributory fabric and elements of the Park were assessed, and listed in a table. Policies were then formulated for the conservation, management and maintenance of significant Park fabric and spaces.

In order to simplify the identification, ranking and future management of heritage items for future managers, all these elements were combined into one single table. For each heritage item brief advice was provided on what the consultants considered desirable action to be taken to manage and conserve it. Such actions are not onerous, and most can be carried out in the course of routine park maintenance, as indicated in Table 2.

The greater challenge lies in the future changes – upgrading, redesign, and enhancement – which may be proposed in the landscape masterplan to be prepared by others. It is desirable that the changes and improvements proposed by others will take into account the identified heritage values and enable them to be fully protected. Among these are the established layout of the Park, the mature trees that embellish it, and its many but modest sandstone elements.

1.0 Introduction and Purpose

Council wishes to ascertain the cultural significance of Camperdown Park in order to establish the basis for formulating a comprehensive policy framework for the regular and ongoing management and maintenance of that significance.

The requirement is to provide a fully researched history and chronology of the Park, followed by a detailed recording and analysis of the fabric of all its contributory elements and a recommendation of what would be an appropriate curtilage. An assessment is then to be made of all aspects of significance, using established heritage assessment criteria, and be followed by a comparative analysis with other Parks in the LGA and the inner West. All significant fabric and elements were to be ranked, followed by conservation policies formulated for significant fabric and spaces. This was to be followed by specific advice on the conservation, management and maintenance of significant park fabric. Council wished the CMP to conclude with advice on an appropriate curtilage, possible means of interpretation, and whether further investigation of its history or archeological potential was required.

1.1 The Study Area

The Figure below shows the extent of the Park, being bounded by Mallett St (top of image), Fowler St (at right), Australia St. (at bottom) and Pidcock St (the short street, at left)

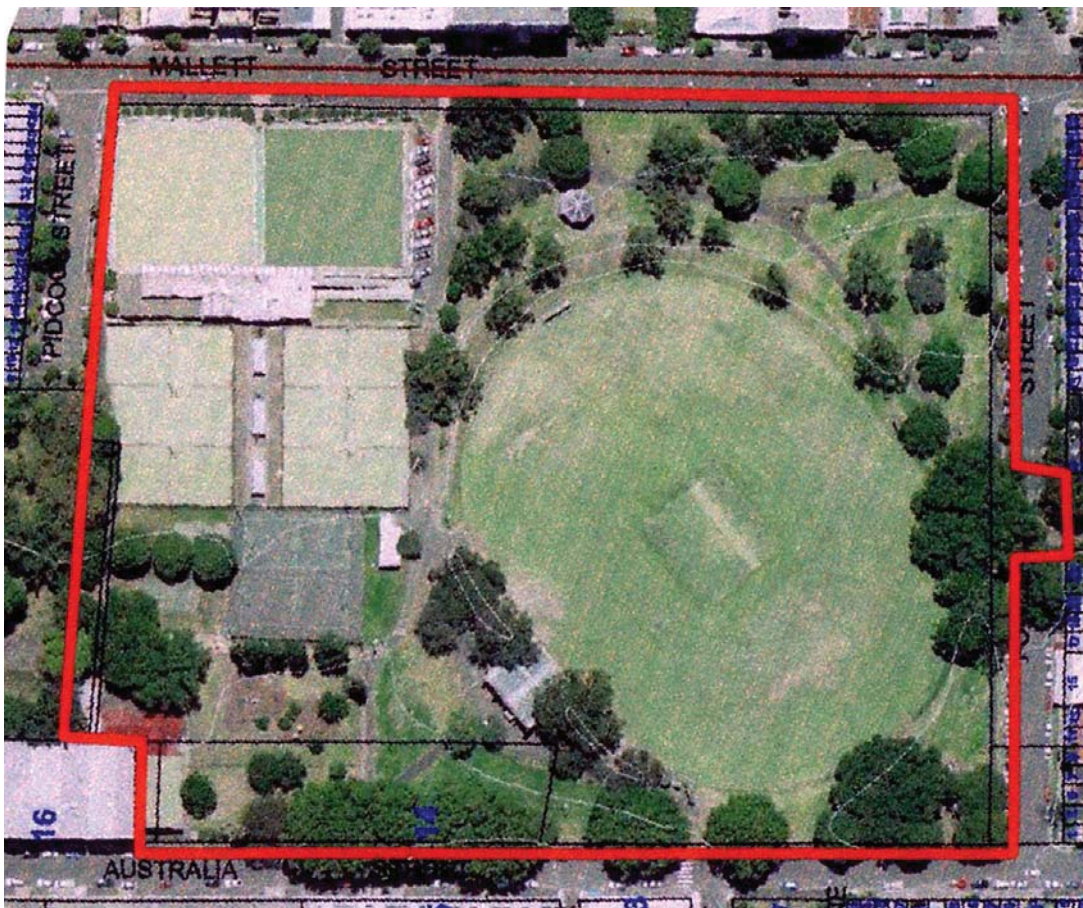


Figure P1 - Recent aerial photograph of Camperdown Park, provided by Marrickville Council, 2006

Camperdown Park is only one street block in from Parramatta Road, and is not surrounded by shops but by early 20th century commercial buildings and some residential buildings to the east and south.

1.2 Report Structure and Methodology

The report commences with an overview of the history and context of Camperdown Park, drawing information provided by Council, the Marrickville Local History Centre, the Mitchell Library, City of Sydney Archives, and previous historical studies prepared by J.F Campbell, *The Early History of Sydney University Grounds*, and B. Newbold, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984: Evolution of a Suburb*.

This was followed by a site inspection and recording of all elements which appeared to have potential heritage value and contributed to the Park's essential character and significance. These elements, which included the overall Park layout, were then assessed against the historical research. Their presence sometimes stimulated further specific research on them. Photographs of the elements were then placed in a table, with a brief description of their location and origin, followed by a heritage rating and recommended action to conserve or enhance them. These were then used to formulate an overall statement of heritage significance for the Park.

Following that, the CMP identifies Council's approach to, and requirements regarding Camperdown Park, and draws attention to the principal elements to be conserved and those that could be altered to a lesser or greater degree. Exemptions under the Heritage Act are identified, and opportunities for historical interpretation briefly discussed. These findings were then made available to the Landscape Architects for the early stage of their formulation of the landscape master plan.

1.3 Authorship

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

1.5 Limitations

As we have had good access to historical documentation from both Sydney City Council and Marrickville Council Archives, and to histories of the Camperdown area, there are few known limitations to the information we have been able to assemble. We have not, however, been able to obtain data from early workbooks or files on the precise date or cost of early work in the Park, such as the planting of what trees in which locations. We have also not been able to obtain many images of the early years of the Park prior to 1930, but hope some may be located in future. Instead, we have had to rely on an analysis of early plans, and especially aerial photographs to obtain approximate dates on which some park elements appeared and (in some cases) disappeared.

1.6 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Natasha Neal, Marrickville Council archivist and Chrys Meader and Glenn Wardman of the Marrickville Local History Centre for their assistance with archival and historical research, and Leigh Trevitt, Landscape Coordinator, Marrickville Council.

2.0 Historical Overview

Camperdown Park is situated on land originally granted to William Bligh in 1806 by Governor King. The grant of 220 acres, named 'Camperdown' by Bligh, was later increased to 240 acres. It was made up largely of land formerly designated for an Orphan School, prior to which it was the western portion of the 500 acre Grose Farm property¹. All of Bligh's land grants were the subject of scrutiny under the Macquarie administration; however, the Camperdown Estate was retained in the interests of Bligh's trustees.

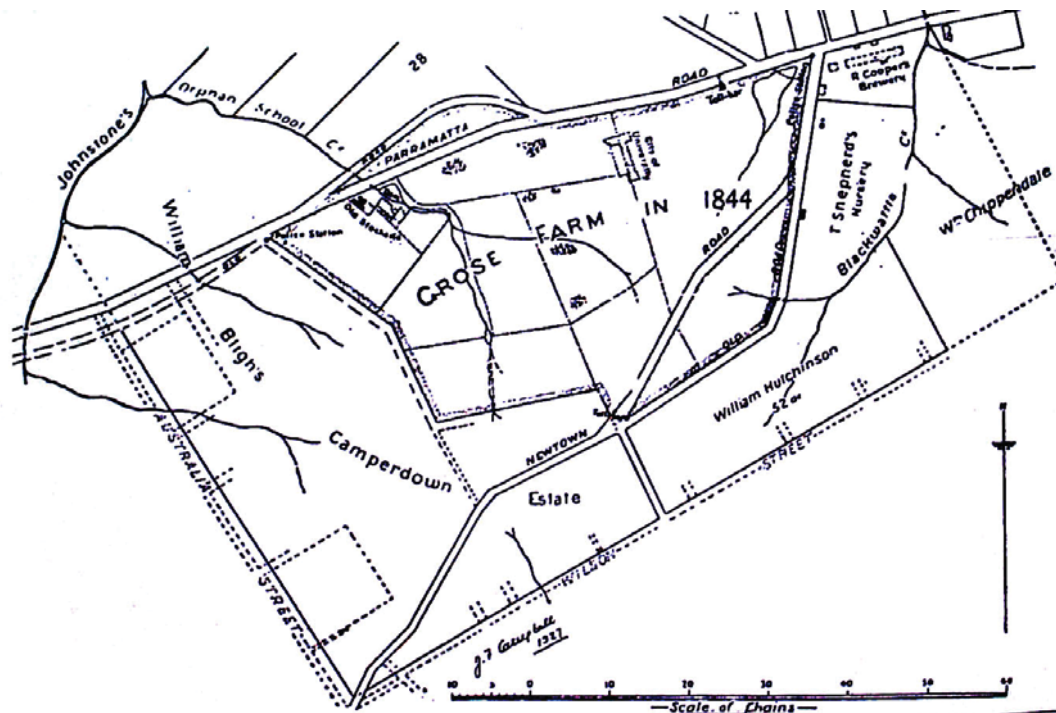


Figure H1 – Map showing the Camperdown Estate in relation to Grose Farm. Australia Street (defining the western edge of the park) is at the left of the image. Source: Campbell, J.F., 1930, *The Early History of Sydney University Grounds*, Vol. 16 Royal Australian Historical Society

At that time, the site of the park was part of a valley² that extended north-west to Johnston's Creek on the western side of Grose Farm. Camperdown generally was defined by a series of spurs extending from the heights along Newtown Road³. A creekline, which extended across what is now the south-western corner of the park, ran through this valley. Historical plans suggest that two small natural ponds, in hollows of the park⁴, were located on the creek near the corner of Australia and Fowler Streets (see Figures H2 & H3). This valley, similar to the Orphan School Creek which extended through Grose Farm to the east, was cleared and cultivated during the early decades of the nineteenth century.

Sandstone outcrops reputedly overlooked the creekline within what is now the park, the outcrops appearing on the park's eastern and southern boundaries⁵.

¹ Campbell, J.F., 1930, *The Early History of Sydney University Grounds*, Vol. 16 Royal Australian Historical Society.

² Campbell, J.F., 1930, *The Early History of Sydney University Grounds*, Vol. 16 Royal Australian Historical Society.

³ Newbold, B., 1986, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984 – Evolution of a Suburb*, Thesis B. Arch UNSW, p.6

⁴ Newbold, B., 1986, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984 – Evolution of a Suburb*, Thesis B. Arch UNSW, p.6

⁵ Newbold, B., 1986, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984 – Evolution of a Suburb*, Thesis B. Arch UNSW, p.7

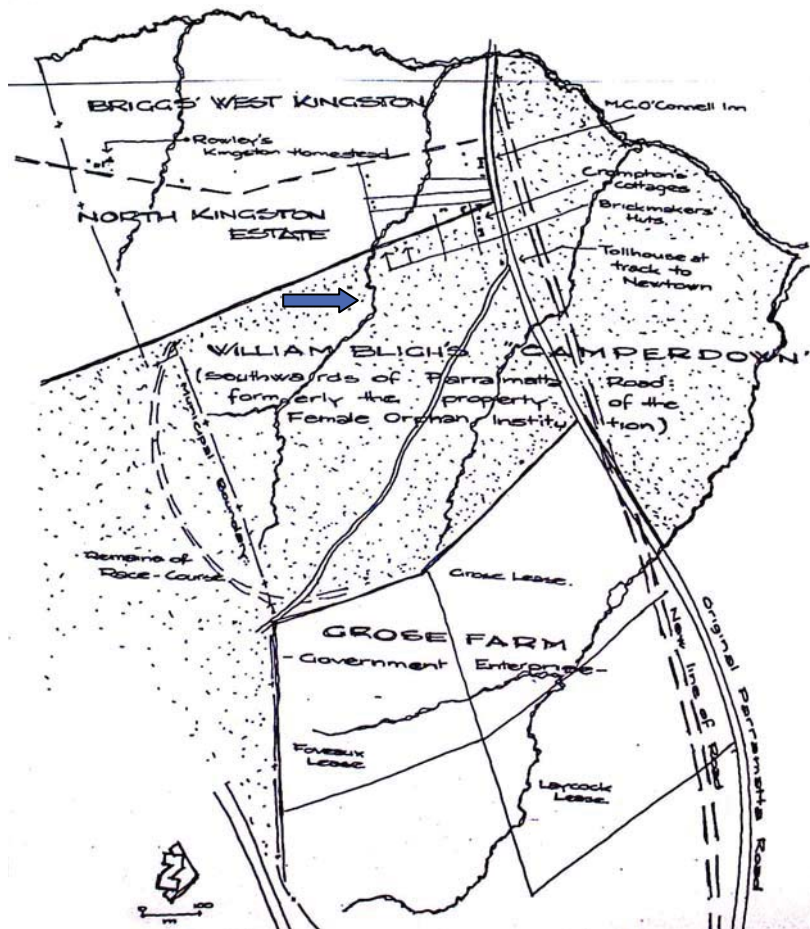


Figure H2 – Map showing the bifurcated creekline (arrowed blue) which ran through the western portion of the Bligh grant. Source: Campbell, J.F., 1930, *The Early History of Sydney University Grounds*, Vol. 16 Royal Australian Historical Society

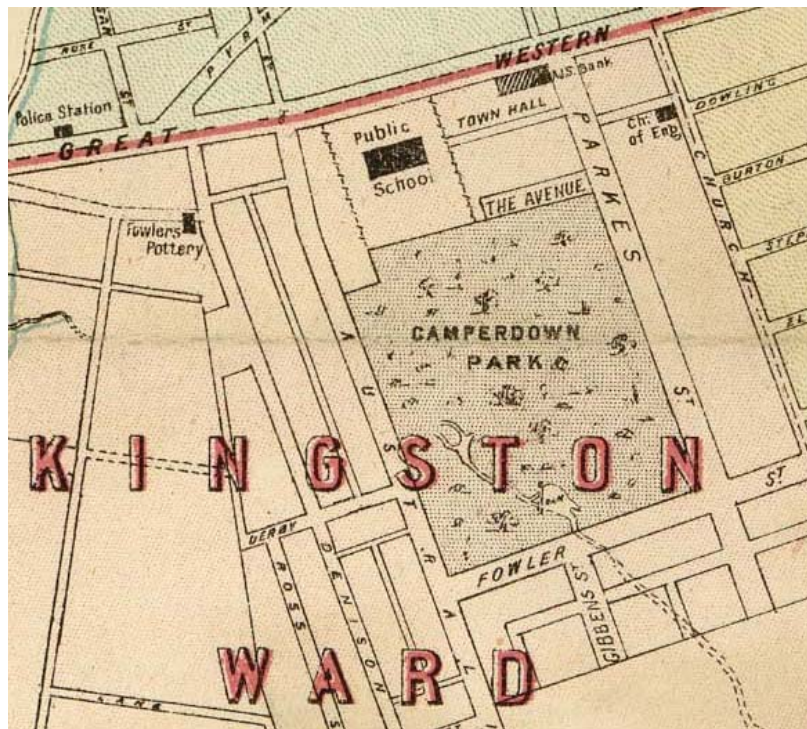


Figure H3 – Section of a Higginbotham and Robinson map of Camperdown from 1886 showing the park with its two ponds in the south-western (lower-left) corner. Source: City of Sydney Archives.

Bligh's widowed daughter Mary married Lt. Col. M.C. O'Connell in 1810. Before being posted to Ceylon in 1814, O'Connell advertised the leasehold of the cleared Camperdown 'pastureland'⁶. It was not until the 1840s however, that the Camperdown Estate would undergo significant development.

However, part of the centre of the Camperdown Estate reputedly supported the third horse-racing track in the colony, established during O'Connell's tour in Ceylon⁷. This land use is noted on a plan, reproduced below, prepared by Brett Newbold for a 1986 thesis on the history of Camperdown. It is likely that part of the racecourse extended over what is now Camperdown Park. Our research for this study has not sourced primary evidence regarding the exact alignment of the racetrack and the length of its existence. However, according to Newbold, it reputedly measured 1¼ miles in circumference and had a grandstand which stood near the bend in Missenden Road. The first meeting was supposedly held there in 1826 and race meetings continued until 1833.

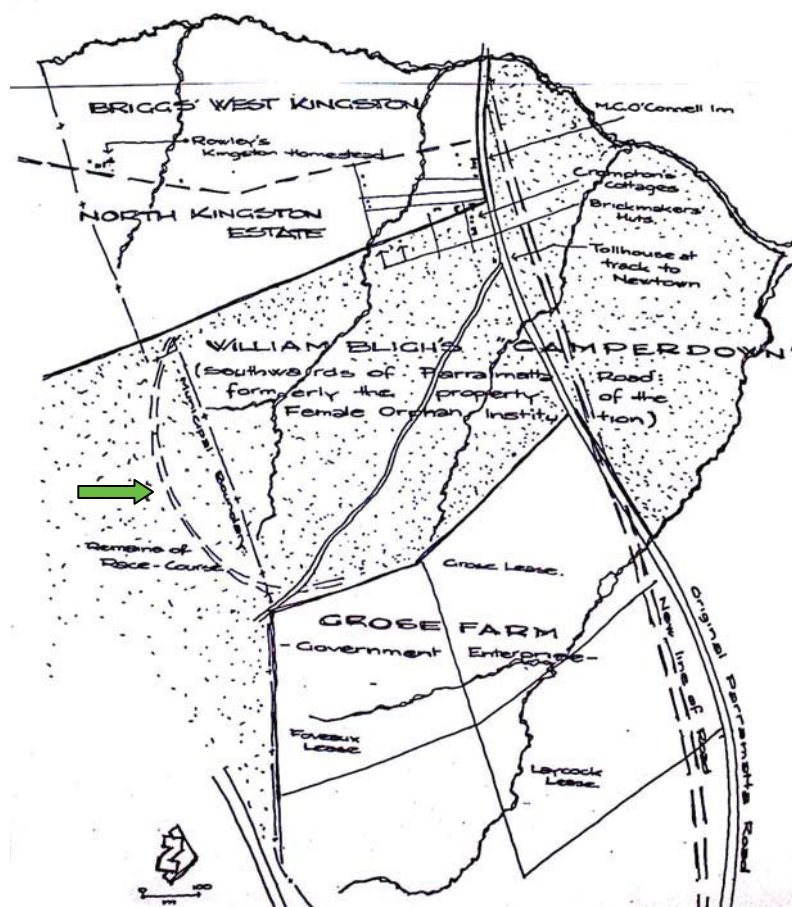


Figure H4 – Plan by Brett Newbold showing the estates surrounding Camperdown between 1793 and 1840. The green arrow indicates a section of the race-course. Source: Newbold, B., 1986, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984 – Evolution of a Suburb*, Thesis B. Arch UNSW, p.18

Leasehold of the Estate was offered in 1828 by administrators, but this offer appears to have been unsuccessful or of no consequence to the racecourse, which remained in operation for some five years after this date.

⁶ Newbold, B., 1986, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984 – Evolution of a Suburb*, Thesis B. Arch UNSW, p.21

⁷ Newbold, B., 1986, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984 – Evolution of a Suburb*, Thesis B. Arch UNSW, p.25

The Camperdown Estate was subdivided in 1841 and by 1846, it would appear that all allotments of the Estate had been sold for a total of £20,000⁸. There is no indication that Bligh, his family or lessees of the property had built residences on the Estate by the time of the subdivision, although there are brick kilns shown in Lot 10 of the subdivision drawing and a 'fine stone quarry' indicated on Lot 40 (north of Parramatta Road). The noted 'brick kilns' were located adjoining the creek which ran through Camperdown Park. Brick pits and quarrying were the first industrial developments in the area, with several brick fields operating to the west of the eventual park lands.

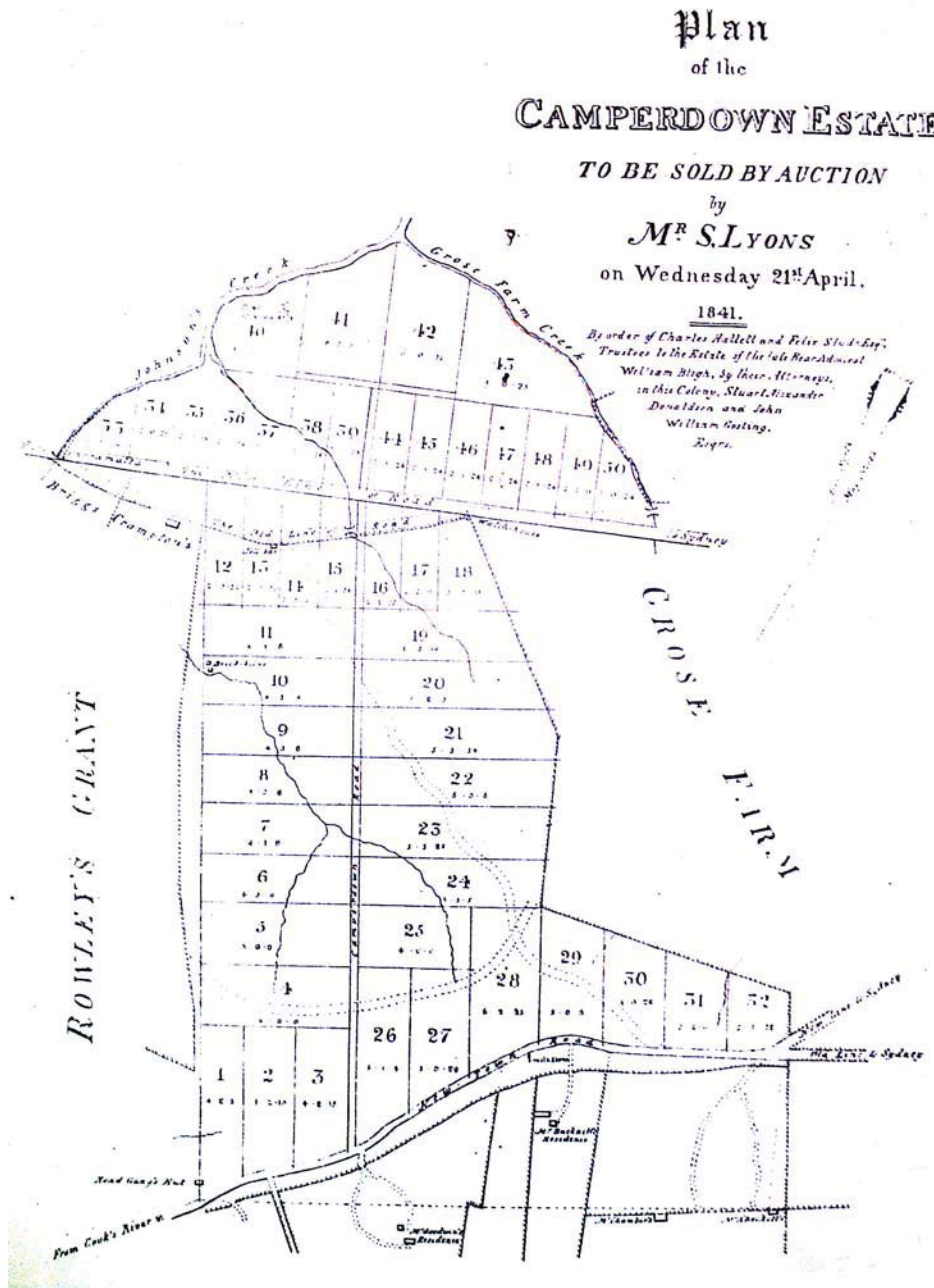


Figure H5 – Subdivision plan for the Camperdown Estate from 1841 drawn by R. Clint. Camperdown Road (now Church Street) extending north-south through the centre of the plan was first proposed at the time of this subdivision. Source: Mitchell Library – M2 811.1824/1841/6).

⁸ Newbold, B., 1986, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984 – Evolution of a Suburb*, Thesis B. Arch UNSW, p.20

Lots 9, 10 & 11 of the former Camperdown Estate were bought by Charles Smith and Abraham Moses. Smith bought Lots 6-9 and Moses bought Lots 10-14⁹.

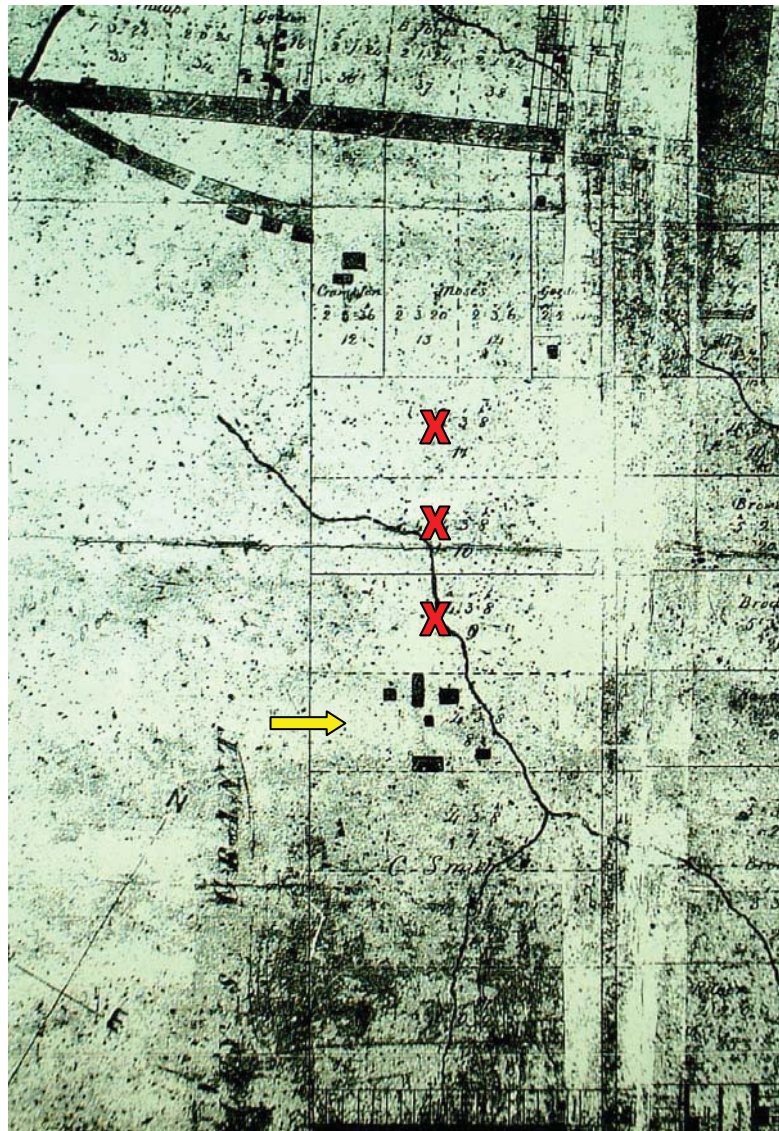


Figure H6 – Part of Camperdown Plan by surveyor W.H. Wells from 1845. Lots 9, 10 and 11 on which the park was formed contain red crosses. Note that by this date, only four years after the initial subdivision, a grouping of buildings had been built on Lot 8 (arrowed). This may have been a residence and outbuildings or industrial complex built by Charles Smith, the purchaser of this lot. Smith originally bought two lots to the south of this complex of buildings and one lot to their north, so his property would have straddled the bifurcation in the creek through the former Camperdown Estate.

Historic plans contain some inconsistency as to the western boundary of the Camperdown Estate and its relation to the adjoining Kingston property. Whilst some plans suggest that Australia Street, along the west of the park, formed the western boundary for lots 1-15 of the Camperdown Estate, this appears to not be the case. Australia Street was formed a short distance into the Kingston property in a somewhat surprising location, considering the siting of a large existing complex of buildings. See the plan below.

⁹ Newbold, B., 1986, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984 – Evolution of a Suburb*, Thesis B. Arch UNSW, p.32

The formal boundary of the Camperdown and Kingston properties (shown with a red arrow) seems to have been roughly one residential allotment to the east of where Australia Street was laid out. The complex of buildings through which Australia Avenue extended was probably built by a Mr. Crompton, who had a leasehold over part of the Kingston property pre-1840. It was at the time of this leasehold that the operation of brickpits was first recorded in the vicinity¹⁰. It is possible that by the time of the Kingston subdivision, the above-mentioned building complex had been empty for some time, as it would appear that Mr. Crompton had died¹¹.

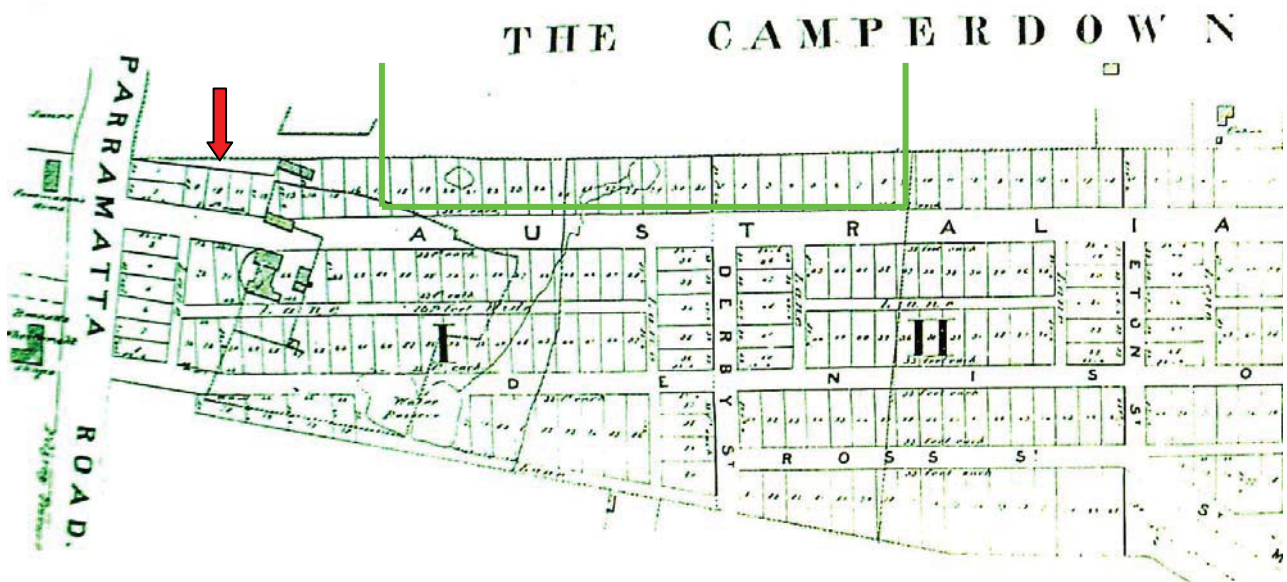


Figure H7 – Section of a Kingston Estate subdivision plan from 1854 showing a proposal to subdivide the Kingston Estate – note the area along the eastern (upper) side of Australia Street. The area within the two overlaid green lines represents the approximate location of Camperdown Park. Note the representation of ponds on the land now making up the park. The pond above the 's' of Australia roughly matches the location of the smaller pond shown in Figure H3. Source: Marrickville Archives aperture cards.

Camperdown Park was formed from the western three-quarters of lots 9, 10 & 11 of the Camperdown Estate and a strip of land in the north-eastern corner of the Kingston Estate (as shown above). It is presumed that the allotments created along the eastern boundary of the Kingston Estate did not sell in the zone which was resumed for the Park. Research carried out for this study has not confirmed if this was the case or if the lots did sell but were never built on.

¹⁰ Newbold, B., 1986, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984 – Evolution of a Suburb*, Thesis B. Arch UNSW, p.25

¹¹ *ibid*, p.33.

By 1856, it would seem that Abraham Moses had held onto lot 11 of the Camperdown Estate, but had sold lot 10 to Charles Smith, who also retained ownership of lot 9 (see plan below).



Figure H8 - Part of a Reuss and Browne plan from 1856 showing marked in red the zone which now makes up Camperdown Park. Note the several unidentified small buildings shown on these lots and the first sign of Mallett Street appearing (arrowed green). Source: Mitchell Library – M4 811.12/1856/1

In the two decades to 1860, the settlement of Camperdown had been created by a growing population of landowners and tenants and this led to modest residential growth from 1860 to 1880¹². It would appear, however, that little residential development took place on the allotments which were to form Camperdown Park. There appears to have only been one attempt to subdivide lots 9, 10 or 11 (from the 1841 subdivision) prior to 1885, seemingly made by Charles Smith along the eastern boundary of lot 10 (see plan above).

The Will of Abraham Moses reputedly declared that his lots along the central Camperdown frontage to Parramatta Road would remain closed to development until 1885¹³. This presumably also applied to his lots set back from the then highway – over which part of Camperdown Park was created. Prior to the permitted opening of his lands, the Government acquired a significant portion of his estate for a school and public purposes.

At the time of the resumption in 1880 of lands along Parramatta Road for the Camperdown public school, there was significant discussion as to whether the school should be setback from the then highway for a quieter location or whether it should be backed by parklands to provide good outdoor space for play and sport. Somewhat surprisingly, the favoured proposal for the school siting was directly abutting the main road. In consequence, this meant that Camperdown Park would be located away from this arterial road.

¹² Newbold, B., 1986, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984 – Evolution of a Suburb*, Thesis B. Arch UNSW, p.46

¹³ Newbold, B., 1986, *Camperdown N.S.W. 1789-1984 – Evolution of a Suburb*, Thesis B. Arch UNSW, p.105

Land for Camperdown Park was resumed for public recreation and gazetted on 23 May, 1882. In 1885 the Camperdown Park subdivision occurred, put forward by the trustees of Abraham Moses. It auctioned residential allotments in three sections around the southern, eastern and northern sides of the Park. These allotments were created from the lands of the former lots 8-11, 13 & 14 of the Camperdown Estate subdivision which were not resumed for the Park.

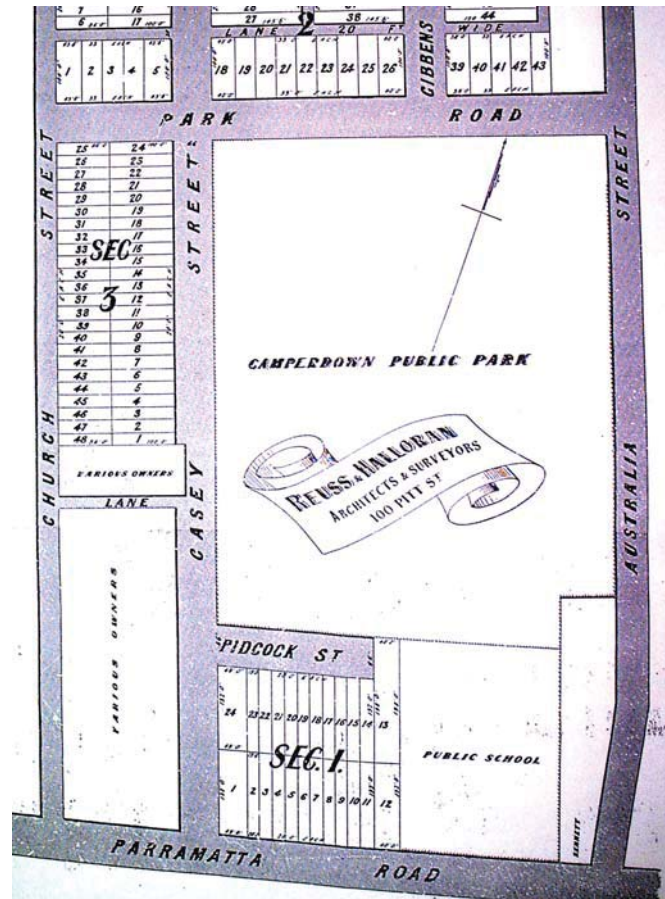


Figure H9 – Section of the 1885 Camperdown Park subdivision plan.

Note that at this time Mallett Street was known as Casey Street and Fowler Street was known as Park Street. These streets were renamed to their existing names by 1889.

Source: Marrickville Archives aperture cards.

Camperdown Park was first managed by the then Camperdown Council until 1908, when it was transferred to Sydney City Council. Historical records held by Marrickville and City of Sydney Councils suggest that little development occurred in Camperdown Park prior to 1900. It is likely that the park was used for multiple purposes during the late 1800s and early decades of the twentieth century. These included use by the adjoining public school, informal sports pursuits and passive recreation. The park was also used during this period for the agistment of cows¹⁴, and City of Sydney Council files include numerous letters of concern from residents regarding free roaming horses on the site. A 1909 letter to Council¹⁵ also confirms that the park was being used as a tip for paper and leaf debris at that time. A 1909 photograph (see Figure H10) suggests that some paths and seats had been laid out in the park by that date, that some leveling works had been carried out and that the site was defined by maturing lines of street trees.

¹⁴ City of Sydney Archives, Series 28, Item 1909/2790

¹⁵ City of Sydney Archives, Series 28, Item 1909/0246



Figure H10 – Photograph of Camperdown Park from April 1909. Source: Mitchell Library SPF.

Sydney City Council correspondence suggests that 1911 was a key date in the development of the park. Alderman Gilpin referred a proposal to the Health and By-laws Committee for suitable ‘lavatory accommodation’ in the park¹⁶. Concurrently, the Town Clerk received a letter from the City Engineer regarding the lopping of trees on the Australia Street frontage in order to lay electrical distributors, which would provide electricity for the park¹⁷.

In May of 1911, discussions by the Health Committee of Council regarding the new Coronation bandstand in Hyde Park confirmed that the then existing bandstand would be taken down and re-erected in Camperdown Park at an estimated cost of £150. Several months later, a letter from the Deputy Town Clerk on the 27th September 1911 confirms that electric current was available to the park and that poles should be fixed around the bandstand¹⁸.

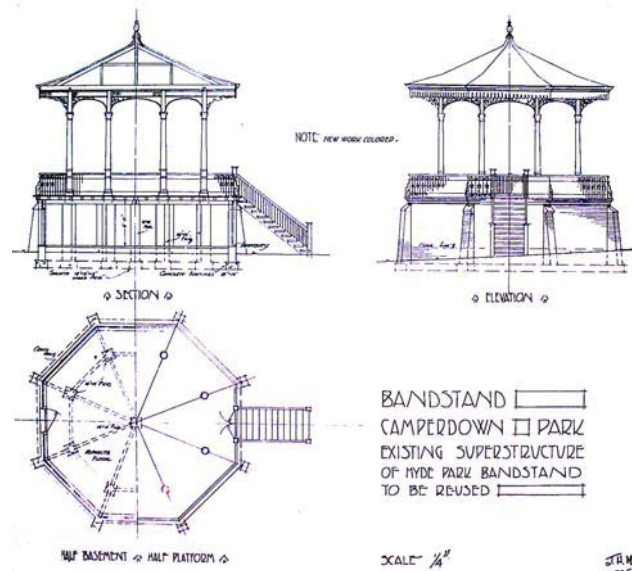


Figure H11 – Plan from 1911 showing the proposal for the reconstruction of the former Hyde Park bandstand in Camperdown Park, with a substantial platform base. Source: City of Sydney Archives.

¹⁶ City of Sydney Archives, Series 28, Item 1911/1952

¹⁷ City of Sydney Archives, Series 28, Item 1911/2750

¹⁸ City of Sydney Archives, Series 28, Item 1911/3704

Formal sports use of the park occurred from approximately 1901, when it would seem that the first cricket wicket was laid¹⁹. This wicket appears to have been re-laid or at least re-dressed in 1916, at which time Camperdown Cricket Club approached Council regarding the condition of the pitch. Permission was granted to the Camperdown Wednesday Football Club in May 1910 to use a portion of the park, somewhat ironically, on Monday and Friday afternoons. This appears to have been the first granting of such permission for football use of the park.

It would appear that the overall layout and components of the park set out c.1900 remained little changed until the mid 1920s. In c.1921 a soldiers' memorial was erected in the park. Its original location is unclear but it was located near the site's north-eastern corner for some time pre 1950s, when it was moved to its existing location.

In 1924, a Mr Woodhouse was awarded the contract to build three tennis courts.

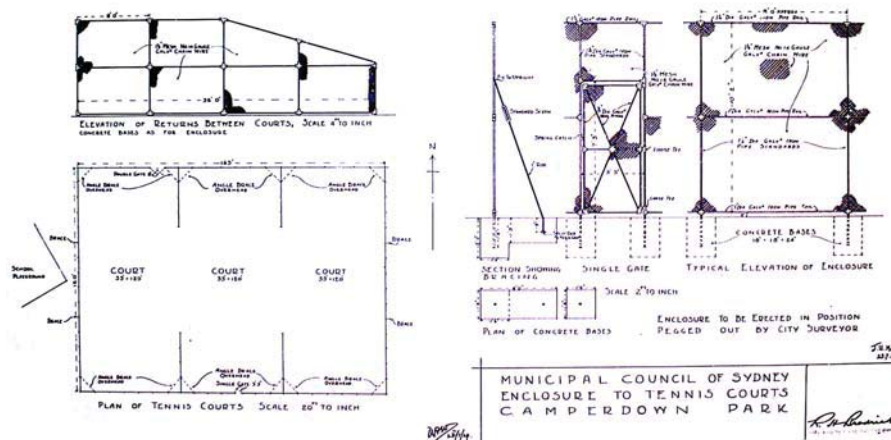


Figure H12 – Plan from July 1924 showing the 3 proposed courts and details for their fencing.
Source: City of Sydney Archives.

In 1925 a sports pavilion was proposed by the City Council to service the tennis courts.

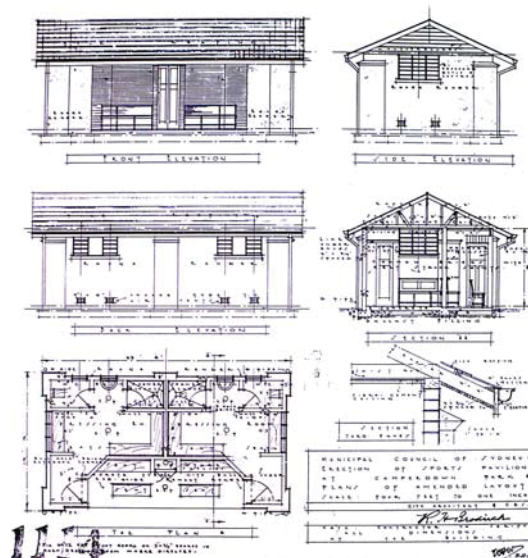


Figure H13 – Plan from November 1925, showing the proposed pavilion and dressing sheds.
Source: City of Sydney Archives.

¹⁹ City of Sydney Archives, Series 34, Item 3206/16

By 1930 the tennis courts and dressing pavilion (small rectangle adjoining southern side of courts) had been built, as can be seen in the aerial photograph below. By that date, two concrete cricket pitches existed in the park, while two diagonal paths (probably pedestrian desire lines) extended from its four corners. Note how few mature plantings surrounded the park at this time. Whilst not easily identified on the aerial photo, children's play equipment had already been placed in the park by 1930 to the immediate north-west of the tennis courts.



Figure H14 – 1930 aerial photograph of Camperdown Park.
Source: Marrickville Council.



Figure H15 – 1930s photograph looking north along Mallett Street (formerly Parkes and Casey Streets) toward Parramatta Road, with the park's bandstand at left. Note that as a result of the inconsistent line of boundary-defining trees, the park was always very open to the surrounding streets.
Source: City of Sydney Archives, File: 034\034154.

In May 1930, the Town Clerk's office received a letter²⁰ from the Department of Education reminding them of a land swap worked out between the Department and the City Council in 1912. In 1912, the Department of Education allowed the City Council to resume some of their land adjoining Parramatta Road for widening purposes. At that time the school was promised a comparable strip on the southern side of the premises within Camperdown Park. The above mentioned letter referred to the school's proposal to build a new school building over the land that was promised them in 1912 (that within the park). The Department of Education confirmed that a 'gymnasium' was situated on that strip of land at that time and that part of the 1924 tennis courts extended into the subject area. The reference to 'gymnasium' is likely to have referred to a series of tall A-frame 'monkey bars' and climbing apparatus and did not refer to an enclosed building.

Historic aerial photo evidence from 1942, 1951 and 1970 seems to confirm that the school's proposal to construct a new building on this strip of land abutting the former tennis courts did not proceed. The issue of the school's land ownership of this strip along part of the north of the park was finalised in 1940 when the Minister of Lands rededicated the area as parkland for public recreation²¹.

The main improvement to the park carried out in the 1930s was the formalisation of the children's playground in the park's north-western corner. A minute paper by the City Engineer from 10th August 1934²² reported that the children's playground in the park was in an unsatisfactory condition. The minute paper suggested that the playground required supervision, enclosure and erection of equipment, forming part of what he referred to as an 'ultimate scheme'.

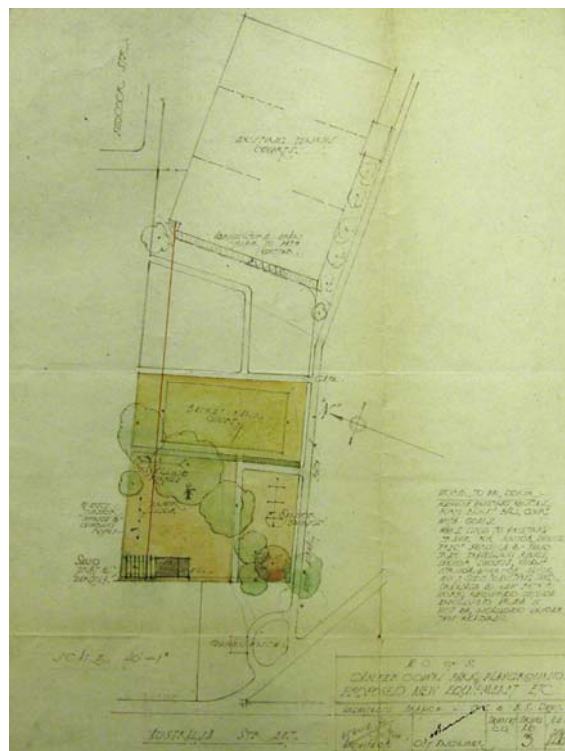


Figure H16 – This plan prepared in 1930 appears to have been the first scheme prepared for the upgrading of the children's play facilities in the park. The proposal included a basketball court (at centre) and 'monkey bars' and 'travelling rings' along the sides of the zone. Note the original size of the playground building (the Field House) that stood on its western edge (lower left of plan). Note also the 1924 tennis courts at the top of the plan. Source: City of Sydney Archives, 4436/33.

²⁰ City of Sydney Archives, Series 34, Item 2595/30

²¹ City of Sydney Archives, Acts and Gazettes Book, 1104, Volume 3

²² City of Sydney Archives, Series 34, Item 4436/33

The above plan seems to have been the model around which the girls' section of the Camperdown Park playground was made. By October 1935, work on the girls' section of the playground was nearing completion²³. It is not clear why the girls' section was built first and additionally why the girls' and boys' sections were proposed to be separate.

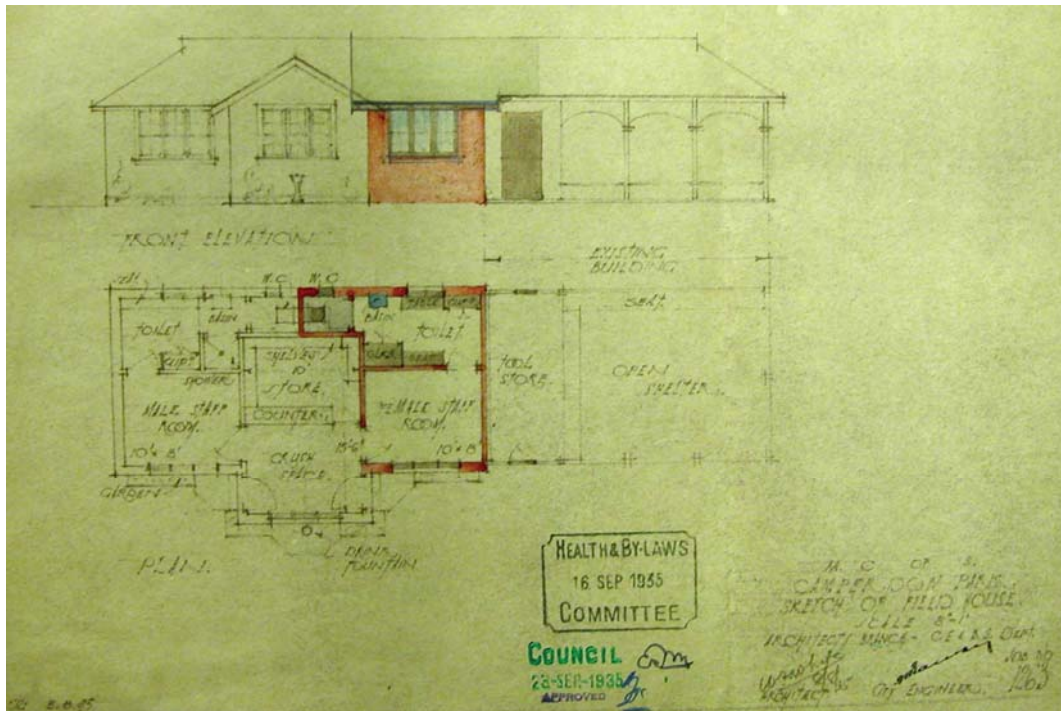


Figure H17 – A 1935 plan for the extension of The Field House adjoining the playground.
Source: City of Sydney Archives, 4436/33.

The girls' playground was officially opened on the 12th December 1935. Numerous photographs of the playground were taken at that date and during the 1930s generally. Some of these are shown below.



Figure H18 – Camperdown Park playground after 1935,
on the playground's Australia Street frontage.
Source: City of Sydney Archives

²³ City of Sydney Archives, Series 34, Item 4436/33



Figure H19 – Looking east across Camperdown Park from the playground in 1935. Source: City of Sydney Archives

In April 1936, the playground supervisor wrote to the Board of Social Study and Training requesting a male supervisor for the boys whose playground was not yet completed²⁴. The playground supervisors were installed in the park following the Municipal Council of Sydney entering into an agreement with the Board of Social Study and Training to have the latter manage the everyday workings of the playground, whilst the Council managed and maintained all equipment and buildings.

The boys' playground section was approved on the 10th August 1936, prior to which a plan was prepared by Council for its configuration. This can be seen below.

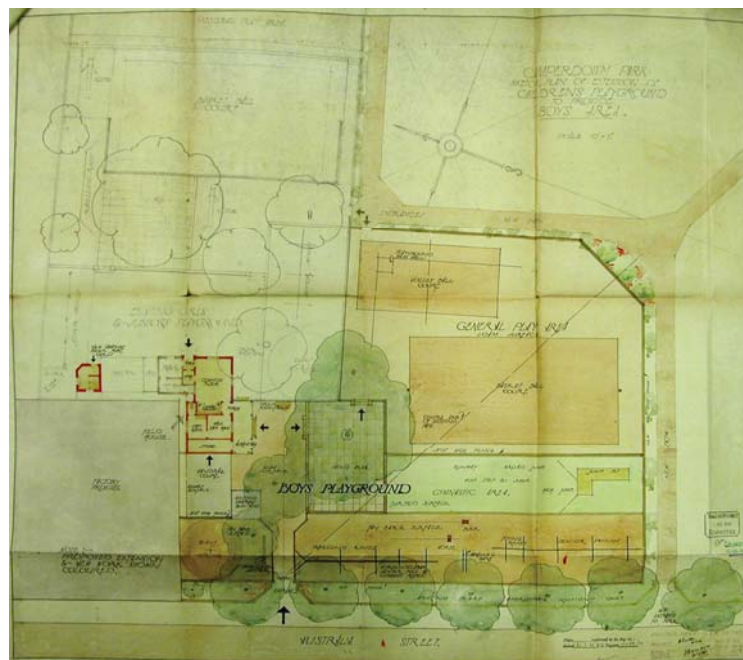


Figure H20 – The July 1936 plan for the boys' playground area, which included volleyball and basketball courts, a gymnastic long jump area and various 'A' frame gymnastic structures. Source: City of Sydney Archives, 4436/33)

²⁴ City of Sydney Archives, Series 34, Item 4436/33

Overall, with the completion of the girls' and boys' playgrounds, a significant children's facility had been created in the park's north-western corner, spreading across numerous terraces and levels and supporting a broad range of equipment. Photos taken following the completion of the boys' playground are seen below. The facilities provided in the playground were very similar in type and extent to those completed in Prince Alfred Park during 1939.



Figure H21 – Looking north through Camperdown Park playground in 1938.
Source: City of Sydney Archives

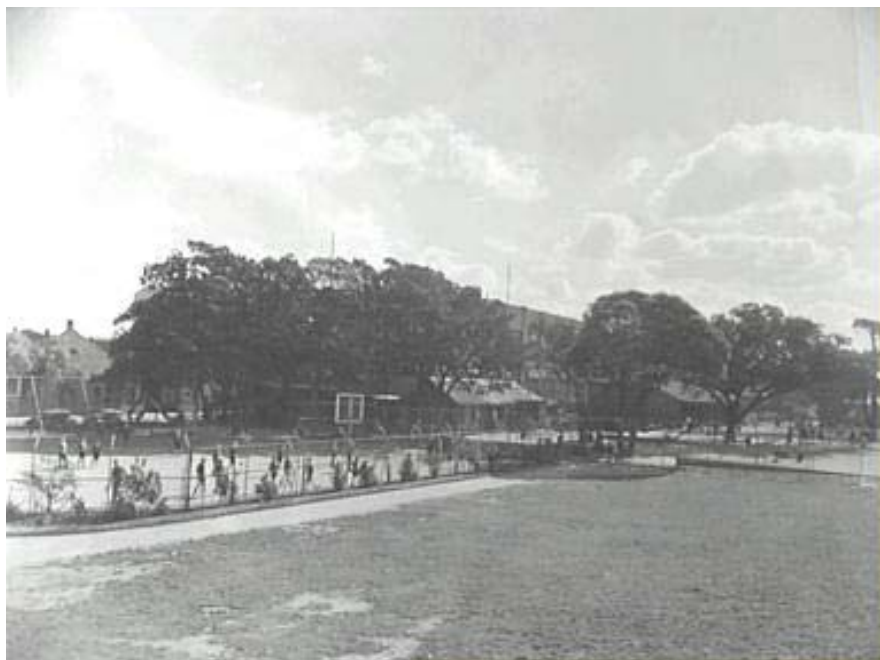


Figure H22 – Looking north-west through Camperdown Park playground in the 1930s. Source: City of Sydney Archives

Following the completion of the boys' playground section, various other improvements were proposed for the environs of the facility up to 1940. These improvements included the provision of a paddle tennis court (miniature tennis) and the inclusion of a pre-school building on the playground's southern side. Several plans with different footprints were proposed for the pre-school, including the one shown below, but it would appear that this structure was never built.

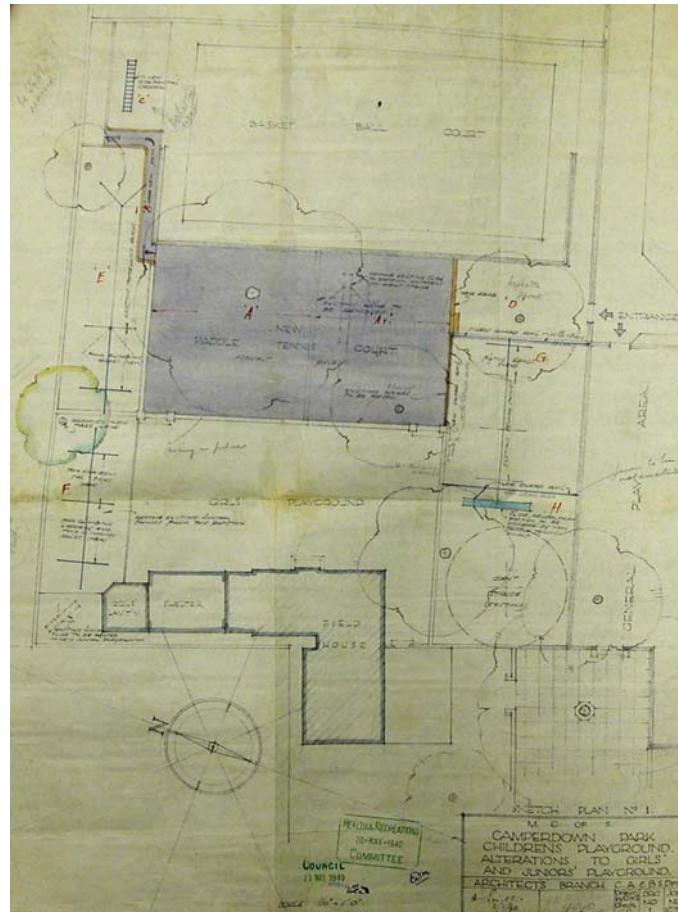


Figure H23 – Plan for the proposed paddle tennis court, drawn in 1940.
Source: City of Sydney Archives, 1706/40.

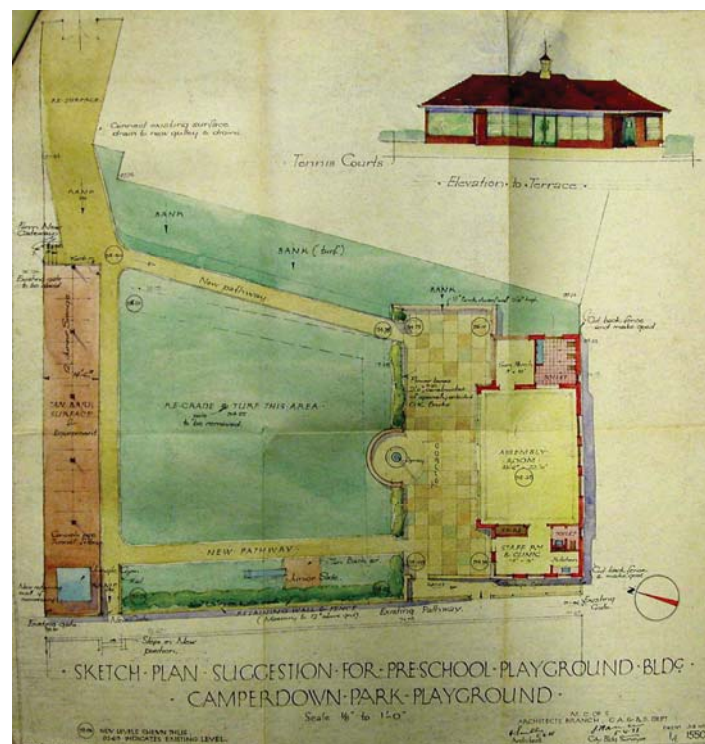


Figure H24 – One of several plans prepared for the proposed pre-school, drawn in 1938.
Council eventually found a more appropriate site the pre-school in Glebe.
Source: City of Sydney Archives, 1974/37.

By the late 1930s, Council began preparing plans for the entire re-modelling of Camperdown Park. The first of these was prepared in November 1939 to include a centre oval, single bowling green, relocated tennis courts and a substantial music shell. This plan is shown below. It also included the never built pre-school building adjoining the playground and tennis courts.

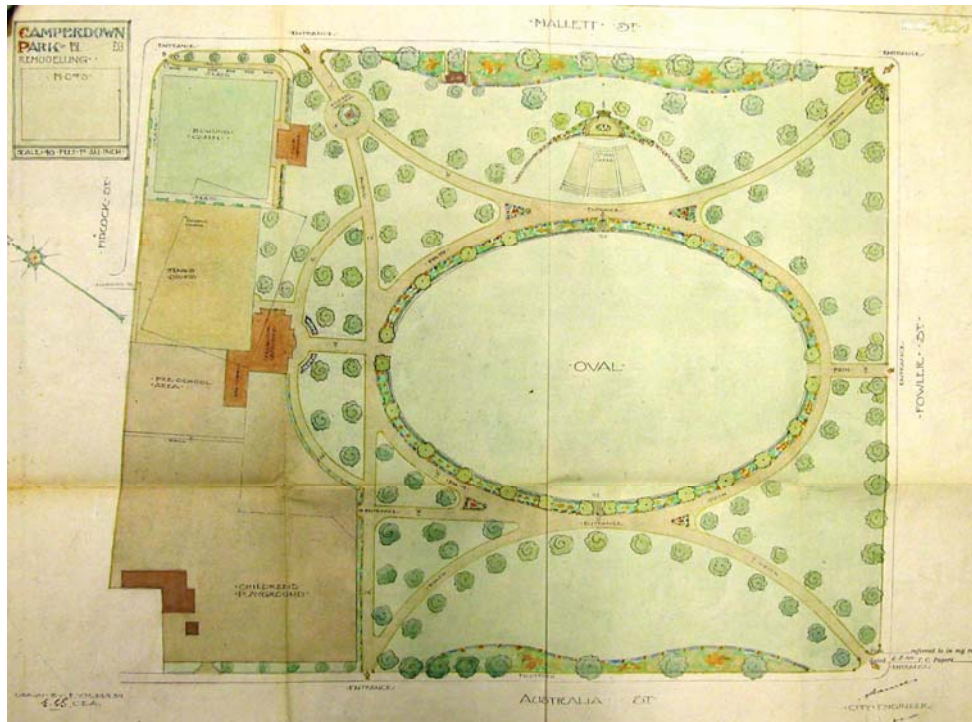


Figure H25 – Plan drawn by the City Council in November 1939 for Camperdown Park.
Source: City of Sydney Archives, Series 684, Item P46-3.

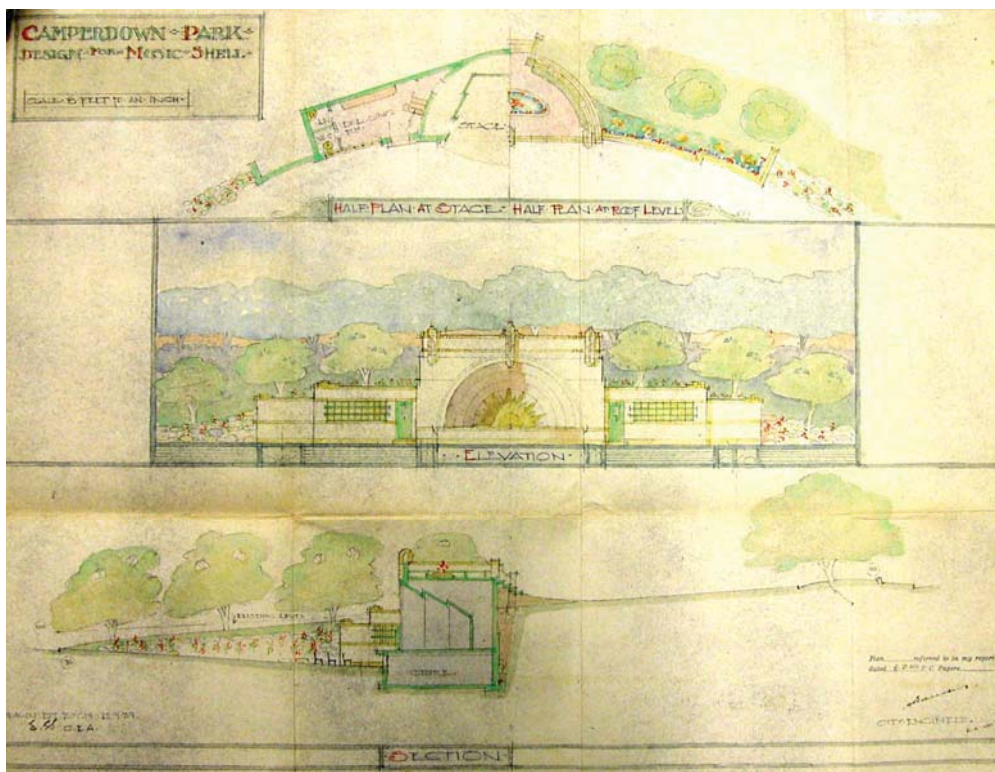


Figure H26 – Plan drawn by the City Council in November 1939 for the proposed music shell.
Source: City of Sydney Archives, Series 684, Item P46-1.

Most likely as a result of the war years, a new direction for the park based on the 1939 proposal was not finalised. During WWII, the park retained its 1930s layout, but had zig-zagging defence-related additions built in it.



Figure H27 - 1942 aerial - note the WWII zig-zagging structures along the eastern side of the park similar to those installed in Enmore Park.
Source: Marrickville Council.



Figure H28 – Photo from 1945 showing the Fowler Street frontage to the park, with stone pillars marking the entry to a pedestrian path. It has not been confirmed when these or other stone entry pillars in the park were built or removed. Source: Mitchell Library, Home and Away - 25103

In 1947, a new scheme was formulated by the City Council, which is shown below. This came after the formal ‘approval in principle’ that Council gave for the park’s remodelling on 29th July 1946. It did away with the sports oval concept, instead creating a tree-lined cross-axis in the park’s southern portion, with the retention and extension of the sports facilities in the north. This scheme was also not put into effect.

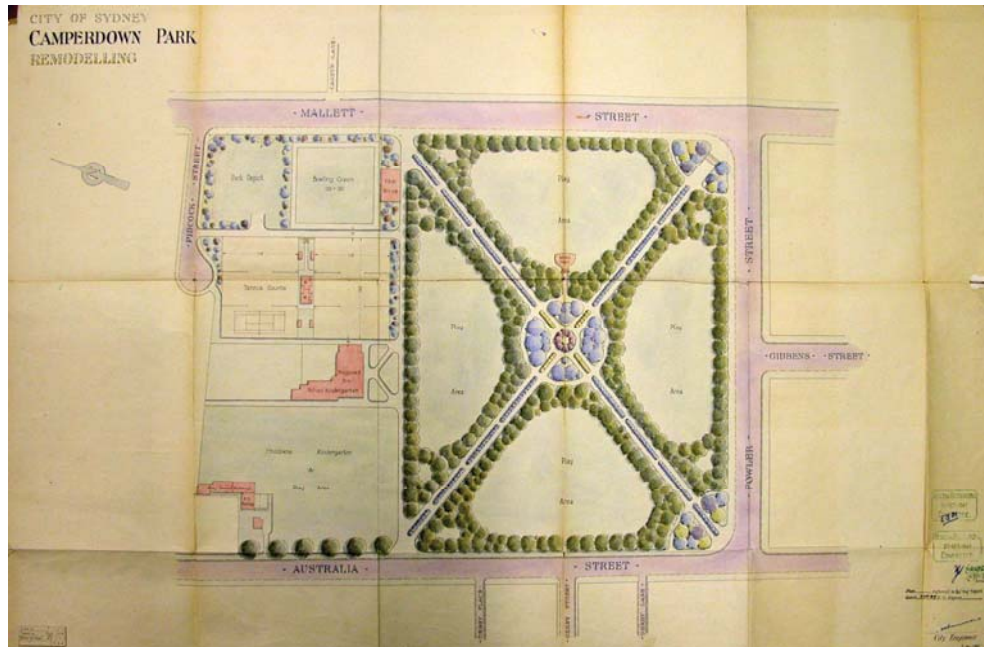


Figure H29 – Plan drawn by the City Council in October 1947 for the park, which was to contain a park depot, one bowling green, six tennis courts and a reduced scale music shell from that proposed in 1939. Source: City of Sydney Archives, 500 / 40-34.

The eventual plan on which the park was remodelled was prepared in 1953, following a new development resolution by Council in November 1950 and the production of a detailed survey in April 1951. These plans are both shown below.

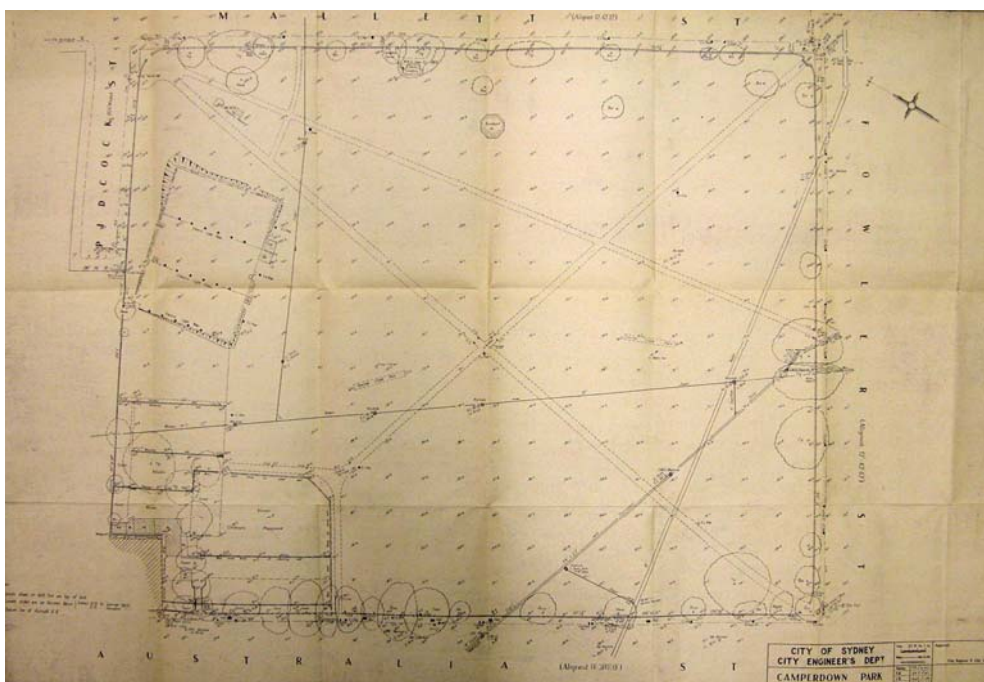


Figure H30 – Detailed park survey drawn by the City Council in April 1951. Note the continued existence of the early diagonal pedestrian paths. Source: City of Sydney Archives.

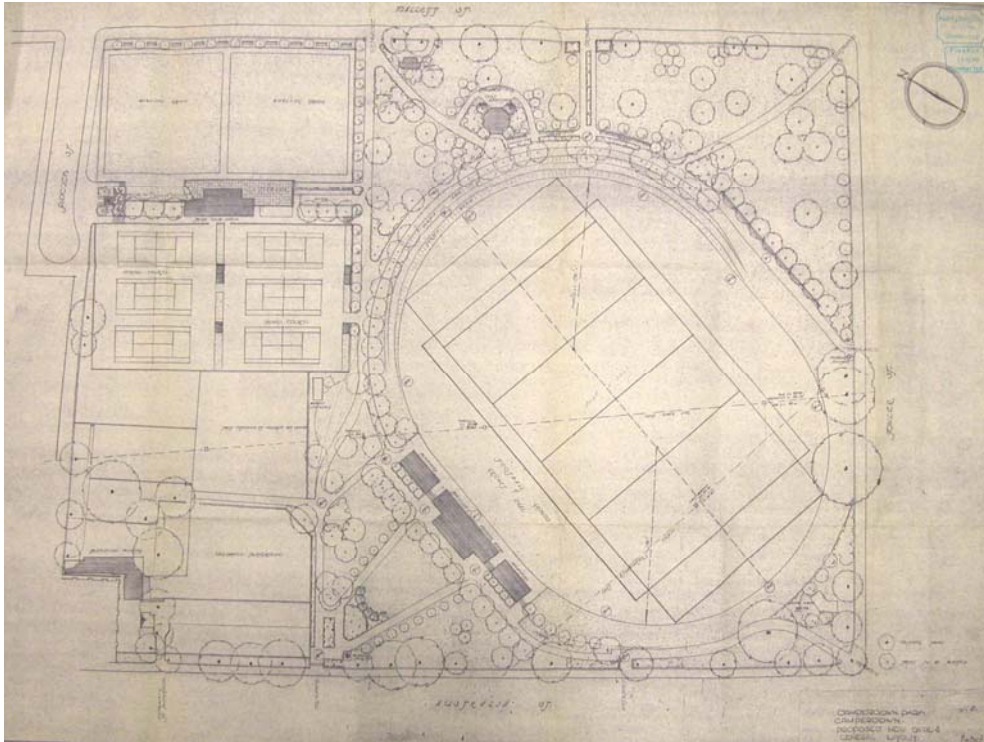


Figure H31 – Plan no. P19-P15, drawn by the City Council in July 1953. This scheme reverted somewhat to the one proposed in 1939, which sought the establishment of a formal playing field. The initials on this drawing suggest that it may have been prepared by Ilmar Berzins, the Council landscape architect who prepared plans for landscaping the McElhone Reserve in Elizabeth Bay. Source: City of Sydney Archives.

The park configuration today does not exactly match what was drawn in 1953, but the overall layout used in that drawing was put into effect. Following the adoption of this plan, various detailed plans were prepared during the mid 1950s for individual elements in the scheme.

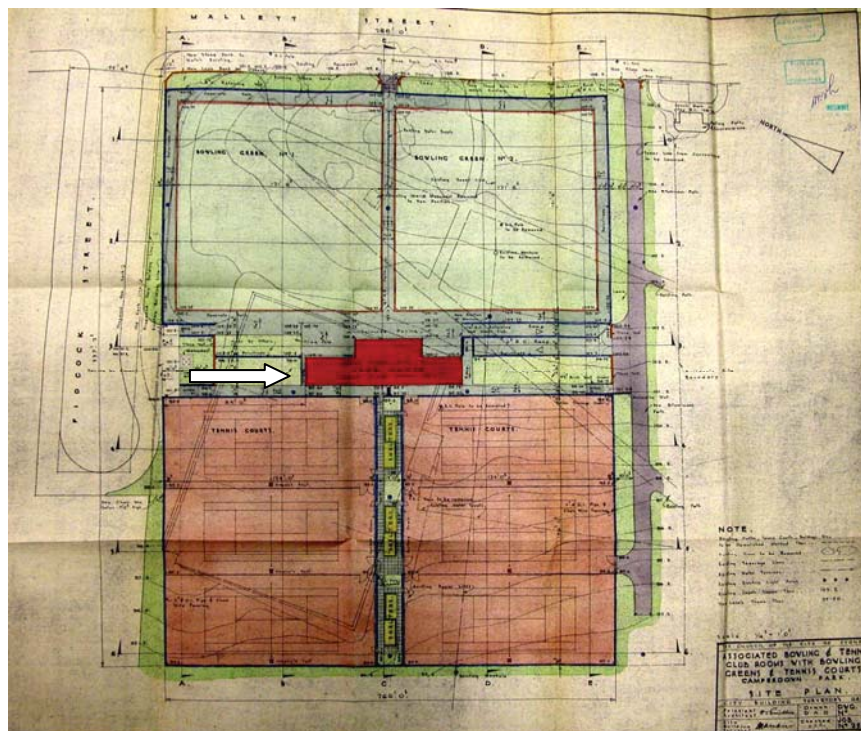


Figure H32 – Plan from c.1955 for the first bowls/tennis clubrooms (arrowed), on the site where the building exists today. Source: City of Sydney Archives, 4004/1953.

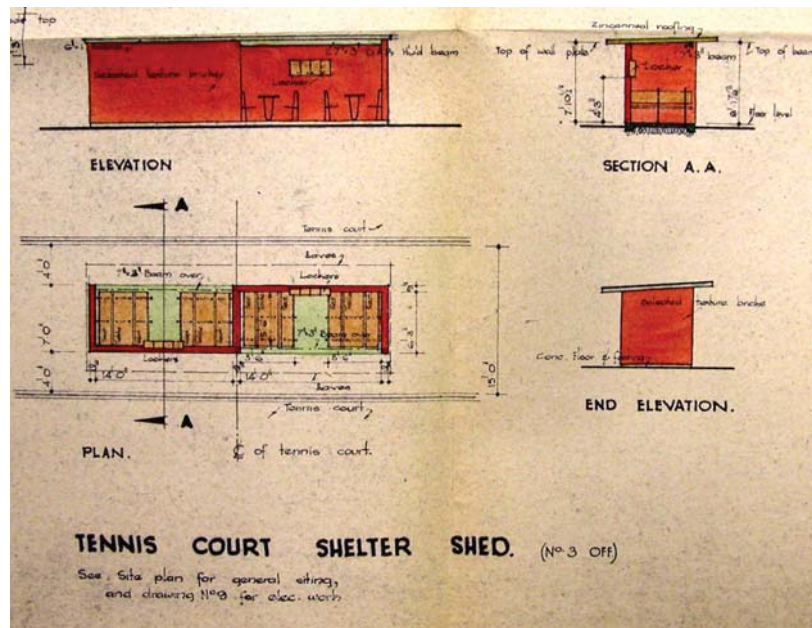


Figure H33 – Detail drawings from c.1955 for the first tennis shelter sheds.
Source: City of Sydney Archives, 4004/1953.

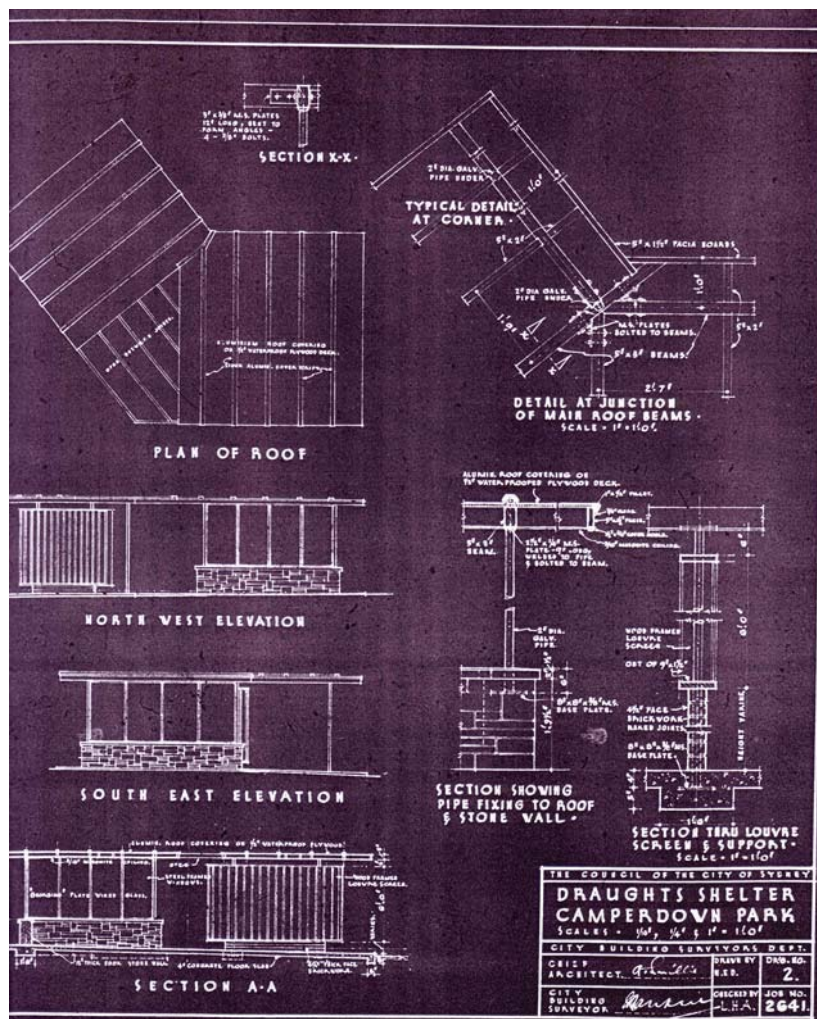


Figure H34 – Undated detail drawings c.1950s for a proposed draughts shelter.
It is not clear if this shelter was built, however a footprint of a similar structure remains in the park's south-western corner.

Source: City of Sydney Archives, Series 782, Item 2641.

In 1960, approval was given for the extension of The Field House, in the park's north-western corner. This facility had been present in the park before 1930 and was altered and added to segmentally, generally in association with expansions of the playground. The plan below shows the proposal for the expansion of the structure in 1960.

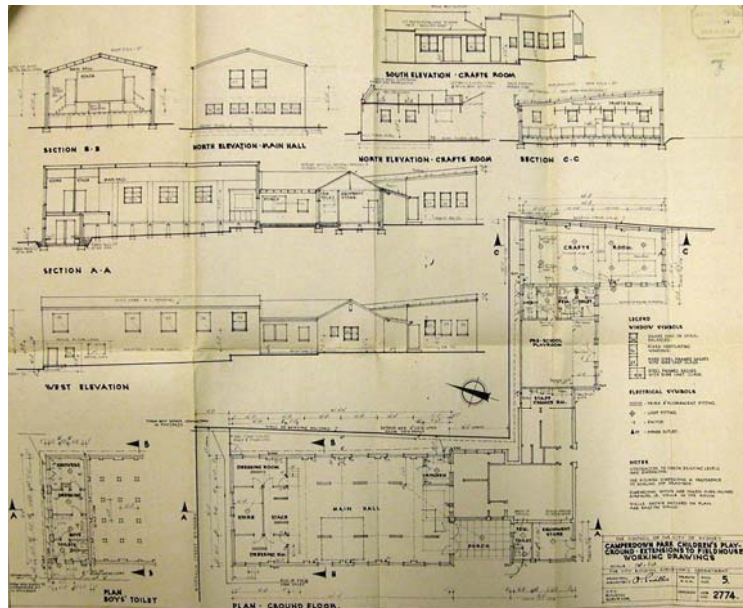


Figure H35 – The Field House scheme in 1960 which proposed the additions of extra play rooms, stores and amenity facilities. It would appear that the existing building was constructed from this proposal.
Source: City of Sydney Archives, 4500/56.

The existing form of the park has changed little since the 1968, when it was transferred to Marrickville Council. Few new elements or plantings have been made since that time. The 1970 aerial photo below indicates how little the park has changed during the last several decades.



Figure H36 – Aerial photo of the park from 1970, showing the final result of the mid-1950s park planning. Source: Marrickville Council.

2.1 Historical Timeline

1806	Land on which Camperdown Park is situated was granted to William Bligh by Governor King. The grant originally measured 220 acres and was named 'Camperdown' by Bligh.
1814	Bligh's son-in-law Lt. Col. M.C. O'Connell advertised the cleared Camperdown 'pastureland' for lease.
Late 1810s	A horse racing track was established in the centre of the Camperdown Estate, the third such track in the colony.
1828	Leasehold of the Estate was offered by administrators. This was unsuccessful.
Pre-1840	The operation of brickpits was first recorded in the vicinity.
1841	Subdivision of the Camperdown Estate.
By 1846	All allotments of the Camperdown Estate had been sold. Lot 9 was bought by Charles Smith and Lots 10 and 11 were bought by Abraham Moses. (Camperdown Park was formed from the western three-quarters of lots 9,10 & 11)
1840-1860	Increased settlement of the Camperdown area by landowners and tenants.
1860-1880	Modest residential growth within Camperdown.
1880	Resumption of land along Parramatta Road for the Camperdown public school.
Pre-1885	There was only one attempt to subdivide Lots 9, 10 & 11 of the 1841 subdivision
1882	Land from those lots was resumed by the State for the creation of Camperdown Park as a place for public recreation and gazetted as such on 23 May that year.
1885	Subdivision of the remainder of the Camperdown Estate by trustees of Abraham Moses.
c.1901	Formal sports use of the park began, when the first cricket wicket was laid.
Until 1908	Camperdown Park was managed by Camperdown Council. Little development occurred in the park before 1900. Management then changed to Sydney City Council.
By 1909	Some paths had been laid out through the park, levelling works had been undertaken and maturing trees defined the site.
c.1910	Permission was granted for football use in a corner of the park.
1911	First proposal for public amenities in the park was received by Council.
May 1911	The existing bandstand in Hyde Park was dismantled and re-erected in Camperdown Park. Electricity was made available to the park at this time.
c.1921	A soldiers' memorial was erected abutting the north-east corner of the park.
1924	Mr Woodhouse was awarded the contract to build three tennis courts.
1925	A sports pavilion was proposed to service the tennis courts.
By 1930	The tennis courts and dressing pavilion had been built.
By 1930	Children's play equipment already existed to the north-west of the tennis courts.
1930	Two concrete cricket wickets existed in the park.
Dec. 1935	Upgraded girls' section of the playground was officially opened.
Aug. 1936	A separate boys' playground section was approved.
Late 1930s	Various other improvements were proposed adjoining the playgrounds, including a paddle tennis court and the inclusion of a pre-school building, the latter never built.
1939	Plan preparation began for the remodelling of Camperdown Park. Interrupted by WWII
July 1946	Council's in-principle approval given for remodelling the park.
1947	A new scheme for the park's layout was proposed.
1953	Preparation began on the plan for the remodelling works of the park. The oval was laid out at this time, according to a plan prepared by Council's landscape architect.
Mid 1950s	Production of various plans for individual park elements. Some were implemented, such as the bowling greens and clubhouse, causing the soldiers' memorial to be relocated to its present site
1960	Approval given for the extension of The Field House, in the park's north-western corner.
1968	Marrickville Council took over management of the park.
1969-2007	The park's configuration and composition has remained little changed since that time.

3.0 Heritage Significance

3.1 Recognition of the Park as a Heritage Place

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

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

3.2 Purpose and scope of a Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

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

A statement of significance is a formal method used to describe the qualities that make a place important to the community as a whole. The preparation of statement of significance is an accepted method, used by professionals and organisations involved with heritage, to convey the importance of a place²⁵. A secondary role is to communicate to people unfamiliar with the place’s importance and to promote clear thinking and a framework for action among those responsible for its conservation.

3.3 Statement of Significance

The significance of the Park is discussed in relation to the criteria adopted by the NSW Heritage Office and set out in its guidelines document *Assessing Heritage Significance* 2001. These have been used in the following assessment, and its criteria are set out below:²⁶

3.3.1 NSW Heritage Office criteria for assessment of significance

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

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

Criterion (c): importance in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or the local area;

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

²⁵ The method for assessing significance is described in detail in *Assessing Heritage Significance*, NSW Heritage Office 2001. Whilst the wording of criteria is arranged differently from the Burra Charter, the overall intent is to encompass all aspects of significance.

²⁶ NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria, as adopted from April 1999

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

Criterion (f): possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural or natural history of NSW or the local area;

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

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

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

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

- Local Significance
- State Significance

3.3.2 Assessment according to each SHI criterion

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

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

Camperdown Park has heritage significance as a public reserve deliberately created by the State government through the resumption of land and gazetted as a public reserve on 23 May 1882. The Park was created from lots from the former Camperdown and Kingston estates. This reflected the Victorian era practice of acquiring, resuming and reserving land in suburbs around expanding cities as places for the urban population to have wholesome recreation in the fresh air.

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

	Include		Exclude
	Shows evidence of a significant human occupation	√	Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historical important people or events
	Is associated with a significant event, person or group of persons		Provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance
			Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association

Although the Camperdown Estate was originally land granted to Governor Bligh, he did not build upon this land nor have the opportunity to improve it in a way that had a detectable impact on the future of the Park which was created from only a segment of it.

Criterion (c): importance in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or the local area; [aesthetic value]

	Include		Exclude
	Shows or is associated with creative or technical innovation or achievement	√	Is not a major work by an important designer or artist
	Is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement		Has lost its design or technical integrity
	Is aesthetically distinctive	√	Its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded
	Has landmark qualities		Has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement
	Exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology		

The Park was created from relatively flat land, is surrounded by undistinguished commercial and residential buildings, and has no attractive view corridors or visual catchments. Although it has some typical boundary plantings, and was the subject of various design attempts, the overall result is that it does not cross the threshold of aesthetic significance.

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

	Include		Exclude
	Is important for its association with an identifiable group	√	Is only important to the community for amenity reasons
	Is important to a community's sense of place		Is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative

The Park has had an association with the Camperdown Cricket Club and Camperdown Football Club since about 1901 and 1916 respectively. The tennis courts have also been in place since 1924, and the Bowling Club since the 1950s. The Park no doubt has valued memories and associations for those members of the community who have used and/or enjoyed its playgrounds, and sporting facilities and competitions over the last century.

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

	Include		Exclude
	Has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information		The knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research or science, human history or culture
	Is an important benchmark or reference site or type	√	Has little archaeological information or research potential
	Provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere.		Only contains information that is readily available from another resource or archaeological site

Camperdown Park has little potential to yield additional information that would contribute to an understanding of State or local history.

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

	Include		Exclude
	Provides evidence of a defunct custom, way or life or process	√	Is not rare
	Demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost		Is numerous but under threat
	Is a scarce example of a particular style, custom or activity esteemed by a community		
	Shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity		
	Is the only example of its type		
	Demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest		
	Shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community		

Camperdown Park is neither uncommon nor rare; nor does it possess endangered aspects or elements of the area's cultural or natural history.

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

	Include		Exclude
	Is a fine example of its type		Is a poor example of its type
	Has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items		Does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type
√	Has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, techniques or activity		Does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type
	Is a significant variation to a class of items		
√	Is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type		
	Is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size		
	Is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held		

Camperdown Park demonstrates the principal characteristics of public parks established for sporting recreation in the Sydney region.

3.3.3 Summary Statement of Heritage Significance

Camperdown Park has heritage significance as land resumed in 1882 from small segments of the original Camperdown and Kingston estates for the creation of a reserve for public recreation. It has a moderate degree of social significance through community use of its sporting and playground facilities throughout the 20th century.

Level of Significance: The Park has a moderate degree of significance at the local level.

3.3.4 Heritage Listings

Camperdown Park is listed as a place of local significance in Marrickville Local Environmental Plan 2001, gazetted on 18 May 2001.

3.4 Comparative Significance

Camperdown Park is one of numerous parks created in the heyday of the public parks movement of the 1880s and 1890s. Examples in inner, Western Sydney include Enmore Park, Petersham Park, Weekley Park and Birchgrove Park. It has typical Fig, Camphor Laurel and Brush Box plantings but like most playing field parks, it has few of the fittings and furnishings of 19th century parks such as the Botanic Gardens created for fashionable strolling and passive recreation, and its structures are inexpensive, plain and hardy, with little aesthetic merit.

Like a number of other parks around the Sydney metropolitan area, Camperdown Park was formed from lots which had been subdivided from an estate developed on an original land grant and acquired for the purpose of creating a public park. In comparison with such other parks, Camperdown Park is not more outstanding or special as to warrant a higher rating than them. While association with an original estate may have some historical relevance, the fact that its early owners played no role in creating or fostering the Park (other than indirectly through subdivision) suggests it does not warrant State listing.

3.5 Ranking of heritage items

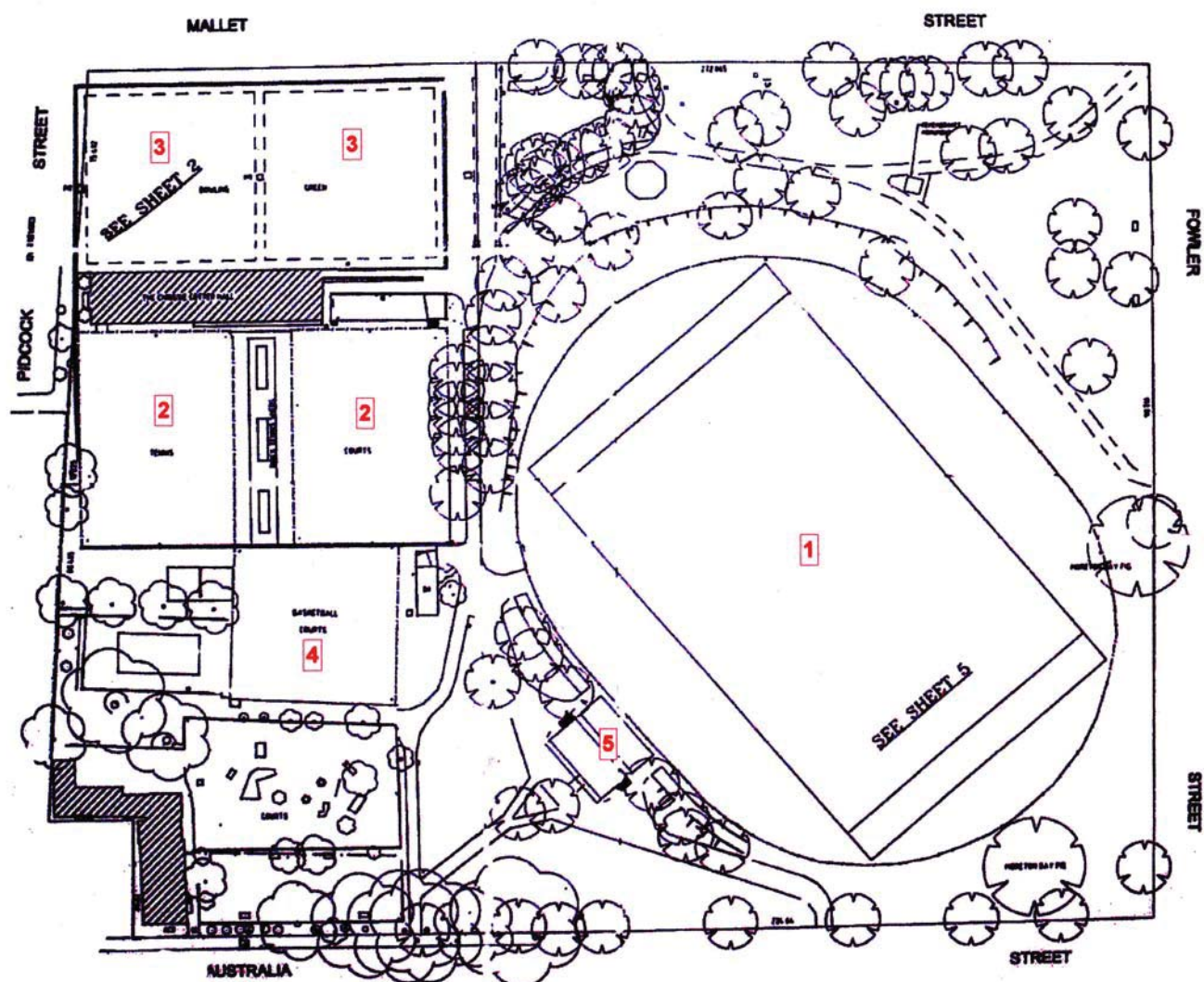
Because it is of more assistance to park managers to have a precise understanding of the heritage value of each of the many elements that contribute collectively to the overall heritage significance of the park, these have been recorded, described and assessed separately in the Table which is contained in the following pages. In the original listing of the park, two items, namely the bandstand and the soldiers' war memorial, were singled out for mention. However, these items are essentially 'architectural' elements placed in the park from outside, and are not generic to the park's evolution or character. Rather, they are typical elements found in many parks of the later 10th and early 20th centuries, and could be – and sometimes were – interchangeable. For that reason, they have not been singled out as important elements in the park's cultural significance.


The rationale for the ranking of contributory heritage items is explained in the table below:

DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE	EXPLANATION
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding elements that directly contribute to the heritage significance of the place.
High	Elements that contribute significantly to the Park's heritage value.
	Previous alterations or changes do not detract from the element's value
	Largely in its/their original form
Moderate	Elements which contribute to the overall significance of the place.
	Loss of them would damage the place's heritage value
Low/Little	Elements which contribute to the overall significance of the Park in a limited way
None	Elements that do not contribute to the heritage value of the Park
Intrusive	Elements that detract from the place's heritage values

Table 1 - Landscape Items of Heritage Significance: Rating and Conservation Actions

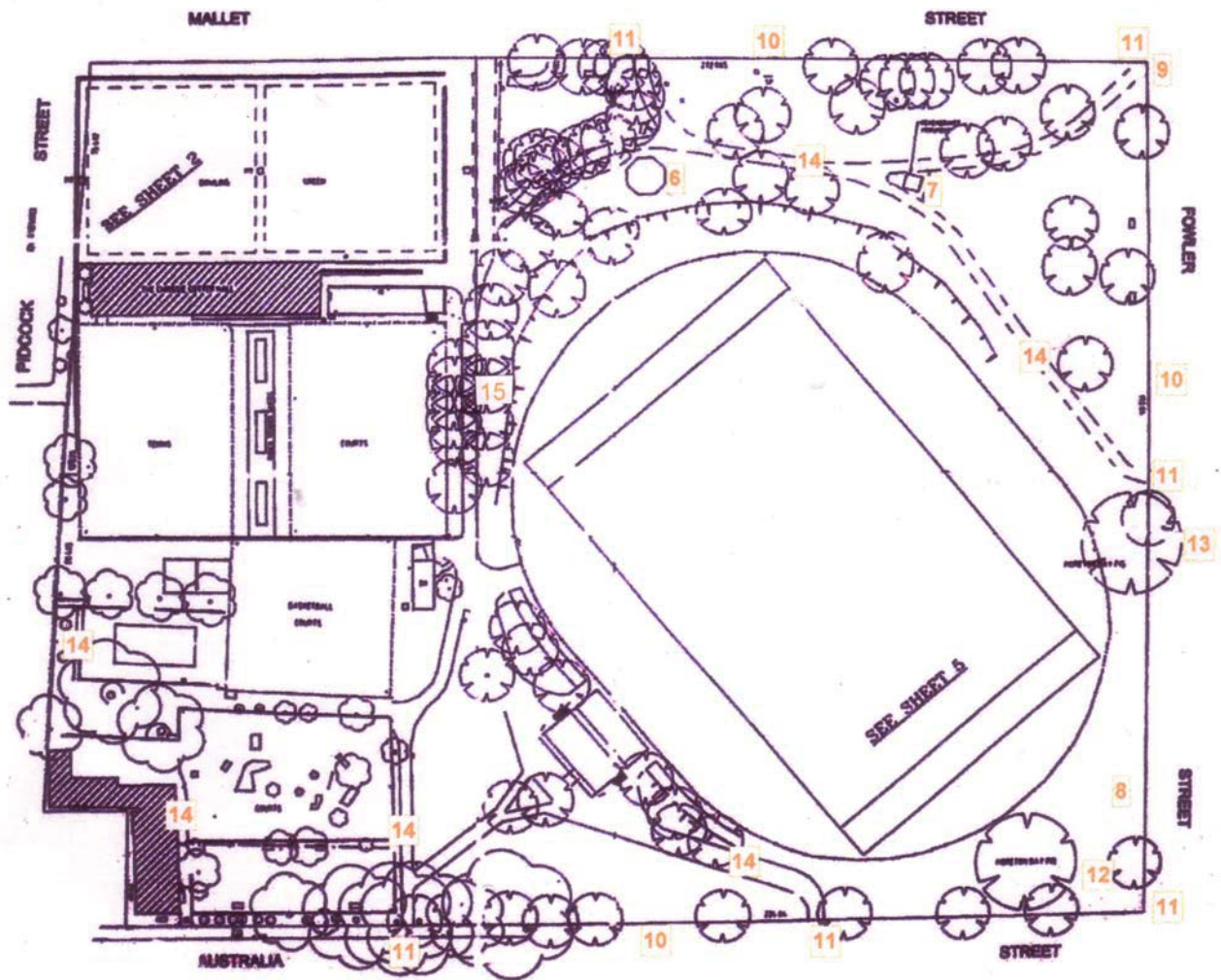
SPORT RELATED FACILITIES




No.	Item and Location / Description of Historic Elements	Photograph of Item	Heritage rating, comment and/or heritage recommendations
1.	<p>The Oval</p> <p>Originally proposed on a Council plan in the late 1930s and built following the adoption of the City Council's plan number P19-P15 in the mid 1950s, the oval was constructed to support cricket, rugby and hockey. Prior to it being constructed, two concrete cricket pitches existed in the area where the oval is located, separated by two diagonal pathways which extended through this southern part of the park. These earlier pitches existed from at least 1900.</p>		<p>Rating: Moderate</p> <p>Advice: The oval should be retained in its present configuration</p>

2.	<p>The tennis courts</p> <p>The six courts in the north-east section of the park were built in the mid 1950s following the adoption of plan number P19-P15 by the City Council. These courts were built partially over the three earliest courts on the site, which were built in 1924-5, adjoining and at an angle to Pidcock Street.</p>		<p>Rating: Low</p> <p>Advice: For interpretative purposes, It is generally desirable to retain the tennis courts in this location in recognition of the ¾ century of use for this purpose there.</p>
3.	<p>The bowling club</p> <p>The bowling club in the park's north-east corner was laid out in the mid 1950s following the adoption of plan number P19-P15 by the City Council. A single bowling green had been proposed at the existing location from 1939, but this scheme was extended to include two greens as the proposal for a single one was not deemed by Council to be sufficient to meet community needs.</p>		<p>Rating: Low</p> <p>Advice: For interpretative reasons it is generally desirable to retain the bowling greens in this location, reflecting its continuing use there for half a century.</p>
4.	<p>The basketball courts</p> <p>Basketball courts were proposed on the site from as early as 1930 – as part of the children's playground in the park's north-west corner. Historic plans suggest that in the mid 1930s, the boys' and girls' playgrounds each had a basketball court. The existing two courts were laid out as part of the mid 1950s remodeling of the park, which included the construction of the adjoining tennis courts.</p>		<p>Rating: Low</p> <p>Advice: For interpretative reasons it is generally desirable to retain the basketball courts in this location (arrowed opposite) reflecting their continuing use there for half a century.</p>
5.	<p>The grandstand/bleachers</p> <p>The existing grandstand, on the western side of the oval, was constructed based on the proposal in the mid 1950s park remodeling plan adopted by the City Council. That plan proposed the construction of a pavilion/dressing rooms building, with a set of bleachers on either side of that building.</p>		<p>Rating: Little to none</p> <p>Advice: This utilitarian building is of little architectural merit and it has yet to be ascertained if it has any strong association or is held in esteem within the local community. It sits starkly in the landscape.</p>





OTHER ELEMENTS



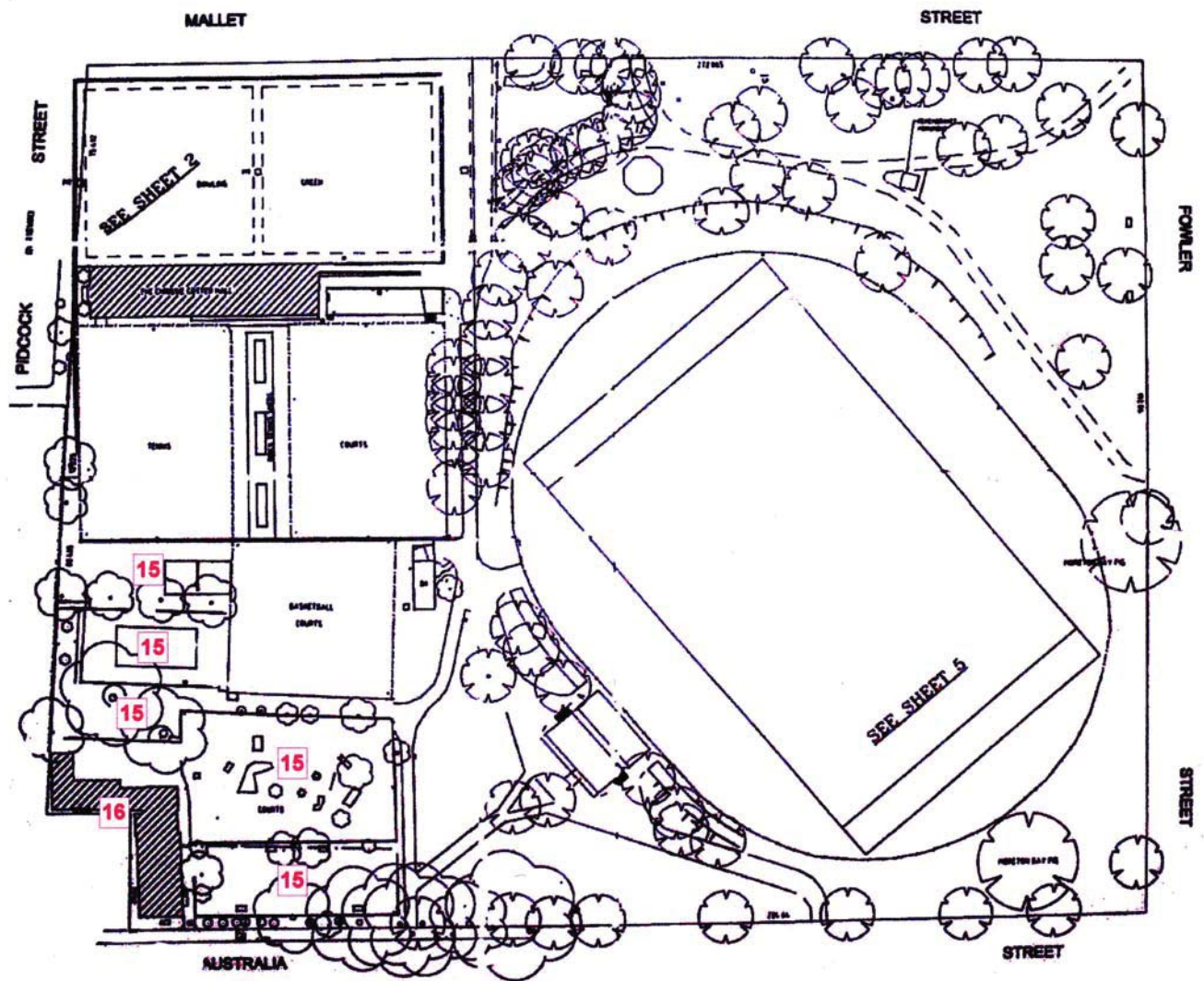
No.	Item and Location / Description of Historic Elements	Photograph of Item	Heritage rating, comment and/or heritage recommendations
6.	<p>The bandstand</p> <p>This was transferred to the existing location, on the eastern side of the park, from Hyde Park in 1911. The original structure in Hyde Park did not have the brick 'plinth' beneath it and was built c.1888. The ironwork and pillars were cast by the firm Souter and Martin at their Globe Foundry in Ultimo. A full restoration occurred in 1991.</p>		<p>Rating: Moderate to high</p> <p>Advice: The bandstand should be retained in its present location and regularly inspected and maintained to ensure it retains its present good condition.</p>

7.	<p>The Soldiers' Memorial</p> <p>Reputedly built on the site c.1921, the original location of the soldier's memorial has not been identified. However, for some period up until the mid 1950s when the bowls complex was built, the memorial stood near the north-east corner of the park. At that time it was moved to its existing location in the south-east sector of the site.</p>		<p>Rating: Moderate</p> <p>Advice: The memorial should be retained and correctly conserved. Its location in its present position is not crucial for interpreting its significance.</p>
8.	<p>Draughts table area</p> <p>Situated in the south-west corner of the park, these tables (only one of which is now a draughts table) appear to have been first proposed in the 1950s. It is not clear from historic aerial evidence whether they were ever enclosed by a structure as was originally proposed. Such tables were provided in several parks in the area, and reflect a fashion of the time.</p>		<p>Rating: Low to moderate</p> <p>Advice: They appear to be little used today, but the community could be asked if they wish them to be retained. They suffer from an accumulation of tree and fruit droppings. They could be retained for interpretative purposes, but need continuous maintenance.</p>
9.	<p>South-eastern entry stairs</p> <p>The exact construction date of these entry stairs is unknown. However, aerial photo evidence and a survey plan from 1951 confirms that a path from this corner of Mallett and Fowler Sts extended toward the children's playground from at least 1930. It is likely that the steps were constructed during the late 1890s or early 1900s.</p>		<p>Rating: Moderate</p> <p>Advice: These steps appear to be some of the few early elements of fabric remaining in the park and should be retained and consolidated. Some replacement stringers are now required down each side. The dwarf pillars and stone wall on each side of the entrance should also be conserved.</p>
10.	<p>Sandstone hob wall to park</p> <p>The date of establishment of the sandstone hob wall around the park is unknown. The sandstone blocks show evidence that they once supported a palisade fence. Photos from the 1930s and 1940s do not show fencing around the site, suggesting that it had been removed by then. However, those photos do show the hob wall.</p>		<p>Rating: Low to moderate</p> <p>Advice: Another early sandstone element in the Park which should be retained and conserved, as it assists in interpreting the origin and early character of the park.</p>

11.	<p>Dwarf entry markers</p> <p>The date of provision of the six pairs of entry markers in the sandstone hob boundary wall is unknown, but it is likely that they were installed at the same time as the boundary wall.</p> <p>A second set of entry markers is shown in the image below, framing the path to the bandstand from Mallett St.</p>		<p>Rating: Low to moderate</p> <p>Advice: All these early sandstone elements in the Park should be retained and conserved, as they assist in interpreting the origin and early character of the park.</p>
	<p>A set of tall sandstone pillars, located on Fowler Street, once provided a formal pedestrian entry in the park. It would seem that these were the only such tall pillars fronting the park.</p>		
12.	<p>Remains of early C20th path</p> <p>This deteriorated bitumen path segment from the south-west corner of the park, at the junction of Fowler and Australia Streets once provided access to the north-east corner of the park prior to the establishment of the sports oval. It was probably first laid out in the late 1890s or early 1900s. Note also the dwarf pillars and hob wall at this corner, framing the entrance to the park.</p>		<p>Rating: Low (for path)</p> <p>Moderate for wall & dwarf pillar.</p> <p>Advice: All these early sandstone elements in the Park should be retained and conserved, as they assist in interpreting the origin and early character of the park.</p> <p>Consideration could be given to re-establishing the original path if considered useful.</p>

13.	<p>Seating zone and memorial in Fowler Street cul-de-sac</p> <p>The closure of Fowler Street occurred only after 1970, following which this seating area and the Sullivan RSPCA Memorial were created.</p> <p>With the formation of this zone came the realignment and removal of sections of the sandstone hob boundary wall to the park.</p>		<p>Rating: None for the landscape elements.</p> <p>A little for the Memorial</p> <p>Advice: These elements fit well into this sector of the park, and appear to be used and liked by the public.</p>
14.	<p>Paths and path edging</p> <p>This sandstone edged path in the former children's playground area indicates the style and more expensive fabric used in the earlier period of the Park.</p> <p>Note also the remnant steps at centre left.</p>		<p>Rating: Low to moderate</p> <p>Advice: All these early sandstone elements in the Park should be retained and conserved, as they assist in interpreting the origin and early character of the park.</p> <p>It would be beneficial, however, if they were linked up to elements which are used today, in order to open up and foster greater use this sector of the park.</p>
14a.	<p>Most of the existing paths through the park were laid out as part of the mid 1950s remodeling works.</p> <p>Some existing paths may have been built partly over earlier paths, especially along the eastern portion of the site.</p>		<p>Rating: None</p> <p>Advice: Worth retaining as characteristic elements of the park, but could be altered or removed. Note that the customary materials are concrete and asphalt for these later paths.</p>
15	<p>Row of commemorative tree plantings with plaques</p> <p>Several trees with plaques commemorating prominent civic personalities were laid in the late 1950s alongside the roadway connecting Mallett St with the grandstand.</p>		<p>Rating: Low (social significance only)</p> <p>Advice: As this practice reflected the political habits and planting preference of the mid 20th century, the trees should be retained and the plaques restored where necessary</p>

PLAYGROUND FACILITIES



15. The playground and adjoining terraces

The playground in Camperdown Park is located in the site's north-western corner.

Play facilities existed in the Park before 1930. From 1930 to 1940, numerous extensions were made to the playground complex which was to include a girls and boys section, basketball and paddle tennis courts, large A-frame gymnastic structures, long jump pits and multi-purpose courts.



The playground stretched over several broad terraces which were supported by low sandstone retaining walls. The playground was directly associated with the adjoining Field House which provided indoor play and craft rooms.



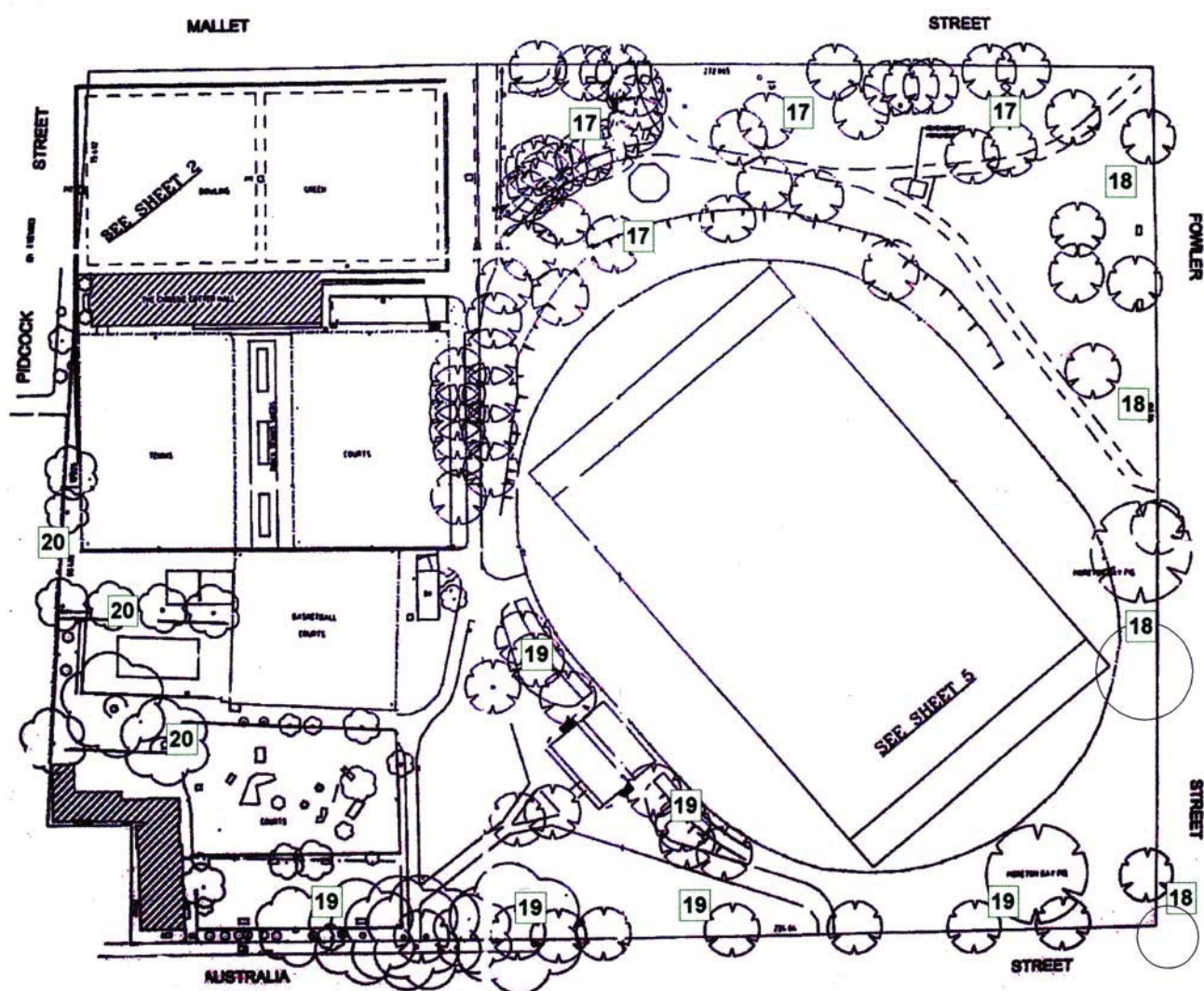
Ratings:

- moderate for original sandstone elements
- low to moderate for continuity of historic use of this sector
- low to negligible for surfaces and courts

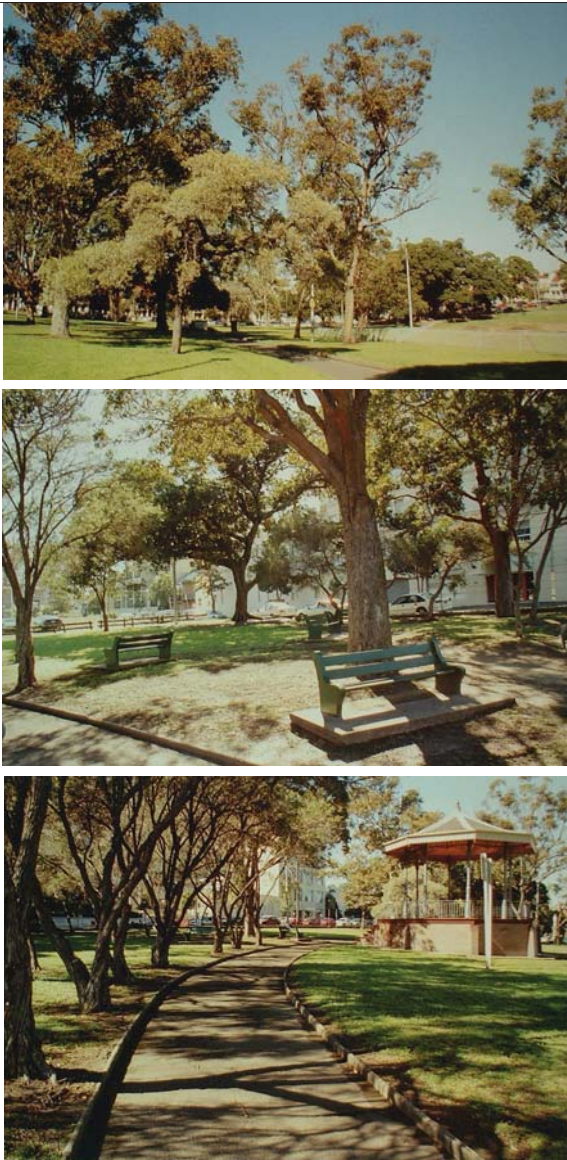

Advice: Given its historic use as a children's play precinct, and given its proximity to the primary school, there would appear to be advantages in rejuvenating and providing for new facilities and activities in this sector of the park.

	<p>The Camperdown Park playground was a well known and substantial facility utilised by the immediate community and children from adjoining suburbs. A pre-school was even proposed to adjoin the playground in the late 1930s but was eventually located in Glebe.</p> <p>The existing play structures are situated on just one part of what was previously a much larger playground.</p>		<p>The old sandstone block walls, stairs, and pathways should be conserved and retained wherever possible.</p>
16.	<p>The former Field House</p> <p>A building was located on this site (north of the playground) from pre 1930, when the first playground extension was proposed.</p> <p>Between 1930 and 1960, the Field House underwent numerous additions and alterations providing a more comprehensive facility.</p> <p>The date of its closure and history of its naming are unknown.</p>		<p>Rating: Low – mainly for association and meaning, rather than for fabric.</p> <p>Advice: The advice of a conservation architect and community youth leaders could be sought as to whether this facility can be adapted for more vibrant use, or whether it is no longer useful.</p> <p>It provides an ‘anchor’ to the play area, physically at least.</p>

TREES



No.	Item and Location / Description of Historic Elements	Photograph of Item	Heritage rating, comment and/or heritage recommendations
17.	<p>Trees within the eastern sector</p> <p>The eastern sector of the park, above the oval, is dotted with a variety of tree species including Brush Box, Poplars, Cypress, Eucalypts and Figs.</p> <p>With the exception of an arcing row of small plantings north of the bandstand, it does not appear that there was ever a design scheme for the plantings in this part of the park.</p> <p>Trees appear to have been planted in an ad-hoc manner, several of the oldest along this boundary (Figs and Planes) having been removed with the construction of the bowling greens in the mid 1950s.</p>		<p>Rating: The Old Figs and Brush Box warrant a 'moderate' rating.</p> <p>Trees from the 1970s onward have negligible heritage value but have some amenity value.</p>

	<p>Aerial photographic evidence confirms that few plantings along this sector of the park were made between 1930 and 1970, with most of the native trees being planted since that time.</p> <p>A 1951 survey plan of the park confirms that the oldest trees along the eastern sector of the site are the Brush Box and Figs.</p>		
18.	<p>Trees along the southern boundary</p> <p>The southern boundary of the park does not have a consistent line of canopy trees. However, this boundary contains some of the key landmark plantings of the site.</p> <p>Five Fig trees mark the central section of the southern boundary, the three closest to Fowler Street probably planted pre 1900.</p>		<p>Rating: Fig Trees - high Brush Box - moderate</p> <p>Advice: These trees should be conserved and inspected six monthly by a skilled arborist. Adequate funds should be made available for appropriate treatment, and some consideration given to succession plantings.</p>

	<p>By 1930, the three Brush Boxes near the eastern and western ends of the southern boundary (including the one on the corner of Australia and Fowler Sts) had been planted.</p>		
19.	<p>Trees along the western side of the park</p> <p>The western boundary strip of the park is the most heavily treed area on the site.</p> <p>At the southern end, three Brush Box are present along the sandstone hob boundary wall. A large Fig tree is located just to the east of these Brush Box. The Brush Box plantings were made by 1930 and the Fig is likely to have been planted pre 1900.</p> <p>Opposite the end of Derby Street are two large Plane trees (at top left of image opposite) likely to have been planted in the early 1930s.</p> <p>To the north of the two Plane trees opposite the end of Derby Street is a group containing a Brush Box, 5 Planes and a Camphor Laurel and three Cabbage Tree Palms. Historic aerial photo evidence suggests that all these plantings were made by 1930. The Palms were possibly planted c. 1900</p> <p>The 1951 detail survey of the site and the 1970 aerial photo suggests that several trees which may have been Pepper trees were removed from the northern section of the western boundary between 1951 and 1970. Of note in this location now stands a large Eucalypt, possibly only planted since the removal of those earlier trees.</p>	  	<p>Rating: Fig Tree – High Brush Box and Plane Trees – moderate.</p> <p>Advice: These trees should be conserved and inspected six monthly by a skilled arborist. Adequate funds should be made available for appropriate treatment, and consideration given to infill and succession plantings.</p> <p>Ratings: Plane, Brush Box and Palm Trees – Moderate Eucalypts and Poplars – low to negligible.</p> <p>Advice: These trees should be conserved and inspected six monthly by a skilled arborist. Adequate funds should be made available for appropriate treatment.</p> <p>The Palms have become extremely distorted, having become engulfed in the canopies of adjacent trees. They could be removed without loss of interpretation.</p>

	<p>The zone around the grandstand contains Eucalypts all planted since 1970 and the area to its north is largely defined by a row of Poplars (abutting the playground) which seem to have been planted between 1942 and 1951.</p> <p>Poplars (in poor condition) behind the grandstand, separating it from the children's play precinct (at left and at rear.)</p>	 	
20.	<p>Trees along the northern side of the park</p> <p>Trees within the former playground terraces include Brush Box, Figs and Kaffir Plums.</p> <p>It would appear that it was only the Figs which had been planted pre 1930, possibly made as early as 1900. Several substantial trees including a Fig were removed from the southern side of the Field House between 1951 and 1970.</p> <p>With the exception of the Brush Box north of the tennis courts, the Brush Box within the former playground terraces and the Kaffir Plums appear to have only been planted after the mid 1950s remodeling works on the park.</p> <p>The image opposite shows the Kaffir Plums along a pathway between the tennis courts and the grounds of the school (at far left).</p>	 	<p>Rating: Low to moderate, depending on the species and date of planting.</p> <p>Advice: These trees should be conserved and inspected six monthly by a skilled arborist. Adequate funds should be made available for appropriate treatment.</p> <p>Consideration could be given to incorporating these scattered trees into a thematic design.</p>

	<p>The image opposite shows old Fig trees on a central tier of the former playground. They are probably very early plantings in the Park.</p>		<p>Rating: High</p> <p>Advice: These trees should be conserved and inspected six monthly by a skilled arborist. Adequate funds should be made available for appropriate treatment.</p> <p>Consideration could be given to incorporating these scattered trees into a thematic design.</p>
--	---	--	---

3.6 Curtilage

Camperdown Park has existed for over a century within the boundaries defined by Australia Street, Fowler Street, Mallet Street and Pidcock Lane. On the other sides of these streets are buildings which have existed, for the most part, also over a century. There are no visual catchments or corridors beyond the Park to consider or protect. Accordingly, it is recommended that the curtilage remain the existing boundaries of the park.

There is, however, some ambiguity about the land to the north-west of the Park, between its children's play precinct, and the rear yard of the public school that faces Parramatta Road. This land does not appear to be used, and it may be worth investigating whether there would be any interest by the owner (presumably the Education Department) in discussing its future use with Council. This may only be warranted if there are proposals in the forthcoming Landscape Master Plan and Plan of Management to revitalize and add new facilities and promote new activities in this little-used area of the park.

4.0 Obligations arising from Significance

4.1 Obligations

As assessed in Section 3 above, Camperdown Park is a place of moderate local significance. Its cultural values are summarised in the Statement of Significance. The significance of the Park gives rise to an obligation for conservation. This obligation extends to retention of all identified specific aspects of significance, including:

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

The above assessment of the Park has identified both the place as a whole and numerous contributory elements within it, as listed in the table in Section 3.5 above, as having varying degrees of heritage significance. It is important that these should be acknowledged by Council, and taken into account in future management and maintenance strategies and actions.

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 and the Marricville LEP 2001 both provide statutory protection for items listed as having State and local heritage significance. There are obligations on control authorities to protect and conserve such items and places, and to manage and maintain them in a

manner which retains their significance. Generally, the higher the ranking which such items or places are assessed as having, the greater the degree of protection and conservation is required.

4.3 Constraints and Opportunities

The conservation planning process established by the guidelines to the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS and set out in the *NSW Heritage Manual* requires that relevant constraints and opportunities be identified as part of the process for developing conservation policies for places of significance. This section of the report sets out the key constraints and opportunities that affect the Park.

4.2.1 Constraints Arising from Heritage Significance

The constraints are not conclusions or recommendations, but rather observations relevant to the circumstances of the site and matters which require consideration and resolution. None of these form conservation policies in themselves. An appropriate conservation policy is a result of a careful balanced assessment of the various factors identified.

Constraints arising from significance establish a premise whereby other factors such as physical condition and client requirements can be considered. The constraints identified below arise from the need to retain the significance of the Park.

4.2.1.1 Heritage Processes to Retain Significance

There is a need to

- Recognise the Park as a place of heritage significance which should be managed in accordance with accepted conservation processes and principles. This should include appropriate statutory protection for the place as a whole and for individual elements according to their assessed levels of significance.
- Manage individual contributory elements within the Park in accordance with their assessed level of significance (Exceptional, High, Moderate, Low/Little, None, or Intrusive). (Where different heritage significance values overlap and there is a conflict between different values then the higher value should be the determining factor in making decisions.)
- Ensure that decisions about works to each element (including maintenance, subsurface excavations, repairs or more extensive adaptation works) always take into account the impact on the significance of the place, both as a whole and on individual components.
- Ensure that any new development of the place retains the significance of the place as a whole in addition to the significance of individual contributory elements.

4.2.1.2 Respect for the Cultural Landscape

There is a need

- to acknowledge the site as a cultural landscape (a landscape area extensively modified by man). Its structure, context and setting are of considerable importance.
- for the overall site to be able to be 'read' and interpreted in the future as a public recreation ground established in 1882.
- to retain as much as possible of the original fabric (including trees) of the Park

4.2.2 Other Factors

In addition to the obligation arising from significance, the following factors should be considered when developing conservation policy:

- the physical constraints arising from the condition of components,
- external factors, including relevant council statutory and non-statutory controls; and
- feasible uses and client requirements.

4.2.2.1 Physical Constraints

These factors relate to the physical condition of the structures and landscape components. They include the various 19th and early 20th century sandstone hob walls, dwarf pillars and stairs, the 1911 bandstand, the 1921 soldiers' memorial, tennis pavilion and the many mature trees - especially those planted in the period 1882 - c.1935.

The above factors generate the following constraints:

- the need to review and maintain a regular maintenance program for identified heritage structures and landscape components for the future; and
- the need to investigate in detail the physical condition of individual elements prior to formulating any proposal for works to these structures and landscape components.

4.3 Statutory Controls

There are a number of statutory and non-statutory controls which may affect future development of the site. They generate a need to take into account the detailed provisions of these controls prior to formulating any development proposal.

4.3.1 NSW Heritage Act

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 was established to conserve the environmental heritage of the State. This includes buildings, works, relics, trees or places which satisfy the criteria listed in section 4 above.

Section 57 of the Heritage Act forbids persons to do certain things if covered by an appropriate conservation instrument. These include

- (a) demolishing the building or work,
- (b) damaging or despoiling the place, precinct or land, or any part of the place, precinct or land,
- (c) moving, damaging or destroying the relic or moveable object,
- (d) excavating any land for the purpose of exposing or moving the relic,
- (e) carrying out any development in relation to the land on which the building, work or relic is situated, the land that comprises the place, or land within the precinct,
- (f) altering the building, work, relic or moveable object,
- (g) displaying any notice or advertisement on the place, building, work, relic, moveable object or land, or in the precinct,
- (h) damaging or destroying any tree or other vegetation on or removing any tree or other vegetation from the place, precinct or land.

The Minister, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council may, grant an exemption from the prohibition on some of these activities. Once the heritage value of a place and particular items has been identified and listed, a council can also, under delegated power, take advantage of the exemptions, which allow ordinary, everyday maintenance to occur. (For specific guidance, consult the NSW Heritage Office document *Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval*, issued in 1999 but revised in 2004.) Section 118 of the Heritage Act, as amended, deals with minimum standards of maintenance and repair in order to protect heritage items and places.

Section 139 is of particular relevance to any proposed earthworks or subsurface works (e.g. for drainage channels, service lines and roadway construction). It states that an excavation permit is required in certain cases, mostly relating to the possible likelihood of relics being discovered. However, the Heritage Council may create exceptions to this section, if there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land, or they are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance.

Section 146 of the Act imposes an obligation to notify the Heritage Council of the discovery of relics and provides relevant information about it.

Other Statutory Plans & Policies

4.3.2 Marrickville LEP 2001

The Marrickville Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2001, Part 6, contains objectives and controls for the conservation of heritage properties. Camperdown Park is listed as a heritage place in Schedule 5-11.

4.4 Non-Statutory Plans & Policies

4.4.1 The Burra Charter

This Charter, prepared by Australia ICOMOS, was first prepared in 1977-78 for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance, and was revised in 1999. It sets a standard of practice for those – including owners, managers and custodians - who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance. Its use and application are further explained in Guidelines to the Charter, including those dealing with conservation policy. Its basic premise is that places of cultural significance – including natural indigenous and historical places – must be preserved for future generations. Generally, it advocates a cautious approach to change, its motto being: “do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained”.

The Charter provides a set of conservation principles (articles 2 to 13), conservation processes (articles 14 to 25) and conservation practices (articles 26 to 34). Those who have responsibilities for the management and maintenance of places of cultural/heritage significance should familiarize themselves with the provisions and guidelines of that Charter.

It should be noted that article 16 of the Charter states that “*maintenance* is fundamental to conservation and should be undertaken where fabric is of cultural significance and its maintenance is necessary to retain that significance”. The previous article (no.15) recognizes that change may be necessary to retain cultural significance, but is undesirable where it reduces it. The amount of change should be guided by a place’s cultural significance and its appropriate interpretation. Changes which reduce cultural significance should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit. Demolition of a significant item or place is generally not acceptable.

4.5 Client Requirements & Feasible Uses

The client is Marrickville Council, acting on behalf of the residents in the local government area and other interested persons such as park users, particularly of its various sporting facilities. The principal requirement is to maintain and enhance the cultural significance and values of the Park, especially those of its contributory elements of high or moderate significance.

More generally, the Council wishes to ensure that the Park is an attractive, well-used place where residents can go for relaxation and refreshment, and sports players can participate in active recreation.

5.0 Conservation Policy

5.1 Principles

Defining a conservation policy for the Park requires resolution of the constraints and opportunities summarized above. In addressing the appropriate policy approach for the conservation of the cultural significance of the Park, it is worthwhile to consider what *The Illustrated Burra Charter* says about the importance of place:

One of the fundamental reasons for conserving places is that they contain information that documents, photographs, drawings, film or video cannot. Regardless of how skillfully a place may be captured on film or how evocatively it may be described, there is no substitute for the experience of the actual place.

In short, there is nothing more important or pressing about the management of the Park than the obligation to preserve it and its important contributory elements. While it is important to recognize that interpretation of the site, and communication of information about the place to the wider community, is an integral element of conservation, primacy must be given to caring for the place.

Having regard to the constraints set out earlier in the preceding Section, and the above conservation imperatives, the following principles are identified as the basis for the conservation policy:

- Conservation must be a major management objective at the Park
- Management of the Park should set standards in best-practice conservation. This can be reflected in the use of well-accepted conservation guidelines and the application of traditional skills, innovation, multi-disciplinary approaches and well-documented systems (that do not rely on the memory of people).
- Resourcing needs must be identified and sourced.

If conservation is the primary objective, essential conservation activities and works should not be determined by the current limits imposed by funding, or other similar financial constraints. Efforts should be made to seek funding, grants and donations from a range of local and regional sources.

- **Conservation of the Park must extend to the total resource.**

The Park includes the built elements, landscape, and mature plantings, along with memories and associations, and current uses and activities. Conservation of the place must extend to all of these elements and attributes if cultural significance is to be retained in the long-term.

- **Decision-making must be based upon proper understanding of cultural significance**

All management decisions which have the potential to affect the heritage values of the place should be founded on a clear understanding of those values. The heritage impact of decisions should be stated and evaluated as part of the decision-making process.

- **A cautious approach is required where actions may have adverse heritage impacts**

Where management actions or decisions may result in a loss of cultural significance, these actions should be reversible or, at the very least, should adopt a cautious approach. The precautionary principle emphasises the need for caution in making decisions which may damage the environment over time. If there are any threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent such damage.

- **The physical condition of the Park should be monitored**

Monitoring of the physical condition of the site, over time, will provide both a measure of the effectiveness of conservation actions and essential data for future decision-making. In conjunction with considerations of the physical cultural and natural environment, the appropriateness and effectiveness of visitor services/interpretation actions should be monitored - the aim being to achieve better conservation and improved visitor experience, concurrently.

- **Review**

Council should make this CMP accessible to the public through a process of public exhibition, and take into account comments and proposals made in response to it prior to its finalisation.

The CMP should be reviewed every five years to ensure that its endorsed recommendations have been correctly carried out, and that its management and maintenance strategies and guidelines are still appropriate or require adjustment.

6.0 Conservation Management and Actions

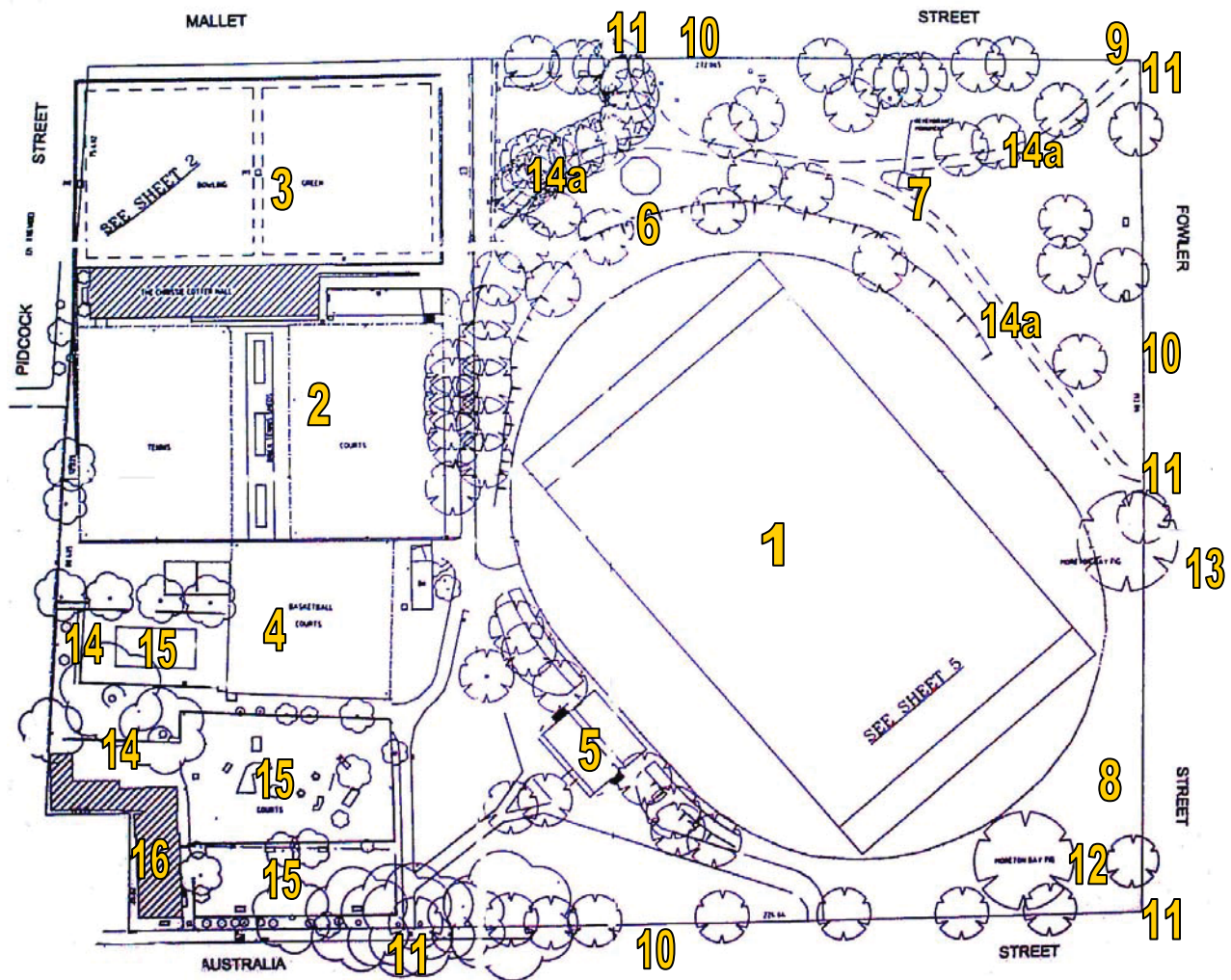
6.1 General

As a general rule, all culturally significant fabric within the Park must be retained and conserved.

No activity or intervention should be instigated without reference to this Conservation Management Plan. Proposals for the Park's future use should enable its key heritage fabric and elements to be conserved and no significant alterations to its elements of high significance should be permitted. As much original fabric as possible should be conserved and any further interference kept to a minimum.

The repair, restoration or reconstruction of original elements should be undertaken according to the guidelines provided in the following table. It should be possible to provide original materials in restoration work, since these are readily available locally.

Table 2 - Recommended Conservation Actions and Works



Item and number from historic item table	Heritage Rating	Action Required	Priority
1. The Oval	Moderate	Continue existing maintenance regime.	Routine
2. The tennis courts	Low	Monitor and repair as required	Routine
3. The bowling club	Low	Monitor and repair as required	Routine
4. The basketball courts	Low	Monitor and repair hoops, surface and fencing as required	Routine
5. The grandstand/bleachers	Little-None	Monitor and repair as required. Consider improvement of zone behind grandstand.	Routine
6. The bandstand	Moderate - High	Inspect annually and maintain as required using matching materials	Routine
7. The soldiers' memorial	Moderate	Monitor and repair and required	Routine
8. Draught's table area	Low-Moderate	Retain and remediate as required should retention of tables be sought. Worth conserving if valued or used.	Liaise with community

9. South-eastern entry stairs	Moderate	Retain and remediate. Monitor subsidence of sandstone blocks.	Priority
10. Sandstone hob wall to park	Low-Moderate	Monitor and repair with matching sandstone blocks as required	Routine
11. Dwarf entry markers	Low-Moderate	Monitor and repair with matching sandstone blocks as required	Routine
12. Remains of early C20th path	Low-Moderate	Monitor and repair abutting sandstone elements as required. Consider re-establishing a bitumen path to provide access to grandstand	Priority
13. Seating zone and memorial in Fowler St cul-de-sac	Little	Monitor and repair with same materials as required	Routine
14. Paths and path edging (sandstone)	Low-Moderate	Retain paths and repair edging as required. Reuse in any future redesign of the park's northern sector.	Routine
14a. Paths and edging (1950s)	None	Monitor annually and repair as required, using same materials.	Routine
15. The playground and adjoining terraces	Low-Moderate (variable)	Retain existing fabric and levels in any new master plan design; repair deteriorated stonework	Routine
16. The former Field House	Low	Retain. Conduct further research on building and determine condition and extent of existing/possible future use. Plan of Management should examine possible adaptive reuse of this building.	Priority

7.0 Interpretation

Now that the heritage elements and values have been clearly identified, and sufficient historical images collected which illustrate these, it should be possible to devise an appropriate interpretation strategy. This strategy should focus on the historical stages of evolution of the Park including the installation of the various sporting facilities. It could also provide information on the bandstand and its origin.

A number of interpretative signs could be prepared and placed at appropriate places within the Park. These can contain images which would depict an important heritage element or sporting occasion, and text that briefly explains its origins, role, and significance.

An example of this type of sign, prepared by the present consultant for a landscape heritage walk at Harris Park (near Parramatta) is provided below. These have proved to be very durable and vandal resistant. The colour of the frame and background can be selected to suit the Park. Preparation of such signage, however, would need to be the subject of a future commission.



Further Investigation and Research

Given the amount of historical material already available, and given the few and relatively simple structures erected in the Park over time, it is not considered likely that specific archaeological or technical investigations within the Park would need to be undertaken.

Controls on Intervention

While no particular intervention has been recommended, other than investigating the rejuvenation of the children's (and youth) play precinct and Field House, the general principle for intervention is based on the Burra Charter's injunction to "do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained".

Moveable items. There are no moveable items of heritage significance in the Park.

8.0 Concluding Remarks

Camperdown Park has evolved slowly over the last 125 years, and having had three different trustees over that period, it suffered somewhat from this disruption in continuity and sustained commitment, both political and financial. At the same time, it has been heavily used by local residents, and particularly by sporting teams, in consonance with the general trend throughout the twentieth century for people's parks to be made-over increasingly for sporting recreation. As a result of the above factors, the Park has a rather run-down, threadbare appearance, and few elements of marked heritage significance. It derives its significance mainly from its origin in the Parks Movement of the 1880s, its long period of use, and the value attached to it by the local community, rather than from any special qualities.

It may cause surprise to readers of the original inventory sheet that two elements that were singled out in it, namely the bandstand and World War I soldiers' memorial, have not been singled out in this CMP for special mention. This is because they are not generic to the Park but, rather, common public elements of the period that happened to have been placed there. Neither is in its original location, and – apart from some visual amenity – it would make very little difference to the Park's function or significance whether they remained there or were located elsewhere in the general area. This is not to say they are without cultural significance in themselves; merely that they are not germane to the significance of the Park itself.

The diverse elements which contribute to its significance comprise hardy, typical fabric found in most parks in the Sydney region, and their management and maintenance requirements are mostly routine. Its diverse and recurring features contribute to its significance (and are worthy of retention) and this report has identified those elements in the Tables above; however, they do not warrant individual listing in a heritage schedule. This CMP outlines the conservation principles and practices which should be adopted and implemented. They are not onerous, and most can be carried out in the course of routine park maintenance, as indicated in Table 2 above.

The greater challenge lies in the future changes – upgrading, redesign, and enhancement – which may be proposed in the landscape masterplan to be prepared by others. To some extent, this CMP has pointed the way to what might be considered – e.g. investigating the rejuvenation of the children's (and youth) play precinct and Field House, and a possibly extension of the curtilage, but the CMP is not a design or masterplan in itself. It is desirable, however, that the changes and improvements proposed by others will take into account and enable the identified heritage values to be fully protected. Among these are the established layout of the Park, the mature trees that embellish it, and its many but modest sandstone elements.

APPENDIX A

Checklist of Practices for Managing Landscape Heritage Elements

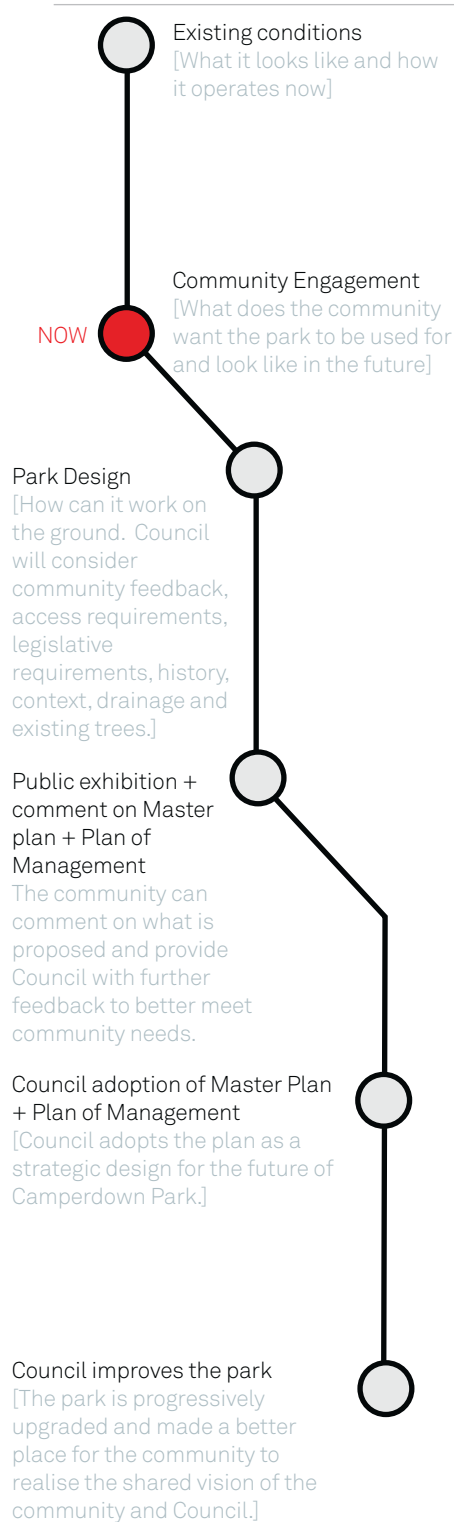
1. Read Table 2 – Recommended Actions and Works to identify which works should be done first.
2. Consult section 3.5 to ascertain details of the heritage values of the item to be worked on.
3. If in doubt about a proposed action, consult the heritage planner or a heritage professional. Remember the dictum: *change only as much as necessary, but as little as possible*.
4. Take preventative action to avoid or arrest deterioration of heritage trees or elements such as paths, fences and grassed areas before irreversible damage is done.
5. Do not remove a significant tree or demolish a significant element without prior consent from the heritage planner.
6. Usually, failed plants should be replaced with the same species, except where a change is recommended. In certain cases, a species with a similar character but lower height may be used.
7. Hard elements such as sandstone kerbs should be retained, or if they have to be removed, stored for future use to replace others that have failed. If replacements are not available, they should be cut from sandstone present near the site.
8. Remember that views out of, into, and within the site are also important, and should not be blocked or interrupted by inappropriate plantings or siting of built structures.
9. Generally, consider the likely impact of a particular action on the overall setting and context of the Park, as well as its overall character.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT_ SUMMARY REPORT

Camperdown Park Plan of Management + Master Plan



Project Context



Context

In October 2013 Marrickville Council initiated the process to develop a Master Plan and Plan of Management for Camperdown Park.

The engagement and its findings will inform the future planning and design of the park. A draft of the plan will be reported to Council for public exhibition. Subject to Council endorsement, the exhibition period will be followed by further amendments as raised by the community and then be reported to Council for adoption. As Camperdown Park is located on crown land, Council will forward the draft Plan of management and Master Plan to be gazetted in accordance with the Crown Land Act 1989

Bowling Club

The previous operators of the Bowling Club went into administration and while a temporary operator ran the facility for some time, there is no current operator in place and the club is currently closed. Council ran an expression of interest and tender process which closed on 10 November 2013. The tender applications were assessed and were tabled to Council on 3 December 2013. Due to this process the Bowling Club was not included in this engagement however further information will be available to the community soon.

Methodology

The community engagement methodology aimed to be as inclusive as possible with a variety of forums for feedback. The process included two interactive workshops, one in the evening and one on a Saturday in the park. An online survey at 'Your Say Marrickville' was also available for the entire engagement period.

The engagement opportunities were advertised with a letter distributed to 2,500 households within a 350m radius of the park. Signage was displayed in Camperdown Park and information was also available at 'Your Say Marrickville' on the Marrickville Council website. Nearby cafes and the Nurses' College displayed engagement information. Council officers emailed relevant stakeholder groups that use the park to increase awareness and participation.

Engagement Methodology + Process

Engagement Evening – 28 October 2013

The engagement evening was conducted in the Chrissie Cotter Gallery. The evening ran from 6:00pm to 7:30pm with a series of interactive stations set up around the gallery. Each station was set up to be an interactive stand-alone activity of engagement which allowed for people to provide as much or as little information in the time they had available.

In total there were 21 questions asked in various formats. The questions were framed to understand what people like about the park, how they use it, how long they use it, how they get there and in what mode of transport. The questions also tried to understand what sort of relationships people have with the park, either positive, negative or indifferent. The questions included some visioning exercises to understand how people perceive what they want the park to become in the future. In total approximately 25 visitors and locals attended the engagement evening.

Day in the Park – 23 November 2013

The day in the park started at 10am and finished at 2pm. Three Council officers attended the event. Each officer was in charge of a different set of stations. The stations included a jumping castle, paper and online surveys, a drawing station, post cards, information boards and a wishing tree. Each of the stations and questions aimed to gauge the same information as the engagement evening.

The day started off with high numbers of people engaging with the activity stations. Unfortunately a storm caused it to finish early, dismantle the stations from 1pm.

Online Survey

The online survey was launched on 28 October 2013, running for five weeks, closing on 11 December 2013. During this period there were 1126 number of visits to the site and 167 surveys completed. While activity was steady throughout the survey period, there were definite spikes on 30 October 2013 and 05 November 2013.

Paper Survey

A paper survey was made available as a mail out should people not be able to use the computer version. The paper copy was also available at the day in the park on 23 November 2013.

A total of three were mailed to people and one was collected from the Council customer service desk, of which two were returned.

Maintenance Staff Questions and Answer Session – 12 December 2013

On Thursday 12 December 2013 Culture and Recreation staff facilitated a meeting with the maintenance crews. Questions were asked around maintenance activities and access requirements.

Internal Council Stakeholder Workshop – 12 December 2013

An internal stakeholder workshop was undertaken on Thursday 12 December to obtain feedback from all disciplines within Council.

Who did we hear from?

- _The majority of responses were from Camperdown residents.
- _There were more male respondents than female.
- _The majority of respondents were aged 36 - 55.
- _English is the main language spoken at home.
- _The majority of respondents walk to Camperdown Park.
- _Twelve percent of respondents said they have a disability.

Engagement_ Common Themes

Engagement Common Themes

Each of the different engagement opportunities have provided input on the future of Camperdown Park. The engagement has produced some clear feedback.

The key common themes include:

Pathways:

All users agree the existing pathways are in a state of disrepair. Upgrading the existing pathways has wide support. Respondents noted wear tracks in the grass causing erosion and requested a paved path. This includes a loop pathway around the oval. The community also highlighted the conflict between tree roots and tree health and heavy foot traffic.

Trees:

Many users note the age of the park trees and the fact that some are in a state of decline and stress. They also recognised the importance of the size and age of the fig trees near the cafes.

Grandstand:

The grandstand is noted as being in poor condition. It is however highly valued by park exercise enthusiasts, who regularly use the stairs for training.

Public Toilets

The toilets have been highlighted as the centre for anti-social behaviour as well as being in a poor state of condition.

Exercise Equipment:

The exercise equipment is highly popular in Camperdown Park. There were requests to expand the types available for use, and increase diversity for different age groups.

Vehicle Access & Car Parking:

Vehicle access was universally disliked within the park areas. Issues are flagged with illegal parking and a lack of parking being provided.

Bowling Lawn and Club:

The degraded state of the bowling club has upset many surveyed. All wish to see the bowling club put to use as a community facility.

Lighting:

There was some support for the need to upgrade park lighting.

Fencing:

There was general consensus the existing metal fence around the oval is in poor condition and needs a replacement fence. Opinion was divided over fence types. Many people requested additional access points to the oval.

Basketball Courts:

The basketball courts are a much loved part of the park. It was highlighted they need some work to repair wear and tear to courts, line markings and fencing.

Art Wall:

The community art wall is an area of conflict amongst the community. Spray drift and paint fumes conflict with users on the tennis courts and children's play area. Empty paint cans are also left littering the ground near the wall. It was highlighted that the wall is not well integrated into the park and the master plan should address this when reviewing strategies. The wall itself is important in providing a space for youth to practice street art in a safe environment while aiming to limit unwanted graffiti on public assets such as the children's playground equipment.

Tennis / Multi- Purpose Courts

The tennis courts are well used and generally liked by the community. There are some conflicts with night lighting and operating hours.

Signage and Way finding:

Signage and way finding was not raised as a major park issue.

Open Space:

The open green nature of Camperdown Park, is its single greatest asset, much loved by the community.

Furniture:

Feedback noted that park furniture is old fashioned. Many also noted that it is in poor condition and more are required.

Entries & Street Edges:

The community noted that some of the park entries and connections to nearby streets are below expectations. Feedback also raised concerns about unsafe

'rat-runs' along adjacent streets.

Children's Play Equipment:

The community value the children's play equipment. They noted that the area needs additional shade, increased age diversity with the play equipment types and a review of the softfall type.

Chrissie Cotter Gallery:

All feedback received about the Chrissie Cotter Gallery was supportive of the facility.

Art Camp:

All feedback received about the Art Camp was supportive of it using this part of the park. There is a lack of integration with the rest of the park that needs to be addressed.

Portuguese Ethnographic Museum:

The community noted that the Portuguese Ethnographic museum is under-utilised.

Cafe & Coffee:

Drinking coffee and using the adjacent cafes is one of the most liked activities for park users.

Rotunda:

The rotunda is liked by the community, though it was noted it is under-utilised with opportunity for outdoor concerts. There were some people that noted the rotunda has had some of its heritage elements removed during prior maintenance.

Engagement Responses

Engagement Evening - 28 October 2013

The following are the responses as collected on the evening of the community engagement. Each response is headed by the question and followed by the list of responses.

1_ Put a dot on your favourite part of Camperdown Park.

Refer image left - 01

2_ In three descriptive words or less write why you like your favourite part of Camperdown Park

- _Green, peaceful, community.
- _Green space, birds.
- _Peaceful, green, trees.
- _Space, green, sport.
- _Fresh air, tennis, community.
- _Green, green, green.
- _Community, sport, playground.
- _Sport, vibrant, green space.
- _Potential, facility, green space.
- _Community, green space, clear.
- _Sunny, shady, green.
- _Open, spacious.
- _Public greens space, trees, kept free of overbuilding.
- _Green space, its history as a centre of community.
- _Open space, trees, community
- _Cafe, Park connection, love the gym equipment and cafes.
- _Trees, birds, cafe, relaxed safe environment.
- _Green, shady, peaceful.
- _Public greenspace on my doorstep.
- Love the gym equipment and oval for exercise.
- _My family (3 generations) meet every Sunday to play tennis and then walk across to the cafes for lunch on the grassy area.
- _Tennis, activity, fun.
- _I like the spot where there's no exercise dudes in my face - where there is a feeling of having a spot to rest or bask in the sun.

3_ Put a dot on your least favourite part of Camperdown Park

Refer image left - 02



01 Dots represent peoples favourite parts of Camperdown Park.

02 Dots represent peoples least favourite parts of Camperdown Park.

Engagement Responses

4_ In three descriptive words or less write why you dislike this part of Camperdown Park.

- _Personal training 6am x 3.
- _Support of graffiti x 2.
- _Bowling area needs to be open space x2.
- _The fence around the oval is ugly x2.
- _Outdoor gym equipment.
- _Excessive commercial activity.
- _Graffiti - leaving aerosol cans / worse
- _Dingy dodgy, graffiti.
- _Commercialisation, graffiti.
- _Tennis courts too loud, too late, too bright.
- _The whole park is getting too crowded - bowling green should be returned as open space.
- _Weird messy arrival experience (Australia Street and Denson Street)
- _What's the plan for the bowling club.
- _Concrete, doesn't fit, invasive.
- _Awful bit (near kiosk) needs better connections.
- _Underutilised, eyesore, not integrated.
- _The condoms and lube packets are a turnoff (litter)
- _Outdated, loud, disrepair.

5_ From the words provided, please select three words that best represent your ideal for Camperdown Park

_Leafy		12
_Relaxation		9
_Green		9
_Trees		8
_Dog Walking		7
_Community		7
_Safe		4
_Family orientated		4
_Playgrounds		4
_Sport on Saturdays		4
_Active		4
_Sport in the evening		3
_Toilets provided		3
_Sports		3
_BBQs		3
_Walking		3
_Early mornings		2
_Contemplative		2
_Passive		2
_Sundays		2
_Art		2
_Retreat		1

6_ From the images supplied, please select an image that best represents your ideal for Camperdown Park.

Refer images 01 - 12 right and opposite.



||||| 15



|||| 6



|||| 5



|||| 4



|||| 4

Engagement Responses



III 3



II 2



II 2



II 2



I 1



I 1



I 1



I 1

Engagement Responses

7_ If you could have anything in the world in Camperdown Park, what would it be?

The following responses were received from the community. Where x number is noted this refers to the number of times it was flagged by different community members.

- _White picket fence around the oval x6.
- _Return bowling green to parkland or community gardens x6.
- _Reduced traffic in surrounding streets x5.
- _Dogs allowed off leash without fines (at least 6pm - 9am) x4.
- _Upgrade / renovate grandstand to more traditional / heritage look x4.
- _A swimming pool x4.
- _More young trees as the old ones age and senesce x4.
- _More shade trees x4.
- _Return the bowling club as public open space x3.
- _Extend, maintain a 'nature reserve' and 'playing oval' appearance x3.
- _No parking in the park x3.
- _Upgrade dressing sheds / grandstand x3.
- _Improve the footpaths x3.
- _Provide challenging exercise equipment for very young children (3 - 8 yrs) x3.
- _For it to be a place for native birds and trees that is well maintained x2.
- _Provide more seating opportunities x2
- _Upgrade the grandstand x2.
- _Squash courts x2.
- _More gym equipment x2
- _Sustainable community garden / huts
- _Bowling club turned into public space
- _Traffic calming on Australia Street.
- _Pedestrian crossing on Mallett Street.
- _Boulevard for Australia Street, integrated with park. Design the park as an urban oasis.
- _Provide information on the future of the bowling area.
- _Keep dogs out of park at all times.
- _If the bowling club can't remain viable, perhaps convert it to barbecues and green space.
- _No artworks.
- _No more development.
- _Pathway all the way around the playing field.
- _Raised pedestrian crossing to park on Mallet Street (speed hump).
- _Replace ugly grandstand.
- _Tidy up playground.

- _The graffiti wall could be better located.
- _The entry at Australia Street is horrible.
- _Move art wall to better place so the fumes don't interfere with the tennis players.
- Strengthen the arts precinct and make the art wall legal with bins nearby. Fix the 'middle' of the park near the kiosk with better connections. Only allow parking near Mallet Street entrance and make it paid ticket parking. Improve play equipment to cater for 9+ years. Connect the playground with surrounding park and include a gate into the tennis courts. Love the cafe, grassy area, more seating and shelter needed.
- _Better play equipment.
- _Increase effort in varying weekend use of the oval. Allow use by wider cross-section of the community.
- _Paint the roller doors of the Chrissie Cotter Gallery overlooking the tennis courts so people know it is a gallery.

8_If you could change only one thing in Camperdown Park, what would it be?

The following responses were received by the community:

- _There is no safe crossing of Mallet Street to the park. The park has a big issue with the sharp rise of new families with young children. Needs multiple raised pedestrian crossings x6
- _Ensure people know about the park's history x5.
- _Tennis courts open too late x5.
- _Tennis court lights to go off automatically at a reasonable hour (perhaps 10pm) x5.
- _Make the park more attractive for little kids x3.
- _Provide more gates into the oval with better fencing x3.
- _Please add some gear art / sculpture x2.
- _Keep Camperdown Park as a public green space x2.
- _Upgrade grandstand x2.
- _Why isn't the bowling park part of this consultation (where is the local voice) x2.
- _Provide better pathways due to accessibility issues x2.
- _Bowling green should be open space not commercial x2.
- _Stop the graffiti / mess left by the artists, it is a toxic broth of art and smell x2.
- _Reduce or stop car access into the park x2.

- _Keep it green x2.
- _Remove bowling green. Return this space back to park.
- _Pathway kerbs to allow occasional access to park for wheel chairs and scooters.
- _Camperdown Park is one of the oldest parks in the inner west. Need to preserve this as open space.
- _Parking needs to be reviewed. Suggest extend restrictions to 8pm or 10pm as well as weekends.
- _Reduce speeding traffic using shortcuts.
- _Investigate closing Fowler / Church Streets.
- _Issues with high speed traffic.
- _The up-keep of the green spaces and gardens need to be of high quality. The figs are not growing back. The oval is always a disgrace.
- _Please don't add art.
- _Stop sports teams parking in the park.
- _Revisit community for representative view.
- _Make it a real consultation not a quasi one.
- _Parks are over allocated to dog owners because of poor strategic planning.
- _Capture more storm water to water the park.
- _Australia Street is currently a "rat run". If it was traffic-calmed with planting, pinch points etc, plus a change in traffic patterns, the amenity of the area would be vastly enhanced (look at Major Bay Road in Concord as an example) Used to be just like Australia Street and now is beautiful, tree lined boulevard feel.
- _Provide a pathway around the oval.
- _Great to use the park for community activities. e.g. Outdoor theatre, concerts, night markets, Shakespeare in the park etc.
- _I'm not a dog owner, but I love seeing dogs and people playing in the park so its good to have a separate kids area, oval, tennis and basketball court. However, there's limited space left for people and dogs to hang out. There are so few areas for dogs, and dogs that don't get walked bark and howl. It would be nice to have more resting or garden space and no more sports areas. We have no more parking in the area to support group sport. I miss the bowling club. It is a shame it was mismanaged.
- _Stop noise, lights and activity at night.
- _The broken wire fences should be replaced with pickets around the cricket oval.

Engagement Responses

9_ If match-play sport were to be played on Friday evening, how much support do you have for these events? Place a dot under your level of support.

Refer image 01 bottom right

Responses also raised some comments. The comments include:

- _Not supportive of Pit bull dogs in the park.
- _Would prefer weekend day match-play sport only.
- _Match-play sport is unsupported because of night-time noise, parking lights will disturb residence.
- _May impact on parking and a review on restrictions may be required.
- _Alcohol ban in the park is required due to smashed glass, foul language and aggressive yelling.
- _It would be fine if parking, lights and noise were addressed.

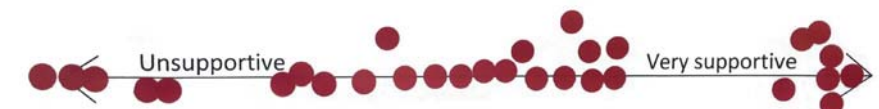
Other comments received in regards to question 11 included:

- _Issue with the graffiti wall x4.
- _Keep Rotunda, but repair it x3.
- _Repair pathways x2.
- _Repairs seating / benches.
- _Manage dogs.
- _Put effort into taking care of the fig trees.
- _Protect fig tree roots.
- _Update grandstand.
- _Provide a picket fence around the oval.
- _Repair / restore nature strip to the front of the bowling club.
- _Upgrade toilets
- _Return bowling green as park.
- _More food / fruit producing trees.
- _No personal trainers using exercise equipment for their clients x3.

- _Stop the footballers leaving so much rubbish x2.
- _Don't change the character, recognise that it works as an amphitheatre. The views across and around are essential to the character x3.
- _Move the art wall to a better location x2.
- _Wider community engagement e.g. Outdoor theatre, concerts x2.
- _Modernise pathways. Convert pathways to nature paths with interpretative displays including nature, urban geography, history of the area.
- _Remove the drunks.
- _Community and kids play free days at the tennis courts.
- _No car access
- _Community gardens to bring the community together.

10_ Put a dot on what best describes what you do in Camperdown Park?

_Walk		14
_Drink coffee		11
_Walk my dog		10
_My kids play on the children's play equipment		9
_Relax		
_Use exercise equipment		7
_Play Sport		6
_Eat		6
_Sit under a tree		6
_Play with my dog		6
_Watch sport		5
_Play tennis		4
_Cut through the park		4
_Park my car		3
_Play basketball		2
_Personal train or other class		2
_Other		1
_Sleep		0
_Use the art wall		0



Dots represent level of support for night time match play.

1_1 Are there any areas around the park in the nearby streets or adjacent reserves that need attention? Place a dot on the area you would like upgraded.

Refer image 02 right



Dots represent areas that require attention.

Engagement Responses

12_ How often to you use the park?

		14
_Daily		7
_Two / Three times per week	I	1
_Once a week		0
_Fortnightly	II	2
_Monthly	I	1
_Yearly		

13_ When you visit Camperdown Park, how long do you stay in the park? Stick a dot on which time frame reflects the time normally spent visiting the park.

		0
_0-10mins		7
_11-30mins		21
_31-60mins	II	2
_1-2 hours		7
_2+ hours		

14_ How do you get to Camperdown Park?

		28
By walking		0
By roller skates, roller blades or skate board		0
By Bike	I	1
By car	I	1
By train or bus	I	1
By other e.g. mobility scooter		

15_ Where do you live? Stick a dot on the suburb in which you live

		0
Annandale		25
Camperdown		0
Dulwich Hill		0
Enmore		0
Glebe		0
Leichhardt	II	2
Marrickville		0
Newtown		0
Petersham		0
St Peters		0
Stanmore		0
Tempe	I	1
Other		

16_ In one sentence write a description of Camperdown Park. In the description you may outline what it looks like, what you do in the park or how it makes you feel.

The community responded with the following:

_ Camperdown Park is somewhat a rambling park, with mixed areas - it isn't polished which is nice and relaxed however it is becoming overpopulated by noisy tennis player, exercise classes and dudes using it as a beat. Otherwise is a nice place to go with the dog or a friend for a walk or to site and chat.

_I love the historical setting of the park, the buzz of people exercising and playing after work, the trees the rotunda. Looks run-down in places with the permanently closed off Portuguese museum - the facilities seem tired and in need of modernising (similar to Sydney Park)

_It is an open green area with uninterrupted views. I like walking in the park and taking my kids to the playground. It feels like a pocket of nature in an otherwise very densely built up environment. It's also a good place where to bump into / socialise with neighbours.

_It is increasingly busy area, its vital green space for people to relax.

_A great outdoor space for the community. Need to sort out the bowling club.

_Place to relax in green shady surrounds, to watch community sports taking place and to exercise all which make me feel very happy.

_It is a big theatre in-the-round.

_I love looking over, through and into the park. It is a wonderful oasis amongst the houses that recharges all who visit.

_A peaceful oasis for an early morning walk listening to the chirping birds before personal trainers, cafes and traffic take over... i.e. before 6am.

_A friendly environment for team sports.

_A beautiful and comforting park which is enhanced by the playing or organised sport on the oval itself.

_The park contained my daily exercise equipment. I love that. I also like to take my grandchildren to the playground. May I suggest an upgrade to the playground and some exercise equipment for the 3 - 8 age group.

17_ Are there any particular items that need upgrading in Camperdown Park. It might be better pathways, more trees, better parking or better lighting. Please list any improvements you may wish to see.

The following are the community responses.

_More trees and green space.

_Bowling club should be open as parkland Oval fence, grandstand, more trees, bowling club.

_The bowling club building area needs to be attended to. Either use the existing building area for something else e.g. pre-school, or return it to park space. But no new building or high building.

_Some trees are aging. They need a replacement plan. The footpaths need urgent upgrade. Embrace the cafe and gym junkies - we are also residents.

_Keep it simple.

_The parks works really well but it needs an overall upgrade to manage the growth in use.

_I love the cafes, sport and hanging around of the community.

_Better pathways, repair damaged grass areas. Don't increase lighting as bird life will be affected. Maintenance on grandstand. Check sprinklers on oval to improve coverage of whole oval. No more concrete / built structures.

_Not more, but new trees. More seats. Pathway all the way around.

_Plant some younger trees ready to take over as the old ones age. Seats could be more comfy. Paths could be regraded to desire lines rationalised.

_Better pathways, more trees and improve the grandstand area and its surrounds.

Better maintenance - stop graffiti being encouraged - cause smells and unsafe. Not good example for children. Shows no care by the community.

_The pathway behind the tennis courts (Pidcock street) is broken and uneven.

_The grandstand / dressing sheds and toilets.

Improvement of the grandstand would be great. Better facilities i.e. bathroom, dressing sheds

_Dogs, cars, bikes, walkers, runners all use the same pathways - might this be divided for safety.

Engagement Responses

_A lovely spacious community area that allows residents to see each other and relax

_Protect the trees, better lighting and security at night

_Better lighting and bins near the graffiti area so they can clean up but also so the dudes that

_If the bowling club was returned to the public, a nature walkway encircling the park could be established with plantings reflecting the historical biomes, historical interpretative signs describing Sydney's early history.

_If they go there to drink and be intimate with their mates they will feel a little more exposed and are less likely to be gross. The tennis courts are very loud (swearing) and lights at night this needs to be addressed.

_The bowling club was great but mismanaged It would be nice to have this as more quiet leafy park as opposed to more cordoned off sports areas which is non-accessible to the normal public and noisy.

_There should be bins around near the graffiti wall, so that there isn't as much mess and something should be done about the smell.

18_ Do you have a memorable story, good or bad of Camperdown Park? Please write your story below in less than three sentences:

The following are the responses the community.

_One of the first walks of our new puppy Dexter was through the park, with a picnic and a nice long stop at the rotunda.

_Great lazy Sunday afternoon with friends at the bowling club.

_The bench that was painted pink in honour of a friend and regular park user on his death. He lived in the community for 15 years.

_I spent every second Saturday of my youth watching sport and playing in the playground and they are some of my happiest memories.

_When I first moved into the area, my neighbour was an old lady who had worked

as a mid-wife at King George V all her life. She was very well known and liked in the community. We heard that she took a lot of young single mothers into her house to help them until they got back onto their feet. Her dying wish was for her ashes to be scattered throughout Camperdown Park, as it had been such a central part of her life.

_Meeting neighbours with their dogs. Lying on the grass reading. Hearing about the history of Camperdown from more elderly residents. About how soldiers marched from the bowling club to memorial every Anzac day. Lost history.

Engagement Responses

Engagement Day in the Park - 20 November 2013

The following are the responses as collected on the day of the community engagement in Camperdown Park. Each response is headed by the question and followed by the list of responses.

1_ Put a dot on what best describes what you do in Camperdown Park?

_Visit the adjacent cafe		11
_Walk my dog		10
_Drink coffee		7
_Sit under a tree		6
_Walk		5
_Relax		5
_Personal training or other class		3
_Play with my dog		3
_Eat		3
_Cut through the park		2
_My kids play on the children's play equipment		2
_Use exercise equipment		2
_Play tennis		1
_Watch sport		1
_Other (work and connect with art community)		1
_Use the art wall		0
_Sleep		0
_Play sport		0
_Park my car		0
_Play basketball		0

2_ Select two images that are your favourite elements in Camperdown Park

The images right are the images selected by the community during engagement. The numbers reflect how many times they were selected.



Old Shady Trees ||||| 8



Grandstand + Toilet ||||| 6



Children's Playground ||||| 6



Park Furniture |||| 5

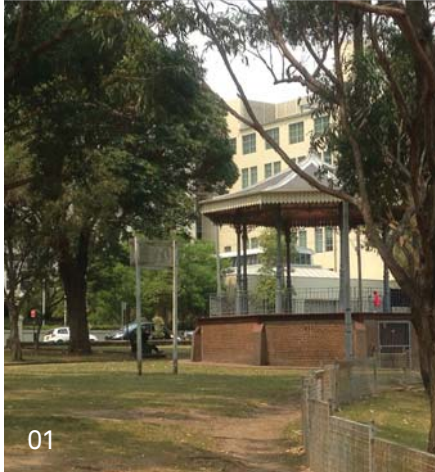


Exercise Equipment ||| 6



Basketball Courts ||||| 5

Engagement Responses



Rotunda and park heritage IIII

4



Open Space

III

3



Terrace Seating

I

1



Art Studio

IIII

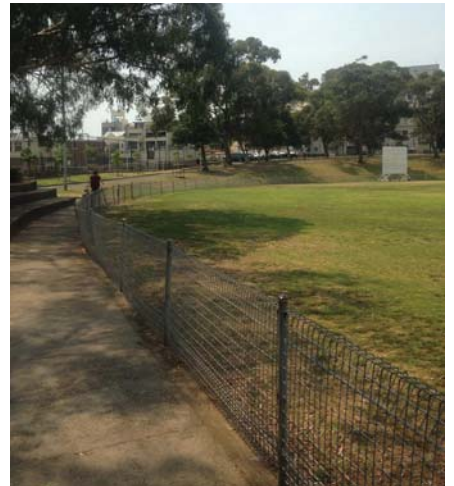
4



Signage

II

2



Fencing

I

1



Footpaths

III

3



Art Wall

II

2



Pedestrian Lighting

0

01 Selection of images
from consultation
questions

Engagement Responses

3_ Select two images you don't like in Camperdown Park and would prefer not to use / use

The images right are the images selected by the community during engagement. The numbers reflect how many times they were selected. only the images selected have been shown.



Art Wall IIIII 5



Signage I 1



Fencing IIII 4



Grandstand + Toilets 3

01 Selection of images from consultation questions

Engagement Responses

4_ Select two images that you believe are most in need of improvement in Camperdown Park

The following responses were received from the community. Where x*number is noted this refers to the number of times to was flagged by the community members.



Footpaths ||||| 17



Grandstand + Toilet ||||| 7



Fencing ||||| 14



Park furniture ||||| 6



Terrace Seating ||||| 7



Art wall ||||| 5

01 Selection of images from consultation questions

Engagement Responses

Additional comments also noted by the community included:

- _More shade to the children's playground.
- _Implement a succession / replacement program for the existing shade trees.
- _Provide better drainage to pathways.

Update park furniture and provide tables and chairs for picnics and dining.

_Review the location of the art wall.



Exercise Equipment III 3



Signage II 1



Children's Playground II 2



Pedestrian Lighting I 1



Old Shady Trees III 3



Rotunda and park heritage II 2



Basketball courts I 1

01 Selection of images from consultation questions

Engagement Responses

5_ If you could have anything in the world in Camperdown Park, what would it be?

The following responses were received from the community.

- _More open parkland.
- _Obstacle course for dogs.
- _Upgraded pathways.
- _Community gardens including flowers and vegetables.
- _More trees and seating benches

6_ If you could only have one thing in Camperdown Park, what would it be?

The following responses were received from the community.

- _Turn eroded tracks into formal gravel pathways.
- _Provide an off leash dog walking area.
- _Return bowling greens to parkland.
- _Remove the tagging on the trees.
- _Relocate the graffiti wall to reduce / eliminate impacts on adjacent uses.
- _Upgrade pathways
- _Provide better signage.

Engagement Responses

A paper survey was available for completing during the day in the park. The following are a list of questions and responses from the paper survey.

1_ What do you do in Camperdown Park?

_Visit the adjacent Cafe		14
_Drink Coffee		14
_Play Sport		13
_Use exercise equipment		13
_My kids play on the children's play equipment		11
_Eat		10
_Walk		10
_Sit under a tree		9
_Relax		8
_Watch sport		7
_Play tennis		7
_Play basketball		7
_Cut through the park		7
_Personal train		6
_Play with my dog		4
_Walk my dog		4
_Park my car		2
_Use the art wall		0
_Sleep		0
Other	I (picnic) I (Run / Sprint training) I (Meet Friends and socialise)	

2_ If you could have anything in the world in Camperdown Park what would it be?

The following responses were received by the community. Where there are numbers placed against the response it was flagged by multiple people. The number outlines how many.

- _Swimming Pool x 5
- _BBQ facilities x2
- _Hockey turf / field x2
- _Water Play park for kids
- _Cycle track
- _Lawn bowls, cafe, squash court, more grass
- _More vegetation, flowers, gardens
- _More benches and sun shades
- _Small enclosed children's space overlooking oval near cafe to watch sport

- _Improved public changing facilities, new basketball court surface, a cafe / food / drink outlet, more seating, a prominent bus route with a stop alongside.
- _Better basketball facilities
- _Teenage space, facilities , hangout, skate park
- _Better pedestrian crossing on Mallet Street
- _Tie up posts for dogs – water points, water play area for children, upgraded playground, picket fenced well maintained oval.
- _Consistent basketball nets.
- _Modern kids play equipment split little kids and early teens. Picnic benches, bathroom facilities (new, clean, modern and kid friendly)
- _Clean equipment for exercise / stretching, lots of trees, parking.
- _Basketball Court

3_If you could change one thing in Camperdown Park, what would it be?

The following responses were received from the community:

- _Play equipment for older children
- _Better footpaths, fencing less metallic
- _Like it as it is, I hope we don't get more development
- _Remove vandals
- _Remove vehicles
- _Some extra children's play equipment
- _Surface of basketball courts improved
- _Better basketball facilities
- _Switch lights on earlier on basketball court.
- _More resistance on exercise equipment.
- _Get rid of homosexual beat at the men's toilet,
- _No dog off-lash
- _Move graffiti wall – fumes drift to children playground and basketball court
- _Get rid of graffiti wall, paint stinks, unusable as hit up wall, graffiti area out back of alienates the space, not easily accessible or legible.
- _Tennis centre still requires hit up wall in usable safe location.
- _Replace bark chips in playground
- _Less dogs – dogs always on leash
- _Provide a cafe near tennis and playground area

- _Nothing much
- _Good mix of activities, just needs a re-vamp.
- _Improve footpaths
- _Upgrade equipment

4_ In one sentence write a description of Camperdown Park. In the description you may outline what it looks like, what you do in the park or how it makes you feel.

The following responses were received from the community.:

- _ Lovely, relaxing green open space.
- _Green relaxed. Open cute/quiet atmosphere, has its eccentricities, makes me feel at home.
- _Sporty, green, people relaxing, picnic rugs and coffee
- _Walk the dog, connect with like minded people
- _Camperdown Park is very relax and familiar, I feel happy and secure in it.
- _A relaxing space to take my children and watch my family play sport.
- _A large recreation space, with a cricket pitch.
- _Tennis courts, basketball courts, and an outdoor gym which is free to public and slightly underused.
- _A great open community space which accommodates a wide range of activities I particularly love basketball here.
- _The park is our little bit of countryside in the city, our oasis where we get to walk in the grass, exercise play and relax. Lovely, great, community.
- _Old unloved, but very well used and valued park open space.
- _The location of many basketball games.
- _A great place to meet family and friends and enjoy outdoor activities. Great for community.
- Old fashioned park / sports field.
- _It's the perfect place for relaxing and playing.
- _Multi-purpose, family friendly venue
- _An urban oasis of green space
- _It is an open park with plenty of free space for everyone.
- _Local greenspace where locals can meet, relax and exercise.
- _Peaceful and leafy

Engagement Responses

5_ Are there any particular items that need upgrading in Camperdown Park? It might be better pathways, more trees, better parking or better lighting. Please list any improvements you may wish to see.

The following are the responses from the community.

_Upgrade pathways x10
 _Upgrade Lighting x6
 _Upgrade Toilets x5
 _Upgraded playground x3
 _Basketball courts x2
 _Provide more trees, and upgrade grandstand
 _Keep the grass well tended, grow more flowers.
 _No more parking, park for people not cars, stop art wall behind basketball court, graffiti and vandalism on trees
 _More shades, night lights
 _More trees / changing areas, surface of basketball court, picnic areas spread evenly around.
 _Cricket screens often fall over – seems dangerous
 _Alternate use for bowling club space, knock down and redevelop 70s building – activate back end of park, lighting in evening on oval, opportunity for cafe seating area other side of oval (Australia St end of park)
 _Replace chip bark surface to playground with synthetic and add shade sails
 _Fix fences
 _Increase resistance on exercise equipment

your visit to Camperdown Park.

Daily		
Two/three times per week		9
Once a week		7
Fortnightly		
Monthly		2
Yearly		1
		0

When you visit Camperdown Park, how long do you stay in the park? Circle which time frame reflects the time normally spent visiting the park?

0-10mins		
11-30mins		
31-60mins		0
1-2 hrs		4
2+ hrs		7
		7
		3

Where do you live?

Camperdown		
Newtown		
Stanmore		10
Glebe		2
Marrickville		2
Summer Hill		2
Darlinghurst		1
		1
		1

6_ How do you get to Camperdown Park.

Walk		
Drive		
Bicycle		20
Run		3
Bus		3

7_ How often do you use the park? Circle which best describes the frequency of

Post Cards

Post cards were available for the community to envisage what they want for the park in the future. Participants were encouraged to write their vision for the park and describe it to Council.

The year is 2017 and Camperdown Park looks...

- _It's perfect like this.
- _Even more lush, the trees that died have been replaced and the eroded areas have been repaired. There are enough bins so that they don't overflow on weekends. It is a lovely park.
- Lovely and well preserved and people can walk their well trained dogs freely in open section of the park.
- _The children love to play basketball but the hoops are too high – can you install one at children's height?
- _Don't remove the grandstand we use it all the time. Make the bowling green a swimming pool. More cafes. Put a picket fence in.
- Off leash areas around ¾ of oval (except outside cafe), less erosion of grass.
- _24 hour disco with massive lighted floor, "Saturday Night Style"
- _We love the grandstand and use it all the time.
- _Like a relaxed meeting place. A white picket fence lines the oval instead of the ugly metal fence. There are modern BBQ areas and comfortable seating.
- _Have tree houses integrated with the trees. See New Farm Park in Brisbane. Fabulous.
- _Save the old trees, provide a white picket fence, bowling club is replaced with a swimming pool, 1 other sports field, the grass on the oval is better maintained.
- _No better than it was in 2013! If Council stopped spending out rates on re-turfing after allowing destructive football every winter and spent it instead on actually improving the appearance of the park, providing amenities like appropriate seating in shaded areas, removing graffiti regularly, laid attractive paths instead of having eroded foot tracks, it might be better.
- _Enhance grandstand. Improve toilets. Put a cafe under the grandstand.
- _Wonderful, green and open. A space to

- relax and play sport. Less cars!
- _Enhance the historic water trough – water feature.
- _I love the trees (gum trees) around the grandstand.
- _Keep the grandstand. Open a cafe. Moonlight cinema. Make the grandstand prettier – fairy lights. Replace or remove the rusty fence at top of bank.
- _Improve grandstand. Keep the Ficus trees
- _Use the Portuguese Cultural Centre for something else

The Wishing Tree

Card and ribbon were available on the day for people to write wishes for the parks future and place them in a tree.

Responses to this activity were low but include the following feedback:

- _I wish there was more climbing trees
- _I wish there were wombats in the park
- _I wish there were roses
- _I wish there were running horses

Finally a community member listed there requests on a separate sheet of A4 paper. Their requests are outlined:

Use park just about every day. Walk my dog. Play basketball. Use exercise equipment. Have coffee and tea and sit on the grass from coffee and tea places. The bandstand would like to see little concerts. Open space for sport. Like that it is quieter than the memorial rest park. No dogs in excessive quantities – 2 different parks. Love the idea of wifi hotspots. Occasionally use tennis court. Been to exhibitions – the little gallery, Chrissie Cotter. Cafe near basketball courts and playground. Children's programs and music programs. Use the grandstand as viewing area for performances e.g. dance, gymnastics, trapeze and cinema.

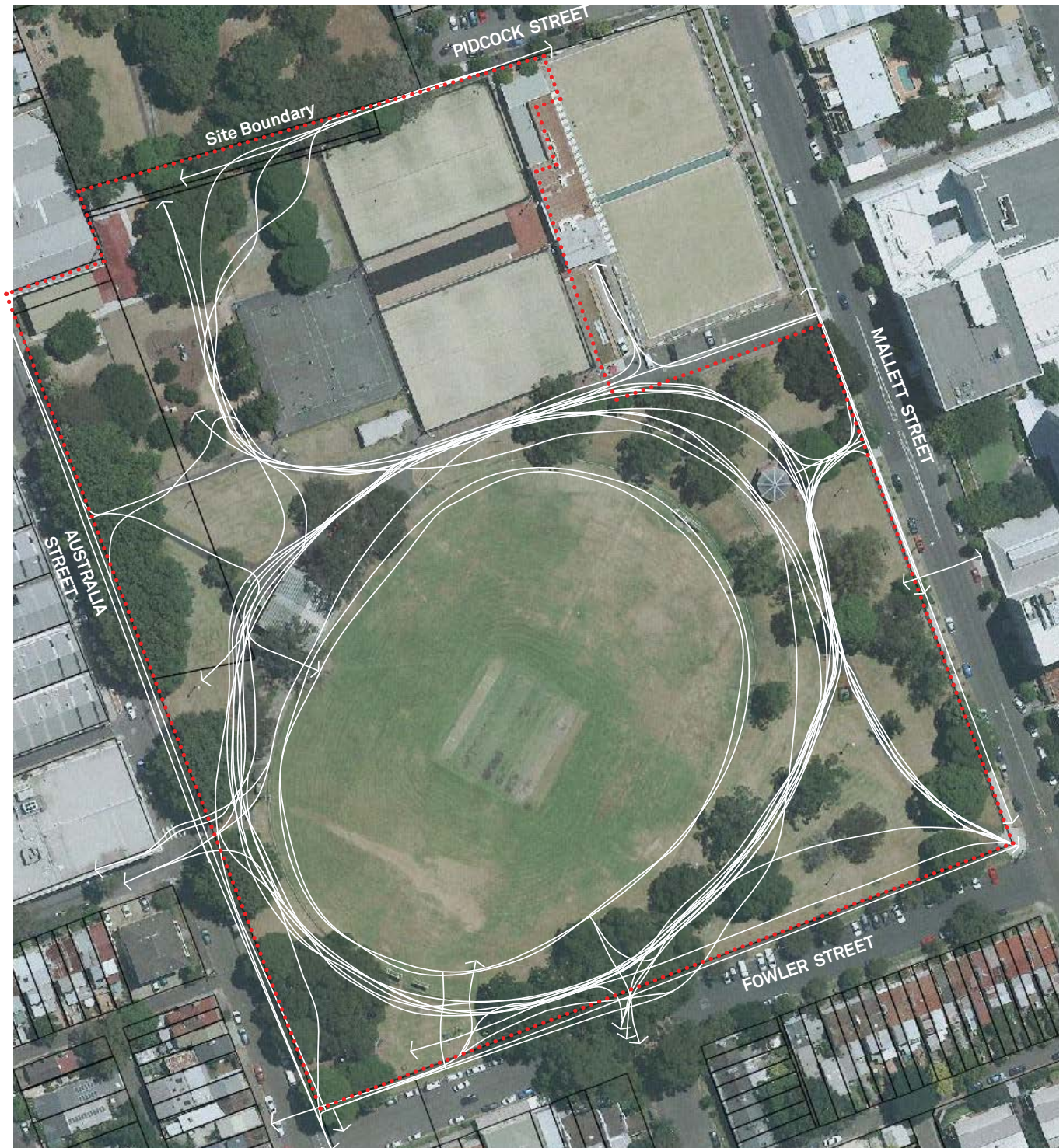
Mapping Exercise

At consultation, the community was requested to draw where they walk, stop or play in the park. The plan opposite highlights a composite of all responses. The plan displays quite clear tracks of use across the park.

Engagement Responses

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- ← → Pedestrian / cyclist movement



01 Composite of pedestrian movements around Camperdown Park.

Engagement Responses

Internet Survey

The internet survey was well received. The feedback trends received are outlined below:

1_ In one sentence please describe what you value in Camperdown Park. You may describe what it looks like, how you use it or how it makes you feel.

The selection of responses are as follows:

- _ I like to watch the cricket matches on Sundays, and go for walks.
- _ My family and I value the open space and the playground area. We also value sitting around and eating together (after buying food from the cafes). I like seeing sport being played and seeing community activities around the park.
- _ Beautiful green multi- purpose space for the local Inner West community. Place to exercise and relax. A sense, too, of a long history.
- _ The well maintained open space.
- _ I live opposite Camperdown Park. The amenity was a major factor in our decision to acquire the property and we seek to protect its value.
- _ I love the relaxed area near the cafes. Wi-fi would go down well.
- _ I like how it is the focus point of our community, that is a great relaxed green area and that people have been using the space in many different ways for over 150 years.
- _ Open area and sunlight access.
- _ Living opposite the park makes it like our front yard, we love it. Our kids especially.
- _ It's a nice open space. In addition to the two reasons above my wife and (toddler) daughter will picnic in the park from time to time.
- _ My wife and I like to sit in the sun and read. We like a mixture of sun and shade. We bring our own chairs so level ground is preferable. We mostly bring our own refreshments. It is nice that dogs are on a leash. It is a quiet place and peaceful. It would be good if there were more level ground. Perhaps with the closing of the Bowling Club the green could be reincorporated in the park.
- _ I love it's relaxed feel. I do like the idea of the graffiti wall, however there is a LOT of

graffiti on all the other walls which I don't like. Particularly around the basketball court. The two cafes near the park are fantastic.

- _ Local neighbourhood hub, casual, lovely fauna. The figs are magnificent.
- _ I love the fact that organised sport (esp cricket) is played there regularly (both to watch and play). I also love the huge mature trees, and also the children's playground.
- _ I love that I can sit on the grass and have a cup of coffee and watch my husband play rugby while my son plays.
- _ I go here after a big day at work, either to relax or to exercise!
- _ I enjoy playing rugby union for Petersham rugby on the oval. I train on Tuesday and Thursday nights during winter and play games on Saturday. I enjoy taking my 6yr old daughter to the play park and for a fun around the oval. I like the fact it has trees and open spaces.
- _ I live one street away - the park is like my back garden. It's hugely important for my kids. They run around the oval, climb the trees, use the exercise equipment, play in the playgrounds. We catch up with family in the cafes, chat to neighbours when they walk their dogs. The park is the heart of Camperdown.
- _ The adjoining cafes have increased public use of the park through the provision of coffee and food, thereby increasing a sense of community in the park (especially as the cafes provide picnic rugs and promote use and enjoyment of the park). I use the park for bootcamp up to 4 times a week and go to the park on Saturdays and Sundays to enjoy a coffee under the trees.

2_ Why do you use Camperdown Park? Please indicate your two main reasons only from the list provided.

The top answers included:

- _ Drink coffee/picnic 52%, and play sport on oval 30%,
- Tied for third place – Walk a dog, walk or run, playground, relax, watch sport, sit under a tree all around 22%.

3_ How long do you stay in the park?

- _ The top answer for how long people stay in the park was 31-60 minutes with 34.3%

of respondents staying in the park for 31-60 mins.

4_ Please describe what you value about Camperdown Park. You may like to describe what it looks like, how you use it or how it makes you feel.

- _ Huge appreciation for the range of sporting and fitness activities available.
- _ Many commented on the beauty of the park, its tranquillity, peace and sense of open space
- Much appreciation of the sense of community created by Petersham Rugby Club.
- _ Much appreciation of the community of people who use the park by the respondents to this question.
- _ Many comments on how the park actually defines the livability of the suburb of Camperdown.
- _ A number of respondents mentioned the park in relation to good experiences with their dogs and children.

5_ Please rate the importance of various park facilities to you.

This question listed 15 elements that comprise Camperdown Park. Responses to all 15 facilities were fairly well spread across the 'important' spectrum. The only high 'not important' response was for the Portuguese Ethnographic Museum. The top four 'very important' results were for:

- _ Open space;
- _ The oval;
- _ Grass and trees; and
- _ The cafés alongside.

The children's playground and toilets followed closely behind.

7_ In one sentence please tell us about the facilities that are most important to you.

While a good range of comments were made about many of the parks facilities, the most frequently noted answer in this section was the oval, the café and the basketball facilities.

A selection of the facilities are as follows:

- _ The playground and the amenities.

Engagement Responses

_ I love the exercise facilities, the cafés and the shady trees.

_ Open space that is quiet and peaceful in either sun or shade and not crowded.

_ The park, cafe and sporting facilities and toilets make this an ideal park for young families.

_ The trees and the sense of open space are most important to me; I love watching the cricket with a newspaper and a cup of coffee.

_ The grass and trees are most important to me because this is what makes it a park.

_ Cafes opposite and the gym equipment and the grandstand.

_ I skateboard to this park regularly, so I like the smooth cement paths and the art wall.

_ Being active is the key to this park!

_ The grandstand and oval are the most important facilities due to their usage for the Petersham Rugby Club

_ Cafés because it's where people meet and greet and encourages park use.

_ The basketball courts are my favourite courts in Sydney.

_ The open space & huge trees near the cafes on Fowler St are perfect for a weekend brunch.

_ Chrissie cotter gallery, because I love the art scene and this is one of the closest galleries to my home.

_ The landscape, trees and grass, and the view across the park's landscape from any direction, and the many ways people use the landscape, are most important to me.

_ Children's playground, wheelchair accessibility to park facilities.

8_ How often do you use particular park facilities?

The most used facilities are the oval, playground, park seating and adjacent cafes.

9_ What elements in Camperdown Park most need improving?

The top three responses from the community included:

_ Toilets;

_ Seating; and

_ Pathways

All elements were nominated highly for

moderate improvement reflecting how much each element is used and the overall high level of emotional investment by the community has in this park.

10_ Top two things to improve your experience at Camperdown Park.

The most nominated elements for improvement was the seat and toilet facilities. Improved amenities - toilets, seating - by far and away the highest score at 47%, next was sports lighting at 26.5%

11_ Is there anything else we can do to improve your experience at Camperdown Park?

While there was quite a list of things that would improve the user experience at Camperdown Park, repeated mentions include:

_ Skateboard facilities;

_ Grandstand upgrade;

_ Changes to the bowling club;

_ Water bubblers provided;

_ Upgraded and new pathways and access issues resolved;

_ Dogs off leash issues resolved;

_ New picket fence around the oval; and

_ Upgraded playground.

12. How much support do you have for evening matchplay sport?

_ 71% strongly support or support

_ 19% undecided

_ 8% oppose or strongly oppose

13_ How do you get to Camperdown Park? Select which mode of transport is your normal way of getting to Camperdown Park.

_ 67% walk

_ 21% car

_ 5% skate/scoot

_ 5% cycle

_ 1% train or bus

14_ Statements regarding the park

During the day I feel safe

_ 160 strongly agree/agree

_ 4 unsure or disagree

At night I feel safe

_ 90 strongly agree/agree

_ 76 unsure or disagree

I feel part of the community

_ 149 strongly agree/agree

_ 16 unsure/disagree

It's easy to negotiate around Camperdown Park

_ 138 strongly agree/agree

_ 23 unsure/disagree

It's easy to find information about the Park

_ 62 strongly agree/agree

_ 99 unsure/disagree

Camperdown Park caters for all ages

_ 128 strongly agree/agree

_ 35 unsure/disagree

Camperdown Park meets the needs of the community

_ 121 strongly agree/agree

_ 44 unsure or disagree

Camperdown Park is well maintained

_ 93 strongly agree/agree

_ 74 unsure or disagree

15_ How can Camperdown Park be improved?

Requested improvements for the bathrooms and grandstand are mentioned as priority improvement areas. One submission complains about the exercise equipment being a 'gay twilight beat'

Engagement Responses

16_ Is there anything you'd like to be doing in the park that you can't already do now?

Responses outline a wide mix of items though recurring items include:

_Skate boarding facilities;
_Lighting;
_BBQ;
_Parking;
_Bike facilities for kids like at Sydney Park; and -A swimming pool.
It was also mentioned that there has been negative dog off leash issues.

Question 17 and 18 were only available for residents taht noted they are from these suburbs.

17_ As a Camperdown resident, are there any issues or areas for improvement in your local area that you would like to see Council focus on in the medium term (up to 10 years)?

The highest ranked responses include:

_Parking;
_Camperdown Memorial Rest Park;
_Street trees;
_Graffiti;
_The Bowling club; and
_Traffic calming.

18_ As a Newtown resident, are there any issues or areas for improvement in your local area that you would like to see Council focus on in the medium term (up to 10 years)?

The highest ranked responses include:

_Parking;
_Upgrading of O'Dea Reserve; and
_Provision of Skate boarding facilities.

provide more information, and the top issues were uneven surfaces on footpaths, and it was also mentioned that the vehicle gate is locked at night.

21_ What gender are you

_Male	55%
_Female	45%
_Other	0%

22_ In what suburb do you live?

Camperdown	61
Newtown	16
Marrickville	8
Glebe	6
Petersham	6
Stanmore	5
Enmore	4
St Peters	3
Dulwich Hill	3
Camperdown	2
Leichhardt	2
Tempe	2
Annandale	2
Redfern	1
Erskinvillie	1
Waterloo	1
Kensington	1
Potts Point	1

23_What is your age group?

13 - 16	0
17 - 19	3
20 - 29	24
30 - 39	54
40 - 49	40
50 - 59	27
60 - 69	14
70 and above	5

19_Do you experience any access issues?

12% of responses answered yes to this question.

20_ Please describe the access issues you experience.

Those that answered yes were asked to



CAMPERDOWN PARK_ MASTER PLAN REPORT

Further Information:

David Petrie
Recreation Planner
david.petrie@marrickville.nsw.gov.au

Marrickville Council
Town Hall, 107 Crystal Street, PO box 14
Petersham, New South Wales, 2049
T 02 9392 5317
www.marrickville.nsw.gov.au

Front cover image: Camperdown Park
Photography by Marrickville Council

Document Control

Revision Number	Date	Revision Details	Approved
01	01.04.2014	Draft Issue 01	DP
02	11.06.2014	Final Draft	DP
03	16.07.2014	Endorsed Master Plan	DP



Camperdown Oval, Camperdown Park. Photography by Marrickville Council

Contents

Section		Page
01	Project Background, Scope + Existing Site Appraisal	01
02	Engagement Common Themes + Master Planning Actions	05
03	Master Plan Design Principles	07
04	Master Plan	08
05	Master Plan Structure	11
06	Master Plan Strategies	13
07	The Way Forward	25

01 Project Background, Scope + Existing Site Appraisal

Project Background

In October 2013 Marrickville Council initiated the process to develop a Plan of Management and Master Plan for Camperdown Park. The master plan is an outcome from the detailed community engagement and design studies undertaken from October 2013 to March 2014. The Master Plan should be read in conjunction with the Camperdown Plan of Management.

Scope + Location of the Project

Camperdown Park is situated in the Suburb of Camperdown, approximately three kilometres south west of Sydney's city centre. The park is bounded by Pidcock Street to the north, Mallett Street to the east, Australia Street to the west and Folwer Street to the south. The Master Planning scope for the project includes the whole of Camperdown Park within these street boundaries.

Mallett Street is the local government boundary between Marrickville and City of Sydney. Mallett Street connects to Parramatta Road approximately 150 metres north of the park, making it the closest arterial road connection to Sydney city.

Connecting Marrickville

The project is a demonstration project for Connecting Marrickville. Connecting Marrickville is a Council initiative to increase collaboration between internal disciplines. The initiative aims to maximise outcomes on projects therefore benefiting both council and the community.

The project has collaborated with all disciplines via internal stakeholder consultation to maximise stakeholder input and ensure the project aligns with other strategic directions. The collaboration aims to deliver an ensuring Master Plan and Plan of Management that aligns with Council strategic aims and objectives.

Existing Site Appraisal

The park is approximately three hectares in size. The park slopes from a high point at the north east and south-east corners to a low point at the interface with Australia Street along the western edge of the park. The park includes a playing field that is located close to the centre of the park. The north-western edge of the sports oval has terrace seating and a grandstand. The eastern area is dominated by informal tree planting with a turf understorey and park seating. The northern portion of the site is dominated by the former Camperdown Bowling Club, tennis courts, basketball courts, Chrissie Cotter Art Gallery, Portuguese Ethnographic Museum and Art Camp.

The following is a description of some of the main park elements:

Park Furniture:

The park has limited park furniture. The park has a scattering of park benches. The park benches are quite outdated and damaged. Often the seat footings are exposed and are a trip hazard.

Pathways:

The park has a network of asphalt pathways that have concrete kerbs. The height of the concrete kerbs restrict access of mobility assistance vehicles from access to the adjacent surfaces. The asphalt in most instances is cracked and damaged from tree roots, weathering and age.

Tree Plantings:

Camperdown Park has excellent mature examples of several introduced evergreen and deciduous tree species interspersed with natives. The design of the park is dominated by the sporting field, with boundary plantings which help to enclose the park. *Ficus macrocarpa*, Moreton Bay Figs planted circa 1890s, form a dominant edge to the park.

More recent mature plantings of *Eucalyptus robusta*, Swamp Mahogany, surround the grandstand. Australia Street has a consistent row of mature *Platanus orientalis*, Plane Trees that hide the adjoining developments and define the boundary of the open space. One particular tree, *Ficus superba var. henneana* a deciduous Fig, located on Fowler Street is a unique mature specimen and the only one known specimen to exist in the Marrickville Local Government Area (LGA). It is deciduous, but only for a very short period during spring when it drops all its leaves and replaces them over a period of 4 weeks. The fruit is considered edible for humans, but it is not particularly palatable.

Cafes:

There are two cafes along the southern edge of the park at Folwer Street. The area under the fig trees as well as the lawn opposite the cafes are popular areas for eating and drinking.

Toilets and Grandstand:

At either end of the grandstand there are male (south-west) and female (north-east) public toilets. The toilets are open sunrise to sunset and have had issues with anti-social sexual behaviour. The overall quality of the toilet facilities is low. Recent modifications, including physically opening up the building entries and decreasing the stall wall and door heights has increased visual surveillance. The placement of exercise equipment outside the toilets has also increased casual surveillance, which in combination with the building rectification works, have reduced the extent of the anti-social sexual activities.

The grandstand itself appears to be close to the end of its structurally sound life. The concrete is visibly damaged and showing signs of failure and internal rust. The change rooms are damp and the roof leaks after rain.

The grandstand seating is used periodically for viewing match play. The steps are however more popular for 'boot camp' and personal training activities where the stairs are used as a stair running station.

LEGEND

..... Site Boundary



- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 Former
Camperdown
Bowling Club | 04 Art Wall | Ethnographic Museum | 11 Car parking |
| 02 Tennis Courts | 05 Children's
Playground | 08 Toilet amenities and
Grandstand | 12 Maintenance vehicle access |
| 03 Basketball Courts | 06 Art Camp | 09 Sports Field | 13 Canteen |
| 07 Portuguese | 10 Rotunda | 14 Existing LGA significant fig trees | |

01 Project Background, Scope + Existing Site Appraisal

Tennis Courts:

The park has six synthetic grass multi-purpose courts that are regularly used for club tennis and tennis training as well as Futsal matches. The courts are configured in two sets of three, separated by a centre aisle and three shade structures. The courts are leased to the Sydney Community College and used daily. The courts are in good condition. Overhead lighting allows for night play until 11pm.

Basketball Courts:

The basketball courts are in average condition. The courts are surrounded by fencing that is rusted and in poor condition. The courts themselves are asphalt and have considerable cracking and damage. Overhead lighting allows for night play.

Art Wall:

An old handball and tennis training wall has been converted into an unofficial graffiti art wall. The wall is heavily used, often changing art several times per day. While graffiti is primarily used on the wall it has spread to nearby trees and the retaining walls at the basketball facility. There appears to be a lack of bins provided due to spray cans being left behind. There is a distinct smell of fresh paint in this part of the park.

Exercise Equipment:

Exercise equipment is provided on the western side of the grandstand near the public toilet facilities. There are six (6) stations provided with an area of softfall and a water drinking station. Each exercise element is a proprietary item with user instructions. The equipment is heavily used.

Children's Playground:

The children's playground is a fenced playground with proprietary play equipment.

The play equipment is comprised of the following elements:

- _2x double swings. One for older children and one for younger children;
- _1x slide with elevated walkway and step platform, plus side pole and crawl-through;
- _1x 3.0m long flying fox;
- _1x 3.0m long hanging climbing bars;
- _1x timber walk bridge;

_1x 2 sided rocking see-saw.

The play area is defined by a concrete mowing edge and wood chip bark fines, which is used as softfall.

Parts of the play area is shaded with existing trees. The play facility is not painted with graffiti, despite (or because of) its close proximity to the graffiti wall.

Fencing:

The park has a significant amount of fencing in various states of repair. In some areas the fencing does not appear to actually fence any items, rather acts as gateways between spaces. The fencing acts to divide the park into precincts and results in a disjointed park appearance and character and user experience.

Vehicle Access:

Camperdown Park has vehicle access off Mallett Street. Historically this has been associated with the former bowling club parking. With the bowling club currently not in use the parking is being used by park users as well as overflow street parking for local residents, nursing students and workers. This car parking area is not to be associated with future uses at the former bowling club site.

The same access off Fowler Street is used for maintenance access and emergency vehicle access as well as for Marrickville Council staff accessing a staff lunch room under the grandstand at meal times.

SITE APPRAISAL IMAGES

- 01 Playing field looking north east.
- 02 Adjacent cafes along the southern park boundary fronting fowler Street.
- 03 Grandstand steps and bleachers at the norther western edge of the playing field.
- 04 Art wall near the basketball and tennis courts. This is separated from much of the park by the playing courts.
- 05 Existing fencing at the end of Pidcock Street. The site is extensively fenced.
- 06 Existing park seating.



02 Engagement Common Themes + Master Planning Actions

Engagement Common Themes

Community Engagement resulted in an extensive list of common themes. The themes were outlined in the community engagement report and formed the basis of a series of design study actions for the development of the Master Plan and Plan of Management. Outlined below are the common themes and the associated actions that have been completed to develop the master plan.

Pathways:

All users agree the existing pathways are in a state of disrepair. Upgrading the existing pathway has wide support. It was also noted that there are many desire lines across grass areas that are causing erosion, which should be paved. This includes a loop pathway around the oval. The community also highlighted the conflict between tree roots and tree health and heavy foot traffic.

Actions:

- _Investigate the upgrading of existing pathways to meet DDA and community expectations.
- _Use existing wear pathways and desire lines to develop pathway network.
- _Investigate pathway options around existing trees.
- _Investigate options for reducing the extent of kerbs on the pathways to increase park permeability for wheel chairs and motorised scooters.

Trees:

Users note the age of many of the trees and the state of decline some are showing and stress. It is also recognised the importance of the size and age of the fig trees near the cafes.

Actions:

- _Investigate maintenance / tree up-keep requirements.
- _Investigate design of space beneath fig trees to limiting root damage, while maintaining access.

Grandstand:

The grandstand is noted as being in poor condition. It is also noted as being highly valued by park exercise enthusiasts, who regularly use the stairs for training.

Actions:

- _Investigate structural integrity and repair requirements.
- _Investigate retention of the grandstand.
- _Investigate alternate spectator options.
- _Investigate integration into other structures / buildings to increase use and park surveillance around the exercise equipment, toilets, and children's play areas.
- _Investigate options of including cafe or other uses into the existing or new building to increase surveillance.

Public Toilets

The toilets have been highlighted as the centre for anti-social behaviour as well as being in a poor state of condition.

Actions:

- _Investigate toilet design options.
- _Review surrounding environment and CPTED guidelines to eliminate anti-social behaviour.

Exercise Equipment:

The exercise equipment is highly popular in Camperdown Park. There are six (6) exercise stations with a communal area of softfall. There are requests to expand the types available for use, and increase diversity for different age groups.

Actions:

- _Investigate options for increasing age group diversity.
- _Investigate expansion strategies.

Vehicle Access & Car Parking:

Vehicle access was universally disliked within the park areas. Issues are flagged with illegal parking and a lack of parking being provided.

Actions:

- _Review current car parking configurations and options.
- _Investigate vehicle access opportunities to the park.

Bowling Lawn and Club:

The degraded state of the bowling club has upset many surveyed. All wish to see the bowling club put to use as a community facility.

Actions:

- _Provide an update to the community of Councils recommendations / intentions for the future of the Bowling Club when possible.
- _Ensure Master Plan is flexible enough to accommodate future re-use.

Lighting:

There was some support for the need to upgrade park lighting.

Actions:

- _Upgrade sport lighting to oval as per endorsed Council proposals.
- _Note future review of lighting to meet Australian Standards.

Fencing:

There was general consensus the existing metal fence around the oval is in poor condition and needs a replacement fence. There was strong opinion as to whether the fence should be replaced with a metal cyclone fence or replaced with a white picket fence. It was also requested to make the fence more permeable so access to the oval is more easily achieved.

Actions:

- _Investigate fence options to suit the heritage context of the park.
- _Investigate fence configurations to maximise pedestrian connections to the oval.

Basketball Courts:

The basketball courts are a much loved part of the park. It was highlighted they need some work to repair wear and tear to courts, line markings and fencing.

Actions:

- _Review court conditions and repair / upgrade as required.
- _Review fence options.

Art Wall:

The community art wall is an area of conflict amongst the community. Spray drift and paint fumes conflict with users on the tennis courts and children's play area. Empty paint cans are also left littering the ground near the wall. It was highlighted that the wall is not well integrated into the

park and the master plan should address this when reviewing strategies. The wall itself is important in providing a space for youth to practice street art in a safe environment while aiming to limit unwanted graffiti on public assets such as the children's playground equipment.

Actions:

- _Investigate wall relocation options.
- _Investigate bin locations nearby to art wall.
- _Investigate wall integration within the park.

Tennis Courts

The tennis courts are well used and generally liked by the community. There are some conflicts with night lighting and operating hours.

Actions:

- _Review hours of operation at lease renewal.
- _Review maintenance requirements.

Signage and Way finding:

Signage and way finding was not raised as a major park issue. The large number of signs, and the fact many are outdated does however requires a review against current Marrickville Council signage strategies.

Actions:

- _Review the existing park signage with the aim to rationalise.
- _Review ease of legibility and way finding around the park.

Open Space:

The open green nature of Camperdown Park, is its single greatest asset, much loved by the community.

Actions:

- _Retain the park's existing character.
- _Ensure design options retain the existing open park areas for flexible uses.

Furniture:

Feedback noted that park furniture is old fashioned. Many also noted that it is in poor condition and that there aren't enough numbers or furniture types.

Actions:

- _Investigate park furniture strategy options in terms of replacement of damaged furniture.
- _Review existing furniture locations and innovative design in constrained situations.
- _Develop park suite of low maintenance, robust furniture that suits the existing park character.

Entries & Street Edges:

The community noted that some of the park entries and connections to nearby streets are below expectations. Feedback also raised concerns about 'rat-runs' along adjacent streets.

Actions:

- _Investigate to ensure desire lines across nearby streets are safe.
- _Investigate traffic design on adjacent streets to ensure no 'rat-running' is occurring.

Children's play Equipment:

The community gave much appreciation of the children's play equipment. The community noted that the area needs increased shade, increased age diversity with the play equipment and a review of the softfall type.

Actions:

- _Investigate shade options.
- _Investigate best practice softfall types.
- _Investigate different play equipment opportunities for a diversity of age groups.

Chrissie Cotter Gallery:

All feedback received about the Chrissie Cotter Gallery was supportive of the facility.

Actions:

- _Review integration into Camperdown Park.
- _Review facility signage street address.

Art Camp:

All feedback received about the Art Camp was supportive of it using this part of the park. There is a lack of integration with the rest of the park that needs to be addressed.

Actions:

- _Investigate options to integrate art camp

better into Camperdown Park.

- _Investigate opportunities to better integrate / program art wall.

Portuguese Ethnographic Museum:

The community noted that the Portuguese Ethnographic museum is under-utilised.

Actions:

- _Investigate increasing building uses.

Cafe & Coffee:

Drinking coffee and using the adjacent cafes is one of the most liked activities for park users.

Actions:

- _Investigate whether there is adequate park tables and seating opportunities.
- _Investigate seating opportunities under the fig trees to minimise detrimental effects to tree health.

Rotunda:

The rotunda is liked by the community, though it was noted it is under-utilised with opportunity for outdoor concerts. There were some people that noted the rotunda has had some of its heritage elements removed during prior maintenance.

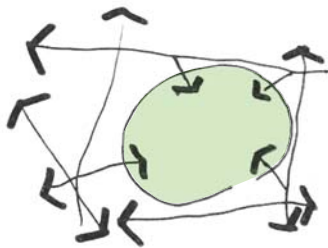
Actions:

- _Investigate maintenance requirements.
- _Review heritage significant and or any restoration work that may be required.

03 Master Plan Design Principles

Design Principles

The Master Plan design is under-pinned by the following key design principles:



1_Provide a permeable parkland that is both visually and physically connected.



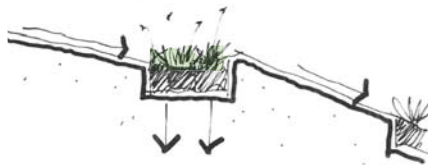
Increase the extent of park shade, particularly at heavily used park elements.



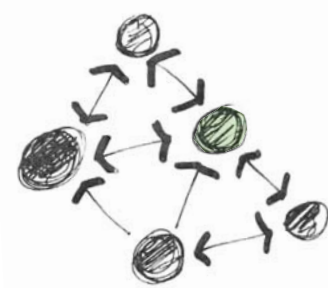
Provide a plan that is low cost for implementation and on going maintenance.



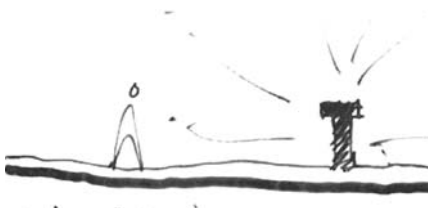
Increase park safety and reduce occurrence of anti-social behaviour through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).



Provide a sustainable design response that specifically responds to climate and includes Water Sensitive urban Design (WSUD) strategies.



Provide an integrated trans-disciplinary design outcome that is widely consulted and thoroughly endorsed.



Camperdown is an old piece of open space within a heavily built up environment . Maintain its heritage significant elements, reference its rich history and maintain its existing character.

Master Plan

The following text and reference numbers correlate with the Master Plan on the following pages (page 09 and page 10). These items are described in more detail in section 06.

_01 Amphitheatre

Retain natural amphitheatre around playing field. Reinforce amphitheatre character with turf and concrete terraces. Terracing to be configured to minimise slope and safety issues.

_02 Landscape Character

Retain existing landscape character. Maintain understory of turf for passive recreation opportunities and canopy of existing trees for shade. Develop tree succession program.

_03 War Memorial

Retain existing war memorial. Repair fence damage. Include new ground cover plantings of Rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*

_04 Sports Seating

Opportunity to provide additional concrete terrace seating for match play viewing.

_05 Existing Fig Trees

Provide pedestrian pathway connection as well as flexible seating and tables. Elements to be designed around trees with suspended footings to protect root zone. Retain and protect Sullivan RSPCA memorial.

_06 Pedestrian Connection

Provide pedestrian pathway in the location of the desire line around the edge of the playing field. Pathway to be 2.0m min. and concrete construction. Provide way finding and interpretive signage.

_07 Picnic Opportunities

Upgrade park furniture with matching suite of elements. Group furniture to provide opportunities to either sit on the grass or on seats / tables. Provide one (1) shade structure with BBQ facilities and preparation bench.

_08 Exercise equipment

Retain exercise equipment. Replace / upgrade and assess type at end of asset life.

_09 Small Flexible Use Space

Provide small transparent pavilion in the landscape. Pavilion to be contemporary light weight timber and glass design that sits lightly in the landscape. Building to provide storage, small multi- function space, DDA compliant unisex toilet facilities, change rooms and canteen. Provide generous outdoor space for external use.

_10 Shade Structures and Picnic / BBQ facilities Adjacent Play ground

Provide landscape furniture including seating, picnic tables and 2 shade structures with BBQ facilities and preparation benches adjacent the children's play area. Remove playground fencing and provide DDA compliant access between the two shallow terraces.

_11 Younger Children's Play

Progressively replace existing play equipment. Include new play elements that are inclusive for all. New play elements are to be naturalistic and integrated into landscape elements including planting and themed softfall. Provide additional shade via spreading canopy trees. Replace softfall.

_12 Art Camp

Provide Art Camp with forecourt with a permeable surface that allows for flexible use for marquees and external art uses. Provide informal pathway link with upper terraces.

_13 Fig Trees

Retain existing fig trees. Plant native meadow grasses and ground covers beneath canopy. Provide mulch cover and provide logs and rocks between existing roots for animal habitat and learning opportunities for the adjacent school.

_14 Multi-use (Tennis) Courts

Retain existing multi- function courts.

04 Master Plan





_15 Street Tree plantings

Replace street trees along Pidcock street. Detail planting trenches to allow proper tree growth. Extend the existing fig plantings along Fowler Street to the front of the formal Bowling Club.

_16 Older Children's Play

Use existing concrete slab for older children's play facilities including handball. Clean concrete and apply line markings with painted finish. Include table tennis tables. Remove fencing (to all but the southern side and adjacent corners) of the basketball courts and regrade turf to provide visual and physical access. Provide new pedestrian pathway along the desire line diagonally through the space. Ensure new works are cognisant of heritage terrace walls. Small interventions for pedestrian pathway desire lines are required and will require consultation with a heritage architect to ensure site heritage is retained while allowing re-use of the site.

_17 Art Wall

Provide 'kit-of-parts' art wall. Wall to be elevated on piers to allow views beneath wall as per CPTED principles. Provide several walls of different sizes and orientations. Walls to be placed away from tennis courts and younger children's playground.

_18 Former Bowling Club

Implement endorsed council strategy for the former bowling club

_19 Pedestrian Pathways

Provide new pedestrian pathways with new concrete finishes that finish flush with adjacent surface finishes.

_20 Furniture

Generally locate furniture off major pedestrian pathways. Ensure furniture footings finish flush with surrounding ground levels. Furniture shall be selected for pedestrian amenity as well as low maintenance reasons. Where furniture is located away from pathways, provide deco pavement setting to reduce turf erosion.

_21 Car Parking

Reconfigure carpark to accommodate shade tree plantings in vegetated rain gardens. Regrade to accommodate rain garden function. Parking is to be regulated.

22_ Basketball Court

Resurface basketball court with durable flexible surface. Refinish with new line markings

23_ Tennis Club Entry

Rationalise entry to the tennis club to provide one clear entry that directs pedestrians to their destination. Use contrasting pavement to delineate entry. Where secondary service entries are required provide permeable pavements.

24_ Playing Field

Retain playing field with renovated turf and lighting. Provide a low white picket fence to the playing field edge.

25_ Trees

An arborist assessment of all park trees is required to maintain tree health and site user safety. A staged replacement program is required for aging specimens.

26_ Lighting

Review park lighting on pedestrian pathways to ensure it meets Australian Standards. Provide lighting to new pathways. Ensure lighting is of pedestrian scale, simple form, low energy use with powder coat black or grey poles. Provide lighting within shade structures and near picnic facilities.

27_ Entries

Mark park entries with contrasting concrete pavement within the streetscape

28_ Bandstand

Retain heritage bandstand. Maintain as required.

29_ Neighbouring Streets

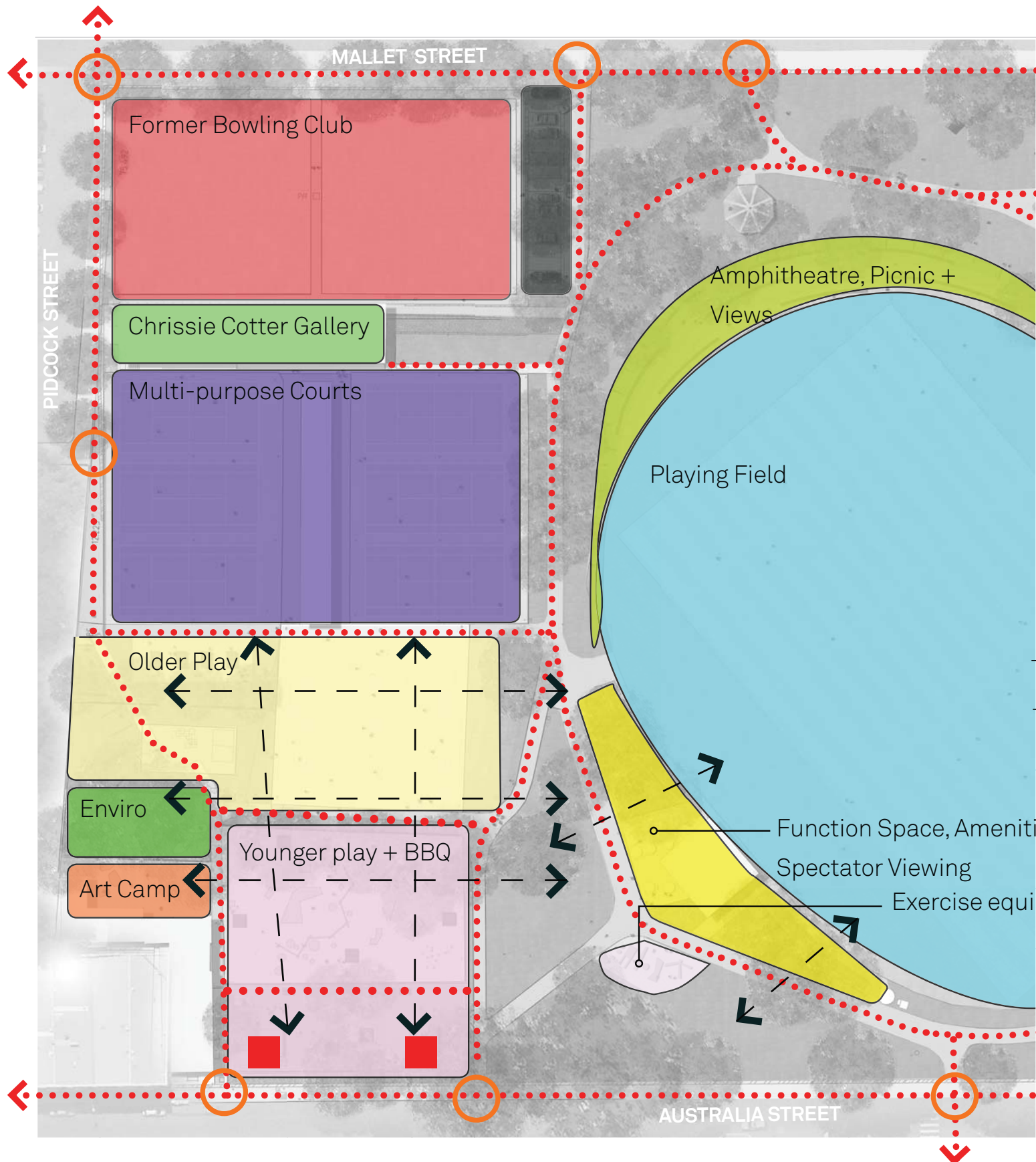
Investigate options for traffic calming on adjacent streets.

30_ Chess Table

Retain table and repair damages.



05 Master Plan Structure





Master Plan Structure

The Master Plan aims to group complementary activities adjacent to one another. The resulting structure plan is illustrated opposite. The Structure Plan provides a clear articulation of precincts connected via pedestrian pathways.

A key driver of the proposed structure is to provide visual and physical connections from north to south and east to west through both the older play and younger play and BBQ areas as well as from the playing field to the play zones. These connections aims to establish one connected park.

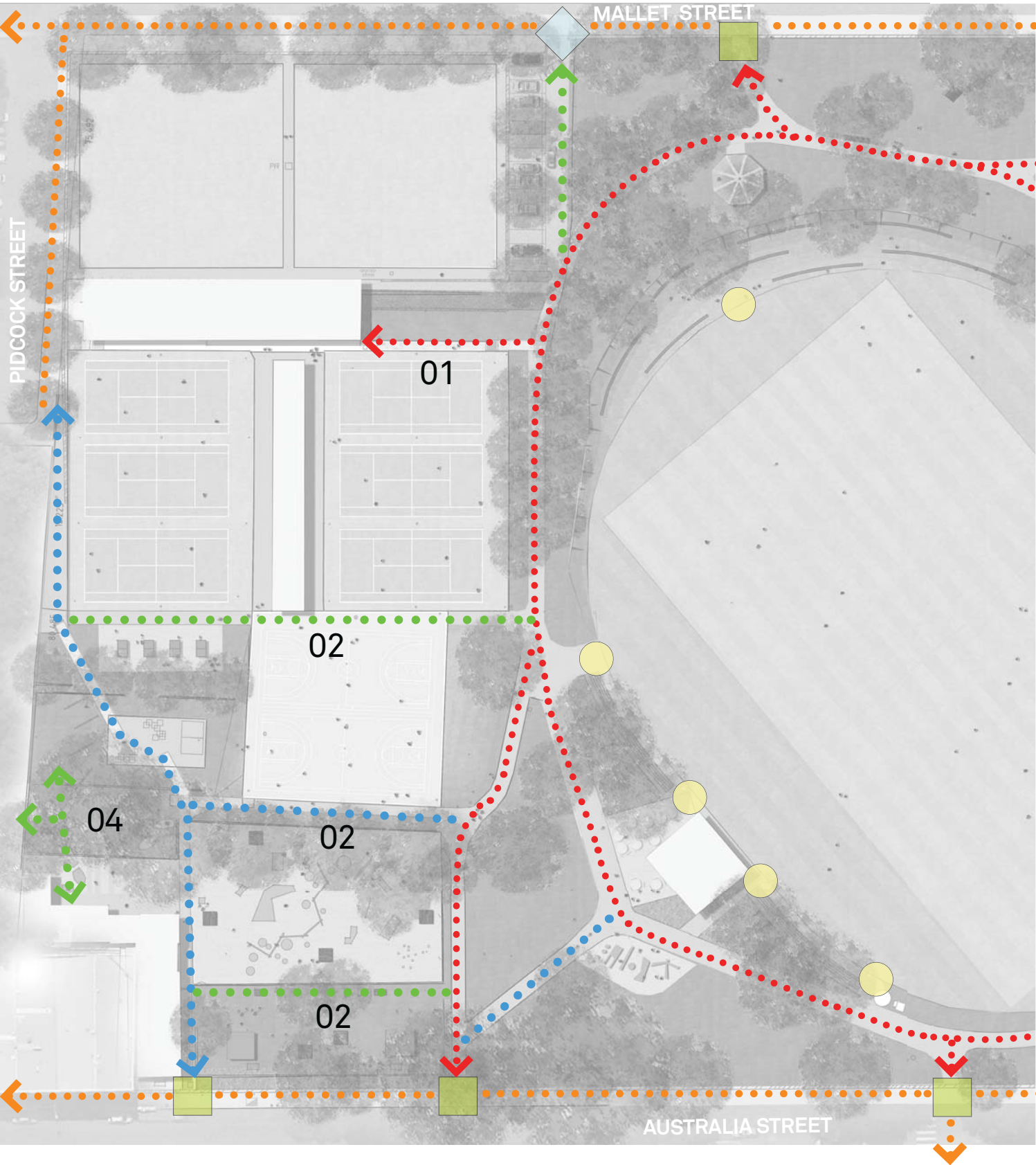
A further design driver has been to retain the existing historical character of the park through the retention of a large section of park with minimal interventions includes shade trees and the understory of turf.

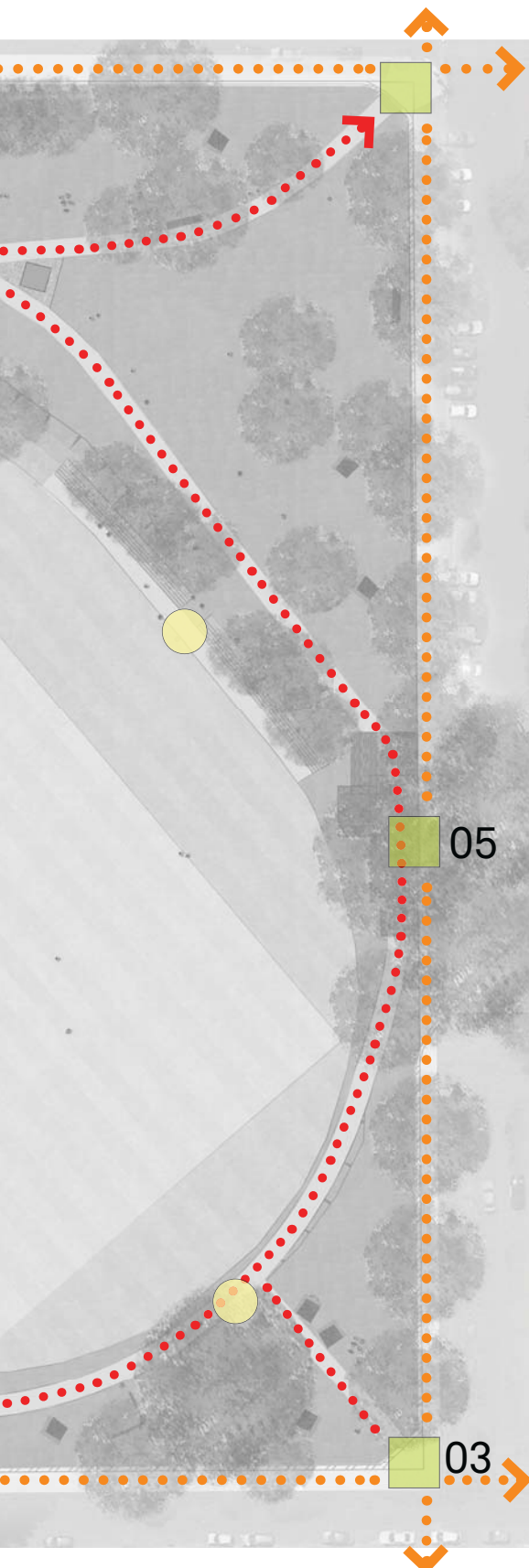
Legend

- • • Pedestrian pathway connections
- Pedestrian pathway intersection with street pathway
- Precincts (colours change)
- ↔ Visual and physical connections



06 Master Plan Strategies_ Pedestrian Pathways





Pedestrian Pathways

The proposed pedestrian structure is rationalised around a hierarchy of pathways.

_Primary Pathways: Primary pathways include a loop circulation around the playing field as well as key connections to neighbouring streets. Primary pathways shall be illuminated with pedestrian scale lighting at night. Primary pathways are 2500mm wide.

_Secondary Pathways: Secondary pathway connections are proposed through the children's play facilities and are provided as secondary connections between primary pathways and some streets. These pathways are not illuminated at night. Secondary pathways are 1800mm wide.

_Tertiary Pathways: Tertiary pathways are low key connections. Tertiary pathways are not illuminated at night. These pathway are max. 1500mm wide.

Other key items of design consideration include:

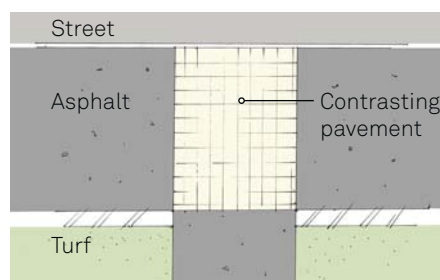
_01 Reconfigured tennis club entry to provide a clear access pathway. Provide permeable pavement, signage, planting, shade trees and turf.

_02 New link pathways through play facilities provide key connections to increase connectivity.

_03 Provide formalised park entries with contrasting pavement. Pavement contrasts are to be via saw cut coloured (grey) concrete.








_04 Provide informal pathway connection to upper terraces and school gate though native meadow. Pathway to be decomposed granite and designed around fig tree roots.

05 Use suspended footings around tree roots.



Pedestrian pathway connection with the street. Simple contrasting pavement at pathway intersection to mark entry.

Legend

-  Vehicular park access (keyed bollard access past car parking access for council / maintenance access).
-  Pedestrian access into park
-  Pedestrian access onto playing field
-  Existing street pedestrian pathways
-  Primary pedestrian pathway
-  Secondary pedestrian pathway
-  Tertiary pedestrian pathway



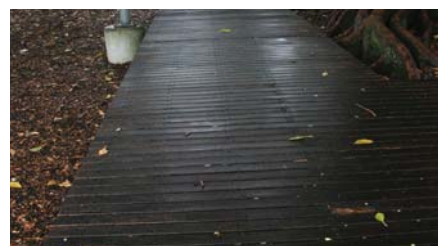
Primary and Secondary pathway finishes
Asphalt with concrete edge



Tertiary pathway finish
Decomposed granite with concrete edge

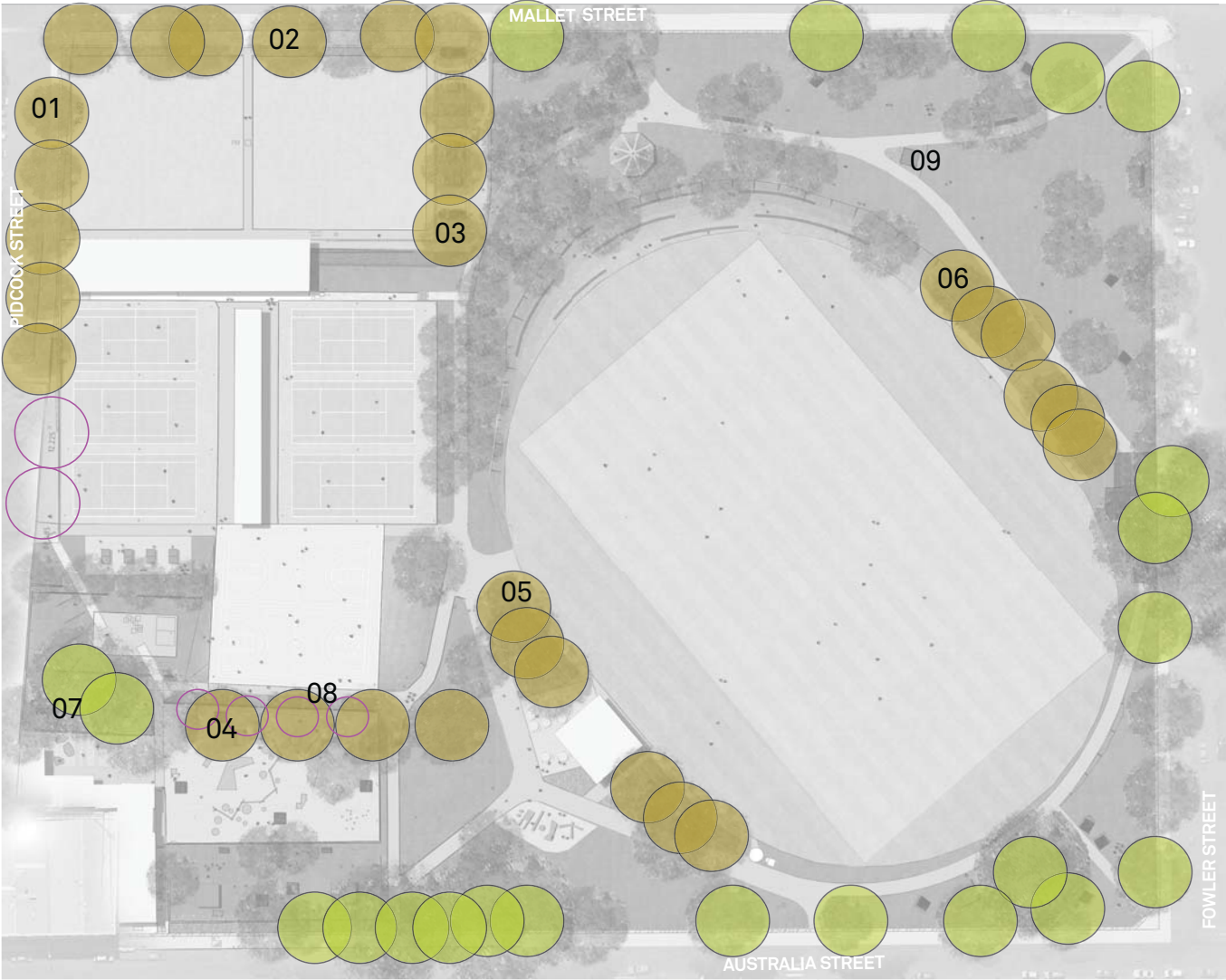


Contrasting saw cut concrete at pathway connections to the street.



Suspended pad footings around tree roots.

06 Master Plan Strategies_ Park Vegetation



Existing to retain, existing to remove and Proposed Tree Planting within Camperdown Park.

Legend

- Existing Tree: Planting date pre-1930
- Proposed Tree Planting
- Existing Tree: To be removed



Native meadow planting beneath fig trees (Refer strategy 07)



Ficus Spp. - Fig Tree



Lophostemon confertus - Brush Box

Park Vegetation

The existing trees at Camperdown Park are of mixed age and species. There are a number of trees that pre-date the 1930s. These trees are mostly Figs and Plane Trees. The tree plantings contribute significantly to the park character and are to be retained whenever possible. New plantings shall enhance the park character, provide habitat value, increase biodiversity and frame views.

Strategies:

- _Retain existing significant tree species.
- _Complete a Tree Management Plan and assess existing condition and provide maintenance as required for existing trees.
- _Develop a tree succession program with new tree plantings.
- _Plant additional shade species at key locations as noted in other sections of the Master Plan.

- 01 Replace tree plantings to Pidcock Street. Tree plantings require new tree planting trenches to accommodate tree roots appropriately.
- 02 Provide tree plantings to Mallett Street interface of the Former Bowling Club. Tree plantings are to be canopy trees with clear trunks and match the rest of the Mallett Street interface of the park.
- 03 Provide shade tree planting to a reconfigured car park. Provide a shade tree in a rain garden every fifth car parking space. Each planting area to be equivalent size of a car parking space.
- 04 Provide additional shade tree planting to the children's play area and pathway connection.
- 05 Replace shade trees plantings to spectator seating.
- 06 Provide additional shade tree plantings to spectator seating.
- 07 Provide native meadow planting to below existing fig trees.
- 08 Remove Poplar trees as they act to conceal pedestrians.
- 09 Opportunity to plant memorial tree adjacent war memorial.



Asplenium nidus - Birds Nest Fern

Proposed Plant Schedule

Botanical Name

TREES
Brachychiton discolour
Ficus spp.
Lophostemon confertus

Common Name

Lacebark
Fig Tree
Brush Box

GRASS / GROUND COVERS

Asplenium nidus
Austromyrtus dulcis
Banksia robur
Carex appressa
Dianella caerulea
Isolepis nodosa
Rosemanius officinalis
Themeda triandra
Westringia fruticosa

Birds Nest Fern
Midyim
Swamp Banksia
Tall Sedge
Flax Lily
Knotty Club Rush
Rosemary
Kangaroo Grass
Coast Rosemary



Themeda triandra - Kangaroo Grass



Dianella caerulea - Flax Lily



Carex appressa - Tall Sedge



Rosemanius officinalis - Rosemary

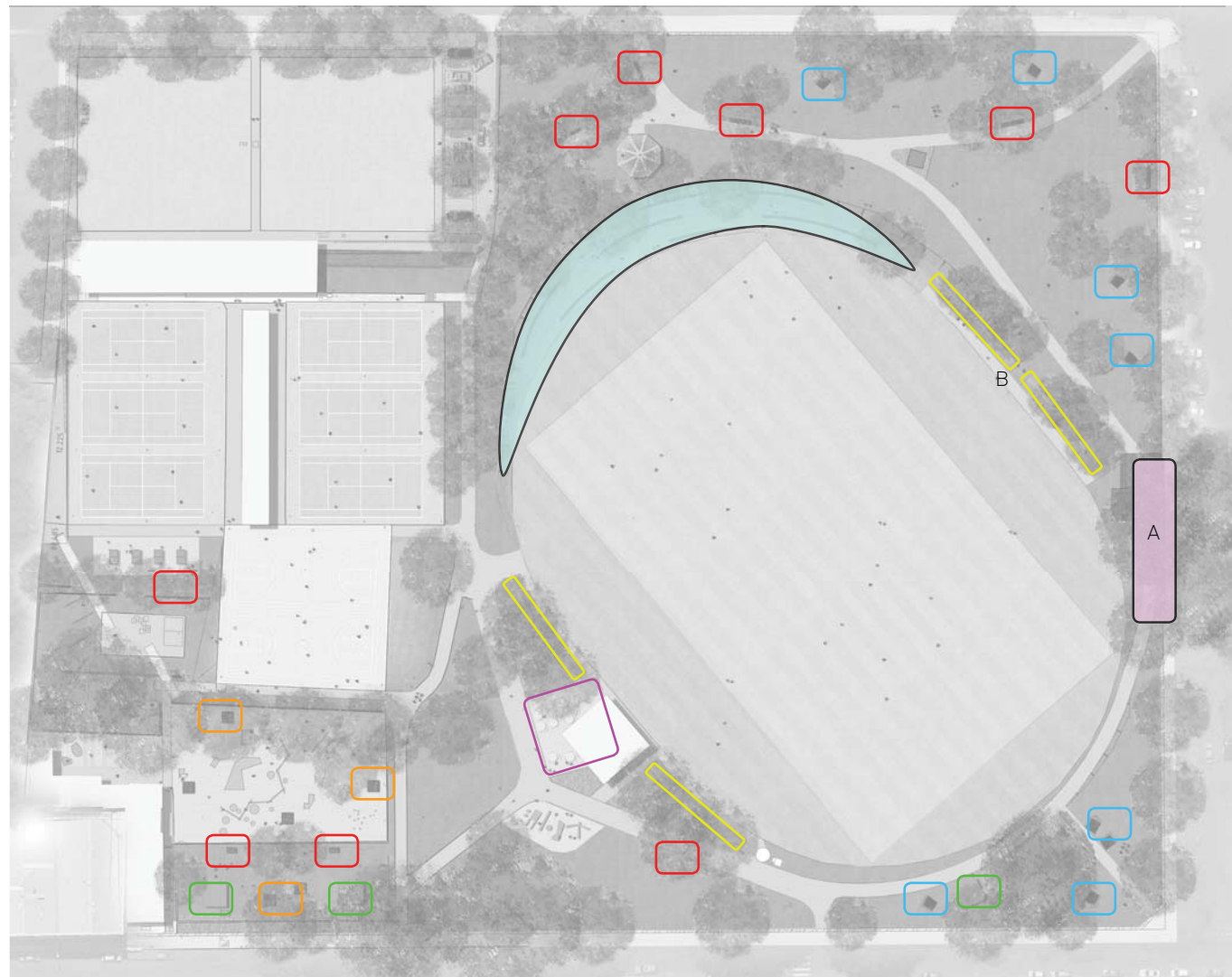


Austromyrtus dulcis - Midyim











Banksia robur - Swamp banksia

06 Master Plan Strategies_ Furniture



Proposed furniture at Camperdown Park.

Legend

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  Seat with back |  Shelter, picnic table, BBQ and preparation bench |  Bleacher style spectator seating |
|  Picnic table |  Movable furniture associated with Flexible use space |  Timber flexible seating and tables with floating footings |
|  Platform seat / bench | |  Concrete seating Terraces |



Seat with back



Picnic Table



Platform seat / bench

Furniture

Camperdown Park requires a robust palette of furniture that is in keeping with the existing park character. Furniture shall provide flexible opportunities for different recreation activities.

Strategies:

_Provide seats with back rests along pathways or with decomposed granite to seat front at location away from pathways to minimise erosion.

_Provide shade structures with lighting, picnic tables, BBQ facilities and preparation benches with stainless steel finishes. Ensure taps are provided nearby for park users.

_Provide pathway connections, seating and tables at different height timber platforms beneath existing figs trees. Platforms to be design around tree roots with floating footings (location A).

_Reconstruct concrete bleacher style seating for spectator viewing across playing field. Provide additional spectator seating to the opposite side of the playing field (location B).

_Provide movable seating that can be stacked away as part of the small flexible use space.

_Provide white picket fence to the oval surrounds. Fence construction material to be confirmed.

_Provide street art panels. Panels are to be provided as a kit of parts, raised on posts to provide surveillance below art walls. Kit of parts style to provide flexibility in sizing and option for easy removal or relocation.

_Provide drinking water as part of Marrickville Council drinking water strategy.

_Provide wheeled bin enclosures for bin storage for all new and existing bins.

_Provide pedestrian lighting to all primary pathways.

_Provide concrete and turf terrace seating on the natural amphitheatre at the north east end of the playing field.

_Maintain bandstand. Repair vandalism and damage.



Pedestrian lighting



Drinking water



Wheeled bin enclosure



Picket fencing to playing field



Movable furniture



Furniture with floating footings



Shade Structure with skillion roof



Bleacher style spectator seating





Concrete and turf terrace seating

06 Master Plan Strategies_ Play Opportunities



Location of the proposed play facilities at Camperdown Park.

Legend

-  Older children's play
-  Younger children's play



Younger children's play_ integration of nature finishes and off the shelf play elements



younger children's play_ Low cost play options with both bark and rubber softfall



Younger children's play_ Naturalistic finishes and planting integrated.

Play Opportunities

Camperdown Park is to provide play opportunities for all ages. Play facilities are to be visually and physically permeable. The play facilities are to be co-located adjacent picnic facilities to encourage family use of the precinct.

Strategies:

_Provide two age separated play facilities.

Older Children's Play

_Clean and retrofit line markings and games such as handball on the existing concrete pad.

_Re-surface the existing basketball courts.

_Provide evening use and lighting to basketball courts..

_Remove fencing to the basketball courts (on all except southwestern (high) edge) to increase visual connection with the rest of Camperdown Park. Mound up the soil and re-turf to provide a physical connection and pedestrian pathway across the basketball courts.

_Provide table tennis tables set in decomposed granite surrounds. Allow a generous space for play around the tables.

_Maintain existing and provide additional tree plantings. Prune low hanging branches to maximise views and casual surveillance.

_Provide pedestrian pathways through the play facilities to provide connections to nearby streets as well as casual surveillance of the play area.

_Retain heritage elements including terrace walls. Refine the detail design in consultation with a Heritage Architect.

Younger Children's Play

_Replace existing play equipment as elements reach the end of their usable life.

_Provide naturalistic play elements including logs, steppers and integrated planting.

_Provide patterned softfall as play opportunities, i.e. as mounding or lily pads.

_Remove fencing to perimeter to increase connectivity with lower terrace. Provide min 1.0m of low planting to the terrace edge except at pathway connections to reduce fall risk.

_Provide seating within the play facility.

_Provide shade structures, picnic facilities with BBQ on the lower terrace.

_Retain existing and provide additional shade tree planting.

_Remove existing Poplar Trees as they currently act to conceal pedestrians.

Art Wall

_Relocated art wall away from Tennis / multi-use courts.

_Provide a kit of parts art wall that is easily removed and or replaced.

_Monitor use following installation. Evaluate use and relocate or remove if continued vandalism is an issue.



Older children's play_ Table tennis tables set in decomposed granite.



Older children's play_ Re-surface basketball courts.

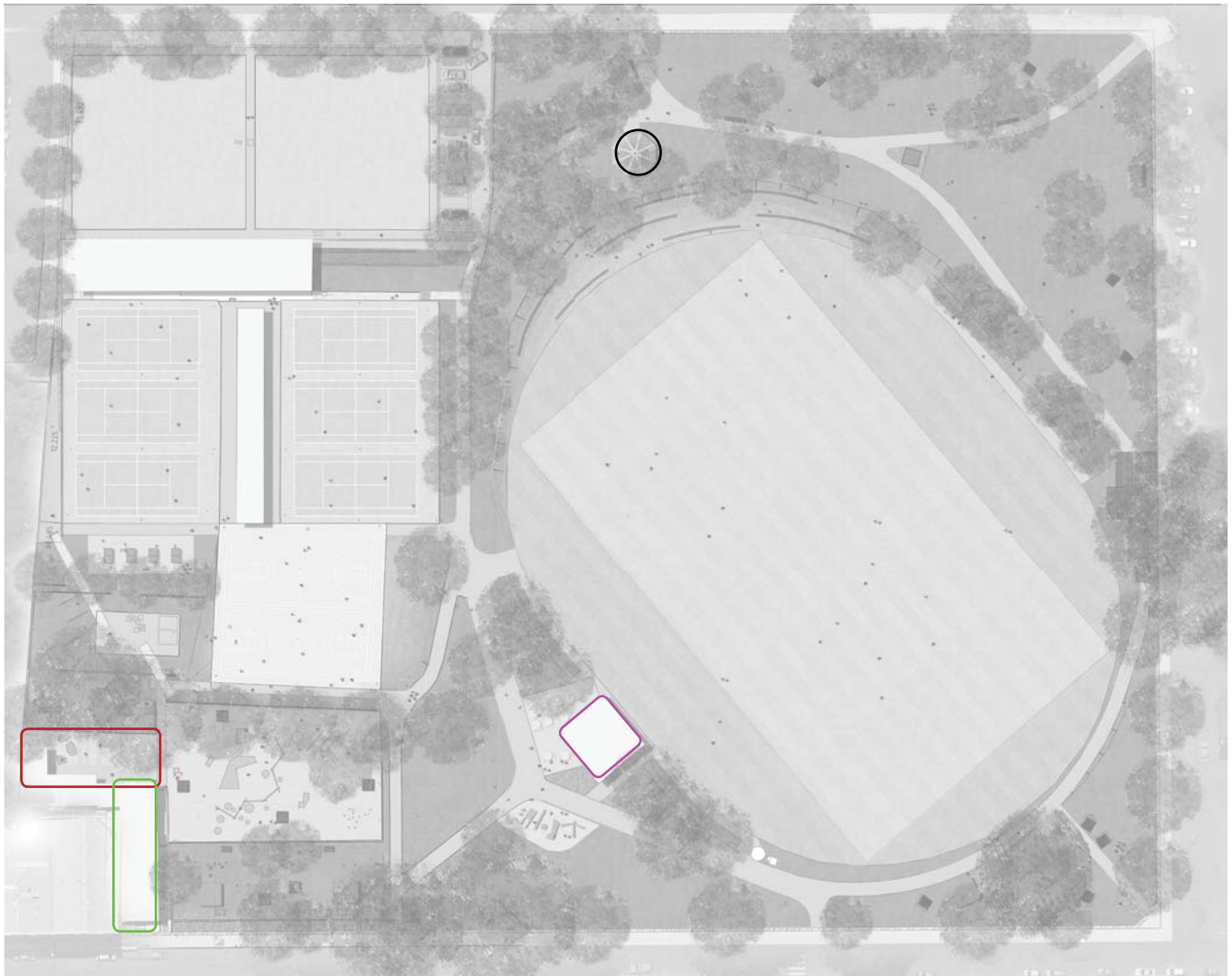


Older children's play_ Remove existing fencing to basketball courts.



Older children's play_ Provide linemarkings and play opportunities to existing concrete pad.

06 Master Plan Strategies_ Facilities



Key built elements within the Master Plan.

Legend

- Art Camp Forecourt
- Small Flexible use Space
- Portuguese Ethnographic Museum
- Existing bandstand retained



Opportunity to include art in the Art Camp forecourt design.



Art Camp forecourt to include permeable surfaces to maximise flexible use.



Opportunity to relocate the Portuguese Ethnographic Museum and renovate the building as a community meeting / hire space.

Facilities

Camperdown Park shall provide community facilities of a high standard for park users.

Strategies:

_Provide Art Camp with a paved forecourt. The forecourt has the opportunity for art included in pavement or seating design. The pavement shall include permeable surfaces for rainwater infiltration as well as the opportunity for marquees and event infrastructure.

_The Portuguese Ethnographic Museum has the opportunity to be relocated to allow for the existing building to be renovated as a event hire space. Review parking requirements on Australia Street for a new community meeting / hire space. _The existing bandstand shall be retained. maintenance is to be performed as required.

_The existing war memorial shall be retained and repaired. Additional plantings of Rosemary are to be provided in the planting areas. Opportunity for new memorial tree planting adjacent existing memorial infrastructure.

_The Chrissie Cotter Gallery is to be retained. Renovate plantings to Pidcock Street to rejuvenate street appearance.

_Retain Tennis Club and flexible courts.

_Remove existing grandstand, replace with a pavilion in the landscape. The pavilion is to light weight construction dominated by timber and glass. The building is to be configured to accommodate toilets, change rooms, canteen, storage as well as a small function room and hire space. The design is also to include a sizable external space for tables and chairs and be designed to maximise views to both the playing field (Camperdown Oval) and the down slope view towards the children's playground.

_Detailed user briefings are required to ascertain full design requirements for the new pavilion.



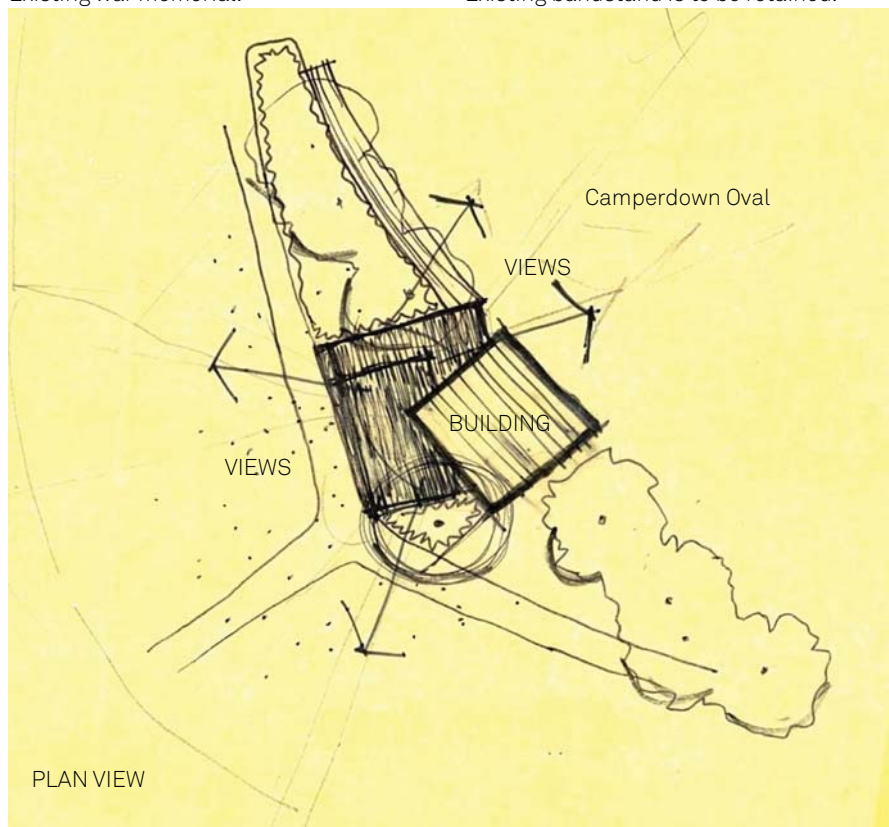
Existing war memorial.



Existing bandstand is to be retained.

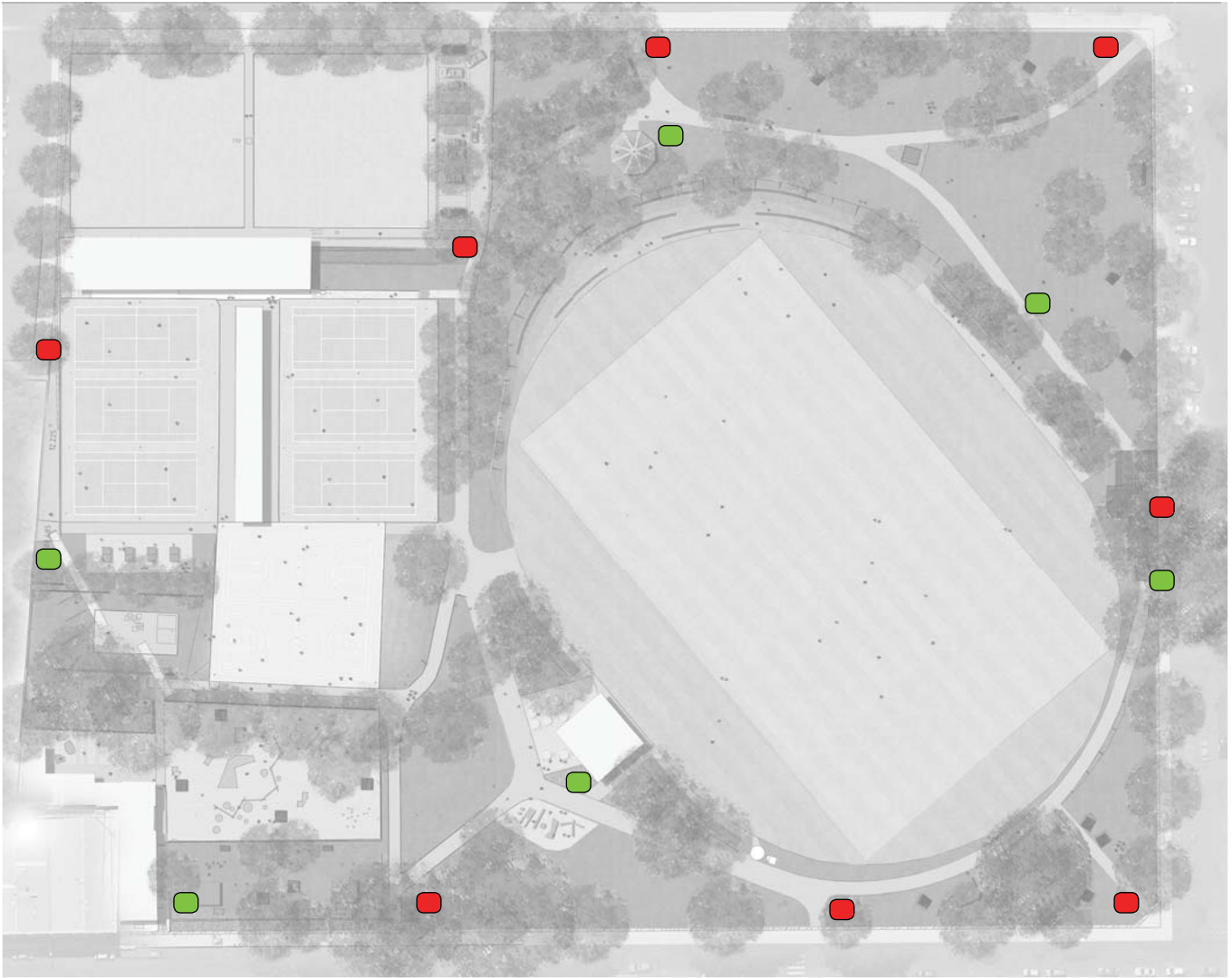


The existing grandstand is to be replaced with a pavilion in the landscape.



The pavilion in the landscape to house a small flexible use space as well as toilets, change rooms, canteen and storage. The design is to be configured to maximise views.

06 Master Plan Strategies_ Signage



Proposed locations of signage within Camperdown Park.

Legend

- Orientation and Wayfinding Signage
- Interpretive / artistic play signage



Proposed directional and way finding signage style examples

Signage

Existing signage does not clearly articulate clear messages for park users. New park signage needs to be rationalise all park messages. The signage strategy needs to be consistent across the Local Government Area

Strategies:

_Signage is to be located at highly visible locations including entry and exit points, and at key nodes or pathway intersections.

_Way finding signage needs to be simple, bold, easily read from a distance and be in keeping with a standard Marrickville Council strategy.

_Interpretive signage needs to be provided at key points of interest. Information is to be displayed via text, diagrams and photographs. Display materials need to be robust, vandal resistant and easy to maintain.

_Integrate

_Opportunity exists in children's play areas, and adjacent Art Camp for playful signage with art integrated into messages and themes.



Examples of playful art and interpretive signage proposed at Camperdown Park

07 The Way Forward

The following list is to be used as a guide in implementing items contained within the Master Plan. It is not an exhaustive list, rather highlights some key points that are a starting point for the way forward.

Engagement

Undertake ongoing consultation with at least:

- _Sporting and stakeholder groups
- _The community
- _Internal council stakeholders

Environment

- _Undertake a tree assessment and develop a Tree Management Plan.
- _Coordinate with internal environmental officers, specifically with biodiversity and water.

Public Facilities and Infrastructure

- _Review current Marrickville Council furniture and finishes palette and preferred finishes suppliers.
- Review Marrickville Council policy on signage and public toilet design.

General Implementation

- _Review Plan of Management.
- _Coordinate with planning team.
- _Liaise with DDA specialist
- _Liaise with NSW Police for CPTED reviews and updates on current park crime issues.
- _Review staging.
- _Undertake detailed survey of site features and services.
- _Confirm of final budgets for each package of works.
- _Develop detail designed construction of works packages.
- _Undertake internal peer review of detail design prior to construction start.

