

ATTACHMENT F

**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
STAGE 1 AND 2 REPORT**

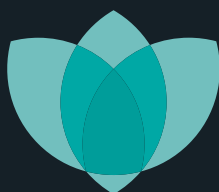
CITY@FSYDNEY



CITY OF SYDNEY
JOHNSTONS CREEK PARKLANDS
MASTER PLAN

STAGE 1: CONSULTATION
OUTCOMES REPORT

KJA



strategic engagement & communications

August 2012
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1. Introduction

The City of Sydney is preparing a master plan to guide the future of the parklands at Johnstons Creek.

The opportunity to develop a comprehensive master plan for the parklands at Johnstons Creek follows the City's acquisition of the Crescent Lands on the western edge of the precinct, the redevelopment of the former Harold Park paceway and Rozelle tram depot site.

The master plan will form a direction for the future of these new open spaces (Crescent lands, the hill and the new open space connected to the former Harold Park) and ensure their integration with the existing parks (Bicentennial, Federal and Jubilee parks).

The master plan will guide a coordinated approach in the planning across the parklands for recreation, community and sporting facilities and other supporting infrastructure including toilets and parking, stormwater management, heritage values and items and relationships to adjacent lands. It will guide future improvements for walking and cycling connections along with identity, landscape character and biodiversity.

As the Harold Park development takes shape, this project aims to address increasing demand for these facilities in the future.

In guiding the parklands' future, the master plan will respect the area's ecology and heritage, accommodate active lifestyles and respond to residents' need for a sense of tranquillity in an urban setting.

Community input is a vital part of planning for the parklands. The City of Sydney has engaged KJA to implement a consultation process, working with key stakeholders and the community to help find the best solutions for the future of the parklands.

As part of this process, the City is conducting a series of community consultation activities including face-to-face workshops, focus groups, surveys and online consultation.

2. Consultation overview

The consultation process will be conducted in three stages.

The first stage of consultation for the master plan was carried out in June and July 2012. The key objectives of this consultation were to: gather the ideas, priorities and visions of the community for the parklands.

The consultation process gathered feedback through a range of mechanisms to capture qualitative and quantitative data about how people use the parks, what they value most and their aspirations for the future of the parklands.

The stage one consultation process included:

- A community workshop
- Over 120 intercept surveys conducted in the parklands
- Three focus groups with local residents, park users, and sporting and community groups.

Using the feedback gathered from this process and the results of the technical investigations, the design team will develop a range of strategies and options for the parklands.

Stage two of the consultation will test the strategies and explore the options developed following the intensive analysis and investigations stage. The feedback gathered will be used by the design team to assist in developing a draft master plan.

The draft master plan will be exhibited and community feedback sought to inform the final master plan.

This report is structured in four parts. It begins with a summary of outcomes, then documents the detailed findings from:

- the community workshop;
- the intercept surveys; and
- the focus groups

conducted throughout Stage One of the project.

3. Summary of outcomes

Across all consultation activities, a strong and consistent vision for the Parklands emerged:



The majority of participants came to a significant degree of agreement about the direction the park should take, but there were different views about how that might be realised or how a balance might be achieved.

A number of areas emerged throughout the consultation which will require the project team to consider when developing options and striking a balance between the conflicting needs or interests of different park users.

These include:

- Encouraging harmonious co-existence between casual cyclists, commuting cyclists, pedestrians and joggers
- Creating successful off leash and on leash areas for dogs and their owners, while considering the safety of small children/ frail older people
- Delivering connections throughout the park which allow for good mobility, without overwhelming the green space with hard surfaces.
- Encouraging people to find alternative modes of transport to the parklands, while allowing enough parking to provide easy access for people with mobility issues, small children or who live outside the area
- Considering the role of the Johnstons Creek parkland as a local space which may also have regional use and significance, and the resulting implications for amenities
- Creating the right mix of planting, keeping in mind aspirations for native plantings to create habitats for fauna, responding to the landscape features such as waterways and the cliff, as well as the desire for winter sun in an urban environment.
- Considering the desires of organised sporting groups to meet local demand with high quality facilities, along with other desires for flexible open space which is not quarantined for specific, single uses.



a balance between active and passive spaces

4. Community workshop

The community workshop was held on 27 June 2012, 6:30pm to 8:30pm at St Scholastica's College, Glebe.

Participants were notified via a flyer distributed to approximately 12,000 residences, through advertisements in local newspapers and on the Sydney Your Say website.

Over 80 people attended the workshop and participated in a range of activities.

The workshop included a presentation to introduce the project by Adam Fowler, Senior Landscape Architect, City Projects. The presentation outlined:

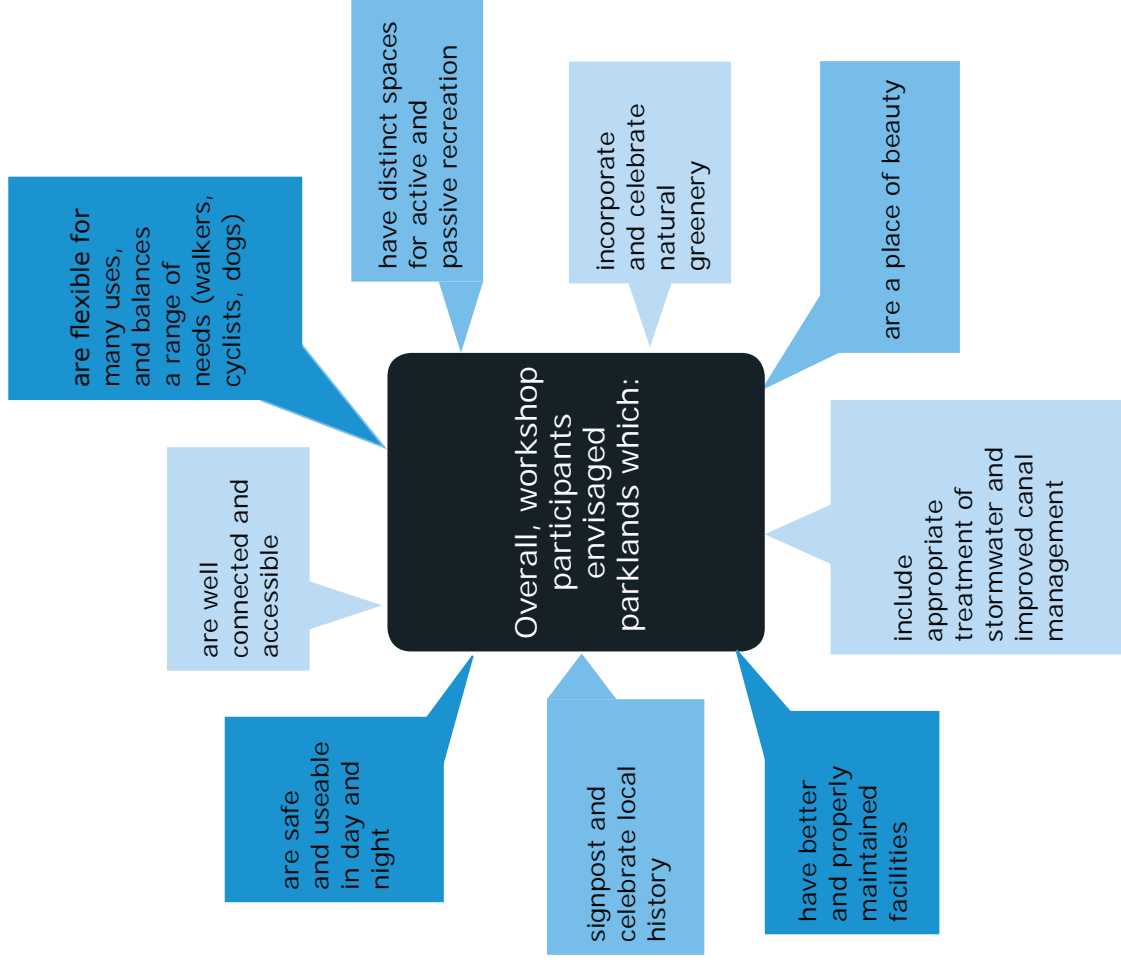
- Project background and context
- Guiding principles for planning parklands

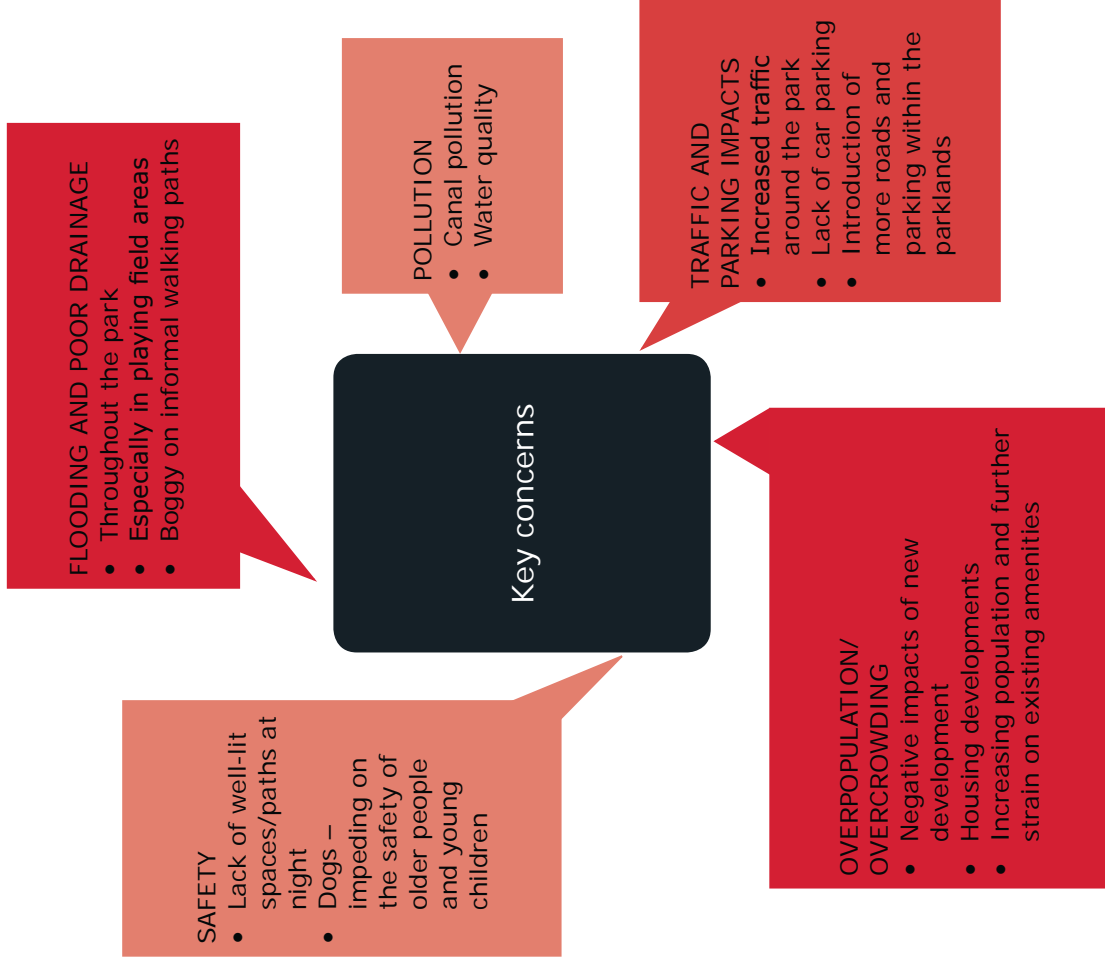
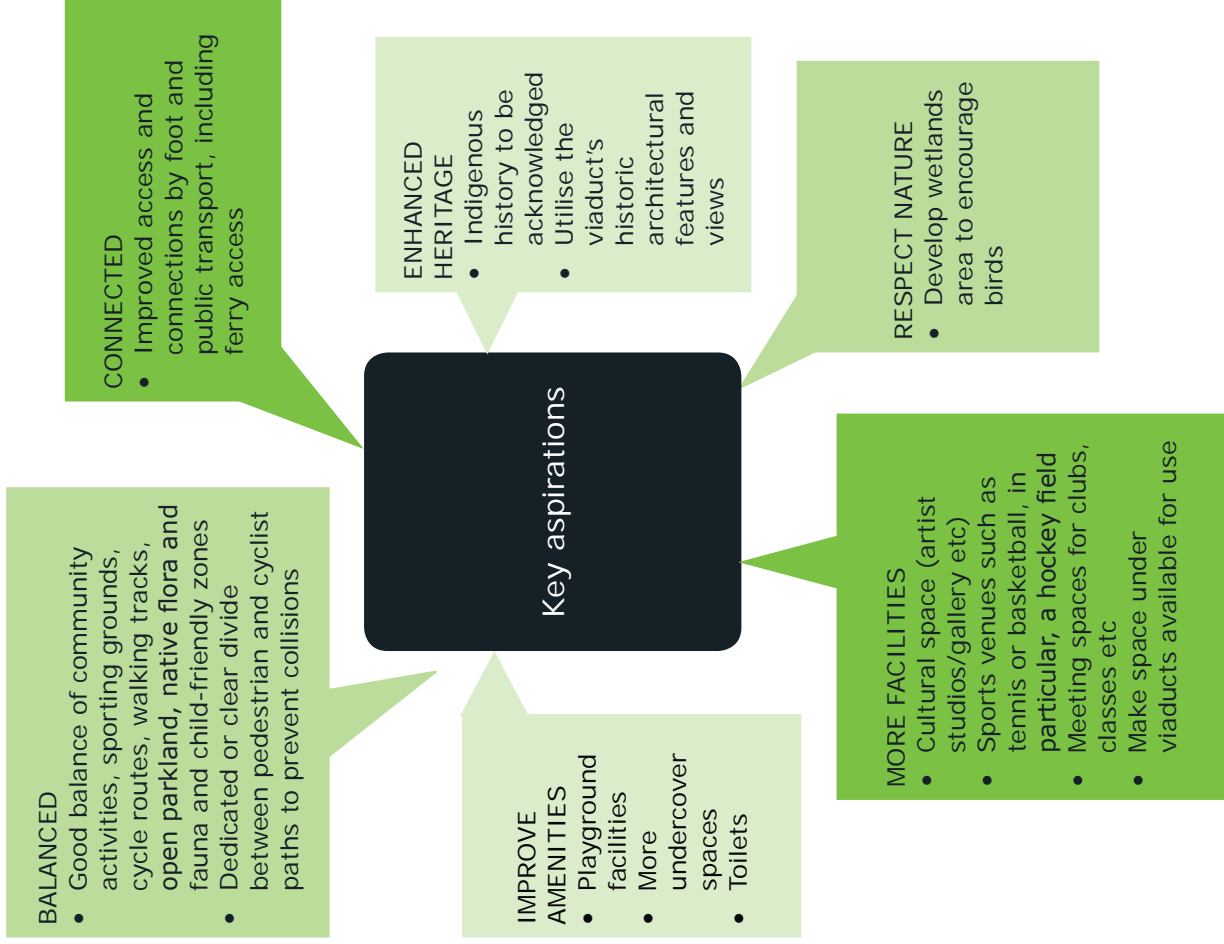
Participants were invited to provide individual responses and participate in group discussions on the following topics:

- Favourite places and spaces within the parklands
- Concerns and aspirations for the future of the parklands
- Mapping the parklands - what's working well, what isn't
- Defining a set of parklands values
- Headlines looking forward 10 years into the future – best and worst case scenarios

This was a highly productive workshop, with participants informally reporting they felt it had been a positive experience.

Snapshot of workshop comments





Detailed summary: parklands values

Well connected and accessible parklands

All groups identified the strong need for improved access into the parklands from surrounding suburbs. They also identified a need to improve existing parking arrangements to ensure people with mobility restrictions can easily access and travel through the park.

- To improved public transport services to the park, including ferries.
- There was some support for the introduction of way finding signage, including information about nearby public transport in and around the park.
- Some participants indicated a desire for specific improvements favouring pedestrian access for local residents and convenient bike routes.
- Participants did not want to see any new roads introduced to the parklands.

A place which is flexible for many uses, and balances a range of needs (walkers, cyclists, dogs)

As well as connecting the parklands internally and to the neighbouring suburbs, there is a need for a hierarchy of pathways to ensure the safety and enjoyment of the park by pedestrians, runners, casual cyclists, commuter cyclists and dog walkers.

- Many participants expressed concerns about proper management of dogs in the parklands. They suggested clear signage for dog owners to keep pets on leads and to have dedicated off-leash areas.

An area with distinct spaces for active and passive recreation

The parklands should display a mix of landscaping styles including uninterrupted open spaces, wilderness, formal gardens, sports fields, exercise circuits, dedicated cultural points and wildlife-friendly habitats.

A place which is safe and useable by day and night

Many people noted that they felt safe day and night, but that it was important to have appropriate levels of lighting throughout the park.

A space which incorporates and celebrates natural greenery

All groups were keen to encourage wildlife including improvement of the wetlands area to attract birds.

- Most groups liked the mangroves but suggested improvements.
- A number of people at the workshops suggested a community garden but that the park should also retain wide open grassy spaces.
- Most groups noticed and disliked the non-native celtis trees and suggested their removal from the park.

A place which signposts and celebrates local history and encourages local culture

Nurturing a strong cultural/events focus in the parkland and promoting and preserving heritage in the parkland was also popular, including the reuse of viaducts, sandstone walls and respecting the existing character.

- Most groups suggested a program of events such as music festivals, markets, plays.
- Some groups suggested educating visitors about the park's heritage through plaques or large-scale outdoor archive photographs. Others also suggested historical walks or tours could be offered.
- After hours activities such as a wine bar were proposed in either the tram sheds or viaducts.

Improved and well maintained facilities

- Better toilets were the highest priority for improvement, with improved drainage next.
- New sports venues: indoor or floodlit.
- More BBQs, especially near the foreshore.
- Upgraded playgrounds.
- Undercover options for rainy days or families/picnickers needing shade.
- Improved drainage for existing sportsgrounds.
- Meeting spaces (music practice, club houses and community venues).
- Mixed age facilities (to appeal to all including families, elderly and teenagers).

Appropriate treatment of stormwater and improved canal management

- Flooding and poor drainage for stormwater.
- Water contamination in the canal and creek.
- Bad smell of the canal and also the foreshore at low tide.
- Removal/ management of concrete deposited in the canal.
- Promotion of alternative energy resources.

A place of beauty

- Maintaining and enhancing the beauty of the natural and built environment of the parklands was a high priority for participants.
- Avenues of trees (fig or date palms) or 'tree-lining' were indicated as a favourable way of hiding ugly buildings or surrounding roads.
- All groups desired the opening up of the viaduct and archways to offer views through to the bay. They also highlighted the viaduct's pleasing architectural features which could be interestingly lit at night and that the archways could provide interesting 'undercover' space for various visitor groups.
- Most groups indicated they would prefer the use of local sandstone to concrete.
- Sculptures, community murals and art installations were widely suggested.

Comments and feedback for the new parklands areas

THE CRESCENT LANDS

- To better connect Annandale with the parklands pedestrian access into Crescent land needs to be enhanced
- Currently there are pedestrian and mobility safety issues due to speed limits and lack of ramped curbs
- Create an acoustic barrier to reduce noise from the Crescent
- Green parkland with gentle mounding to block traffic noise
- Open up and clear the lands
- Crescent Lands: complement existing, blend in with possible utilisation of existing buildings
- Not to become a parking area
- Environmental – nature and native habitat
- Sport for youth – no. 1 The Crescent as an indoor youth facility
- Green corridor from Crescent Lands – wetlands up green corridor
- Crescent Lands – asbestos roofs – need to be considered and remediated appropriately

THE HILL

- Opening up access again is a high priority
- Potential to create link to surrounding suburbs at that edge of the park
- High point and vista north
- Relaxation - lookout point, including seating
- Low key food and drink services (near tram stop)
- After hours activities
- Art (sculpture, sustainable architectural)
- The Hill should be considered as part of the Tramsheds' curtilage
- Celtis trees should all be removed
- Remove the Hill so views through viaduct are opened up again
- The Hill soils relocated to Crescent Lands

NEW OPEN SPACE

- Ensure good connectivity and access, making sure it feels inclusive and links to the wider suburbs
- Provide space for people to sit
- Respond to the cliff and choose plants accordingly
- Tree-line the new development
- Ensure the space is designed so it is able to accommodate the increase in residents
- Enhance safety with lighting
- Include art, such as sculpture walls, historic walls, photographic record of old Harold Park
- Potential for active leisure areas; installation of an artificial turf for hockey
- Playgrounds

THE TRAMSHEDS

- Strong support for creative community spaces such as artist residencies, studios, theatre, practice space, markets and/or galleries
- Support also for space to house community groups such as sporting clubs, markets, local theatre, young people
- Education centre: park's heritage through plaques or large-scale outdoor archive photographs. Historical walks or tours could be offered
- After hours activities such as a wine bar (could also be housed in the viaducts)
- Apron in front of the Tramsheds should be thoughtfully utilised and added to the allocated community space as a good space linking indoor and outdoor
- Rentals should remain low for any group occupying the Tramsheds
- Opinion was divided regarding the possibility of retail opportunities in the Tramsheds. Small; small-scale enterprise favoured
- Concern regarding potential increase in traffic and parking if Tramsheds are used for commercial purposes



Looking to the future: Imagining the headlines of 2022

Workshop participants were invited to invent the headlines that they would most and least like to see 10 years from now. These helped to illustrate their hopes and fears for the future.

Key hopes included: environmental protection and biodiversity, encouraging sports, supporting community interaction, high quality parklands, success of master plan.

Key fears included: overdevelopment, no follow through of master plan, lack of safety, traffic impacts, overpopulation impacts, poor maintenance of the parklands.

What we'd like to see

Glebe Parks win environmental award

Sydney's secret playground!

Bandicoots in Bicentennial Park!

Sydney has world class open air theatre in the inner west

Arts enliven old viaduct

Glebe wins Hockey competition again

Bicentennial Park "hub" of the community - old and young!

Development cannot proceed

New site for multi-purpose sports facility opens in parkland!

10,000 residents participate in face lift of Glebe's major parklands

Planning back in 2012... what a vision they had.

What we wouldn't like to see

Development overshadows new parks

Attacks on pedestrians in deserted parkland at night.

"We asked but we got NOTHING"

Bicentennial Park falls into disrepair and disfavoured

Parklands turn to squalor

Residents to wait another 30 years for the completion of the park, along with The Crescent

Traffic strangles the community parks

City of Sydney dishonours community efforts

Parklands in Glebe shrink again

Quarrels abound as overpopulation overwhelms Bicentennial Parklands

New multi-level parking station to be opened at the Crescent

5. Intercept surveys

Intercept surveys were carried out over six days (two weekdays, four weekend days) throughout the existing parklands.

Two interviewers approached people in the park and asked a range of questions about:

- current usage patterns;
- what's working well now;
- what needs improvement; and
- aspirations for the future of the parklands.

A total of 123 surveys were completed.



Detailed intercept survey results

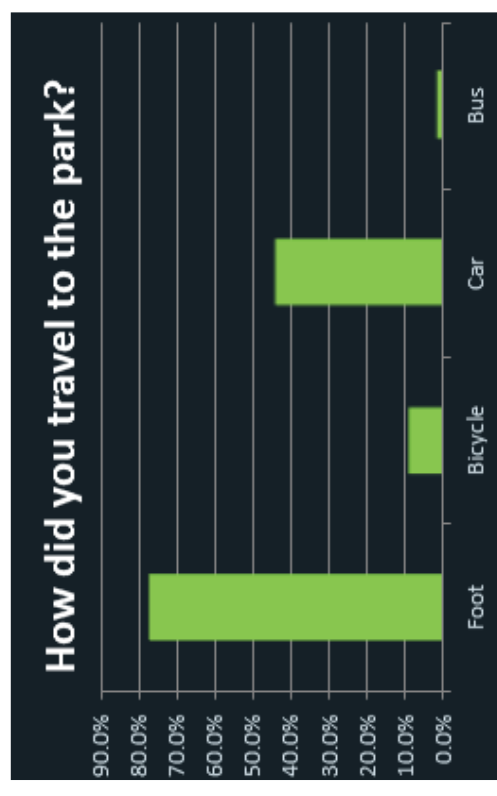
The intercept survey illustrated a park used regularly by local residents who value the open green space in close proximity to the foreshore and appreciate the available facilities.

Who participated in the survey?

The majority of park visitors who answered the intercept survey were from the local area and lived either in the suburbs immediately adjacent to the parklands, or within five kilometres of the parklands.

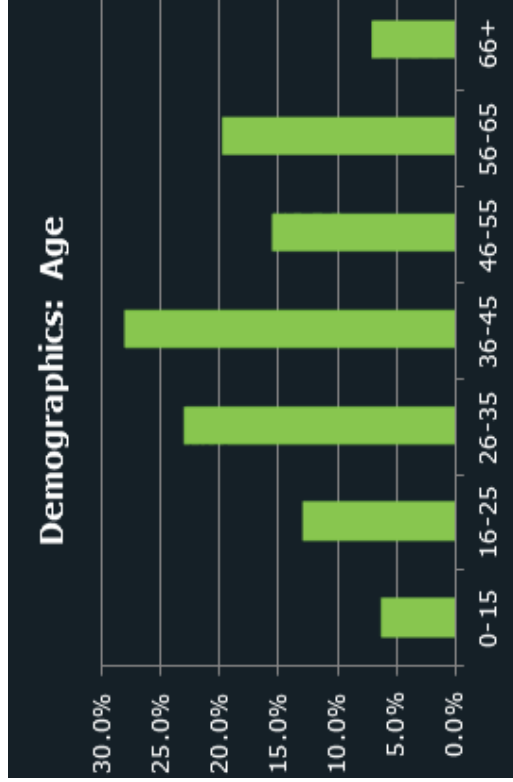
- Almost half were from the immediately bordering Glebe, Forest Lodge, Annandale and Leichhardt (48.8%, n=60)
- About one-fifth live in the inner west (and within 5km of the park) (19%, n=22)
- 10 respondents came from the broader Sydney area (8%)
- 4 respondents were interstate visitors

This is consistent with the fact that a large majority of respondents (almost 80%) reported that they generally travel to the park by foot. A significant proportion (40%) also use a car to travel to the parklands. (Responses add up to more than 100% because respondents were invited to identify all modes of transport commonly used to travel to the park.)



A fairly even mix of men and women responded to the survey, and a good spread of age, with some weighting in the 26-35 and 36-45 year old age brackets.

Demographics: Gender



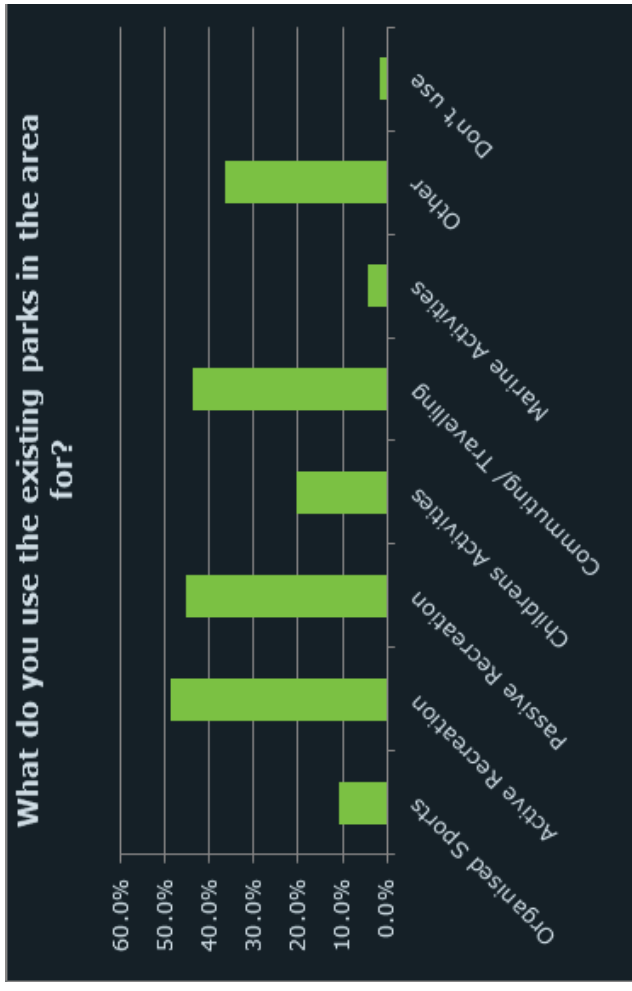
What did they say?

Question 1: What do you use the existing parks in the area for?

The highest proportion of respondents used the existing parks for active recreation (self directed, not organised sports). The top three uses were:

- Active Recreation 48.8% (n=60)
- Passive Recreation 45.5% (n=56)
- Commuting/ Travelling 43.9% (n=54)

Other popular activities include dog walking, meeting friends and children's activities.



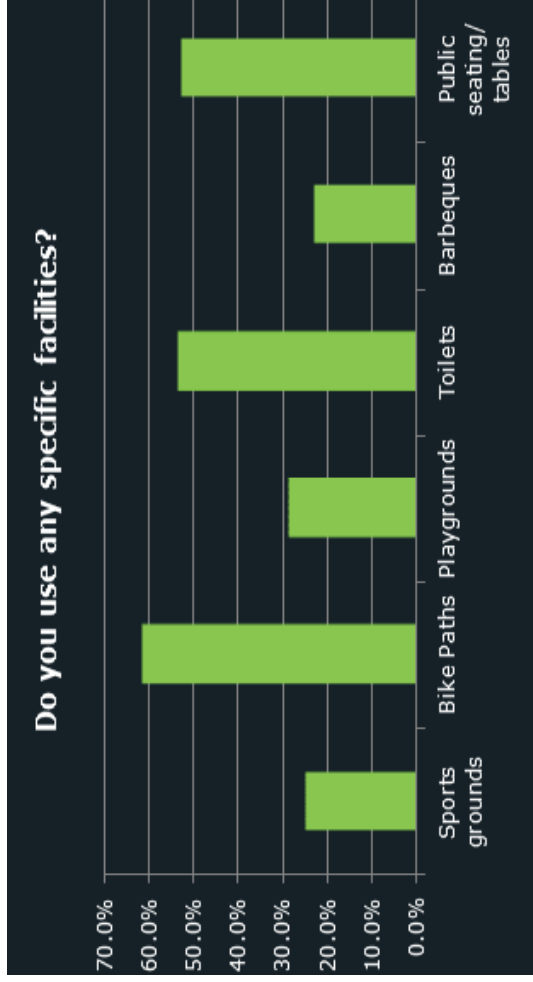
Question 2: Do you use any specific facilities?

Of the facilities provided at the park, the bike paths were used by the highest proportion of respondents (62%, n=69).

While many people use the toilets (54%, n=60), a large proportion said the toilets need significant improvement.

Public seating was very popular (53%, n=59), and used by respondents for gatherings and picnics as well as less formally to watch passers-by, sport and enjoy the view from the foreshore.

Other popular facilities included playgrounds (29%), sportsgrounds (25%) and the public barbeques (23%).

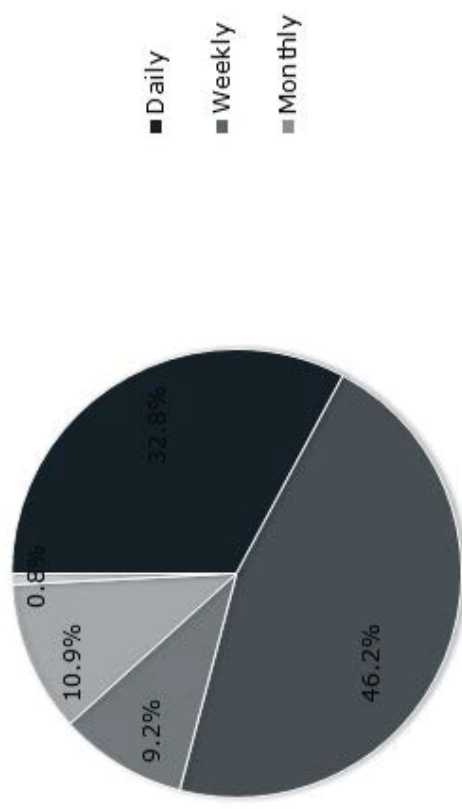


Question 3: How often do you visit the existing park or use the facilities?

People who live in and around the park visit it frequently. The majority of respondents were daily or weekly visitors.

The people who visit infrequently often lived out of the area and visited the park specifically when in the local area.

How often do you visit the existing park or use the facilities?



Question 6: What would you like to see done with the new parkland areas?

Respondents were keen to see new facilities to improve their enjoyment of the park. New toilets and the addition of a cafe or kiosk were the most desired features of the new parklands (toilets 37%, n=46; cafe/kiosk 34%, n=42). Other desirable facilities or amenities included:

- barbeques (17%, n=21)
- playgrounds (7%, n=9)
- seating (5%, n= 7)

21% wanted to ensure there were sufficient off leash and dog friendly spaces (n = 26). There was some conflict of opinion in regards to dogs, with some respondents indicating their concern about dogs being off leash and disturbing other park patrons.

Bicycle use in the park was also a contested topic. While many respondents looked favourably on having bike paths and improving bike and pedestrian safety, a small minority indicated a preference for less bikes or even no bike access in the park.

The provision of active recreation spaces such as sports grounds (11%, n=13), walking paths (10%, n=12) and cycle paths (7%, n=9), were also important.

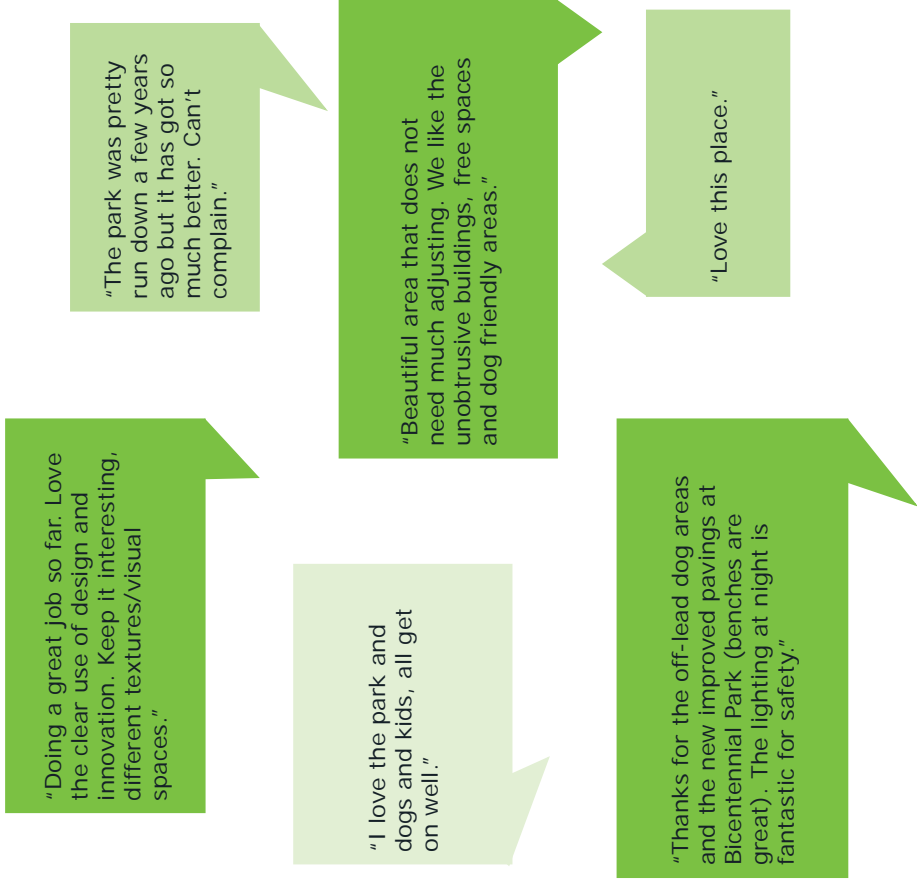
Additional open space and creating new natural spaces were also popular suggestions for the new parklands areas.

Other suggestions included:

<p>Design features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paths • signs • water feature/ fountain • shelter • fencing • lights at night • public art • green 	<p>Facilities for specific activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • picnic areas • theatre • community spaces • active recreation/ sports • exercise space • pool • pistes for boules • bar
<p>Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dogs on leash • soap in toilets • bins • clean and tidy park 	<p>Uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retail • mixed use • fishing
<p>Access and connection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good access • parking • no/less bikes • integration • separate paths to ensure safety of pedestrians and cyclists. 	<p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not overdeveloped • same atmosphere • less open space • enhancing the views • family friendly areas

Question 7: Any other comments?

When asked whether they had any further comments, those who chose to answer were overwhelmingly positive and expressed appreciation for the parklands and the work that the City of Sydney does to maintain the area.



6. Focus groups

Three focus groups were conducted over the space of two weeks to further investigate current park usage, and find out about aspirations for the future, particularly in relation to the new areas of parkland. A KJA staff member facilitated the focus group, and members of the design team and City of Sydney project team presented background information about the project and provided technical information as required.

The focus groups were conducted as follows:

Wednesday 18th July, special interests focus group.

- St Helen's Community Centre (next to the Glebe Library) 184 Glebe Point Road
- 6-8pm
- 14 participants
- Members of local sporting organisations and community groups
- Recruited by email and phone call

Thursday 19th July general community/ park users focus group

- St Helen's Community Centre (next to the Glebe Library) 184 Glebe Point Road
- 6-8pm
- 18 participants
- Stratified random selection. Recruited participants identified as park users, with weighting in the group towards residents adjacent or near to the project area within the City of Sydney LGA. Some participants were from neighbouring areas within the City's LGA and some from Leichhardt Council LGA

Saturday 28th July general community/ park users focus group

- St Helen's Community Centre (next to the Glebe Library) 184 Glebe Point Road
- 10am-12pm
- 12 participants
- Stratified random selection as per Thursday 19 July

Summary of focus group discussion

The key themes raised by participants across the three focus groups can be grouped together as follows:

- Diverse, inclusive and flexible space;
- Access and connection;
- Sharing safely: cycling, pedestrians, children and dogs;
- Natural environment;
- Culture and community; and
- Active recreation and organised sports.

Diverse, inclusive and flexible space

Focus groups participants reported that over time there has been increasing use of the park, particularly with cyclists, dog walkers and active park users. They like the mix of active and passive areas and that the spaces are flexible and not marked off for particular uses and so can be used in different ways. They described the park as an inclusive and harmonious place.

Focus group participants thought that it was important that the park catered for people at all stages of life and all levels of activity. While the space is good for adults and small children, there is little for teens. Suggestions to remedy this included an expanded/ upgraded skateboarding area, having adventure spaces or 'wilder' areas for play, such as the Hill.

Focus group participants said that it will be important to maintain natural spaces which are quiet and passive for urban dwellers to have a place of respite and relaxation. This is especially important in light of new developments and growing population in the area.

While many people feel safe day and night in the park, some participants reported that they spent little time at night in the parklands and only stayed in the well lit areas. It is important to participants that everyone feels safe in the parklands, day and night. Some additional lighting was welcomed, - not flood lighting but varied, interesting and appropriate lighting throughout the park to let people connect safely but still have dark places for people and animals to enjoy, and to minimise light pollution.



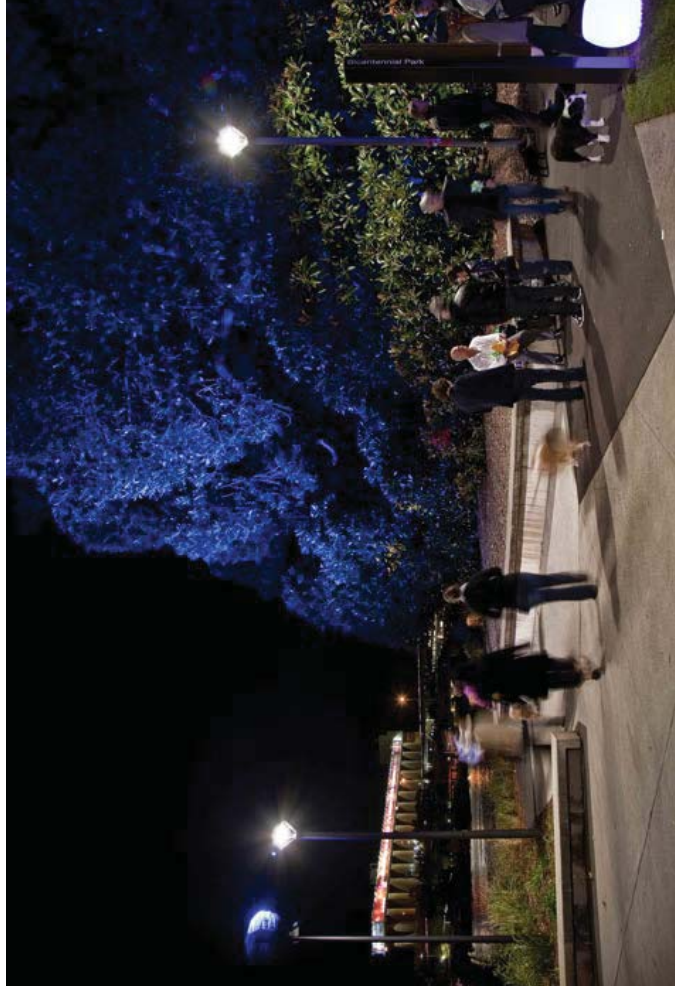
Access and connection

Mobility and access throughout the site and from the parklands into the surrounding suburbs was a high priority for focus groups participants. This could be enhanced by linking the bike tracks through the park to bike tracks in Glebe and Annandale. Areas where additional access would be especially welcome included:

- At Minogue Crescent;
- Across the canal, with improved and additional bridges (original plan had two bridges, to increase flow of people, appreciating that the bridges over the wetland/canal can act as a dam in a flash flood situation);
- Down the cliff – stairways if possible or linking paths around the park to get down to the park levels; and
- Through the new development.

Participants noted that while the Foreshore pathways are passable, with so many bends and drop-offs, cycling along it can be quite dangerous.

Focus group members reported that in general public transport is working well, including buses and the light rail. Some participants noted they would like more public transport, including better bus links on the Annandale side of the park and ferry services.



Parking was a major issue. Participants reported that parking around the parklands is already at capacity and local people cannot find parking near their homes. There were conflicting views on the provision of parking in the future. These included:

- Ensuring there is ample parking as the popularity of the parklands increase thanks to updated facilities;
- Concern is that the end result may be a car park and not enough parklands;
- Ensuring that there is sufficient parking to service those people with mobility difficulties;
- Minimising parking and discouraging anyone from driving to the park; and
- Recognise that this is a popular park for those outside of the area too and ensure local residents are not negatively impacted by visitor parking.

There was strong consensus that vehicle access into the parklands should be restricted to necessary vehicles. Participants were against introducing any new roads or parking within the parkland area.

Stronger links with the surrounding suburbs, including flat paths which are wide enough for children on scooters, prams and pedestrians, will minimise the need for families with small children to drive to the park, thereby reducing the need for car parking around the park.

Focus group participants identified the need for good connections throughout the park, and that all areas should be connected by accessible paths. They highlighted the need to encourage safe transgress of the park for all users. They suggested that this could be achieved by having a range of different types of tracks for different uses (see the following page - Sharing safely: Cycling, pedestrians, children and dogs" for further discussion). Another area where conflict between uses emerge is between dog-walking and small children or older people.

While the off-leash areas are well used and most dog owners use the park respectfully, there were some focus group participants who had had bad experiences with dogs intruding on picnics, scaring small children or older people.

Suggestions for supporting dog owners and others to share the park spaces safely included:

- Having more access to the water, like the dog beach (this was a very successful and popular site for dog owners in the focus group);
- Having on leash and off leash times;
- Clear areas for off leash dogs, not near children's playgrounds and picnic tables;
- Clear signage for on and off leash dog areas/ times; and
- Dogs on leash on recognised routes (this was not supported by all participants).

Natural environment

Focus group participants highly valued the green and natural spaces in the parklands. Special mentions were made about native plantings and the creation of habitats encouraging native fauna. Participants noted that despite dogs and cats, birdlife has increased because of native plantings.

The salt marshes and mangroves were valued for their role as a habitat and as a natural area, allowing urban dwellers to have a connection to nature.

It was important to participants that the master plan show respect for the land – both flora and fauna - and that it promotes biodiversity values.

Various planting suggestions were made, such as:

- Native plantings to encourage native birds and small fauna;
- Deciduous trees to allow summer shade and winter sun;
- Mixed plantings. A balance – between natives and non natives to make the best parklands space in an urban context;
- Not overly manicured;
- Not just trees but big bushes;
- Preserving and nurturing;
- Remove celtis trees because they attract myna birds; and
- Keep some large mature celtis trees.

Focus groups emphasised that water is the dominant feature of the parklands landscape, and should be carefully considered and celebrated in the master plan. As a prominent feature, water has both positive (creek, water views, foreshore) and negative (flooding, muddiness, closed sportsgrounds) aspects.

Returning Johnstons Creek to a creek from its current iteration as a canal was a popular suggestion, not just for aesthetic improvements (visual and olfactory) but also for potential uses such as swimming and transporting kayaks to the foreshore.

Some participants suggested that the wetlands could be extended near the Tramsheds and then on to the creek. They also suggested that area could be used as a bale to clean the creek.

Focus group participants were interested in cleaner water, both in the harbour and the canal.

As well as responding to water in the landscape, the master plan should respond to other landscape features such as the foreshore, the Hill, viaduct and cliff. The cliff face was identified as an important element in landscape design – with spectacular potential. Plantings along the cliff should consider the solar access.

Culture and community

Participants reported feeling a strong sense of community in the parklands: it facilitates community gatherings, dog owners socialising, people watching, parents groups, informal social and organised sports and community events.

Participants reported that the current cultural/ community uses and activities in the park were very popular and wanted more in the future.

Examples of current uses are:

- Theatre in the park;
- Band practice;
- Public art;
- Celebrations in the gazebos; and
- Barbeques.

Focus groups reported they would like to see:

- More public art, especially which fit with the landscape and built environment;
- Residence spaces for artists;
- More community spaces for formal and informal uses;
- Community garden;
- Recognition of the original owners of the land through heritage interpretation;
- Cafes/ other small scale food vendors;
- Amphitheatre for more performances; and
- Utilisation of viaduct spaces, for art, storage, events.

While low key community events were very popular, participants reported that larger events, such as previous attempts at having large organised New Years Eve celebration were inappropriate in the local area and detrimental to the parklands and community.



Active recreation and organised sports

Focus group members who participate in active recreation and organised sports at the parklands are passionate about their activities and the communities which form around the competitions and events held at the parklands.

Many who don't participate in sports said that they enjoy watching sports at Jubilee Oval and that it contributes to a sense of community in the park.

Currently Jubilee Oval is used by cricket, AFL and hockey clubs. Federal Park and other less formal playing spaces are used by personal trainers, informal exercisers and soccer players for training and informal games. Schools also use the area for PE and exercise, particularly the nearby St Scholasticas College.

A major issue with the existing parklands is the overwhelming demand, which is exacerbated by poor drainage that means the grounds are often unusable. A growing number of young people in the area means that strain is likely to continue.

All organised sports conveners reported that they were turning interested people away and couldn't meet demand in the local area due to a paucity of sportsgrounds. Some participants expressed concern that too many organised sports users means that it is difficult for casual users to access grounds and fields. There was also some concern expressed that the provision of a full specialist facility would lock out other users and limit benefit to the entire community.

There was some support for an upgraded or new skateboarding ramp to meet the growing demand and allow space for all ages.

Suggestions to meet sporting demands included:

- Upgrading Jubilee Oval and Federal Park so facilities can be used at all times. This would help reduce conflict that can occur because of the range of uses.
- Introduce lighting to Jubilee Oval so it can be used year round and after sunset.
- Build a new all-purpose sporting area, lit to allow for use day and night and in all weather.
- Build a professional hockey turf to accommodate summer and winter hockey, keep local players playing locally
- Signage to indicate where local clubs play and their history at the grounds
- Allow for drop off zone for sporting groups
- Upgrade the skate ramp, which is ageing and too small to meet demand. Refer to modern facilities such as Cairns to see innovative and non intrusive examples
- Casual exercise equipment, for example some wood platforms. Wood in particular was suggested as it dries more quickly than other materials for morning exercise.

Kids playgrounds should be planned to accommodate for different ages, not just the youngest.

- Kids having opportunity to connect to nature is important and it would be nice to see some land dedicated to this. Such as, a space for kids in teen years, space to explore, organic space. Kids in city lack these kinds of spaces.
- Currently the largest kids park is near all riding tracks – which was viewed by some participants as inappropriate. Would be best to separate these.

Maintenance and finishes

All participants agreed that more toilets are needed throughout the parklands, and the existing toilets need to be better maintained.

Look and feel is important to participants. Suggestions included:

- There is a lot of concrete – fear is too much concrete
- Materials need to be durable as well as attractive. For example, a timber walkway is very attractive – but concern that it won't look good after 20 years
- New park is party gravel – works well
- Some brick is nice
- Boardwalks

Materials used to make paths should also be carefully considered. Discussion included:

- Experiments with smooth thoroughfares, paths that are permeable
- Asphalt is better for bike riders
- A goat track and a smooth path for cyclists. It's good to have choices. Goat track is a very valuable thing for inner city residents
- Better to have smooth surfaces for small kids to bike ride/scooter



Suggestions for new park spaces

Focus groups wanted to see new opens spaces which:

- Integrate with the existing parklands.
- Meet the needs of existing users, including organised sports, local schools, casual users, local community members, dog walkers, visitors.
- Are inclusive and functional for everyone – not over burdened by organised activities.
- Are able to adapt over time to meet the various and changing needs of the community
- “Delight and amaze” for example Ballast Point Park - different areas, echoes the heritage, echoes the industrial use of the site, rocky walls behind wire.”

The Crescent Lands

- Some built form could be included in this area, to create connections but also break up the noise and traffic of the nearby road.
- Substantial buildings in the crescent lands, some could be retained for artists studios. Cultural spaces are needed.
- Indoor sports. Buildings or restaurant creates connection, breaks the noise and traffic.
- Improvements for cyclists, commuters can use too. The Crescent as a major community route. Access to the new areas from here as well.
- Parking – not much available, but locals do not mind. “I love that it's not readily accessible for vehicles.”
- Shady and cold much of the year, maybe not a good place for kids play. Could be path areas where grass not that great. Damp and dark.

Tramsheds

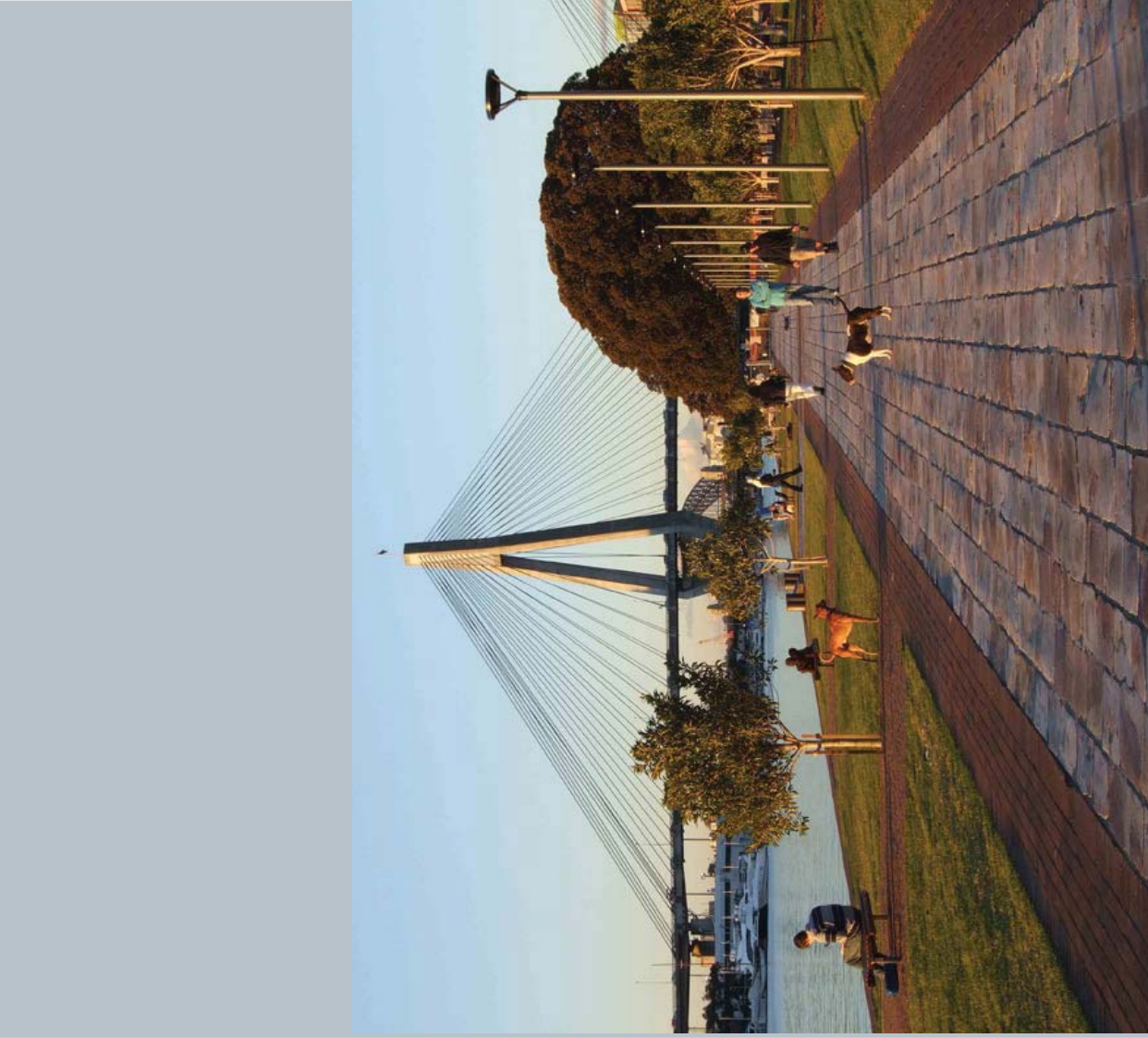
- Ideas for the tramsheds included a library, arts space, education centre for sustainability/biodiversity, local heritage, a men's shed, community garden.
- Display space, indigenous history, industry history. Interpret the whole area. I love the interpretative signage in Jackson Landing.
- Arts innovation, sustainability precinct (creativity and innovation together). Indoors and outdoors – important as city becomes more dense.
- Participants thought that large scale retail would be inappropriate and might require more parking than the area can bear.

New open space

- Maintain the cliff face as visual element.
- Respond to sun and shade.
- Ensure access and connection through the space, including down the cliff
- maintain a feeling of public space – this should not feel like the backyards of the Mirvac development.
- People need to feel welcome in the new open space, otherwise it will be like a private space.
- Choose plants which will complement the cliff space and flourish in the shady areas.

The Hill

- Participants identified strong potential for the Hill to create a natural, wilder area.
- “The Hill was great when was jungle-like - now the fun is gone”.
- They noted that it juxtaposes nicely with the rest of the parklands and any plans should consider its natural vantage points. The hill, because of its height is a good vista for the park.
- Ensure that the Hill includes good connectivity to the local area. This should include access to the station, steps or a ramp.



Master Plan for the Parklands at Johnstons Creek:

Report:

Phase 1 Digital Consultation and Submissions.

Executive Summary:

The City of Sydney is creating a long term master plan for the parklands around Johnstons Creek. The plan will help link Bicentennial and Federal parks near the Glebe Foreshore with future open spaces at The Crescent in Annandale, 'The Hill' near the Federal Park light-rail station and the new parklands and community space that will be part of Harold Park.

An extensive process of consultation has been designed by the City to capture feedback and ensure that community comments and concerns are considered throughout the development of the master plan. This will take place in three phases as the master plan is developed.

Phase 1 saw the City use a number of consultation tools to capture feedback around how the community use the parklands, what they like about them, what is not working and what they would like to see in the future. These included a community workshop, focus groups and intercept surveys. The outcomes of these can be found in Stage 1: Consultation Outcomes Report by KJA.

Additional consultation was undertaken via a webpage on sydneyyoursay.com.au (digital consultation) and submissions sent to the project team during the consultation period. This report outlines the outcomes from these activities.

Community feedback received via digital consultation and submissions was largely consistent with that captured in the other forums. Key themes emerged around active and passive recreational uses, the natural environment, access and facilities, as well as cultural and heritage issues.

Participants would like to see more sporting facilities in the new open spaces and a balance between active and passive recreation in the parklands.

The importance of the natural environment was significant, with many participants suggesting opportunities for native plants and increasing habitat for indigenous animals.

Good access across and into the parklands was seen as important, and participants felt that pedestrian safety should be considered.

Adequate and well maintained amenities were also seen as a priority.

Finally, participants had many suggestions for future community uses in the area and ways of showcasing the parklands' different layers of history through interpretive signage and public art.

Community feedback from phase 1 will be used alongside technical studies to inform a series of principals and strategies designed to address key issues. These will be used to form the draft master plan which will be exhibited in early 2013.

Background and Methodology:

The City of Sydney is creating a long term master plan for the parklands at Johnstons Creek. This will plan for recreational, community and sporting facilities as well as other essential infrastructure such as toilets and parking. It will guide future improvements for walking and cycling connections along with landscaping and biodiversity, stormwater management and heritage values.

Development of the master plan will involve an extensive process of consultation to ensure that community views are considered throughout the development of the project.

Consultation will take place in three phases:

- Phase 1 - Discovery and visioning
- Phase 2 - Testing of strategies, and
- Phase 3 - Exhibition of the draft master plan.

Phase 1 involved asking the community how they use the parklands, what they like about them, what does not work and what they would like to see in the future.

In addition to the consultation tools outlined in the [Stage 1: Consultation Outcomes Report](#), the City sought feedback via a webpage on SydneyYourSay with open forums and a 'submissions' form. Submissions were also emailed to the project team during the consultation period.

Participation was as follows:

- Online forum: 58 participants
- Submissions: 11 received via SydneyYourSay 'submissions' form, 9 were emailed directly to the project team.

Outcomes:

Community feedback received via digital consultation and submissions was largely consistent with that captured in the other forums. Key themes emerged around active and passive recreational uses, the natural environment, access and facilities, as well as cultural and heritage issues.

According to participants, the parklands are valued for the opportunities they provide for recreation, the area's heritage and the fact that they allow for a multitude of uses.

Discussion of recreational opportunities revolved around present demand and future uses for the new open spaces. Demand for new all-weather sporting facilities dominated one forum discussion. Whilst many participants sought fields specifically for hockey, others maintained that there is a need for multi-purpose fields. Others still asked that the City balance the need for passive and active recreation in these areas, as well as environmental values. Those who made submissions also asked that a balance of sports be catered to and suggested facilities such as a new cricket pitch, skateboard ramp and multi-purpose playing fields.

The natural environment was one of the most popular themes for those who participated in online consultation or made submissions. Mangroves, salt-marshes and wetlands were seen as important. It was felt that the new open spaces provided opportunities to increase native

plantings and habitat for indigenous fauna. These could include planting for small birds and water birds. Participants felt that natural areas should be linked and interpretive signage used throughout the parklands.

Access was a key theme for those who made submissions. Participants highlighted the need for good linkages across the space, as well as to the parklands from surrounding areas. Participants noted that pedestrian safety should be considered alongside the need for parking and traffic management.

Requests were received for more accessible amenities such as toilets throughout the parklands.

Cultural uses and the area's heritage values were seen as a priority by some participants. Suggestions included using the viaduct arches as artists' spaces, ensuring that there are community meeting rooms within the tram sheds and using public art throughout the parklands. Public art was also seen as a way of interpreting both Aboriginal heritage and past uses such as the timber yard and the Harold Park paceway.

What follows is a break-down of feedback received both online and via submissions.

SydneyYourSay Online Forums:

4 forum topics were posted on the SydneyYourSay webpage for the project and people were asked to contribute their comments and ideas.

How could we use the future open spaces in Harold Park, the Crescent and the Hill?

This topic received the most attention (102 comments from 56 participants), as well as the most robust discussion among forum members.

Most people gave comments that did not relate to a specific location in the new areas. Of these comments:

- 26 people wanted an artificial all weather hockey field
- 6 people wanted more sporting field generally
- 4 people want no more sporting fields in the new areas.
- 3 people wanted more multi-purpose sporting fields

Other suggestions included a wall to hit tennis balls against, more native plants in the area and public art that celebrates the Aboriginal history of the area.

Site specific suggestions included the following:

The New Harold Park Open Space:

8 people wanted an artificial all weather hockey turf, 1 person wanted more native plants and another wanted it kept as passive open space.

The Cliff Above the New Harold Park Open Space:

1 person wanted a walkway created in this area.

The Crescent:

Suggestions included more native plants used in landscaping, a skateboard area, some wetlands and one person asked that for the removal of the car park in the middle of the site.

The Hill:

The most popular suggestion was an all-weather synthetic hockey field (5 people). Other people wanted facilities for outdoor sports, a skateboard area and a small amphitheatre.

What do you value about the parklands at Johnstons Creek?

There were 5 participants in this forum and 5 comments.

The most popular response was for the green open spaces the parklands provide. The area's heritage and the fact that it provides for a multitude of uses were both valued.

Are there areas that are not working right now? How could these be improved?

There were 4 participants in this forum and 5 comments

2 people thought that the buildings on the Crescent should be demolished and that the City should purchase any remaining properties that it does not already own.

Other people said that they would like it to be safer to walk through at night, that the newly refurbished toilet block should go and that a skateboard ramp should not be located next to a wetland.

Tell us about your favourite places and spaces in the Parklands along Johnstons Creek:

Only 2 people participated, there were 2 comments.

These participants liked the viaduct, the views from various areas and the opportunities provided for passive recreation. One person would like to make it attractive to water birds and the other would like more 'discoverable' places in the area.

Submissions:

There were 20 submissions altogether and the issues raised can be divided into the following categories:

Sporting Opportunities:

Of the people who spoke about sports, most were keen on having a synthetic hockey field located in the area. Two people would like to see this in/near the new Harold Park open space.

Others would like a cricket pitch, more playing fields in general and a new skate park/facility somewhere in the parklands.

Ecological Values:

This was the most popular issue for people who made submissions. Many people want to see native plants used throughout the parklands. It was suggested that these occur in the new areas, as well as along the creek lines.

Mangroves, salt-marshes and wetlands were popular and a few people wanted to make sure that native and bird attracting plants were used along the shoreline. Interpretive signage was requested as well as links between natural areas.

The Value of Passive Open Space:

Some people were keen on seeing the new areas be used for passive recreation, and as green open space.

Access:

Access was also seen to be important. Some people want to ensure that there are good linkages between areas - across the Hill to the light rail, to Forest Lodge, South of The Crescent and Minogue Crescent. There were also concerns that parking and traffic should be considered and one person wanted to be sure that these provisions would keep pedestrians safe.

The Hill:

Views differed for the Hill but suggestions included:

- New sporting fields
- Cafes and seating areas
- Passive open space
- Some kind of adventurous climbing experiences up the sides for children

The Crescent:

Suggestions included:

- Sporting facilities in the buildings
- Open green space

The Viaduct:

- Use the viaduct spaces as an artists' space
- Use for galleries, cafes and shops
- Open them up
- Light them up at night

The New Harold Park Open Space:

- Ensure that the creation of this space is prioritised so that it doesn't become 'private space' for residents in the new development.
- Ensure that the open space has appropriate native plants (including the cliff above the space)

- Use this area for passive recreation

The Tram Sheds:

- Make sure there is a meeting room for community members and a small kitchen
- Use this as an artists' space
- Ensure that commercial activity is limited
- Make a garden at the front of the tram sheds.

Other Issues:

Suggestions included more public art and an interpretation of the history of the topography along Johnstons Creek. Making sure that there is an accessible toilet, upgrading the Bicentennial Park playground and a review of the drainage between this playground and the pavilion. Some other people wanted a recognition of Aboriginal people and of the history of the area. More public art and an interpretation of the topography were both seen as importance in planning for the future of the parklands.

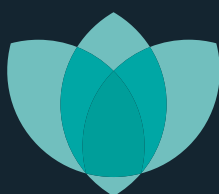
CITY@FSYDNEY



CITY OF SYDNEY
JOHNSTONS CREEK PARKLANDS
MASTER PLAN

STAGE 2: CONSULTATION
OUTCOMES REPORT

KJA



January 2013

strategic engagement & communications



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1. Executive Summary

The City of Sydney is preparing a Master Plan to guide the future of the parklands at Johnstons Creek. This report summarises the process and findings from Stage Two of a three stage consultation program with key stakeholders and the community.

The opportunity to develop a comprehensive Master Plan for the parklands at Johnstons Creek follows the City's acquisition of Crescent Lands on the western edge of the precinct, and the redevelopment of the former Harold Park paceway and Rozelle tram depot site. The Master Plan will shape the future of new open spaces and ensure their integration with three existing parks.

The first stage of consultation gathered ideas, priorities and visions of the community for the parklands. The feedback gathered was then used by the design team to develop a set of detailed principles and strategies. These principles and strategies were the subject of Stage Two consultation. The feedback gathered from Stage Two will be used to develop the draft Master Plan. Stage Three consultation will include the draft Master Plan going on public exhibition, and community feedback being sought to inform the final Master Plan.

Stage Two consultation, which took place during December 2012, involved a community workshop and focus group. Participants who had previously attended Stage One consultation, along with key stakeholder groups, were invited to attend and a letter notification and invitation was distributed to a broad range of properties in surrounding areas. Feedback was also received via City of Sydney's website. A total of 59 local residents and community members participated in the Stage Two consultation. In addition 13 submissions were received.

Participants were provided with background about the Master Plan project and asked to discuss and provide feedback on six strategies:

- transport and access
- environment
- hydrology
- heritage
- character and visual amenity
- recreation & community facilities

Summary of findings

A broad range of feedback was received from those who participated in the Stage Two consultation process. Feedback ranged from macro issues such as improved connectivity, to micro issues such as the ergonomic design for seating at bus shelters.

Of those who participated in the Stage Two consultation, the key **transport and access strategies** that were supported included:- improving public transport, enhancing access

points (via water), additional canal crossings, improvements to the Hill and retaining the same number of parking spaces.

There was debate about additional entry points into the parklands and different views about stair access on the cliff face.

Almost all participants supported the **environmental strategies including** more plantings and revegetation and enhancement of the existing saltmarsh community. There was also support for the naturalisation of the canal and revegetation of the creek and water systems to better reflect the natural environment.

The **hydrology strategies** were also strongly supported, with participants expressing particular interest in issues related to flooding, water flow management, water quality, recycling and naturalisation of the canal.

Participants supported the **heritage strategies**, with interest in protecting the cliff face and interpretation of the former tramway and access tracks, as well as allowing views and access through open viaduct space. It was noted by some that there were few initiatives relating to the area's indigenous culture or the history of the foreshore and reclaimed land. Participants also wanted to see more diverse fauna and flora to reflect the traditional environment.

Protecting and enhancing views, introduction of an 'urban forest', revegetation and habitat areas, and enhancing harbour foreshore were popular **character and visual amenity strategies**. However, concentrating sporting facilities at the Crescent was considered by some as having potential to generate noise and traffic congestion.

Recreation and community facility strategies were mostly supported, with new toilets, an outdoor community space and a 30 minute walking circuit, all generating positive responses. The concept of a community facility at The Crescent generated considerable debate amongst some participants and there was no clear consensus. A mix of passive and active recreation space was also considered an important strategy. Participants had some concerns about drainage and flooding issues, resulting in strong support for mitigation measures.

What next?

The feedback gathered during the Stage Two consultation will assist in the development of a draft Master Plan for Johnstons Creek. This draft Master Plan will be placed on public exhibition as part of Stage Three of the process. Feedback will then inform the final Master Plan.

2. Process for capturing and reporting feedback

Feedback from Stage Two Consultation was received through a variety of different formats including feedback forms, notes taken by scribes, participant post-it notes, and formal submissions received outside of the workshop and focus group sessions.

When reading this report it is important to note that:

- Responses from participants varied on the range of issues and suggestions that were provided. Some people held strong views or were concerned with one particular strategy or issue, while others participants provided general comments about a wider range of strategies.
- This report provides a snapshot of the discussion points, issues raised and suggestions and is made up of verbatim comments, in addition to providing a general summary of opinions and key themes.
- In documenting the comments from the consultation process, it appears that a small number of participants may have misinterpreted single points in the strategies.
- During the analysis, it became clear that respondents raised similar points against one or more strategies. To avoid repetition, these instances have been reported against the most relevant strategy heading.

2.1 Limitations of this report

It is important to note that community consultation differs from a representative survey. This report provides a summary of comments and themes that emerged from Stage Two of the City of Sydney's community consultation program for the Johnstons Creek Master Plan. As with any qualitative consultation process, there were different viewpoints and discussion relating to specific aspects of the strategies presented. The consultation process was not designed to provide a statistical analysis of support or objections, nor should it be interpreted as representing the full range of views of stakeholders or the wider community. The aim of the consultation program was to crosscheck the findings from the Stage One consultation and to assist the project team in understanding community sentiment towards the key principles and strategies that were presented during Stage Two.

Throughout this document there are general indications that cover some of the sentiments expressed by participants about certain strategies. This is through the use of words like 'many' and 'a few'. There are also instances where an issue mentioned by only one or two respondents is included, particularly when such an issue adds a consideration that is different from other views.



3. Purpose of this report

The City of Sydney is preparing a Master Plan to guide the future of the parklands at Johnstons Creek. As part of this process, it is undertaking a three-stage consultation program with key stakeholders and the community.

Stage Two consultation took place during December 2012. The objectives were to:

- Report back on the outcomes of Stage One consultation.
- Demonstrate how feedback received during Stage One has shaped the principles and influenced design strategies for the parklands.
- Test the strategies with the local community, encourage discussion and identify any potential issues, opportunities or considerations.

This report summarises the process and findings of Stage Two.

4. Background

The opportunity to develop a comprehensive Master Plan for the parklands at Johnstons Creek follows the City's acquisition of Crescent Lands on the western edge of the precinct, and the redevelopment of the former Harold Park paceway and Rozelle tram depot site.

The Master Plan will shape the future of these new open spaces (Crescent Lands, the Hill and the space connecting to the former Harold Park paceway) and ensure their integration with existing parks: Bicentennial, Federal and Jubilee Parks.



The Master Plan will enable a coordinated planning approach for recreational activities, community and sporting facilities and other infrastructure, including toilets, parking, stormwater management and heritage values. It will guide improved walking and cycling connections, and influence the area's identity, landscape, character and biodiversity.

The Master Plan will take into account increasing demands on the parkland, particularly in light of the Harold Park development. It will respect the area's ecology and heritage, accommodate active lifestyles and respond to residents' need for a tranquil space in an urban setting.

Stage One consultation outcomes

The first stage of consultation took place during June and July 2012, and included community workshops, intercept surveys, focus groups, technical investigations and online feedback.

The key objective of Stage One was to gather insight into the community's vision for the parklands, including ideas and priorities.

The technical studies and feedback received were used to establish a set of principles. The principles then formed the basis of strategies which were the subject of Stage Two consultation (see 4.2 and 4.3).

To view the Stage One consultation report visit:
<http://sydneyyoursay.com.au/document/show/135>

5. Information presented during Stage Two

5.1 Stage One findings

Snapshot of what you said

ENVIRONMENT

- Value existing habitat
- Increase habitat
- Balance nature and recreation

TRANSPORT AND ACCESS

- Paths and lighting need improving
- Cyclist/pedestrian conflict
- Lack of available parking

WATER

- You like the creek and foreshore setting
- You like the salt-marsh and mangrove habitat
- Problems with flooding and poor drainage

HERITAGE

- Interpret the layers of history in the parklands
- Preserve heritage of the parklands
- Showcase viaducts and create views through the arches

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY

- More picnic areas
- Community spaces, studio and indoor sports
- Better facilities
- Better and more sports fields

LANDSCAPE AND CHARACTER

- Need quiet spaces
- Integrate Harold Park into the parklands
- Balance of natural and formal landscapes

What our technical investigations found

ENVIRONMENT

- Salt-marsh is inundated with fresh water
- Lack of habitat for small fauna
- Tree canopies are not connected
- Limited habitat opportunities
- Need to maintain existing habitat
- Issues with contamination of The Hill
- Absence of freshwater grasslands

WATER

- A unique foreshore setting
- Water is a key unifying feature
- Catchment is subject to extensive flooding
- Water quality needs to be addressed

HERITAGE

- Extensive heritage items throughout parklands
- Layers of history: Aboriginal heritage, timber export, paceway and trams
- Natural heritage - foreshore to gully

LANDSCAPE AND CHARACTER

- Distinctive foreshore character
- Community uses are at the edge
- Potential to recreate the Sydney's natural landscape

TRANSPORT AND ACCESS

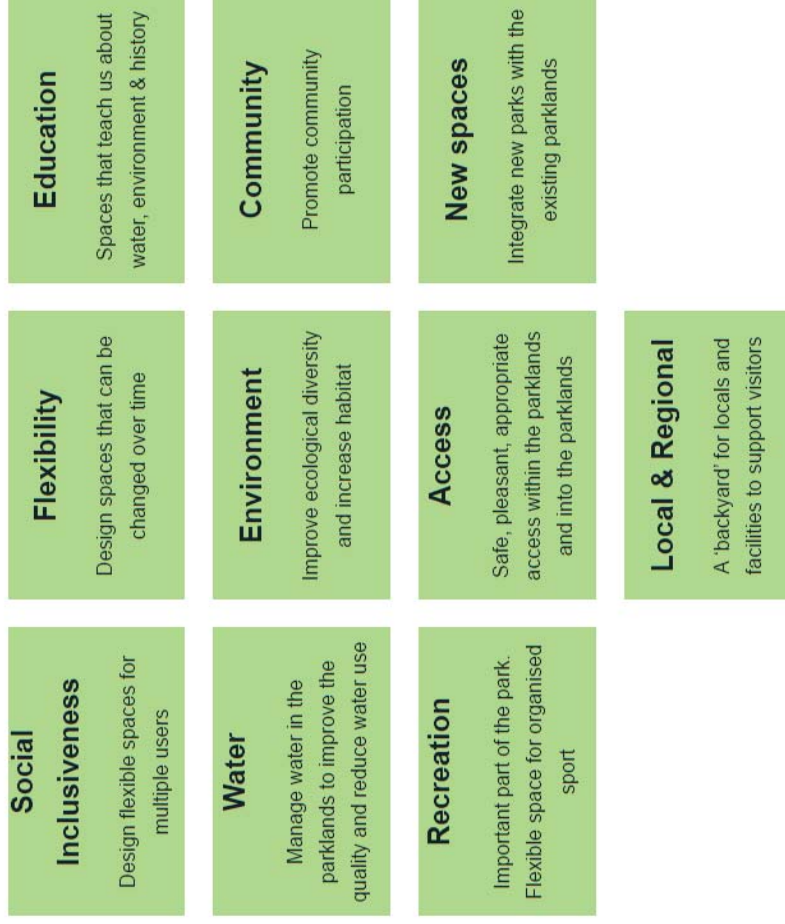
- No clear, 'grand' entrances
- No clear network of paths
- Parklands divided by canal
- Limited accessible paths
- Public transport is available but not well used
- Unclear vehicle entrances
- Parking areas are almost full every day

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY

- Opportunities for consolidated, flexible community space
- Flexible space for active games
- Limited opportunities for competition sports fields

5.2 Key principles

The following key principles were developed and presented to guide the planning and vision for the parklands.



5.3 Key strategies

The key principles were used to shape and influence broad strategies across six main themes:

- transport and access;
- environment;
- hydrology;
- heritage;
- landscape and character; and
- recreation and community facilities.

It is envisaged that these strategies will help to guide the direction and initiatives detailed in the Johnstons Creek Master Plan.

6. Stage Two consultation activities

Two consultation events - a community workshop and a focus group - were held in December 2012.

Participants from Stage One consultation and key stakeholder groups were invited to attend and a letter notification and invitations were distributed to a broad range of properties in surrounding areas. Feedback was also received via the website.

At both events, participants were provided with background about the Master Plan project, including the key principles and strategies. Participants were asked to discuss and provide feedback on the strategies. Moderators encouraged participants to make suggestions and raise issues and concerns.

A total of 59 local residents and community members participated in the consultation.

6.1 Community workshop

A community workshop was held on Saturday 8 December 2012 at St Scholastica's College, 2-4 Avenue Road, Glebe. Participants were divided into small groups and asked to provide feedback on all six strategies.

An independent facilitator led the wider discussion, and each group had a table scribe and moderator who spoke about the strategies in detail.

See Appendix A for the presentation given to attendees.

6.2 Focus group

A focus group was held on Monday 10 December 2012 at Glebe Library, 186 Glebe Point Road, Glebe. Participants from the initial focus groups in Stage One were contacted and invited to attend. Attendees included representatives from key stakeholder groups such as local sporting associations, community groups and the local community.

The aim of the focus group was to gather detailed information and feedback, and compare this feedback with the views from the wider community workshop.

Participants were asked for their feedback on the focus group process and workshop. Comments included the following.

“Greater clarity and understanding of a potentially very exciting proposal”

“Too many points. Not enough time. Frustration”

“Empowering”

“Ambitious plans will ensure exciting changes”

“That council have listened to previous comments”

“It’s exciting!”

**“COS open to discussion – I hope!
Change in ideas”**

“Good to see so many elements of first focus group discussion turn up in current proposals”

“That this can be great because of all people’s areas of skill”

“Great vision”

6.3 Additional feedback

Several submissions were made during the exhibition period. The documentation will be considered alongside feedback gathered at the workshop and focus group.

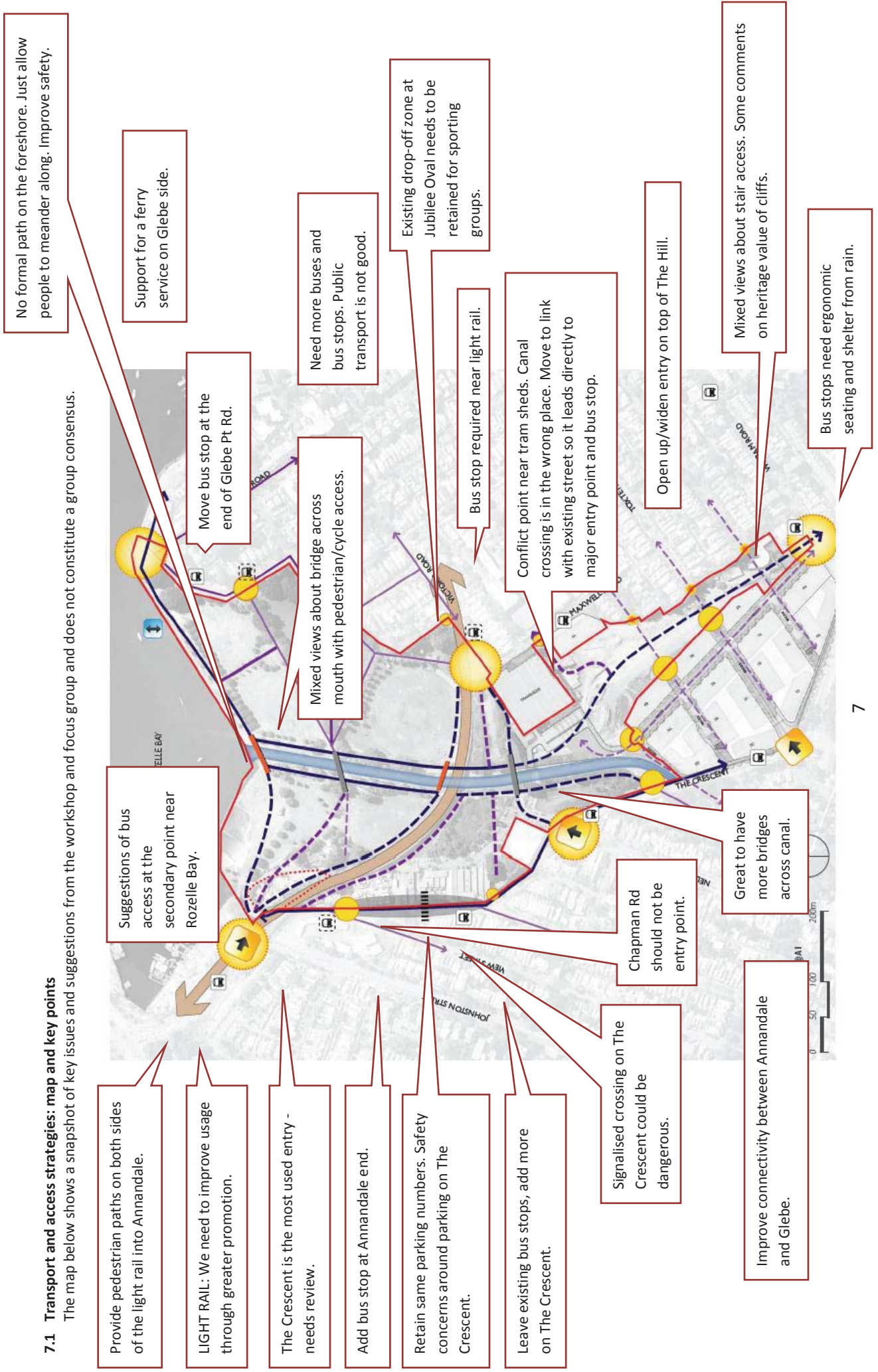
7. Findings from Stage Two consultation

Overall, there was positive feedback about most strategies. The feedback received at the workshop did not differ greatly from the views of the focus group.

A detailed summary of the findings on each theme is presented in the following pages.

7.1 Transport and access strategies: map and key points

The map below shows a snapshot of key issues and suggestions from the workshop and focus group and does not constitute a group consensus.



7.2 Transport and access strategies: feedback

Strategies

- Light rail: Promote increased use of the existing light rail station, which will soon connect all the way from the City to Summer Hill, through improved signage and visibility; improved access; and concentrating uses near the station.
- Existing bus stops: Improve signage and access.
- Proposed bus stops: New stops to bring buses closer to key destinations.
- Vehicle entry points: Maintain current public entries from The Crescent.
- Water entry points: Enhance existing entry and add facilities; create a new entry to and from Bicentennial Park.
- Car parking: Retain existing car parks but minimise their footprint, improve their appearance and circulation. Bring car parking to the edge of The Crescent to allow the new Crescent Lands to become part of the parklands.
- Major entry: Use common, significant landscaping and signage to signpost key entries and ensure views into the parklands at these points.
- Secondary and tertiary entries: Use landscaping and signage to mark entries.
- Stair access: Provides direct access to parklands.
- Primary access route (existing and proposed): Key access routes between major destinations, to cater for higher levels of pedestrian and cycle traffic. Avoid conflict with vehicles, identify through lighting and signage.
- Secondary access routes (existing and proposed): Shared routes between destinations. Identify through lower-level lighting and signage.
- Tertiary access routes (existing and proposed): Shared access routes between destinations.
- Canal crossings: Retain and enhance existing crossings and provide new crossing over the canal to connect primary access routes.
- Signalised crossing: Investigate opportunities for signalised crossing.

Summary of workshop feedback

Transport and access strategies generated a lot of discussion, with participants generally agreeing with the strategies presented.

Participants supported promoting light rail as a key way to access the parklands. Many participants commented that greater promotion of the route and access points is needed. Some participants felt that access to light rail stations needs to be improved, and that opportunities exist for expanding the route, particularly between The Hill and the tram sheds. These comments were consistent with feedback about the park's access points, pedestrian pathways and bus stops, which participants wanted enhanced to better support the light rail and make it more accessible to pedestrians and park visitors.

Participants noted a need for more public transport to the area. They wanted to retain the existing bus stops and improve signage and access. There was strong support for the proposed new bus stops, and some participants felt additional stops would be useful. It was generally agreed that the bus route needed a higher profile and that stops could be more frequent. Participants suggested placing additional bus stops closer to the light rail, near the Annandale end of the site and near the secondary access point at Rozelle Bay.

Vehicle access and parking were key issues, with conflicting views about how to best manage parking. Participants supported both a strategy of maintaining the current public entry points from The Crescent and a strategy for retaining the same number of parking spots. Combined with support for light rail and buses, this demonstrates strong support for a policy of discouraging vehicle use in the park. Some participants also wanted vehicle entry points limited for safety reasons. Specifically, some participants were against a vehicle entry point on Wigram Road or Chapman Road.

From the feedback received there appears to be strong support for retaining the existing number of parking spaces along with relocating parking areas and improving their appearance. Some participants were concerned about pedestrian safety and potential increases in demand for on-street parking resulting from sporting activities, new housing developments and recreational visitors. Participants noted that demand for parking is already high and some noted that local residents are being 'parked out' by workers and commuters. Anecdotally, these participants indicated support for the allocation of parking permits and the introduction of timed and limited parking areas. There were some safety concerns about parking on The Crescent.

Participants supported enhancing water entry and improving facilities in this area, as well introducing a new entry at Bicentennial Park. Some participants suggested introducing a ferry service on the Glebe side, and some participants expressed concern about the availability and quality of boat storage.

Regarding entry points and stair access, participants pointed out that The Crescent entrance is the most used access point for pedestrians, not a secondary entry point as indicated on the map. Another major entrance at James Craig Drive, from the roundabout at Carpet Warehouse, was suggested. A suggestion was also made that the access route could be extended behind the tram sheds to Victoria Road/Maxwell Road. Some people wanted the entry points to be more visible and "beautiful".

Participants were very supportive of improvements to The Hill, including improvements to the access pathway alongside The Hill, which is currently underused. Some participants wanted to see the entry at the top of The Hill opened up.

There were mixed views about stair access, with some people opposing stair access and others preferring ramps. In general, there was support for improving access, particularly connectivity between Annandale and Glebe. Other suggestions included a heritage walkway and an elevator on the cliff to improve access for the less mobile.

There were mixed feelings about the foreshore path. Some participants did not support a path, while others felt the path needs to be improved for safety reasons.

Participants noted that careful planning of pedestrian and cycle paths could reduce conflict between users.

The canal crossings generated a lot of discussion. Some participants wanted to see more crossings, while others were happy with the existing bridges. Some felt a bridge at the foreshore would be good, but others disagreed.

Summary of focus group feedback

Attendees at the focus group were supportive of the public transport strategies and agreed that the light rail needed more promotion. New bus stops near the new community centre and on The Crescent were suggested.

The focus group did not support additional vehicle entry points, although there was support for retaining the existing drop off zone at Jubilee Oval for sporting groups.

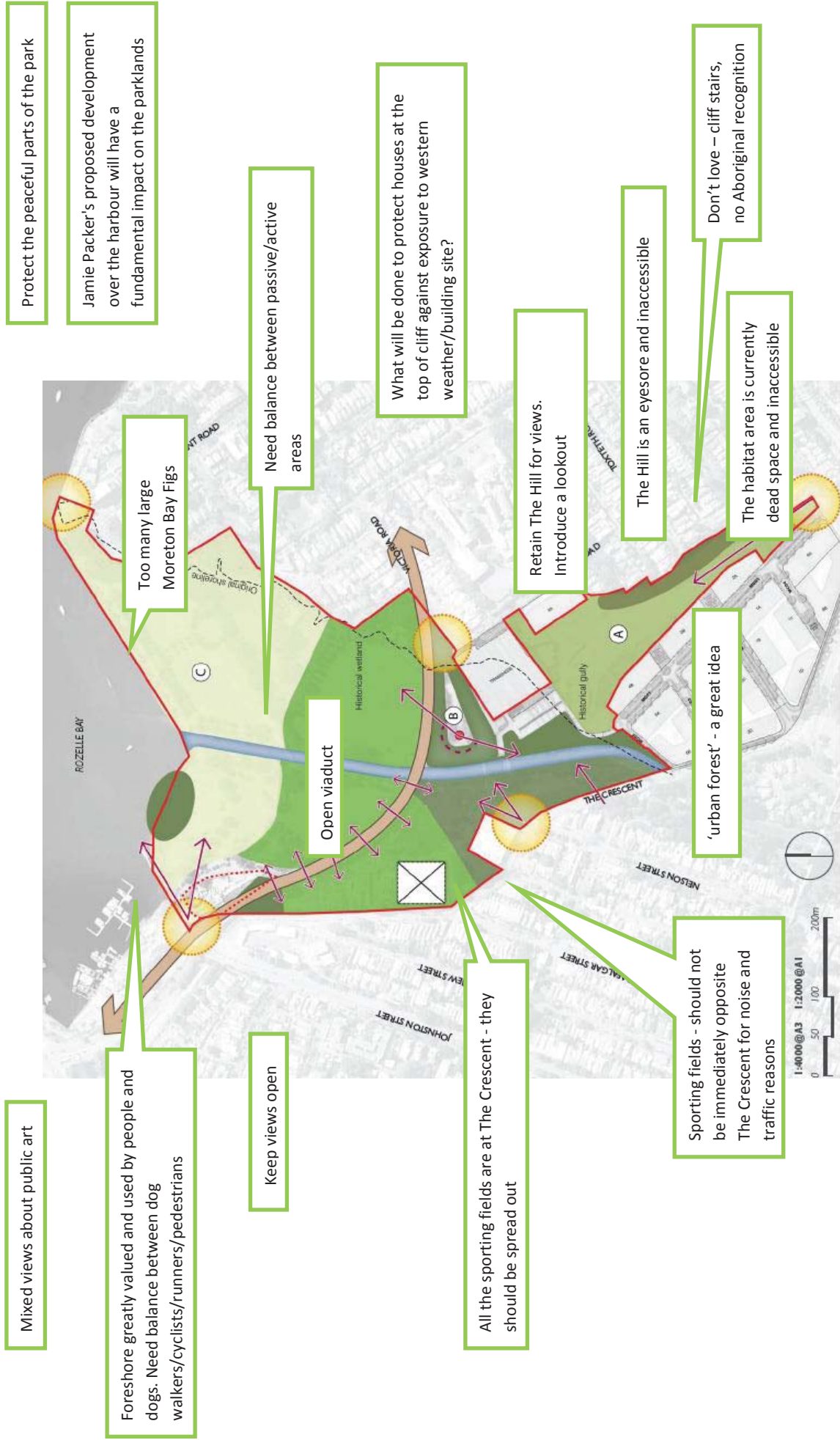
The group strongly supported introduction of a ferry service, and improvements to the water entry points and facilities.

The idea of stair access generated considerable discussion amongst attendees, with some people expressing strong views against the idea, although this view was not unanimous. Many people preferred to retain the natural cliff face, saying that there were enough other entry points. One person commented that it needed to be done very well or not at all.

Overall, the focus group was supportive of the paths, access routes and canal crossings.

7.3 Character and visual amenity strategies: map and key points

The map below shows a snapshot of key issues and suggestions from the workshop and focus group and does not constitute a group consensus.



7.4 Character and visual amenity strategies: feedback

Strategies

- Harbour foreshore: Formally arranged lawns and tree-lined promenades. Encourage a range of passive recreational and free play that complements the heritage values of the plantings and architectural setting. This area should remain relatively uncluttered and any additional art of structures should complement the artwork by the foreshore.
- Social parklands and playing fields: Broad expanses of grassed fields, courts, formal oval, indoor recreation and community facilities. The viaduct provides a visual link between the different areas; opening the viaduct spaces will improve this connection. The spaces are to be connected by a new path at the base of the viaduct and a network of new paths, shelters, playgrounds, spectator seating and socialising opportunities.
- 'urban forest': A mix of larger trees, understory planting and grass will recall the area's historical gully landscape. Informal grassed areas allow for views to the heritage-listed cliff and tram sheds and provide spaces for informal games, socialising and play interpretation.
- Revegetation and habitat areas: Environmental network of wetland, shoreline, cliff-side and ridge-top vegetation communities, creating a variety of relaxed natural settings, habitat pockets, and educational opportunities.
- Views: Protect and enhance significant views at key entries, from the lookout on The Hill, and views to the former Rozelle tram sheds, which are to be reused for retail purposes. Landscaping in these view corridors should not impeded views.
- Public Art: Investigate public art opportunities in the following locations:
 - A - Integrate art into playgrounds and signage in Harold Park to help interpret the site's history. Art in this location could be tactile and interactive and "hidden" in the landscape setting. The opportunity exists to design the stair access from the cliff as public art.
 - B - A landmark piece of public art on The Hill will act as a way to reference the park from a distance and maximise the opportunities provided by the topography of The Hill.
 - C - Some public art may be appropriate in the formal foreshore setting. Given the strategy to minimise clutter in this area, a sound piece might be most appropriate, and also allow for opportunities to tell stories about the parklands.
- Entry statements: Use consistent, significant planting to reinforce the key entrances to the parklands.
- A community building: Will act as a focus for community activity and provide facilities that support other uses in the park. Adaptive re-use of this building combined with good design will provide activation to the street edge.

Summary of workshop feedback

Participants were supportive of the character and visual amenity strategies for the parklands, particularly the introduction of an 'urban forest' and initiatives to protect and enhance views.

There was positive support for the mix of sporting fields and passive areas, and to see the foreshore free of clutter. Maintaining a balance between peaceful, restful areas and formal sporting grounds throughout the park was important to those living close by. Participants noted that the planners need to achieve a good balance of routes and paths to service the broad range of park users, which include dog walkers, runners, pedestrians and cyclists.

Some felt The Crescent, where most of the sporting fields are located, was not the ideal location, creating noise and traffic congestion.

People were supportive of the habitat areas and revegetation, particularly on The Hill and around the 'urban forest' and cliff edge. Improving diversity of fauna and flora was important to some participants, and some were interested in learning more about the types of plants to be used for the 'urban forest' and habitat areas.

Participants supported the strategy to protect and enhance the views, with some people commenting that The Hill would benefit from improved access and a lookout. Some participants noted that opening the viaducts would improve views, and that it would be important to keep areas such as the 'urban forest' as low-level vegetation to preserve views.

Discussion about public art generated mixed opinions, with some in favour, while others were not interested. There were suggestions that the work of local artists should be used, and that the art should respect the heritage and character of the parklands.

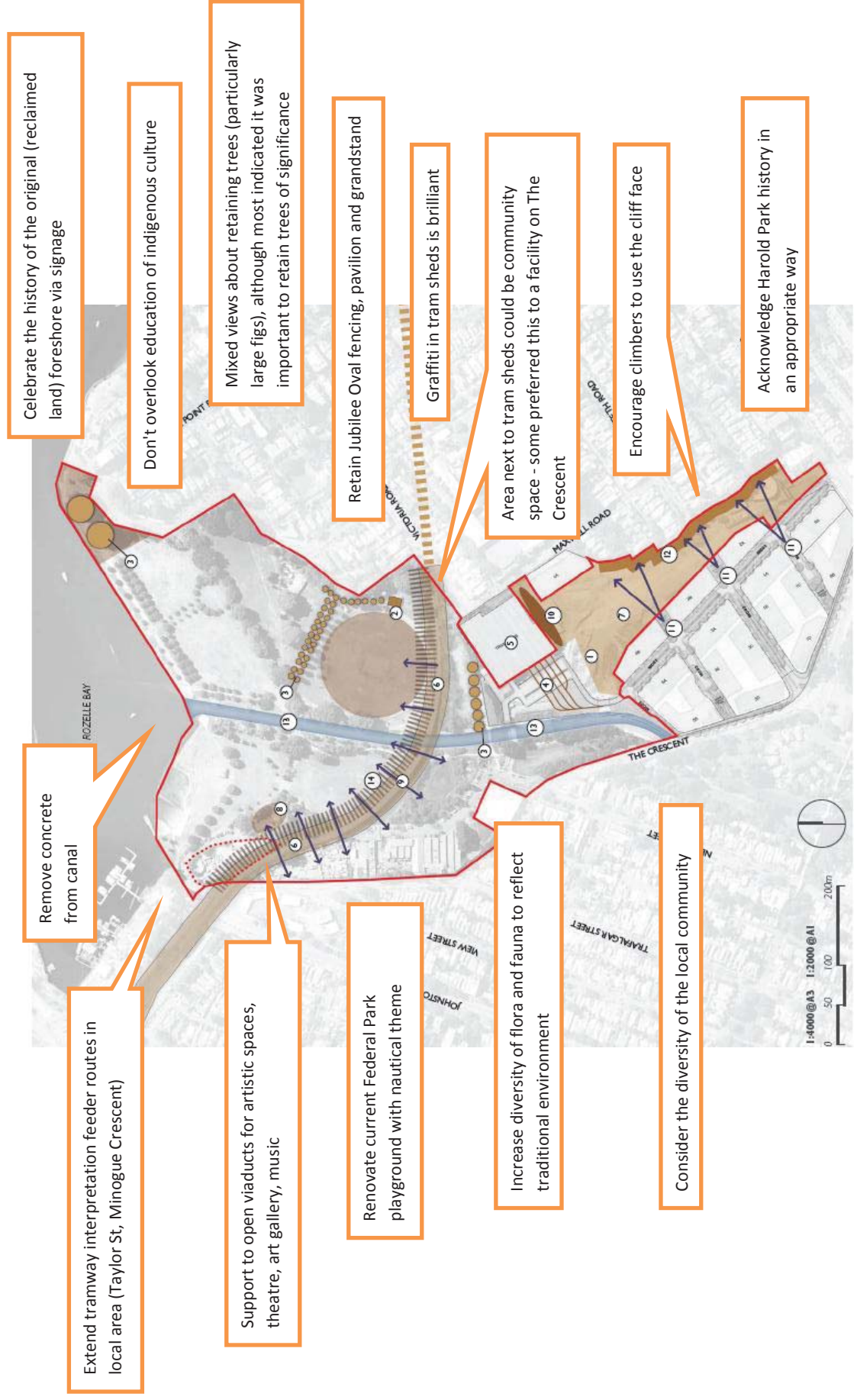
Entry statements and community buildings generated little discussion, although some people were surprised to see a community facility at Crescent Lands. There were some concerns about the existing community building and the safe removal of asbestos.

Summary of focus group feedback

This theme was not specifically discussed during the focus group.

7.5 Heritage strategies: map and key points

The map below shows a snapshot of key issues and suggestions presented by participants at the focus group and workshop and does not constitute a group consensus.



7.6 Heritage strategies: feedback

Strategies

- Retention of smaller and moveable heritage elements.
- Retention of fenced oval and pavilion at Jubilee Park.
- Retention of trees identified on Register of Significant Trees.
- Interpret former tram access way, retain tram track fencing adjacent to Johnstons Creek and retain former tram depot water tank.
- Provide adequate curtilage to the heritage-listed tram sheds, to be adaptively re-used as part of the Mirvac development. The park design should protect views to the tram sheds.
- Re-use and activate spaces beneath arches of light rail viaduct.
- Interpret past uses and elements of the former Harold Park Paceway, such as parade ground, building footprints of grandstands, extent and layout of paceway etc.
- Themed play areas, education uses and public art/interpretation utilising history of timber yards.
- Allow views and access through open space under viaducts.
- Activate the edge of the heritage-listed tram sheds with community uses.
- Retain views into the parklands.
- Reveal and protect the cliff face. Avoid any structures against the sandstone face.
- Enhance Johnstons Creek canal's industrial and historical significance by retaining and exposing the concrete banks at selected places.
- Allow appreciation of the viaduct along its entire length by providing promenade access at ground level.

Summary of workshop feedback

Participants supported the heritage strategies proposed by the project team, although it was noted that there were few initiatives relating to the area's indigenous culture or the history of the foreshore and reclaimed land. Participants also wanted to see more diverse fauna and flora that reflects the traditional environment.

Participants supported retention of the Jubilee Oval fencing, pavilion and grandstand. They also supported strategies to interpret the former tramway access and tracks, and identified opportunities for further enhancements, such as extending the interpretations into the local area. Some participants wanted to see the tramway opened up and the tramlines reinstated. There was also support for promoting the past uses and heritage of Harold Park.

Opening up the viaduct arches to create artistic and creative spaces was a popular strategy, although a few participants preferred to see the area remain empty. Most participants supported the creation of views and sightlines through the arches.

Participants also supported strategies to reveal and protect the cliff face and to introduce community uses to the area close to the tram sheds. The idea of themed play areas and education uses was well received, with some participants wanting to incorporate a range of opportunities for the diverse community and to recognise the area's indigenous culture.

Summary of focus group feedback

Focus group attendees supported the heritage strategies, while also suggesting a greater focus on the area's indigenous history and the industrial heritage.

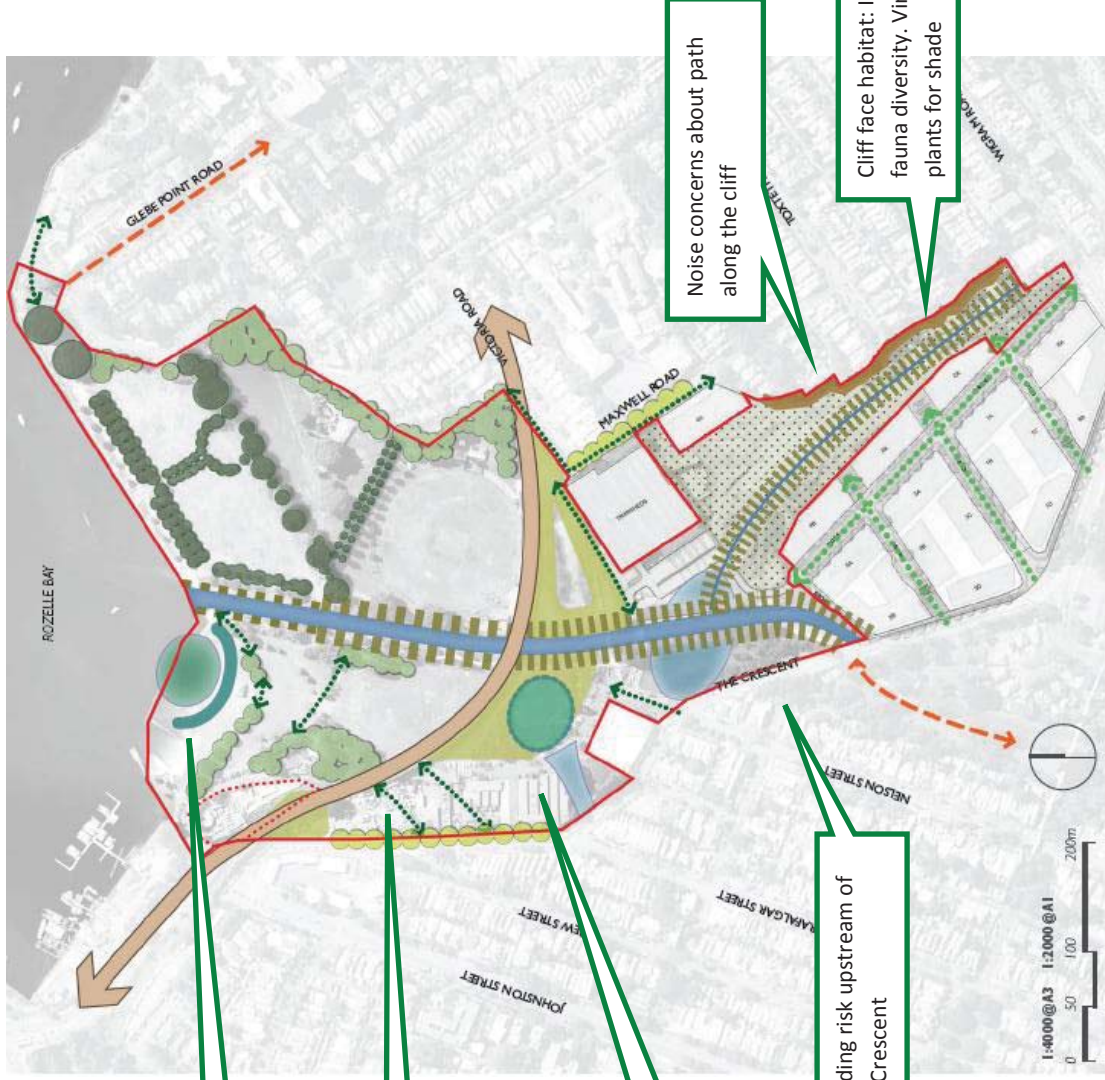
While most people at the focus group supported interpretation and reuse of the tramway and viaduct, one comment suggested using the tram sheds for retail was not ideal, because of the need for disabled parking, loading docks etc.

There was also a mixed response to the retention and exposure of the concrete banks along the canal, with participants noting that naturalisation would be better.

Participants also supported protecting and revealing the cliff face. One participant felt that steps on the cliff face would not be appropriate, although this view was not representative of all attendees.

7.7 Environment strategies: map and key points

The map below shows a snapshot of key issues and suggestions from the workshop and does not constitute a group consensus.



- Tension between formal plantings and wilder plantings needs to be recognised and addressed
- Consider security and lighting aspects
- Use of local indigenous species should be a principle
- More native plants
- Need more shrubs and small species around the park
- Planting for blue wrens – environmentally friendly to all small birds

Saltmarsh: Great idea to increase fauna and flora diversity

Ensure ongoing maintenance of the parklands

The Crescent requires more revegetation to screen traffic. Use shrubs not trees

Flooding risk upstream of The Crescent

Conflict around plantings versus open space

Introduce underground water tanks where possible

Noise concerns about path along the cliff

Cliff face habitat: Increase flora and fauna diversity. Vines and deciduous plants for shade

7.8 Environment strategies: feedback

Strategies

- Enhance existing, formal avenue planting by filling out and connecting avenue planting in the formal foreshore area.
- Enhance existing informal planting and improve habitat by connecting canopies and providing understorey planting.
- Bring landscape character to the edge of the parklands. Use tree planting to signal the edge of the park, particularly along The Crescent where there is an opportunity to create new views into the parklands and to the viaduct.
- Connect vegetation corridors and canopies.
- Connect to *Sustainable Sydney 2030* green links. Glebe Point Road and the Orphan's Creek Trail are both part of proposed significant green corridors that will connect Sydney Harbour to Botany Bay and beyond. Use improved access and vegetation to connect the parklands to these corridors.
- Street tree planting approved as part of the Harold Park redevelopment – responsibility of Mirvac. Where possible, the parkland shall connect to and complement these avenues.
- Retain and enhance existing mangrove planting. Consider strategies to protect and improve the health of the mangroves.
- Introduce saltmarsh in the intertidal zone of the harbour.
- Create new freshwater wetlands in locations inundated with storm water.
- Enhance existing saltmarsh community.
- Revegetation areas. Provide multi-layered planting (grass, shrubs, ground cover, trees), to provide habitat for a wide range of local fauna. The height of planting will frame and encourage views through the site, particularly from The Hill and to the tram sheds.
- New cliff face habitat. Opportunity to expand biodiversity in the park by taking advantage of the localised ecology and creating amphibian habitat at the base of the heritage listed cliff.
- Aquatic vegetation - treatment 1: Enhance the saltmarsh community at the canal edges in the foreshore area, ensuring the planting complements the formal setting.
- Aquatic vegetation - treatment 2: Increase planting in the mid-section of the canal and extend down into the stepped edges of the re-shaped canal walls.
- Aquatic vegetation - treatment 3: Prioritise the natural values of the creek bank, with multi-storey planting in a naturalised canal setting. Vegetation should be designed to provide aquatic habitat and connect to surrounding revegetation areas.
- Naturalised parkland: Vegetation combining open lawn recreation spaces, pockets of flora providing, natural habitat values and interpretive installations.
- Opportunity to expand natural habitats and reinterpret the Lillie Bridge creek line.

Summary of workshop feedback

Participants endorsed the environmental strategies, strongly supporting more plantings and revegetation. However, there were mixed feelings about the type of plantings needed. Some participants, wanting to retain views, preferred smaller plantings and the removal of the large figs on the foreshore. Others felt it was important to increase native plantings and the diversity of flora and fauna. Fast growing plants were the preference for The Crescent, in order to screen traffic. The balance between planted areas and open space was the subject of some debate.

The idea of introducing a landscaped character to the edge of the parklands was endorsed, as long as this does not impact views or become overpowering.

Some participants indicated that they would like to see indigenous plant species used.

There was support for the naturalisation of the canal and revegetation of the creek and water systems to better reflect the natural environment. One participant suggested a swimming pool would be better than the freshwater wetland ecosystem.

There was some concern about the pathway along the cliff creating noise for the houses located above. A suggestion was made that plantings could alleviate this.

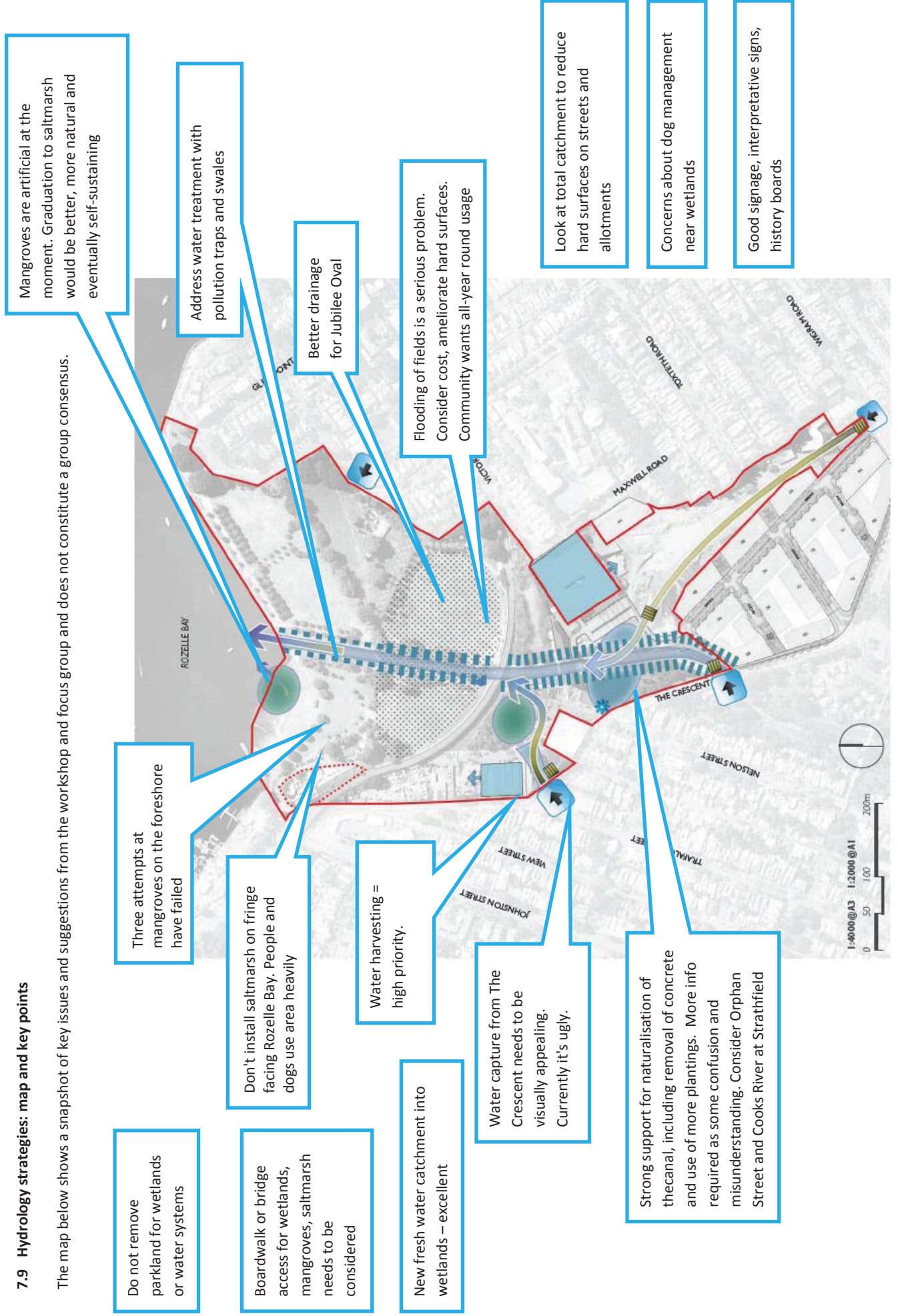
Summary of focus group feedback

Participants were supportive of the environment strategies and the increased use of indigenous plants where possible, particularly in relation to the aquatic habitats. Specifically, some participants wanted to see native plants used to line the street at The Crescent and natives ferns used in the cliff face habitat.

While the group welcomed the idea of a landscaped edge to the edge of the parklands, some felt a variety of plants was needed and that the cliff would be best left in its current state.

7.9 Hydrology strategies: map and key points

The map below shows a snapshot of key issues and suggestions from the workshop and focus group and does not constitute a group consensus.



7.10 Hydrology strategies: feedback

Strategies

- Capture and treatment of water entering the parkland.
- Enhance existing wetlands and create new ones to improve habitat and the quality of the water entering Johnstons Creek and the harbour.
- Retain and enhance mangroves and provide saltmarsh into the intertidal zone of the harbour.
- Enhance existing saltmarsh community and wetland.
- Create entry statements using water where water it naturally enters the site.
- Opportunity to harvest water from roofs of significant buildings and reuse in those buildings and for irrigating the parklands
- Install gross pollutant traps to filter water that enters the site.
- Make active sporting areas more flood resistant.
- Canal naturalisation - treatment 1: Maintain the structure and formal character of the mouth of the canal while incorporating more sympathetic planting to the banks.
- Canal naturalisation - treatment 2: Integrate natural vegetation, parkland planting and adaptive treatments within the canal structure to reintroduce a more natural creek quality.
- Canal naturalisation - treatment 3: Prioritise the natural values of the creek line through bank naturalisation to integrate and contribute to Water Sensitive Urban Design interventions to the south.

Summary of workshop feedback

Participants supported the hydrology strategies put forward, expressing particular interest in issues around flooding, water flow management, water quality and recycling and naturalisation of the canal.

There was strong support for flood proofing the playing fields, as flooding was seen as a serious problem in the area, particularly at Jubilee Oval. Participants recognised that improving drainage would see the playing fields better utilised throughout the year.

Participants also strongly supported strategies to capture and treat water entering and leaving the parklands, including measures such as water harvesting, gross pollutant traps and swales to promote water filtration, recycling and improving water quality. Some participants thought water harvesting for irrigation purposes should be a high priority, along with improving water quality and filtering out rubbish from the waterways.

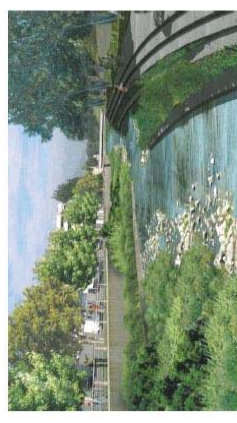
Whilst retention of existing wetlands, saltmarshes and mangroves was generally supported, the idea of introducing new water systems received a mixed reaction. Some participants opposed these measures on the grounds of children's safety, dog management and general suitability. According to one participant, three previous attempts to plant mangroves at the foreshore had failed.

Participants did however, recognise the importance of wetlands, mangroves and saltmarshes in enhancing the park's character and supporting greater diversity in flora and fauna. The environmental benefits of different ecosystems (i.e. mangrove systems flushing out sediment and toxins) was also noted. There were concerns about accessibility in and around the wetlands, with some participants suggesting that the water systems (wetlands, mangroves and saltmarsh) could be enhanced with boardwalks, bridges, good signage, history boards and interpretive signs. White Creek wetlands in Annandale was suggested as a successful example.

Canal naturalisation received strong support from participants, with some wanting more

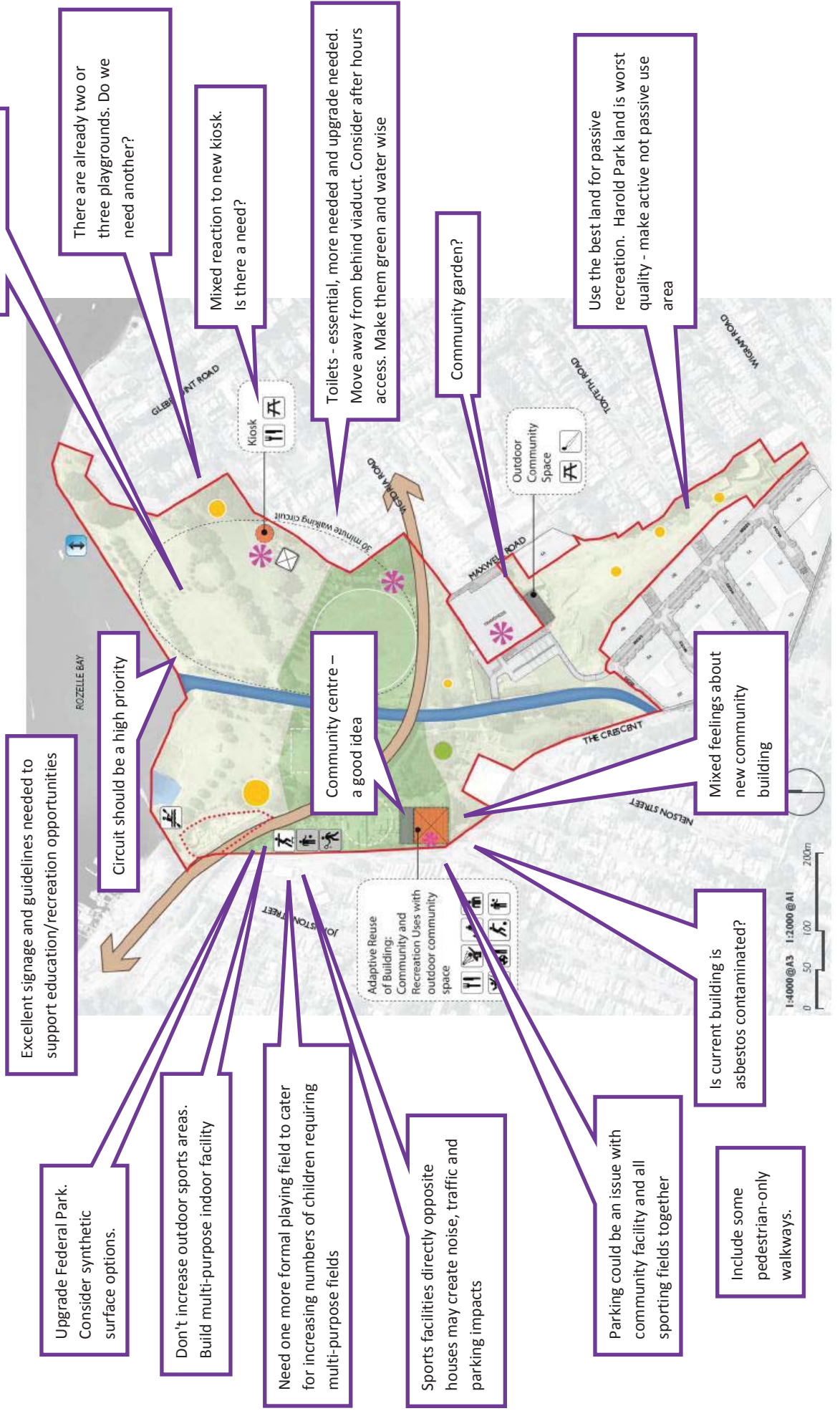
information about what would be involved (e.g. removal of fences/concrete, how the water would be treated, types of plantings etc) and enquiring about the potential for activities such as electrical model boat sailing. Participants supported initiatives to remove the concrete and create a 'real' ecological area, and preferred treatments 2 and 3, with their emphasis on natural vegetation and natural values. Some participants saw the treatments as options, rather than appreciating different treatments will be applied to different parts of the canal.

Suggestions for improvements included using boulders in the canal and more plantings along the edges. Participants referred to Cooks River at Strathfield and Orphan Street Creek as good examples to follow. Budget constraints and consistency with heritage values were noted by some participants.



7.1.1 Recreation and facilities strategies: map and key points

The map below shows a snapshot of key issues and suggestions from the workshop and focus group and does not constitute a group consensus.



7.12 Recreation and facilities strategies: feedback

Strategies

- Passive recreation areas: Provide for a broad range of passive uses, including places to sit and enjoy the water and environment, areas to meet and picnic, hold small events and informal games.
- Active recreation areas: Retain the existing sports fields for use by multiple groups for training, social and competition sports. Grounds should be flood-resistant and have appropriate facilities.
- Toilets: Locate near key destinations and within easy walk of all areas of the parklands.
- Playgrounds: Provide a range of playgrounds
 - Upgrade regional playground and locate new one near the community building so multiple generations can share this space.
 - Pocket playgrounds in Harold Park and The Hill can allow more adventurous play for older children, and be integrated with public art.
 - New playground at Jubilee Park (to be upgraded in 2013).
- Circuit: Indicate a 30-minute walking route along path networks in the parkland. Providing places to play and rest along the way will make the circuit attractive for older visitors and children.
- New community building: Provide a flexible space for recreation, education and community use. Include activities and uses such as indoor sports, meeting rooms, childcare, over 55s facilities, small function spaces, studios and community sheds. Consider relocating uses in the viaduct spaces to this building in the future.
- Outdoor community space: Create two new outdoor community spaces. A new space adjoining the community building in the Crescent Lands could allow community uses to spill outside and could accommodate rock wall climbing, small courts, eating areas and play areas. A new outdoor space at the tram sheds could interpret the historic gardens in this location. The space could allow for gathering community uses and gardening. The 500sqm of community uses to be provided (by Mirvac) in the tram sheds should be located in the northern part of the sheds and be directly accessed from the proposed outdoor community space.
- New kiosk: Consider a new kiosk in eastern Bicentennial Park.
- Education and recreation opportunities: Provide opportunities associated with saltmarsh and proposed wetlands.

Summary of workshop feedback

The strategies for recreation and community facilities generated a lot of discussion. Overall there was support for a balance between passive and active recreation areas, although some people felt that more passive areas were required, particularly on good quality land. Suggestions included moving the sporting complex to the poor-quality land at Harold Park or alternatively, closer to the rail bridge where residents would not be impacted. Participants were keen to retain grassed areas and pedestrian-only paths. Ergonomically designed seating in quiet spaces was also suggested.

Some participants identified a need for more sports fields in the area, particularly given the increasing inner-city population. Others felt that a multi-purpose indoor facility would be more useful than additional outdoor facilities. There were concerns about locating all sporting facilities close together near residential areas, creating noise, traffic and parking impacts. One participant suggested moving some playing fields into the open space near the foreshore because the proposed area is too close to the wetlands. However, most participants preferred to see the foreshore remain a passive recreation area. There were serious concerns about drainage and flooding issues, with some participants suggesting a synthetic grass or astro-turf field.

Participants supported the installation of new toilets, with many saying more toilets were needed. The current toilet facilities were described as being in poor condition and needing an upgrade. Green, water-wise toilets were recommended, and a review of opening hours was also suggested, as the park is used at night as well as during the day.

There was general support for upgrading the regional playground, but some participants felt that pocket playgrounds were not useful. Some participants felt there were too many playgrounds in the park and introducing areas for exercising and circuit training would be more beneficial.

The circuit track was a popular idea, as long as it was not intrusive to the passive areas or quiet places.

The new community building on the western side of the park generated mixed responses. Some supported the idea, but others felt the facility would be better located close to the tram sheds. There were concerns about the impact on parking. There was support for an outdoor community space next to the tram sheds, with suggestions the area could be used for community stalls, art workshops or council information. Several people suggested a community garden.

Participants were divided in opinion about the need for a new kiosk. Some participants said the park is mostly used for picnics, and food services are provided nearby in Glebe and Annandale. Some participants felt it would be good to have a café near the large playground.

Summary of focus group feedback

Participants supported these strategies and were generally happy with the balance between passive and active recreation areas. There was a request for an additional multipurpose sporting field to cope with increasing demand, and a suggestion that separate paths for cyclists and walkers would be useful for safety reasons.

Attendees agreed that more toilets were needed throughout the parklands and that the current facilities could be improved or upgraded. Upgrading the large playground was supported, as was the introduction of the pocket playgrounds. The additional playground at Jubilee Park generated mixed responses. A suggestion was made to build pocket playgrounds that would appeal to adults as well as children.

The 30-minute walking circuit and new community building were both positively endorsed, although it was felt that the community building was not entirely necessary and might be better located closer to the tram sheds.

Attendees were interested in seeing the tram sheds area more closely integrated with the park and felt that an outdoor community space could be a way to achieve this.

Participants had mixed feelings about the need for a kiosk in the parklands. Should one be introduced, the edge of the park was seen as a good location.

8. Next Steps

The feedback gathered during the Stage Two consultation will be used to develop a draft Master Plan for Johnstons Creek.

This draft Master Plan will be placed on public exhibition... Consultation at this time will form Stage Three of this process and feedback will be used to inform the final Master Plan.

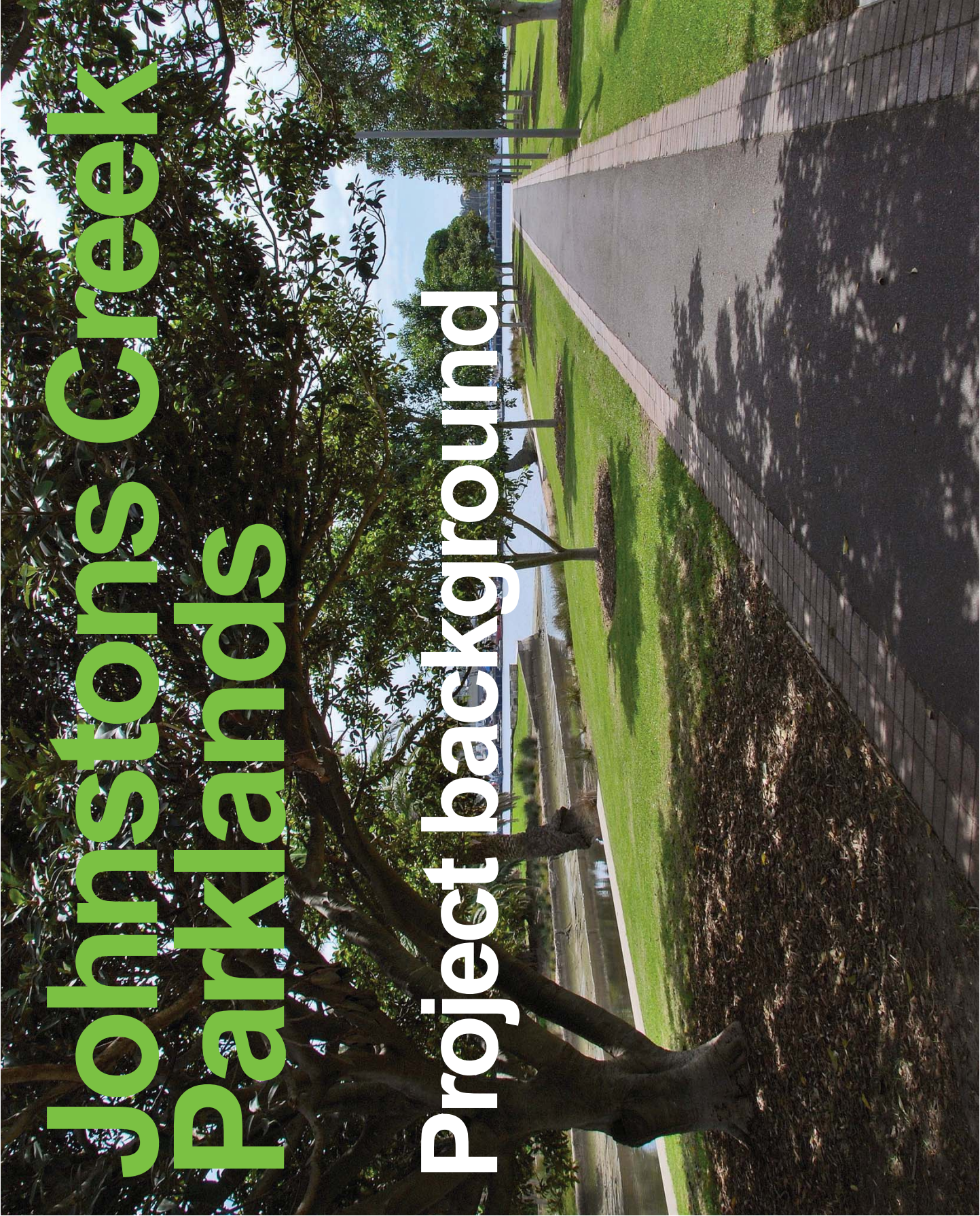
Appendices

A – Presentation given to attendees and PowerPoint slides

Appendix A

Johnstons Creek Parklands

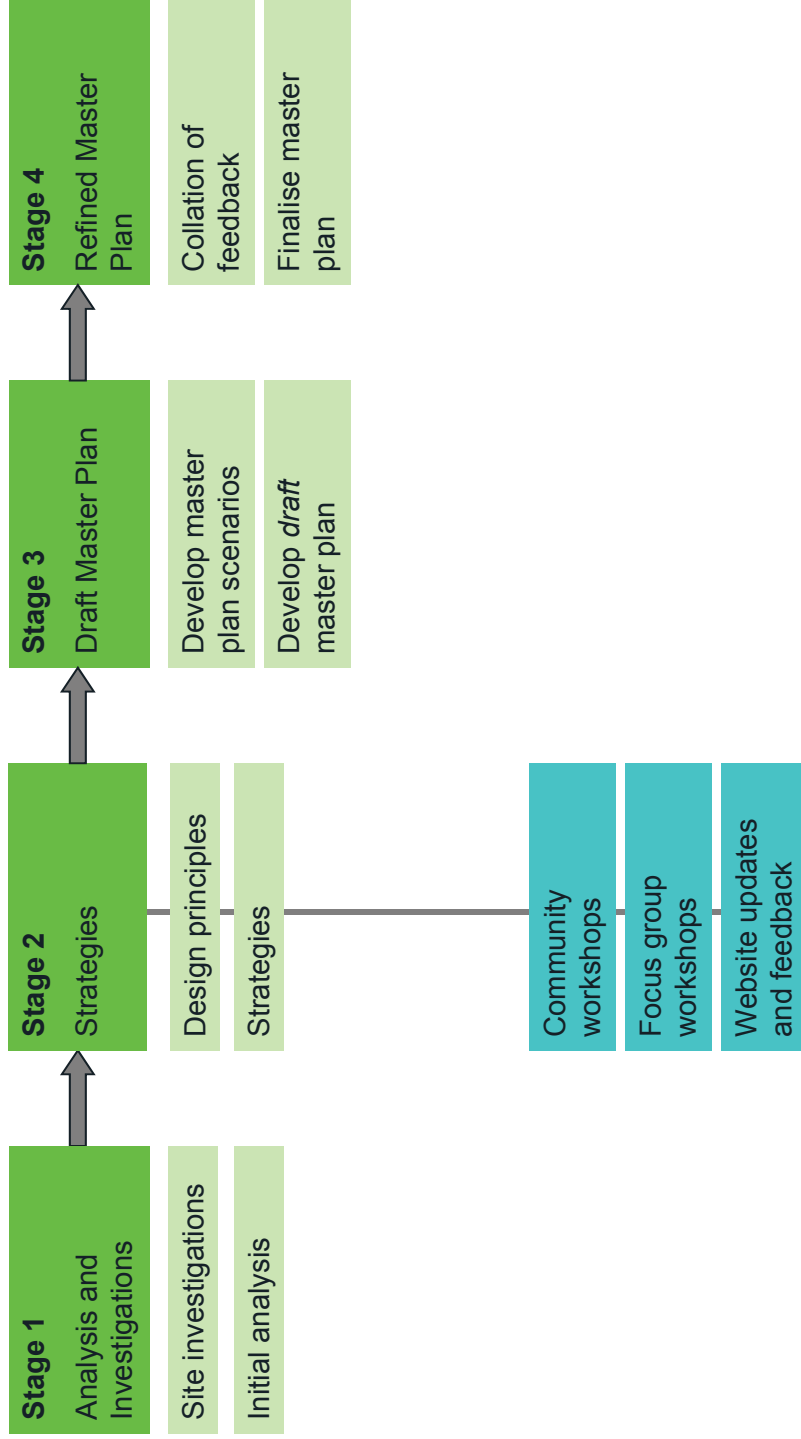
Project background



Background Study Area

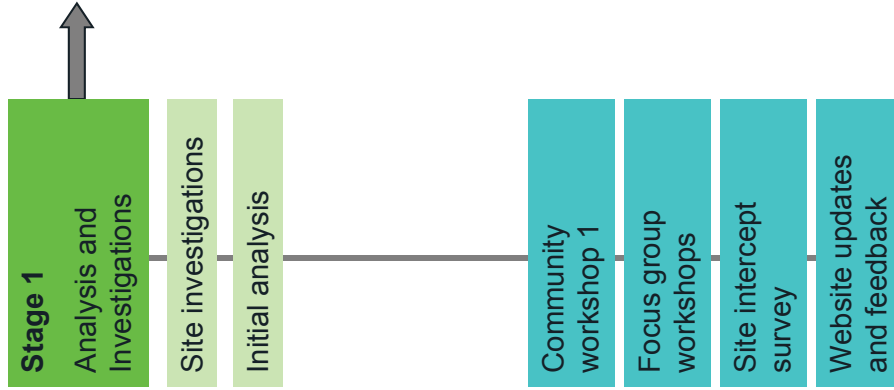


Background The Master Plan Process

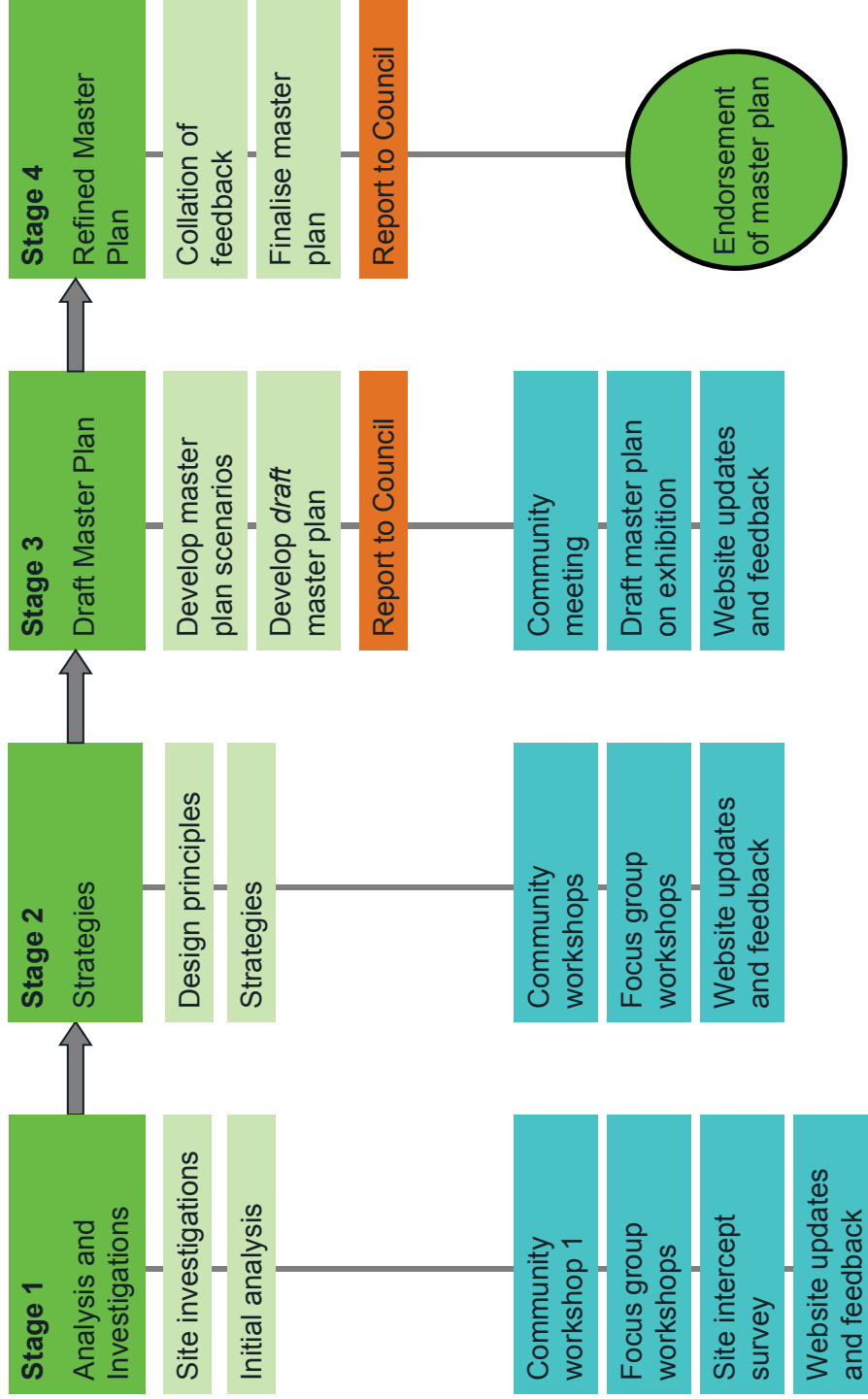


Background

The Master Plan Process



Background The Master Plan Process



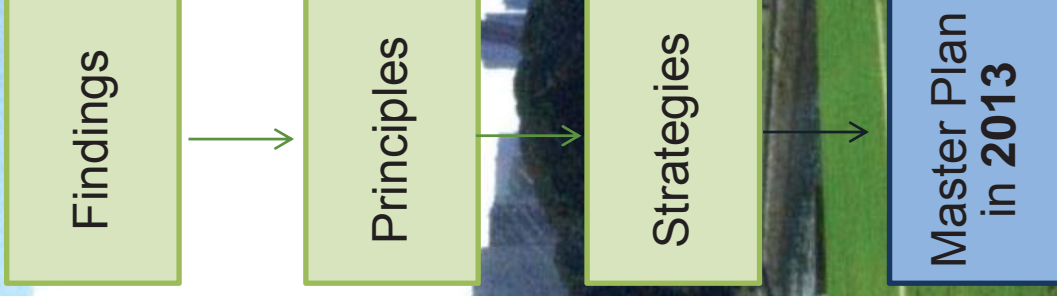
Johnstons Creek Parklands

Vision and Objectives Findings, Principles and Strategies

Key Principles

Social Inclusiveness Design flexible spaces for multiple users	Flexibility Design spaces that can be changed over time	Education Spaces that teach us about water, environment & history
Water Manage water in the parklands to improve the quality and reduce water use	Environment Improve ecological diversity and increase habitat	Community Promote community participation
Recreation Important part of the park. Flexible space for organised sport	Access Safe, pleasant, appropriate access within the parklands and into the parklands	New spaces Integrate new parks with the existing parklands
	Local & Regional A 'backyard' for locals and facilities to support visitors	

Master Plan Process



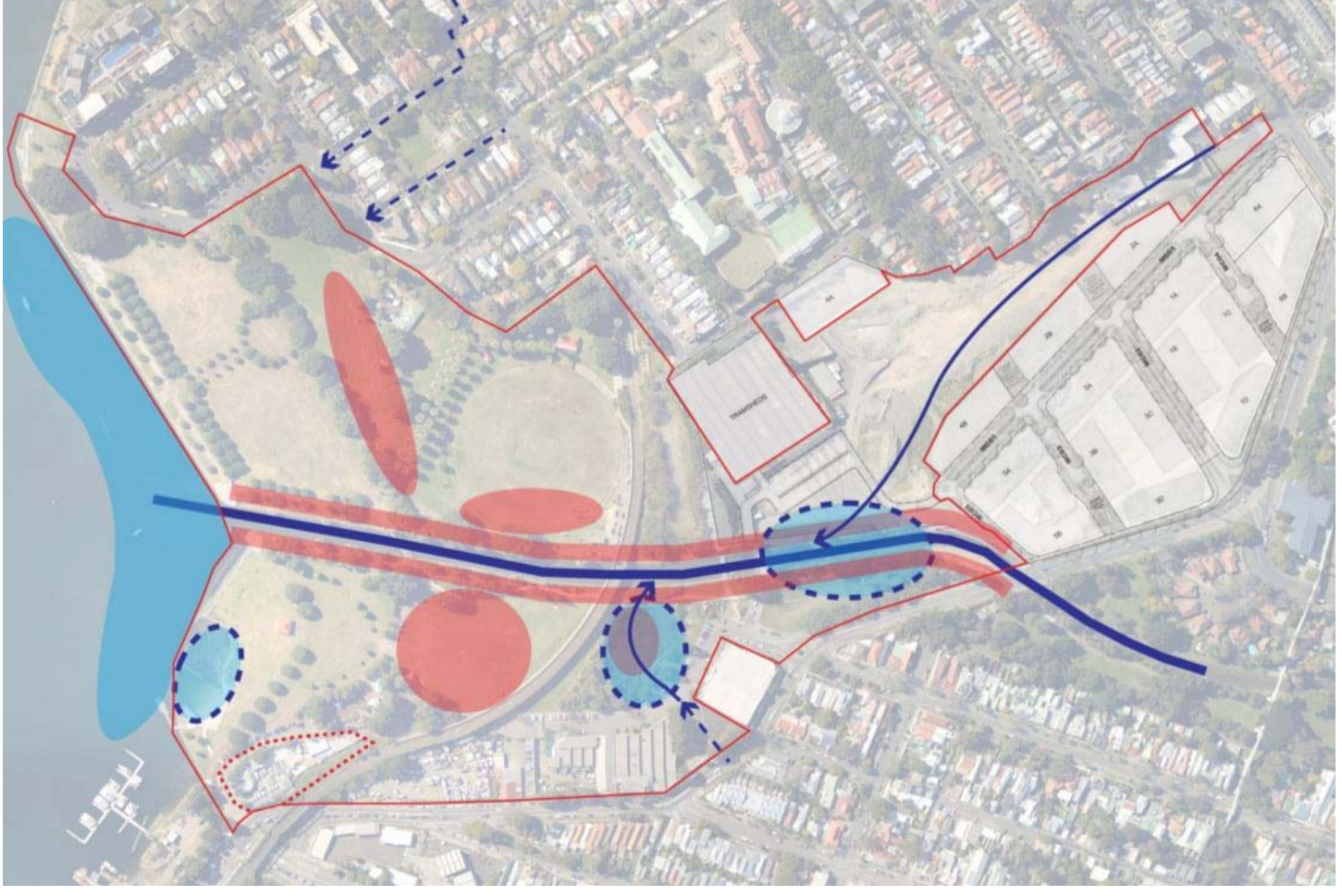
Water Findings

What you said:

- You like the creek and foreshore setting
- You like the salt-marsh and mangrove habitat
- Problems with flooding and poor drainage

What we found:

- A unique foreshore setting
- Water is a key uniting feature
- Catchment is subject to extensive flooding
- Water quality needs addressing

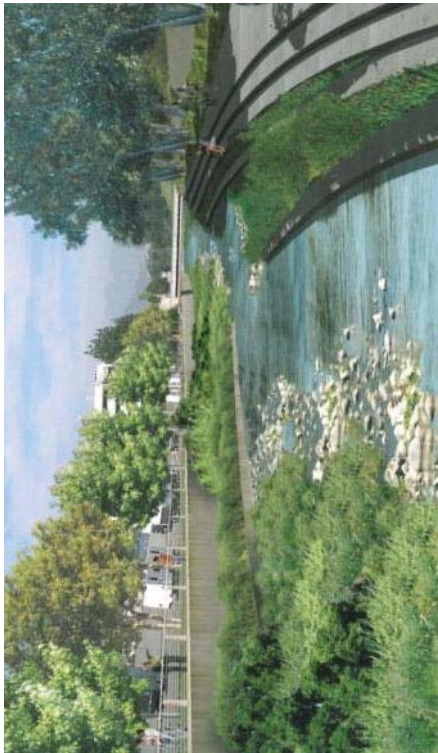


Water Principles

- **Improve water quality** in the canal before entering the Harbour.
- Use **water to unite** the parklands.
- Improve the ability of the active recreation areas' ability to **withstand flooding**.
- **Integrate water into parkland design** to highlight the area's hydrology.
- **Harvest water** where possible for use in the park.



Water Strategies



Environment Findings

What you said:

- Value existing habitat
- Increase habitat
- Balance nature and recreation

What we found:

- Salt-marsh is inundated with fresh water
- Absence of habitat for small fauna
- Tree canopies are not connected
- Limited habitat opportunities
- Need to maintain existing habitat
- Issues with contamination of The Hill
- Absence of freshwater grasslands

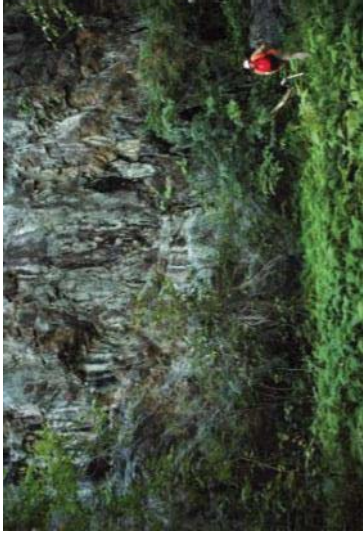


Environment Principles

- Improve the **ecological integrity** of the parklands
- **Provide habitat** for local fauna
- Maximise opportunity to **link existing habitat**
- Improve **access and educational value** of the wetlands and saltmarsh.



Environment Strategies



Recreation and Community Findings

What you said:

Need:

- More picnic areas
- Community spaces, studios and indoor sports
- Better facilities
- Better and more sports fields

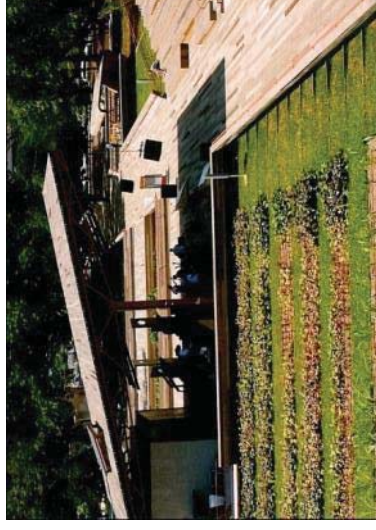
What we found:

- Opportunities for consolidated, flexible community space
- Flexible space for active games
- Limited opportunities for competition sports fields



Recreation and Community Principles

- Ensure that all spaces are flexible and available for use by a broad range of user groups.
- Balance recreation and biodiversity values.
- Ensure that sports fields operate efficiently.
- Provide space for community and cultural activities
- Provide high quality amenities and facilities



Recreation and Community Strategies



Landscape Character Findings

What you said:

- Need quiet spaces
- Integrate Harold Park into the parklands
- Balance of natural and formal landscapes

What we found:

- Distinctive foreshore character
- Community uses are at the edge
- Potential to recreate the experience of Sydney's natural landscape



Landscape Character Principles

- Allow the landscape character of each precinct to **inform the design**
- Integrate the landscape character of all the precincts to **create a single identity for the parklands.**
- Use landscape to create a **sense of arrival** at key entrances to the park



Landscape Character Strategies



Heritage Findings

What you said:

- Interpret the layers of history in the parklands
- Preserve heritage of the parklands
- Showcase the viaducts and create views through the arches

What we found:

- Extensive heritage items throughout parklands
- Layers of history; Aboriginal heritage, timber export, paceway and trams
- Natural heritage - foreshore to gully

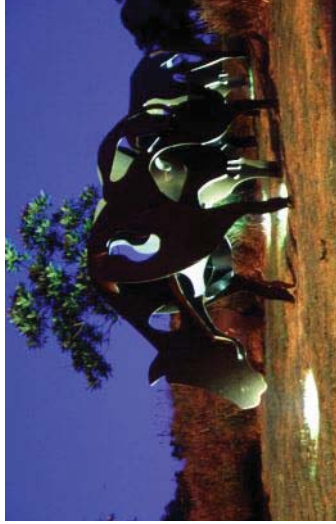


Heritage Principles

- **Enhance and protect** the existing heritage character and artefacts
- Allow the **layered history** of the site to be evident to all users and visitors
- Tell the varied stories of use and development through **interpretation and public art**



Heritage Strategies



Transport, Access & Circulation Findings

What you said:

- Paths and lighting need improving
- Cycle/pedestrian conflict
- Lack of available parking

What we found:

- No clear or 'grand' entries
- No clear network of paths
- Canal divides the parklands
- Limited accessible paths
- Public transport is available but not well used
- Vehicle entries are unclear
- Parking areas are almost full every day

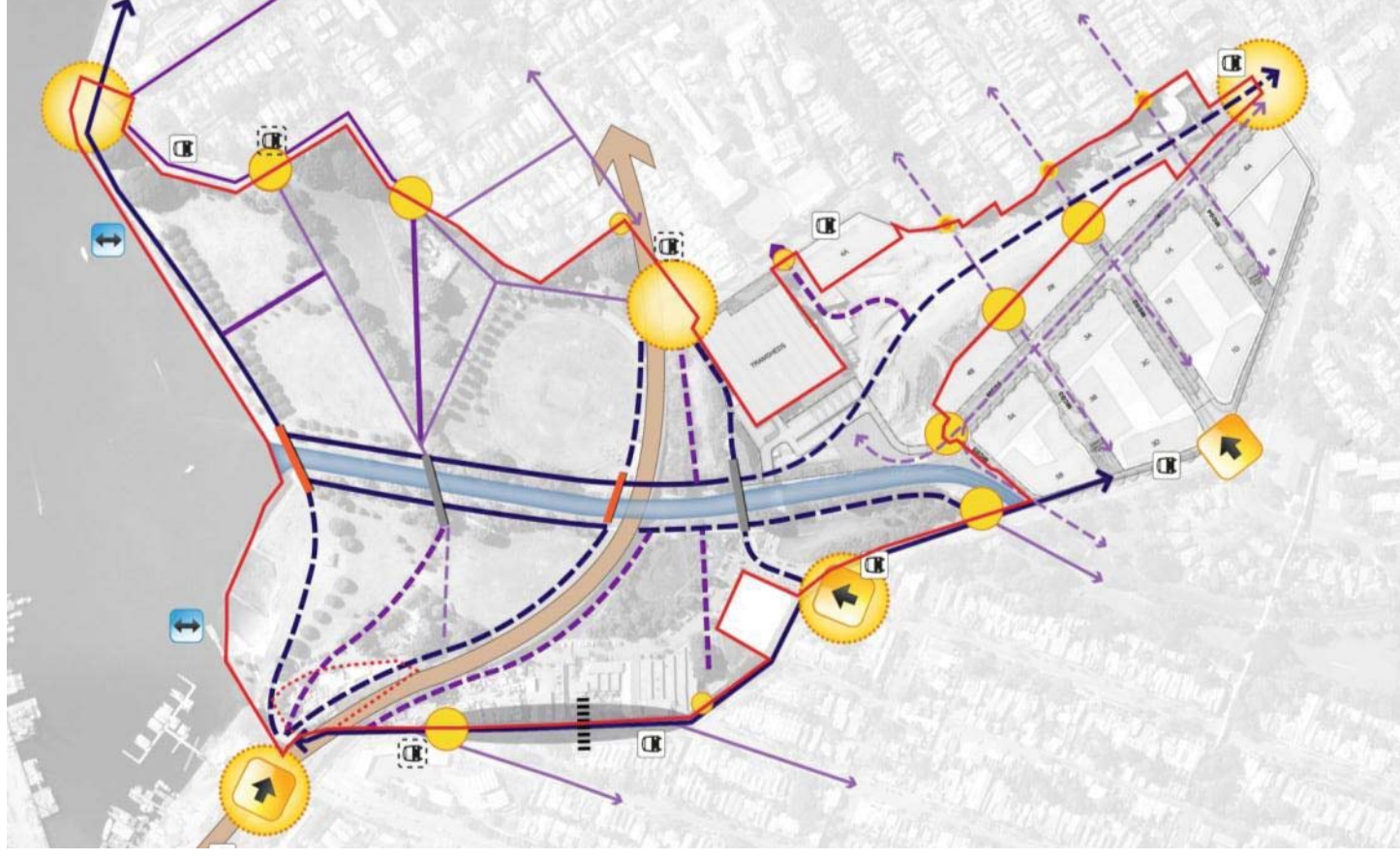


Transport, Access & Circulation Principles

- Encourage visitation by **public transport** – light rail and bus
- Provide adequate opportunity for **visitor parking** and drop off points
- **Clarify access routes** into and through the parklands.
- Provide **clear access routes** to and between key destination points and facilities
- Integrate **safe cycle routes** within the network of paths



Transport, Access & Circulation Strategies



Summary Keys



**Blue Key:
Water**



**Green Key:
Environment**

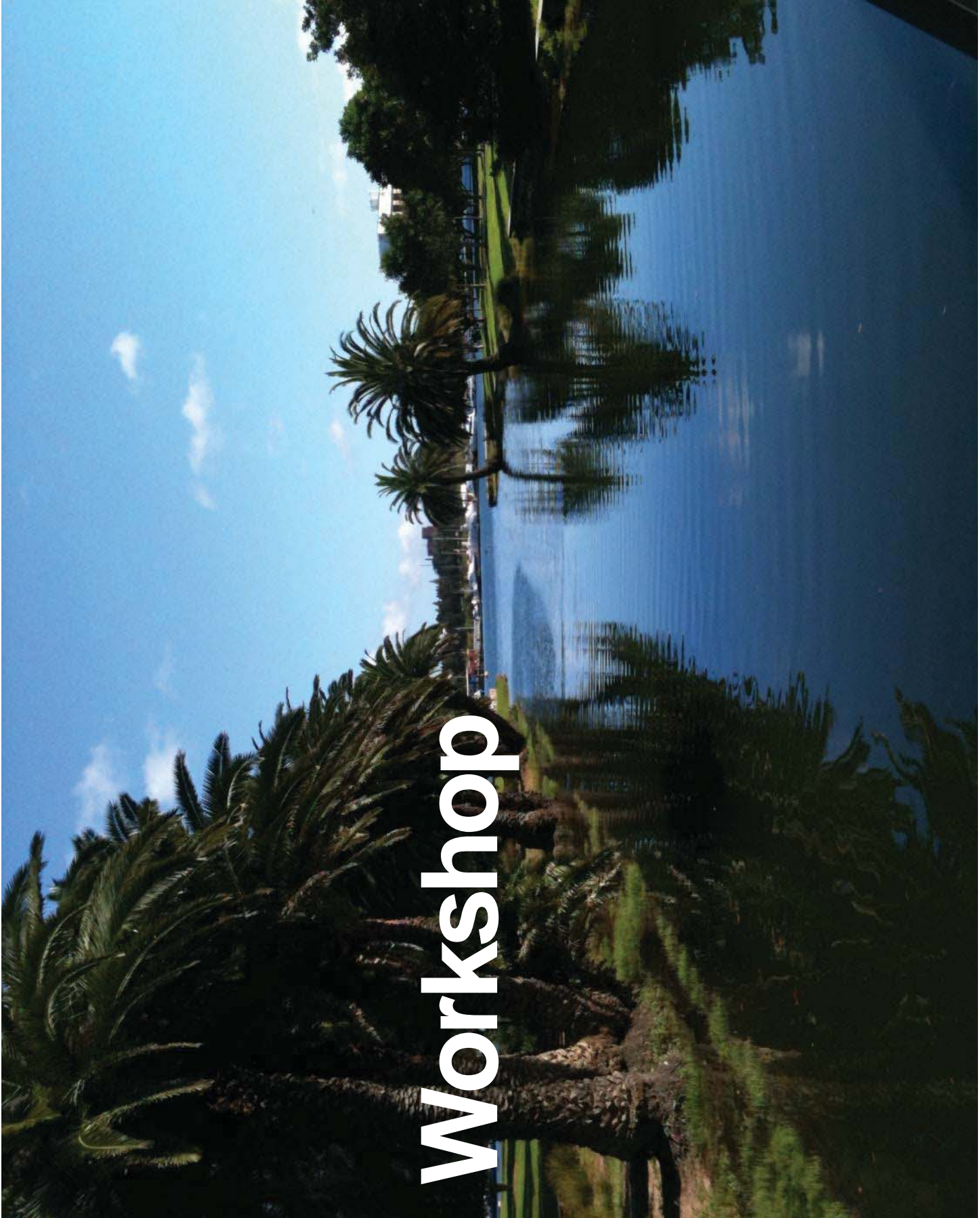


**Red Key:
Recreation**



**Orange Key:
Culture**

Workshop



Consultation Summary – Johnstons Creek Parklands Master Plan Stage 2 (8th):

December 2012 – January 2013

December 2012 – January 2013		Response to Comments
No of mentions	Comments	
13	Submissions received	
Transport Access and Circulation:		
3	Can't expect families with young children, bikes, scooters, picnic equipment etc to access the parklands via public transport	Parking will be provided in the parklands. The master plan proposes to maintain existing number of parking spaces, relocating some to the edge of the parklands to release areas for new open space opportunities.
2	Support for maintaining current public vehicular entries from The Crescent	Noted. Vehicle entries into the parklands from the Crescent will be retained and improved.
2	Support for stairs up the cliff face	Noted. The master plan proposes stair access adjacent to the cliff face to connect adjacent streets; Arcadia Road, Toxteth Road and Boyce Street.
1	No stairs up the cliff face as they will impinge on the privacy of nearby residents.	The provision of convenient access to public open space from surrounding neighbourhoods is integral to open space planning. The master plan proposes stair access to connect adjacent streets; Arcadia Road, Toxteth Road and Boyce Street. This will improve safety and use for people travelling to the new Harold Park Open Space and beyond. The associated detailed design including specific location and form will consider such issues as privacy for neighbouring properties.
1	No stairs up the cliff face to Arcadia Rd. Worried about the impact of noise for neighbouring property. If they have to be built, want them to come up in the middle of the street.	The master plan proposes stair access to align and connect with existing public streets; Arcadia Road, Toxteth Road and Boyce Street. The associated detail design including specific location and form will consider such issues as noise and privacy for neighbouring properties.
1	The Rock Lane link to the Harold Park (HP) Open Space should be more user-friendly. It should be used rather than the stairs.	Access from Rock Lane link is incorporated into the master plan as an additional access point. Numerous access points into the park will better connect surrounding neighbourhoods with open space, and disperse access routes.
1	City should require all clubs using sporting facilities to adopt a walk/cycle/public transport/car share policy.	Access routes to public transport nodes such as bus stops and light rail station will be improved, encouraging visitation by public transport. A vehicular and/or bus drop off zone has been included in the master plan to encourage car sharing/kiss and ride etc.
KJA	Improve access to light rail.	The master plan improves pedestrian access routes to the light rail.
1	The light rail should be promoted as a tourist route	The master plan seeks to facilitate safe and more frequent light rail use.
KJA Report	Limit vehicle entry points for safety reasons. Some especially concerned about vehicle entry point on Wigram or Chapman Rds.	The master plan proposes two vehicular entry points from the Crescent at the existing locations. The entries are reconfigured to improve safety. There are no vehicle entry points into the parkland from Wigram Road.
1	Support for changing the location and improving the appearance of some existing car spaces with plantings, these should act as a visual and noise barrier from The Crescent	Noted. The proposed arrangement of angle parking adjacent to the Crescent allows the existing Chapman Avenue parking area to be removed and the land integrated into the parklands.
2	Support for parking on The Crescent	Noted.
2	No parking on The Crescent because of safety issues, retain parking on the park side of Chapman Rd instead	The proposed arrangement includes a parallel, separated access lane off the Crescent, providing safe manoeuvring in and out of car spaces. The final arrangement will be subject to RMS guidelines and approvals to ensure safe parking and pedestrian access.
1	Support for parking on The Crescent provided it is separated from the road to preserve safety of people getting into and out of cars.	As noted above.
1	Parking space needs to be accessible from the roundabout on The Crescent or there will be problems with people entering and leaving the parking in this location.	The draft master plan includes a vehicular access point, set down and some parking on Chapman Avenue south (from the roundabout on the Crescent).
1	Please remove the parking near the oval.	The master plan strategy proposes public parking areas on Chapman Avenue and the Crescent, with improved pedestrian links to key facilities, in order to limit the egress of private vehicles within the parklands.

No of mentions	Comments	Response to Comments
2	Want no loss of parking spaces	The strategy proposes to maintain existing numbers of parking spaces and minimise the existing car park footprints, improve their appearance and circulation.
1	Concerned that there will be insufficient parking spaces given the amount of open space proposed.	Parking demand and needs have been assessed and balanced with other park values to guide the master plan proposals for parking. Increased visitation is best met through greater use of the available alternative transport modes, and parking operational management strategies.
KJA Report	Think there will be increased demand for parking with new residential development.	The draft master plan ensures easy pedestrian and bike riding access from nearby neighbourhoods and the new residential area in Harold Park. The City can continue to review parking use in the park and implement parking management strategies to ensure use is optimised.
3	Want a suitably qualified traffic engineer to assess parking needs	The consultant team includes traffic planners, access consultants and civil engineers. Parking demand and needs have been assessed and balanced with other park values to guide the master plan proposals.
1	Pedestrian and cycle routes to Annandale and Forest Lodge should be maintained	The draft master plan includes improved path networks into and through the parklands for pedestrians and bike riders.
1	Support for primary access routes north/south and east/west will link new and existing parks and open spaces, plus major destinations. They will be designed to allow for good pedestrian and cycle amenity	Noted.
1	Primary access route through the public open space should not dissect Tram sheds car park, but should align with the area noted in the Stage 1 Master plan consent.	The draft master plan locates the primary access route to the west of the Tram Shed car park.
1	Access from 3.8 HP open space should not be through an area with a retaining wall, but should be consistent with site grading plan that is part of the Mirvac Master Plan design.	The draft master plan locates accessible paths through the site with connections to the surrounding streets. They will not go through areas with retaining walls.
1	MCO5 will be deleted which will greatly improve access to the parklands and will be main entry point for Annandale residents. This location could be embellished to provide a more meaningful connection.	Changes to the Harold Park development will be subject to planning review. The draft master plan for the new open space will provide proposals for the interface between new residential areas.
1	Connections to parklands from major access routes should be signposted	A way finding and signage strategy will be included in the proposed master plan suite of projects.
2	Want new canal crossing on the foreshore at the mouth of the canal	Noted. The proposal includes two additional canal crossings linking the foreshore and Jubilee and Federal Parks.
1	Want a signalised intersection at Minogue Cr	Noted. A signalised intersection at Minogue Crescent and the Crescent is proposed as part of the Harold Park development.
1	Please put in a pedestrian crossing at The Crescent at the end of Nelson St.	The draft master plan proposes a pedestrian crossing on the Crescent between View Street and Trafalgar Street. A signalised intersection at Minogue Crescent provides a second pedestrian crossing point on the Crescent.
KJA Report	Suggested introducing a ferry service on the Glebe side of the parklands.	Referred to City Access for consideration in ongoing liaison and advocacy with State Transit
1	Wants new route for school buses that use Maxwell Rd and the bus stop in Victoria St. Want Glebe Point Rd rather than Toxteth Rd.	Referred to City Access for consideration in ongoing liaison and advocacy with State Transit
KJA Report	Want more bus stops than those shown in the strategies.	Referred to City Access for consideration in ongoing liaison and advocacy with State Transit
KJA Report	Bus route should have a higher profile.	Referred to City Access for consideration in ongoing liaison and advocacy with State Transit
KJA Report	Suggested placing additional bus stops closer to the light rail near the Annandale end of the site and near the secondary access point at Rozelle Bay.	Referred to City Access for consideration in ongoing liaison and advocacy with State Transit
1	Heritage: Consult with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and an archaeologist for further evidence and interpretation of indigenous use of the area.	Further detailed studies will be undertaken for specific projects arising from the master plan and for developing interpretation strategies, building on existing investigations already undertaken.
1	Support other moveable heritage items	Noted. All heritage items will be retained and protected in the parkland.
1	Support reinstatement of garden adjacent to Tram sheds and include the Diggers' Memorial	The draft master plan includes the interpretation of the historic garden associated with the former Tram Shed depot.
1	Tram sheds' curtilage should show where the tram routes were. These should be	The draft master plan interprets the tram tracks from the Tram Shed to the canal. The fencing is to be preserved and

No of mentions	Comments	Response to Comments
KJA Report	clearly marked and fencing preserved. Tram sheds should not be used for retail because of the need for disabled parking, loading docks etc.	restored on site. Areas of this curtilage fall within the Mirvac owned car park. The Tram Sheds are owned by Mirvac. Mirvac will provide accessible parking and loading docks.
1	Water: Ensure that any extra area used for stormwater treatment is accessible via boardwalks etc.	Boardwalks, walking trails and new settings through the wetlands are included in the draft master plan, acknowledging both the informal recreation opportunities offered by these areas and the need to manage access, given the intent to enhance and preserve ecological value.
1	Support the extension of the mangrove wetland. Concerned about managing dogs with new water systems.	Noted.
KJA Report	Concerned about managing children's safety with the new water systems	Noted for consideration in the design development of these areas, which can explore combinations of planting, low key fencing and the like to limit access to sensitive areas.
KJA Report	Concerned that new wetlands will decrease accessibility to the area.	Noted for consideration in the design development of these areas, which can draw on Australian design guidelines, and successful examples within the local government area and beyond.
KJA Report	Include boardwalks and signage in wetlands	The additional of approximately 5ha of new open space provides the opportunity to develop a variety of landscape settings. Boardwalks, walking trails and new settings through the wetlands are included in the draft master plan, acknowledging the informal recreation opportunities within them.
2	Support naturalisation of the creek line.	Boardwalks are proposed. Noted for consideration in the design development of these areas
KJA Report	Want more information about canal naturalisation – would fences be removed? What types of plantings would be involved?	Noted. The strategy for water proposes the naturalisation of the canal in various forms and interventions. It will provide opportunities to improve water quality and habitat. For consideration during the design development of these areas and in continued liaison with Sydney Water, a gently stepped profile to the canal may provide the opportunity to remove barrier fencing in some areas. At the same time, new plantings and habitat areas may require protection fencing in order to promote success.
1	Ensure proposed wetland in Tram sheda forecourt area takes into account the existing heritage figs and stone retaining wall at the boundary of the Harold Park site.	All heritage items will be retained and protected.
1	Ensure that water management within the Harold Park Open Space are consistent with Sydney Water approvals and the Harold Park Master Plan DA/2011/1311.	This will be subject to further detailed design. Authority consent with future project delivery will be gained as required.
1	Noted that Sydney Water is responsible for the canal (said this in relation to proposed naturalisation).	Noted. Sydney Water supports the current proposed strategies including naturalisation. The City will continue liaison with Sydney Water as these projects develop.
1	Ensure there is diversity of species planted in the canal during naturalisation process.	Noted for consideration in the design development of this item. The future design would include detailed study and proposal of species.
1	Environment: Extension of the wetlands and mangroves must not impact on connectedness of the parklands.	Strategies for improved access across the parklands are proposed integrated with new and improved water landscapes.
2	Support introduction of saltmarsh into intertidal zone. This will extend and augment existing communities.	Noted.
1	Would like interpretation, signage and ongoing scientific monitoring for threatened saltmarsh community.	Noted for consideration in the development of signage, interpretation and way finding strategy and park community programs.
1	Support creation of new freshwater wetlands in areas that are inundated with water, would like these planted with sedges and rushes.	Noted. The proposed freshwater wetlands would comprise planting and open areas of water to improve the quality of stormwater entering Rozelle Bay. Noted for consideration in the design development of this item.
1	Support for use of aquatic vegetation to increase environmental benefits for the canal.	Noted.
KJA Report	Look at Cooks River and Orphan School Creek for guidance in planting out the canal.	Noted for consideration in the design development of this item.

No of mentions	Comments	Response to Comments
KJA Report	Would prefer a swimming pool to a freshwater wetland ecosystem.	Swimming did not emerge as a recommendation of the recreation facilities needs review in the master plan investigations. Aquatic facilities are available at Victoria Park, Sydney University, Ultimo and Leichhardt.
1	Habitat plantings for small fauna must be dense enough and far enough away from trees to provide protection and refuge from predators.	Noted for consideration in the design development of this item. The draft master plan defines areas and opportunities for habitat planting. Future detailed design will ensure appropriate species and layout to encourage and support small fauna.
1	Ensure some locally endemic trees are included in the master plan (e.g. Ironbark, Turpentine, Callicoma, Christmas Bush, Blueberry Ash, Silky Oak), these should be grown now.	Noted for consideration in the design development of this item.
2	Support multi-layered habitat plantings that still allow for views but want to ensure diversity of plant species.	Noted. The draft master plan defines areas and opportunities for habitat planting that still conserve the value of existing cultural landscapes and allow views and vistas through the parkland.
KJA Report	Balance need for native vegetation with preservation of views.	The draft master plan defines areas for planting to ensure retention of views and vistas through the parklands.
2	Support urban forest in Harold Park Open Space.	Noted.
1	Support cliff face habitat, exclusion zone should extend approximately 10m from the base of the cliff.	Noted. The master plan includes a habitat zone at the base of the cliff which also acts as an exclusion zone.
1	Garden adjacent to Tram sheds should have habitat plantings.	Noted for consideration in the design development of this item
1	Weedy vegetation on The Hill and Maxwell Rd should be removed and replaced with lower growing species to maintain views across.	The draft master plan defines the Hill as a key lookout opportunity. The draft master plan proposes the Hill be remediated and replanted with a mix of canopy trees and shrubs to ensure views and retained and enhanced. Weedy vegetation will be removed.
1	Views from The Hill should be considered when establishing new uses such as community gardens.	Noted. The "Hill" offers an opportunity of an elevated site in the parkland. The draft master plan protects and enhances the views and vistas from the Hill, and features a lookout.
1	Ensure that educational opportunities provided by natural areas are capitalised on with more than just signage.	Noted for consideration in the design development of this item and future community programs. The existing saltmarsh, mangrove communities and proposed wetlands provide unique opportunities for education and could be embraced by community and school groups and through different media.
Recreation and Community Facilities:		
1	Support for the provision of storage for small non-motorised watercraft near the Annandale pontoon.	Noted.
1	Area near Annandale pontoon should have foot-driven paddle craft, paddle boards and kayaks to be hired commercially.	Noted.
1	No cafes or kiosks outside of existing buildings.	The draft master plan proposes a kiosk in the eastern precinct, and one in the western precinct. These are to be co-located with amenities such as toilets and community facilities/change rooms. Some new facilities are proposed, whilst some old, poorly located buildings of low amenity will be removed.
1	Improve existing amenities near Jubilee Oval and Federal Park rather than create new ones.	The strategy proposes amenities are located near play areas and sporting areas, and generally within a 5 minute walk. The draft master plan identifies the opportunity for arches backing on to the Hill are adapted for community use, as a spatially efficient way to provide the ancillary amenities to this precinct in the parkland.
KJA Report	When upgrading toilets make sure they are green and water-wise.	Noted for consideration in the design development of this item.
KJA Report	Review opening hours of toilets as park is used during the night.	Noted for consideration in park operations
KJA Report	Passive recreation areas should be located on good quality land. Move sporting facilities from these places to poor quality land such as Harold Park or closer to the light rail bridge where residents will not be affected.	The draft master plan retains the existing sporting facilities in Jubilee Park and Federal Park. The proposed junior playing field is logical to co-locate nearby in the Crescent lands, where space is available. An additional informal kick about open space is located in the Harold Park area. The foreshore parks remain primarily for unstructured recreation.
2	Support for Harold Park Open Space containing passive recreation areas for a broad range of uses.	Noted.

No of mentions	Comments	Response to Comments
1	Ensure there are no playgrounds close to residential buildings in Harold Park development.	The draft master plan locates a local scale play area away from residential buildings toward the southern end of the Harold Park development.
1	Provide at least one playground near the Tram sheds.	The draft master plan locates a play space in Harold Park open space. In addition to purpose built play spaces, the design development of the interpretive gardens, the wetlands and lookout can consider integrated play opportunities, consistent with their intended use.
1	Provide electric bbqs and a picnic area near the Tram sheds.	Picnic areas are included in the proposals for the Harold Park open space. BBQ facilities are proposed to be located in the foreshore parklands, closer to related amenities, such as parking, toilets and the larger play spaces.
3	Would like new community facilities to be located in existing buildings esp. the Tram sheds.	The draft master plan suggests a range of community uses / activities for the 500m2 allocation in the Tram Sheds (delivered by Mirvac). The strategy also includes the adaptive reuse of a larger, existing building adjacent to the Crescent.
1	Location of Tram sheds community space cannot be confirmed until Mirvac's plans for The Tram sheds is finalised	It is noted that the final location of community allocated space will be subject to Mirvac's proposals and planning review and consent conditions.
1	Large spaces and plantings should be designed with opportunities for picnicking in mind.	Noted. The draft master plan expands informal recreation opportunities and includes areas for picnics and barbeques, sited across the parklands.
1	Support for retaining existing sports facilities whilst making them flood resistant. Agree that high quality facilities should support existing sports facilities.	Noted.
1	Think it will be difficult and expensive to flood-proof Jubilee oval as the last flood covered the fence.	The proposed works to raise the levels of Jubilee Oval will assist in reducing the times the oval is inundated with flood waters.
1	Agree that new community buildings should provide flexible space to support a range of uses, but they should not impact on the amenity of outdoor space.	Noted. A new community building would provide flexible space supporting a range of community uses to complement the adjacent parkland activities. Its location along the Crescent and within in the active recreation precinct promotes positive relationships to the outdoor space.
4	No buildings should be retained for community use at The Crescent as they were purchased by Leichhardt Council for open space and residents have been waiting years for this promised improvement which will greatly increase amenity and much needed open space for Annandale residents.	The master plan proposes the majority of the Crescent Lands be converted to active recreation areas within a parkland setting. Adaptive reuse of a building is proposed and provides the opportunity for supporting amenities to the parkland, as well as co locating a range of community uses to meet community needs and further activate the parklands.
2	No buildings should be retained for community use at The Crescent as it is zoned open space.	The parklands are zoned 'Public Recreation'. Buildings of appropriate use are permitted with consent in this zone
2	If community facilities are needed, the City should explore purchasing the Weber Carpet building for this purpose.	The master plan covers the areas of land within the care and control of the City. Property acquisitions and developer contribution have significantly expanded the open space area available.
1	Please remove Crescent buildings right now.	The master plan proposes the majority of the Crescent Lands be converted to active recreation areas within a parkland setting. Adaptive reuse of a building is proposed and provides the opportunity for supporting amenities to the parkland, as well as co locating a range of community uses to meet community needs and further activate the parklands.
1	Want The Crescent Lands renamed New Open Space on City plans to clearly reflect intentions.	There is a standard practice that new parks are subject to a consultative naming process and Council approval prior to naming.
KJA Report	Don't locate multiple sporting fields at The Crescent as they will generate noise and traffic.	The draft master plan retains the existing oval in Jubilee Park and multi-purpose playing field in Federal Park. One smaller junior playing field is proposed at the Crescent.
KJA Report	Concern about safe removal of asbestos from buildings on The Crescent Lands.	Any adaptive reuse would comprehensively plan and design the safe transformation of old, industrial buildings for community use, including the removal of all asbestos.
KJA Report	Concern about locating multiple sports facilities close to residential areas. This will create noise, traffic etc.	The draft master plan retains the existing oval in Jubilee Park and multi-purpose playing field in Federal Park. One smaller junior playing field is proposed at the Crescent.
1	Allow artisans to use some of the spaces in the viaduct with see through glass walls	Generally, the master plan proposes the opening up of the viaducts to celebrate the heritage value of this item, and create a more connected master plan. Viaduct arches backing on to the hill are identified for potential community use.
1	Would like a small multi-purpose playing field in the crescent lands.	Noted. The draft master plan includes a small multi-purpose playing field in the Crescent lands.
1	Would like a multi-purpose all weather hockey/football field in the parklands (didn't	The inclusion of an additional sports field was investigated in the development of the strategies. A competition sized

No of mentions	Comments	Response to Comments
	specify where or what size).	field does not fit in the new park areas.
KJA Report	A multi-purpose indoor facility would be more useful than additional outdoor facilities.	The draft master plan improves the existing sports fields and providing new multi-use active recreation areas. The draft master plan proposes the adaptive re-use of a building on the Crescent for a community facility. It could include such uses and indoor activity spaces.
KJA Report	Would like more sports fields in the area in order to cater for increasing demand.	Formal recreation will be consolidated within the central precinct, retaining the existing Jubilee Oval and improving Federal Oval for sporting activities. The Crescent lands supplement this precinct with new areas for junior games and casual ball games.
1	Would like a childcare centre in the Harold Park redevelopment	Child care is a potential future community use within the proposed adapted building adjacent to the Crescent.
1	Would like a community garden, playground and sporting field in the Harold Park Open Space.	The draft master plan includes areas for informal ball games and a playground. Opportunities for a community garden can be further explored in the detailed design of this area, and the gardens interpreting the former Tram Shed Depot gardens.
1	Would like a pre-school available to Annandale residents.	Child care facilities will be considered as a potential use in a proposed community facility at the Crescent. The pre-school within Jubilee Park is proposed to be retained.
KJA Report	Would like electrical model boat sailing in the naturalised canal.	Greater access to the water's edge through boardwalks, bridges and stepped profiles will increase recreation opportunities in these settings, balance with the need to improve ecological and habitat value.
4	Character and Visual Amenity:	
1	Please reopen viaduct arches.	Noted. The draft master plan proposes opening almost all of arches to allow views and access through the archways.
1	Incorporate community or commercial space into viaducts to allow for more outdoor space.	The draft master plan identifies the opportunity for those arches backing on to the Hill are adapted for community use, as a spatially efficient way to provide the ancillary amenities to this precinct in the parkland.
1	Include public art in the centre of Bicentennial Park.	The master plan identifies an opportunity for a feature within the formal centre of Bicentennial Park. Noted for future consideration in the development of this project.
1	Support an uncluttered harbour foreshore with new artworks that complement heritage values, existing plantings and architectural setting.	Noted. The existing character of this unique foreshore park is respected and retained in the master plan.
1	Would like an aquatic mobile.	Noted.
1	Thinks The Hill should be completely removed. Would like City to investigate this exhaustively.	The project has reviewed and tested options for the Hill including complete removal, which was considered cost - prohibitive. The proposed option to regrade, reshape and remediate the Hill provides an opportunity to view the Parkland from an elevated position and provide an accessible route between the parklands and the light rail. Reshaping will improve visual and physical connections through the viaducts park and to key transport nodes without incurring the cost of spoil removal.
2	Would like gentle mounding on The Crescent edge.	Noted for consideration in the design development of individual projects.
1	Support revegetation and habitat areas to create a variety of natural settings, habitat pockets and educational and recreational opportunities across the parklands but need to manage dogs.	Noted.
1	With the proposed deletion of MC05, there will be significant opportunities to create a strong connection and interpret the tram line corridor and its relation to the Tram shed forecourt and new HP Open Space.	Interpretation of the tram line is proposed in the landscape design of this area.
1	Ensure that approved Harold Park site levels with the remediation DA/2011/1299 & Stage 1 Master plan DA2011/1298 are considered. Any works within Harold Park must be consistent with these.	The draft master plan has reviewed the approved Harold Park site levels in detail and is generally in accordance with the bulk earthwork design. Some reshaping to increase recreation opportunity, access and character are proposed and will be discussed with Mirvac.
1	Please complete HP Open Space around the same time that first residents move into Harold Park housing.	The City is seeking to deliver this project in a timely way. The process has included the development of a holistic master plan as a foundation to guide the design of Harold Park and new areas in the Crescent Lands to ensure they are integrated into the overall parkland.