Wiley Park

Landscape Master Plan

for the

City of Canterbury-Bankstown

Master Plan

19th June 2019

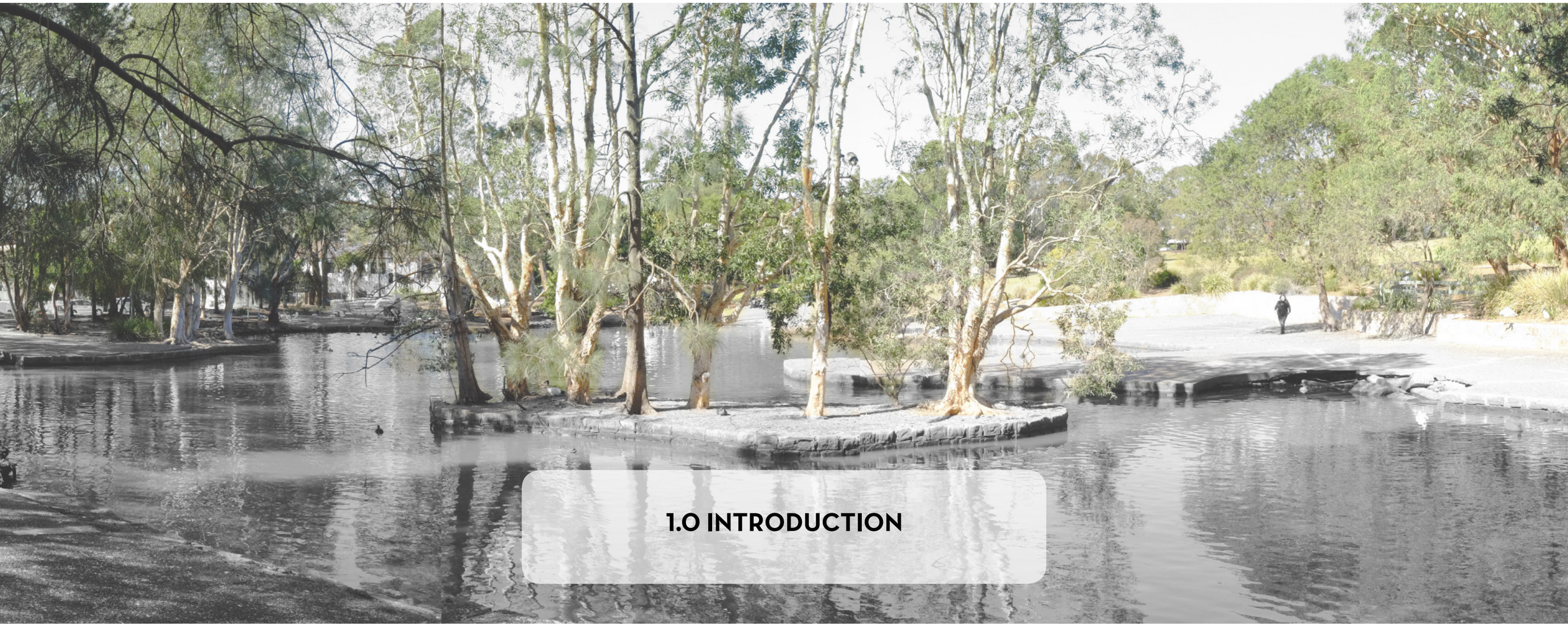
Prepared by

GALLAGHERSTUDIO

in collaboration with

Cred CONSULTING

CONTENTS



1.0 INTRODUCTION

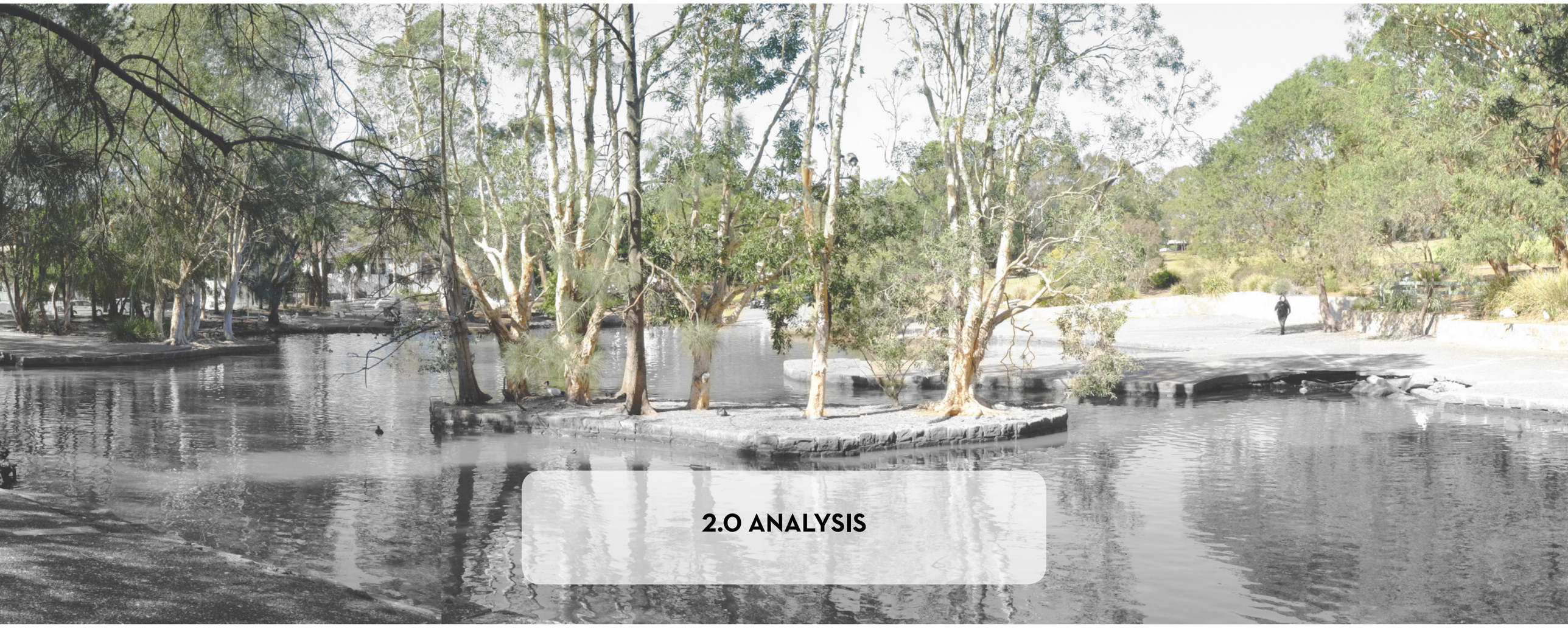
PROJECT SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

Wiley Park is as an important social, cultural and recreational space located in the City of Canterbury-Bankstown Local Government Area (LGA). With population in areas surrounding the park increasing, Council sought to develop an integrated master plan that included extensive engagement with the community. The objectives of the project were to;

- Improve public amenity, access to and safety around and within the site.
- Improve the open space to provide a district-level playground facility and associated active and passive open spaces, associated café, amenities, shade, circulation and access pathways.
- Review parking options and provide recommendations for re-configuring on-site carparking to minimise effect on bushland area.
- Provide recommendations for preservation, enhancement and protection of bushland, whilst promoting interaction with and interpretation of bushland values.
- Reimagine the future of the theatres, amphitheatre and associated buildings to maximise amenity value and use and associated formal landscaped area.
- Provide recommendations for management of water within the site, including potential for primary or secondary contact, water play, water feature, biodiversity and water quality improvements.
- Engage with key stakeholders and community.
- Include best practice environmental sustainability initiatives.
- Improve legibility throughout site including connections to Wiley Park Station, access points and pathways linking to local residential developments.
- Improve edge treatments to site perimeter including distinct entry points, fencing, planting, view corridors, surrounding street upgrades, etc.
- Integrate with the State Government proposals, including RMS Easing Sydney Congestion - Pinch Point Program.

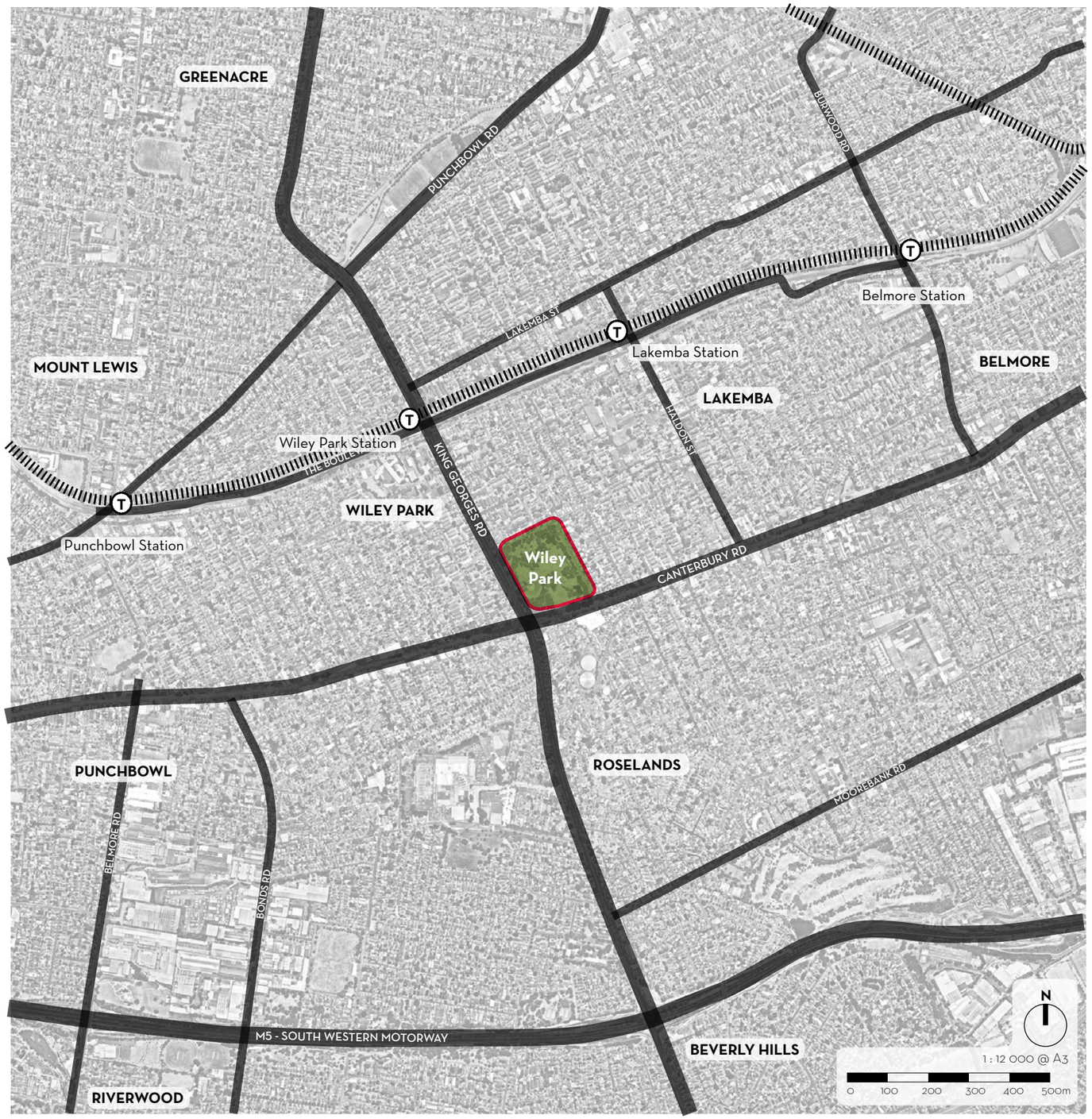
Canterbury-Bankstown Council engaged Gallagher Studio in July 2018 to prepare a Landscape Master Plan for Wiley Park. The team led by Gallagher Studio includes Cred Consulting, social planners and consultation experts and Extent Heritage Advisors. Community engagement has been undertaken in two phases. Stage 1 focused on gathering feedback on how respondents currently use the park, what they love most about the park, and how they would like to see it change. Stage 2 sought feedback on preliminary design ideas. This community engagement and feedback has informed the development of the Landscape Master Plan.

The following report outlines the existing park conditions, provides an assessment of key issues and opportunities, includes a synopsis of community engagement and feedback and describes the Landscape Master Plan.



2.0 ANALYSIS

CONTEXT



NEIGHBOURHOOD CONTEXT

Wiley Park, approximately 7.6 hectares in size, is located within the suburb of Wiley Park. It is 13 kilometres from the Sydney CBD and sits within the City of Canterbury-Bankstown LGA. It is in the suburb of Wiley Park and close to the neighbouring suburbs of Roselands, Lakemba and Punchbowl. Wiley Park is within 10 minutes' walk from Wiley Park Station.

The park is bounded by busy arterial roads on the western and southern boundaries. King Georges Road, a seven-lane arterial road is located on the park's western boundary. Canterbury Road is on the park's southern boundary. Edge Street on the northern boundary and Clio Street on the eastern boundary are local streets adjacent to predominately residential areas.

KEY

- Study Boundary
- Major Road
- Train Line
- Train Station

CONTEXT

BORN IN NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Suburb	Number of People from non-English speaking backgrounds	% of suburb's population
Punchbowl	14,493	72.4%
Lakemba	13,203	78.2%
Roselands	6,531	57.5%
Wiley Park	7,426	74.8%

POPULAR LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Suburb	% that speak Arabic	% that speak Bengali	% that speak Urdu	% that speak Vietnamese	% that speak Greek
Canterbury Bankstown	17.2%	2.5%	1.9%	7.2%	5.4%
Punchbowl	36.6%	3.5%	3.1%	7.2%	4.0%
Lakemba	13.8%	18.8%	10.5%	4.0%	4.0%
Roselands	16.2%	1.8%	2.2%	2.3%	12.4%
Wiley Park	18.0%	17.4%	7.7%	5.0%	3.2%

AGE PROFILE

	Number (4 suburbs combined)	% (4 suburbs combined)	City of Canterbury Bankstown %
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	5,330	9.04%	7.2%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	6,385	10.83%	9.6%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	4,287	7.27%	7.4%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	5,880	9.97%	9.7%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	10,624	18.02%	15.3%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	11,816	20.04%	19.9%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	6,036	10.24%	12.1%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	4,262	7.23%	8.9%
Seniors (70 to 84)	3,503	5.94%	7.7%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	832	1.41%	2.2%

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Wiley Park services a population of around 62,655 people living in a medium density neighbourhood. The following population characteristics of residents serviced by Wiley Park (in Punchbowl, Lakemba, Roselands and Wiley Park) include;

- The age profile of suburbs surrounding the park is young, with high proportions of young family households (41%) and higher than average proportions of children aged 0 to 17 years.
- The area is highly culturally diverse (between 57% and 75% of residents were born in non-English speaking countries).
- Lakemba, Punchbowl and Wiley Park have a higher than average proportion of residents with low English proficiency (14% to 17%).
- A higher proportion of Canterbury-Bankstown residents who professed a religion than Greater Sydney (76% compared to 66%).

BORN IN NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING BACKGROUND COUNTRIES

The area has much higher proportions of residents born in non-English speaking background countries (57% to 74%) than City of Canterbury-Bankstown (41.2%) and Greater Sydney (29.3%). The main languages spoken are Arabic, Bengali, Urdu, Vietnamese and Greek. Between 9% and 15% of residents have low English proficiency.

AGE PROFILE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Punchbowl, Lakemba, Roselands and Wiley Park have younger populations in comparison to the broader Canterbury-Bankstown LGA. Parents and home builders are the largest group in all suburbs. However, Wiley Park's young workforce is larger than any other age population in the suburb.

Across the suburbs of Punchbowl, Lakemba, Roselands and Wiley Park, the most common household type is couple families with a child or children - this household type making up over 41% of all households. This high proportion of family-oriented households compliments what is known about this young population and further indicates that this park may be heavily used by young people and families.

There is likely to be demand for a range of open space types and recreation facilities to cater for the different age groups including recreation areas and sporting facilities. The larger proportions of children justify a focus on providing play and sport opportunities. The highly multi-cultural character of the community will create demand for spaces that support cultural customs and interests. This can include places for larger groups to gather and spaces for sports that are connected to people's past and culture.

CONTEXT

NEIGHBOURHOOD FACILITIES & PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Wiley Park the largest park in the suburb, providing 7.8 hectares of recreational public open space for the local community and for the surrounding neighbourhoods of Punchbowl, Lakemba, Roselands. The closest neighbouring park of a similar scale is Parry Park, a 10.6 hectare long narrow park adjacent to Punchbowl Road in Greenacre. Roselands Aquatic Centre, which includes a 50-metre outdoor pool, 25 metre indoor pool, toddler's pool, BBQ, picnic facilities and open lawns areas is 15 minutes' walk from the park. Smaller pocket parks nearby include Ludgate Street Reserve, Flora Street Reserve, Anne Pringle Reserve and Harold Bull Reserve.

Wiley Park's position on a ridge and adjacent to busy arterial roads makes it a prominent landmark. The park's square shape, with street frontage on all sides, makes it easy to access.

CIVIC FACILITIES + PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

1. Punchbowl Community Centre
2. Lakemba Senior Citizen's Centre/ Lakemba Library
3. Canterbury City Community Centre
4. Belmore Community Centre/ Belmore Early Childhood Health Centre/ Belmore Senior Citizen's centre/ Belmore Youth and Resource Centre/
5. Roselands Aquatic Centre
6. Morris Lemma Indoor Sports Centre
7. Riverwood Community Centre
8. Bromley Reserve
9. Kareela Reserve
10. Buckwall Reserve
11. Ethyl Pyers Reserve
12. Juno Reserve
13. Hampden Road Reserve
14. McCourt Street Reserve
15. Hillard Street Reserve
16. Fairmount Street Reserve
17. Dinora Street Reserve
18. Knox Street Reserve
19. Peel Street Reserve
20. Jubilee Reserve
21. Rest Park
22. Scott Reserve
23. Werona Avenue Reserve
24. Baralga Cres Reserve
25. Roseanne Avenue Reserve
26. Bungalow Road Reserve
27. John K. Stewart Reserve
28. Coolabah Street Reserve
29. Ludgate Street Reserve
30. Hunt Park
31. Harold Bull Reserve
32. Anne Pringle Reserve
33. Marie Street Reserve
34. Flora Street Reserve
35. Ken McLean Reserve
36. Lance Hutchinson Oval
37. Bland Oval
38. Riverwood Wetlands
39. Unnamed Reserve 1
40. Roberts Park
41. Parry Park
42. Belmore Sports Ground
43. Leonard Reserve
44. Clemton Park
45. Bennett Park
46. Wise Reserve
47. Rotary Park
48. John Mountford Reserve
49. Canterbury Golf Course

KEY

- Study Boundary
- Major Road
- Train Line
- Train Station
- Community / Public Facility
- Public Open Space
- Golf Course
- Private Recreation Space

CONTEXT

STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE DOCUMENTS

A range of background documents were reviewed at the project outset including;

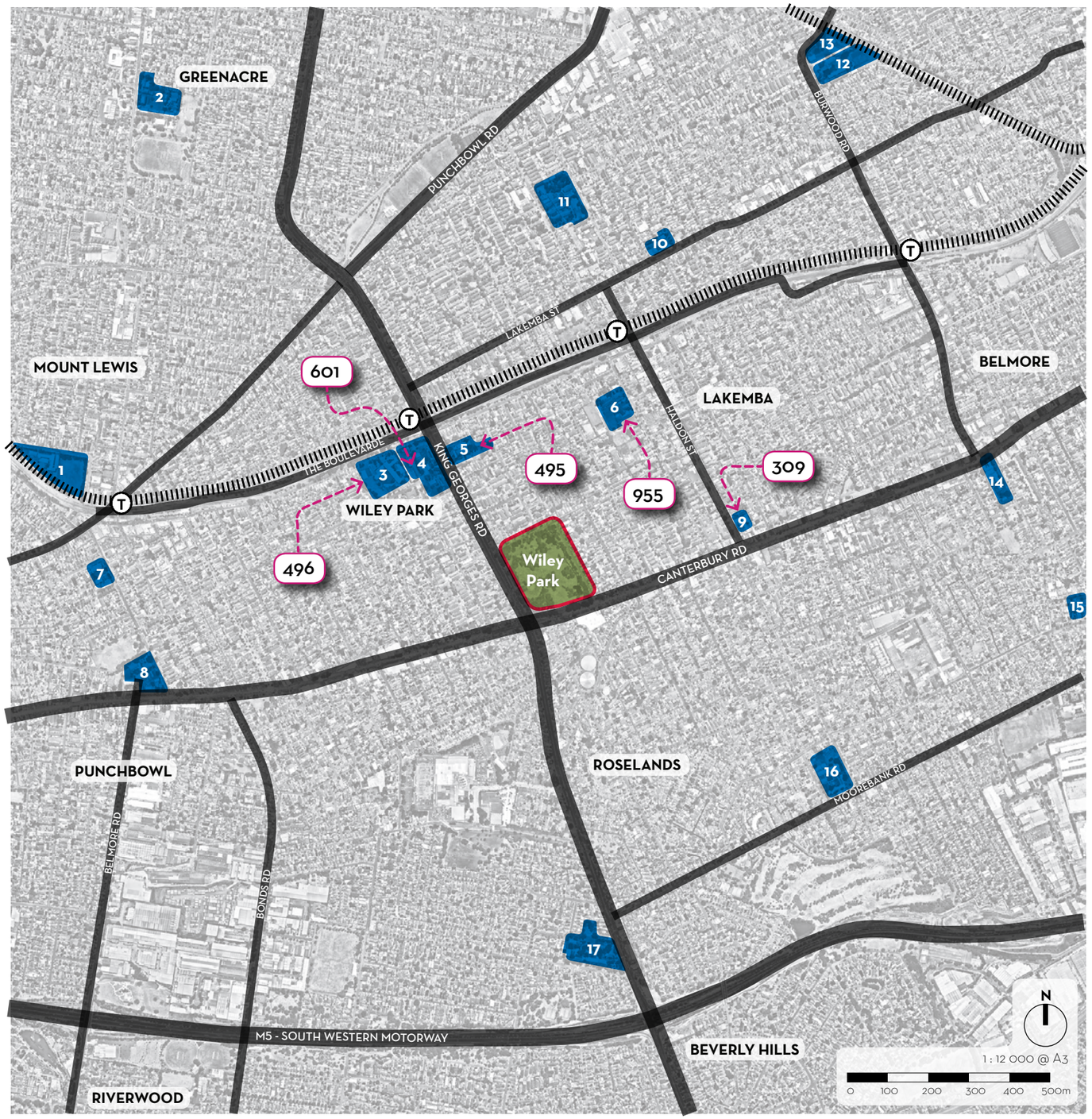
- Sydenham to Bankstown Urban Renewal Corridor Draft Strategy.
- Government Architects Office (GAO) Sydenham to Bankstown Draft Open Space and Recreation Strategy.
- Canterbury Open Space Strategy. February 2017.
- Canterbury Open Space Needs Review 2015 (DRAFT).
- Canterbury-Bankstown Playgrounds and Play Spaces Strategic Plan 2019.
- Canterbury Area Community Facilities Strategy. October 2016.
- Canterbury-Bankstown Leisure and Aquatics Strategic Plan (DRAFT).

Of note are two documents the *Canterbury Open Space Strategy 2017* and the *Canterbury-Bankstown Playgrounds and Play Spaces Strategic Plan 2019*. The Canterbury Open Space Strategy 2017 defined Wiley Park as a regional open space and recommended improvements to strengthen the destination value of Wiley Park.

The *Canterbury-Bankstown Playgrounds and Play Spaces Strategic Plan 2019* nominated Wiley Park as an appropriate location for a level 1 playground. Specific requirements were to;

- Enhance play space destination (increase quality, unique features and all abilities).
- Increase the quality, unique features and all abilities focus, ensure sufficient shade (trees and/or sails).

CONTEXT



EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

There are five schools with a combined population of 2856 students within 15 minutes' walk from Wiley Park. These include public and private schools for primary and secondary students. These schools are;

- Al Hikma College
- Holy Spirit Catholic College Lakemba
- Lakemba Public School
- Wiley Park Girls High School
- Wiley Park Public School

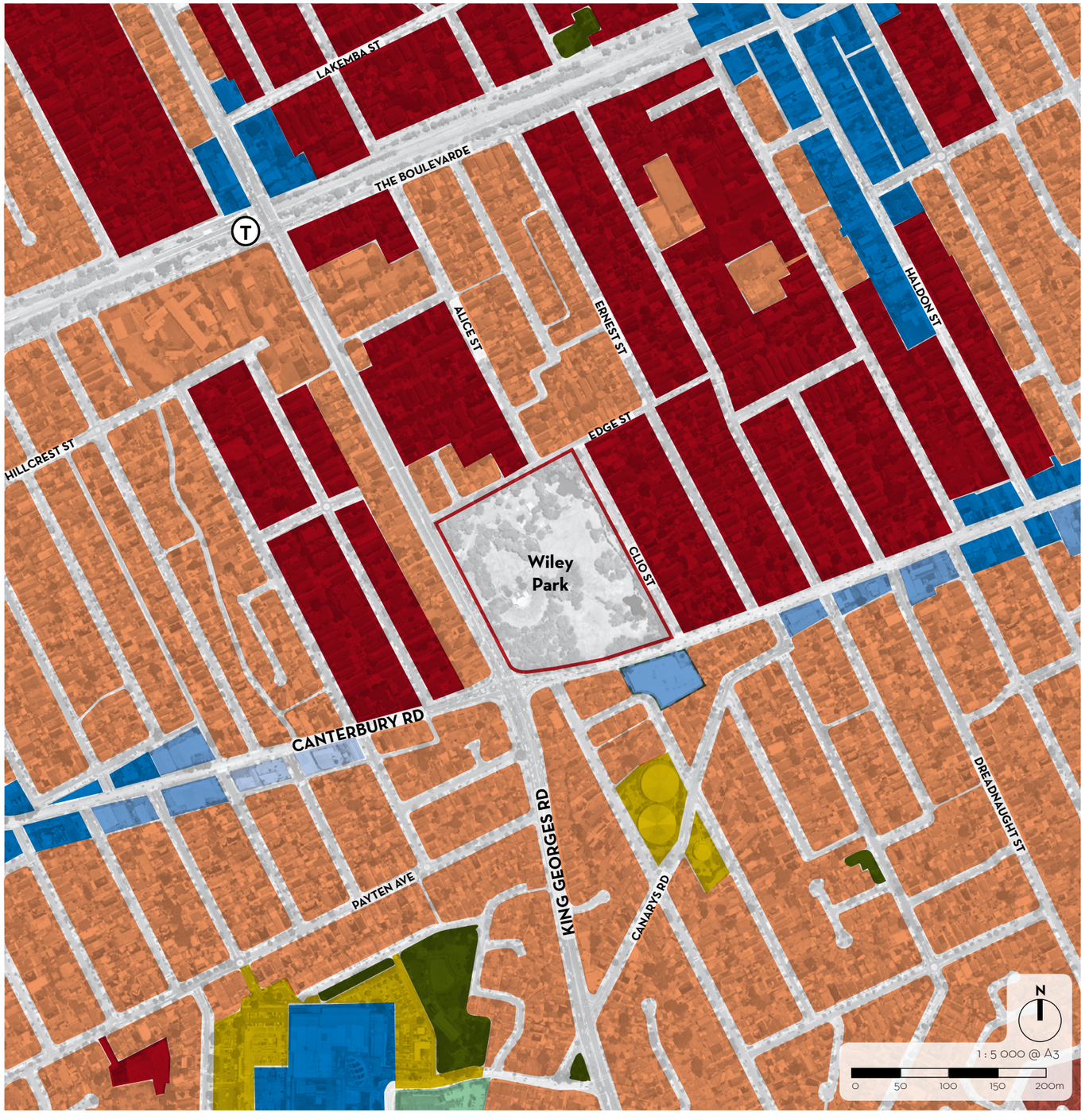
SCHOOLS

1. Punchbowl Boys High School
2. Greencare Public School
3. Wiley Park Girls High School
4. Wiley Park Public School
5. Lakemba Public School
6. Holly Spirit Catholic College Lakemba
7. St Jerome's Catholic Primary School
8. Puchbowl Public School
9. Al Hikma College (primary)
10. St Therese's Catholic Primary School
11. Hampden Park Public School
12. Belmore Boys High School
13. Belmore North Public School
14. Belmore South Public School
15. All Saints Grammar
16. McCallums Hill Public School
17. Beverly Hills North Public School

KEY

- Study Boundary
- Major Road
- Train Line
- Train Station
- Educational Facility
- 955 Student Enrolments 2017 (Source: www.myschool.edu.au)

CONTEXT



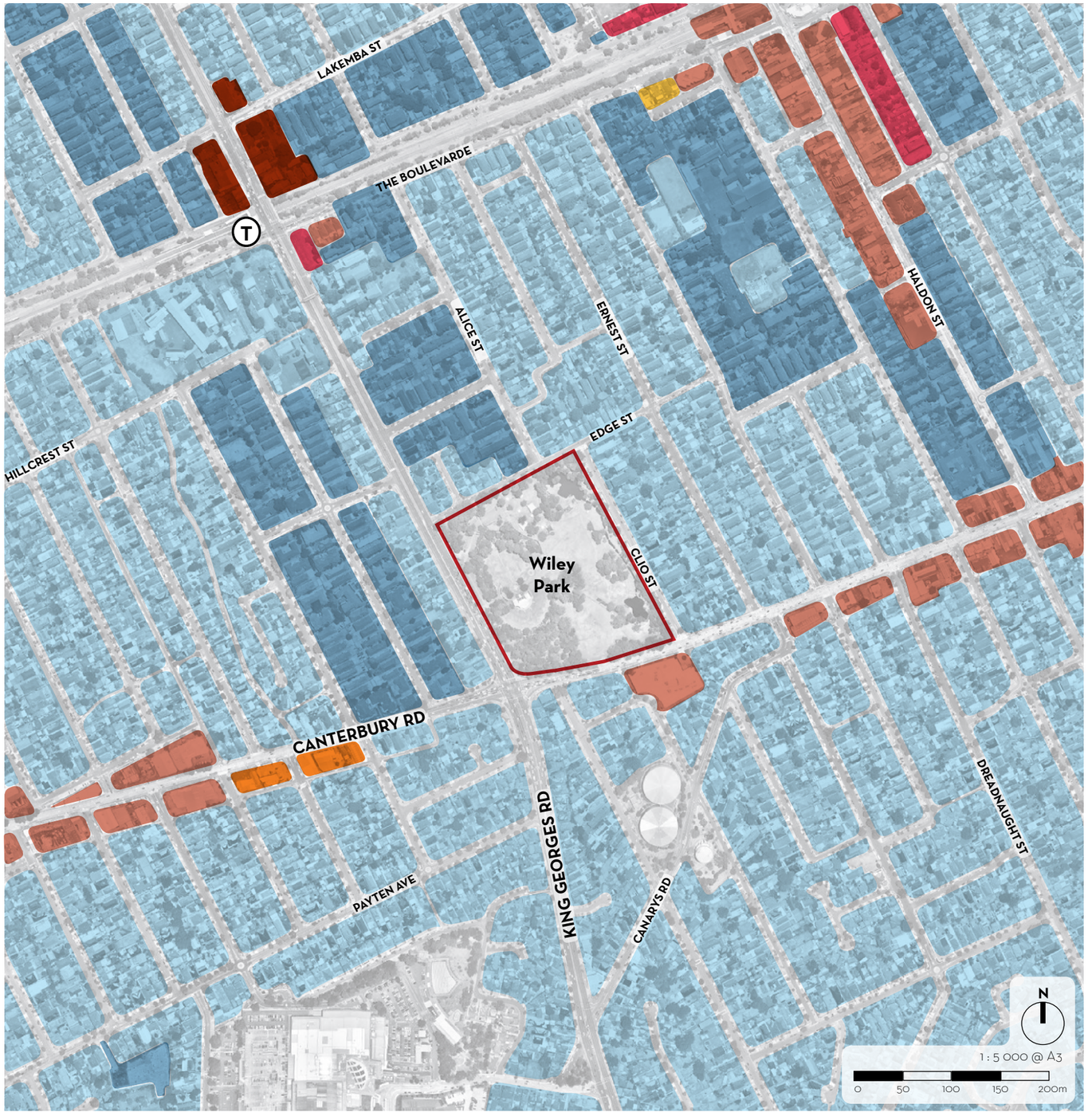
LAND USE - LEP ZONING

The areas surrounding Wiley Park are primarily zoned for Medium Density Residential and High Density Residential. The zoning indicates that there will likely be high proportions of apartment dwellers living nearby and accessing Wiley Park as their primary open space resource.

KEY

- Study Boundary
- R3 - Medium Density Residential
- R4 - High Density Residential
- B2 - Local Centre
- B5 - Business Development
- B6 - Enterprise Corridor
- SP2 - Infrastructure (EDU = Educational Establishment)
- RE1 - Public Recreation
- RE2- Private Recreation

CONTEXT



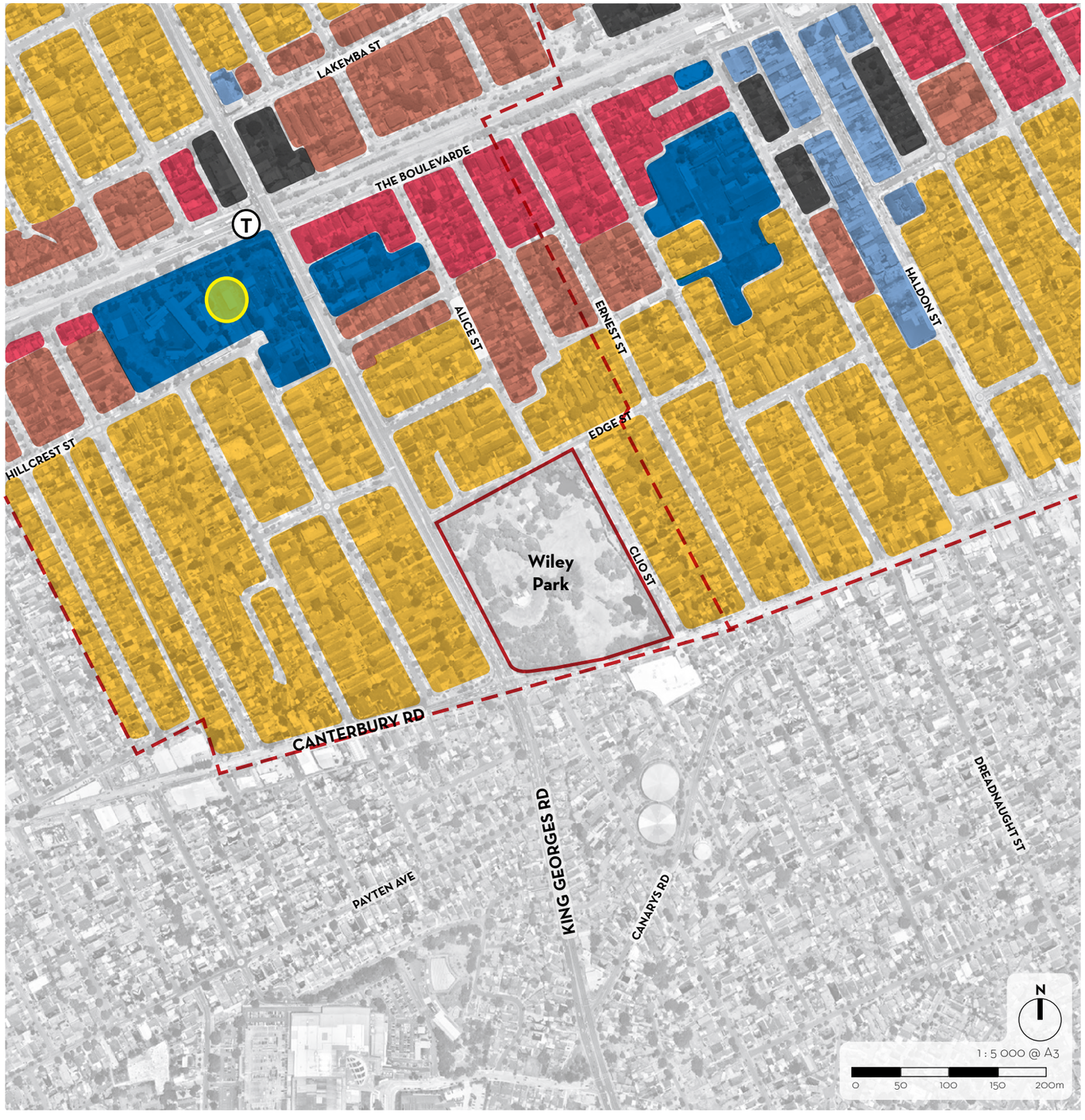
BUILT FORM - LEP HEIGHT ZONING

The LEP zoned heights nominate 8.5 metres and 11.5 metres high for surrounding neighbourhood areas surrounding the park. Currently there is a mix of single and two storey detached homes and two and three storey apartment buildings surrounding the park. Some three and four storey apartment blocks are evident on Alice Street to the north of the park. A large two storey commercial building is located opposite the park on Canterbury Road.

KEY

- Study Boundary
- I - 8.5 m
- L2 - 11.5 m
- M - 12 m
- N2 - 14 m
- P - 18 m
- R - 21 m
- T2 - 27 m

CONTEXT



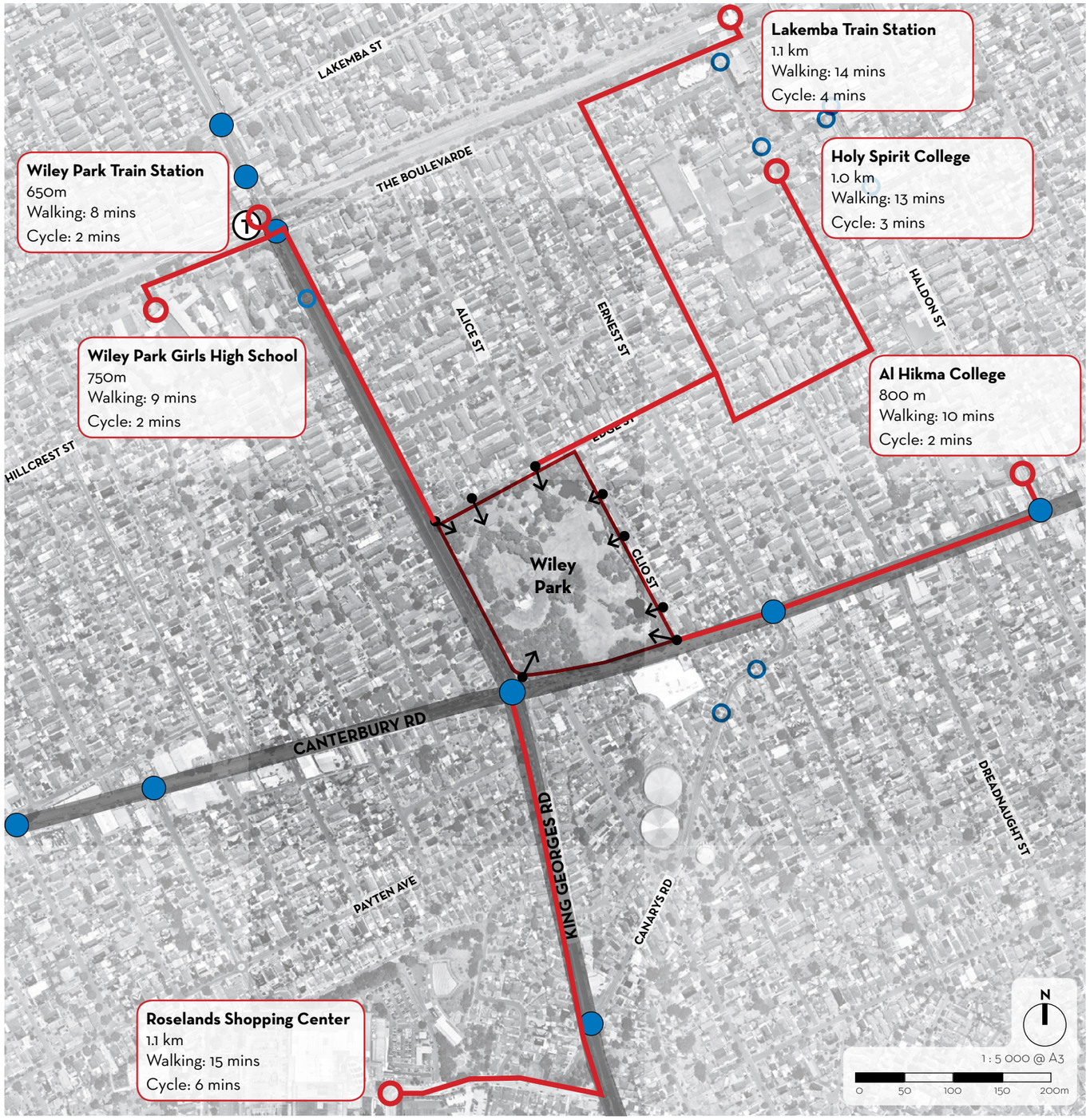
SYDENHAM TO BANKSTOWN URBAN RENEWAL CORRIDOR STRATEGY

The Sydenham to Bankstown Urban Renewal Corridor proposes to increase the density of Canterbury, Campsie, Belmore, Lakemba, Wiley Park, Roselands and Riverwood. Wiley Park is described as an important open space provision for the suburbs of Wiley Park and Lakemba in the strategy. This increased density will create increased demand for public open space from residents, particularly large, highly accessible parks such as Wiley Park.

KEY

- Study Boundary
- Precinct Boundary
- Public Recreation
- Schools and Community Facilities
- Low Rise Housing
- Medium Rise Housing
- Medium-High Rise Housing
- High Rise and/or Mixed Use
- Main Street Shop Top Housing
- Public Access to School Grounds

CONTEXT



WALKING

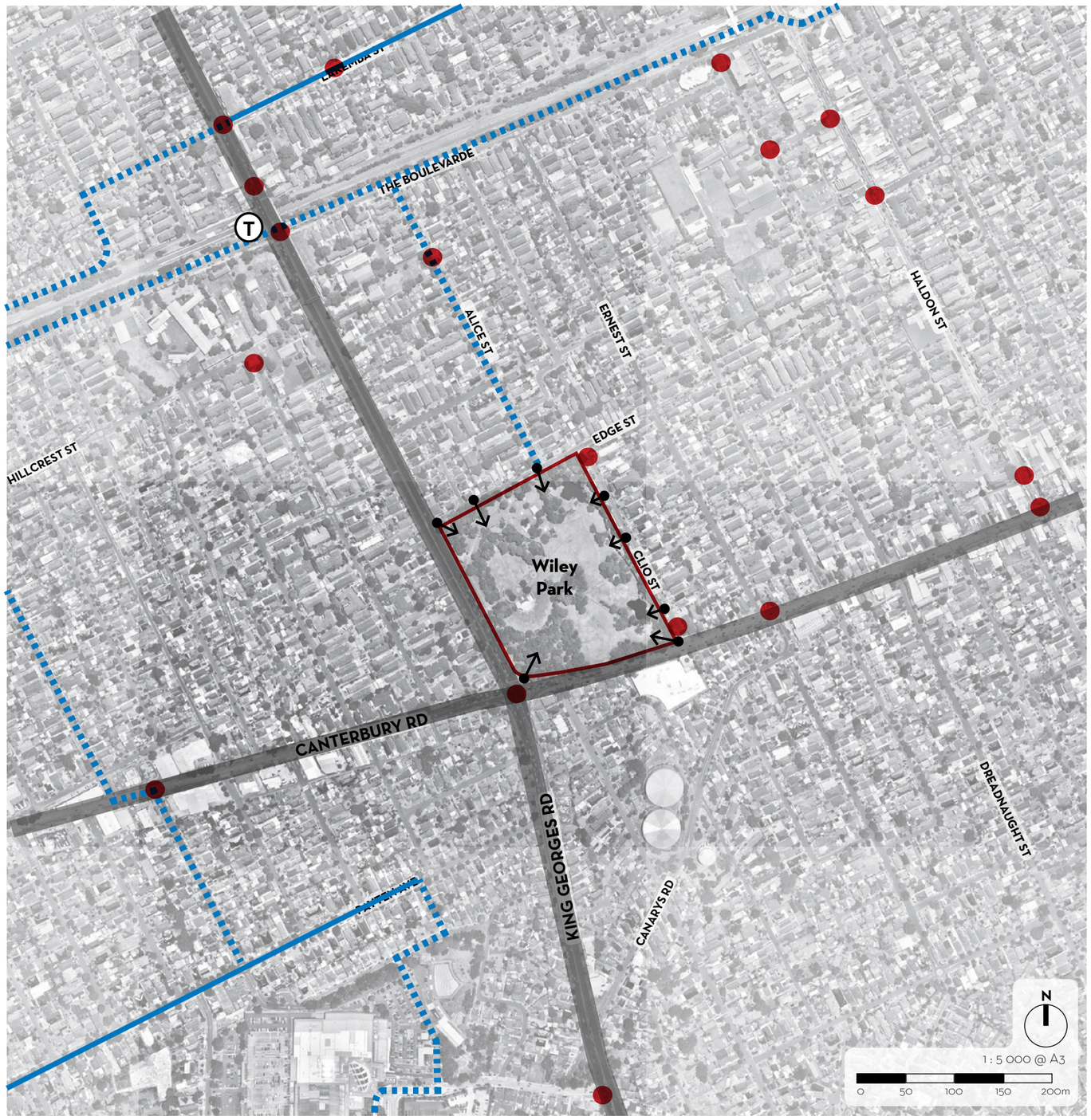
Wiley Park is south-east of Wiley Park Train Station. While it is within 10 minutes' walk from the station, the most direct route is along King Georges Road, a busy arterial road with poor amenity for pedestrians.

The connected street pattern in the neighbourhood to the north and east of Wiley Park means that pedestrians can easily walk to and from the park. There are also multiple entries into the park from Edge and Clio Streets. It is more difficult to walk to the park from Roselands and the suburb of Wiley Park to the south and west. There are few signalised crossings on Canterbury Road and King Georges Road, which means that pedestrians must walk longer distances to access the park. There is also a steep embankment adjacent to King Georges Road which restricts pedestrian access.

KEY

- Study Boundary
- Walking route & destination
- Traffic Lights
- Pedestrian Crossing Point
- Formal Park Entrances

CONTEXT



CYCLING

Council has proposed a cycleway on Alice Street connecting to a cycleway to the north along The Boulevarde. This connects to a regional cycle route adjacent to the rail line that connects to neighbouring suburbs to the east and west along the rail corridor. There are no bike facilities in the park.

KEY

- Study Boundary
- On-Road Marked Bike Routes
- Proposed Cycle Routes
- Traffic Light or Pedestrian Crossing
- Formal Park Entrances

HERITAGE

LOCAL HERITAGE ITEMS

The closest heritage items to the park are the Inter War Railway Station Buildings on King Georges Road in Wiley Park and the Water Reservoir on Canarys Road in Roselands. The 1938 Wiley Park Railway Station is historically significant at a local level as it was the last of the stations erected on the Sydenham to Bankstown Line in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The local heritage listed Water Reservoir on Canarys Road is located to the south of the park. The Reservoir was erected in 1929 as distribution point when water services were laid in surrounding area. According to the listing details by Sydney Water;

> *A prominent landmark symbolising the establishment of services to the area, Wiley Park Reservoir is one of a small group of reinforced concrete reservoirs on concrete piers. The reservoir demonstrates the growing demand for water in Sydney suburbs. The listing includes the reservoir and all associated pipework and valves to the property boundary.*
>
> Source: https://www.sydneywater.com.au

KEY

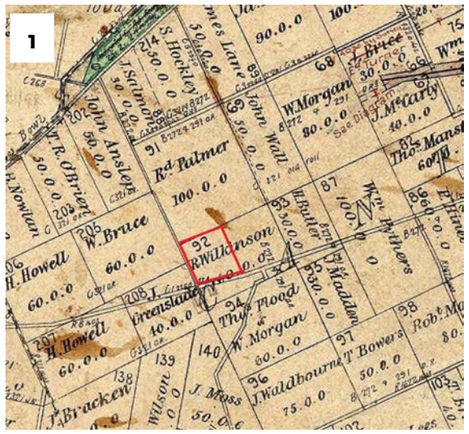
1. Inter War Railway Station Buildings
2. Inter War Water Pumping Station - Lakemba
3. Federation Railway Station Buildings
4. Inter War Post Office Building - Lakemba Post Office
5. Federation Weatherboard House
6. Federation Weatherboard and fibro house "Hillview"
7. Inter War Water Reservoir - Wiley Park Reservoir (WS0174)

KEY

Study Boundary

1 Heritage Item

HERITAGE

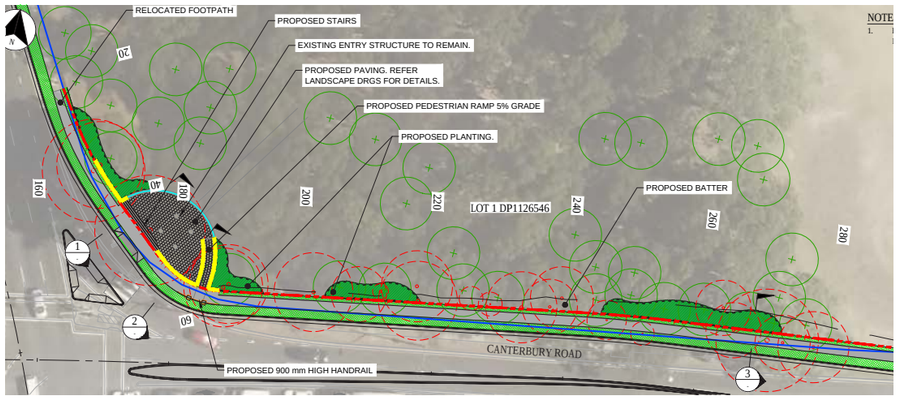


1. Parish of St George County of Cumberland 1899 map
2. Parish of St George County of Cumberland 1899
3. 1943 Aerial map of Wiley Park
4. 1986 Aerial map of Wiley Park (Source: City of Canterbury-Bankstown)
5. 1986 Photos of Wiley Park (Source: City of Canterbury-Bankstown)

THE EVOLUTION OF WILEY PARK

- Wiley Park was originally a 60 acre parcel of land granted to Robert Wilkinson in 1832. The Wiley family owned the land from 1862, until it was bequeathed to local residents for recreation in 1895.
- Wiley Park formally became owned by Canterbury Council in 1907.
- A pavilion was erected in 1921 and a children's playing area established in 1923.
- In the 1930's work was undertaken in the park under unemployed relief schemes, including building a pavilion. A cinder track for cycling was also built in the 1930's. The 1943 aerial of Wiley Park shows the the velodrome, with evidence of ploughing on the eastern side.
- In the 1970's widening of Canterbury and King Georges Roads resulted in the grandstand, oval and cycle track being removed.
- Redevelopment occured in 1988, when the old velodrome was removed, and new planting and ponds construction undertaken.

HERITAGE



ABORIGINAL SCAR TREES

The Roads and Maritime Service (RMS) proposes to expand roadworks into the north western edge of the park (see above diagram), affecting several existing established trees. A previous investigation has raised the possibility that some park trees may bear scars of traditional Aboriginal cultural origin. Two of these (6 and 7 on the adjacent plan) would be impacted by RMS works.

As part of this project Extent Heritage assessed these trees, with assistance from Urban Tree Management (UTM), an arboricultural company with experience in the identification of Aboriginal culturally modified (scarred) trees. Examination of the scar trees was undertaken. The age of these trees indicates that they have grown since around 1920, and the scars were considered to have been likely caused by abrasion impact events, branch tears and borer damage. No scars were identified that could be attributed to traditional Aboriginal cultural practices.

It is recommended that;

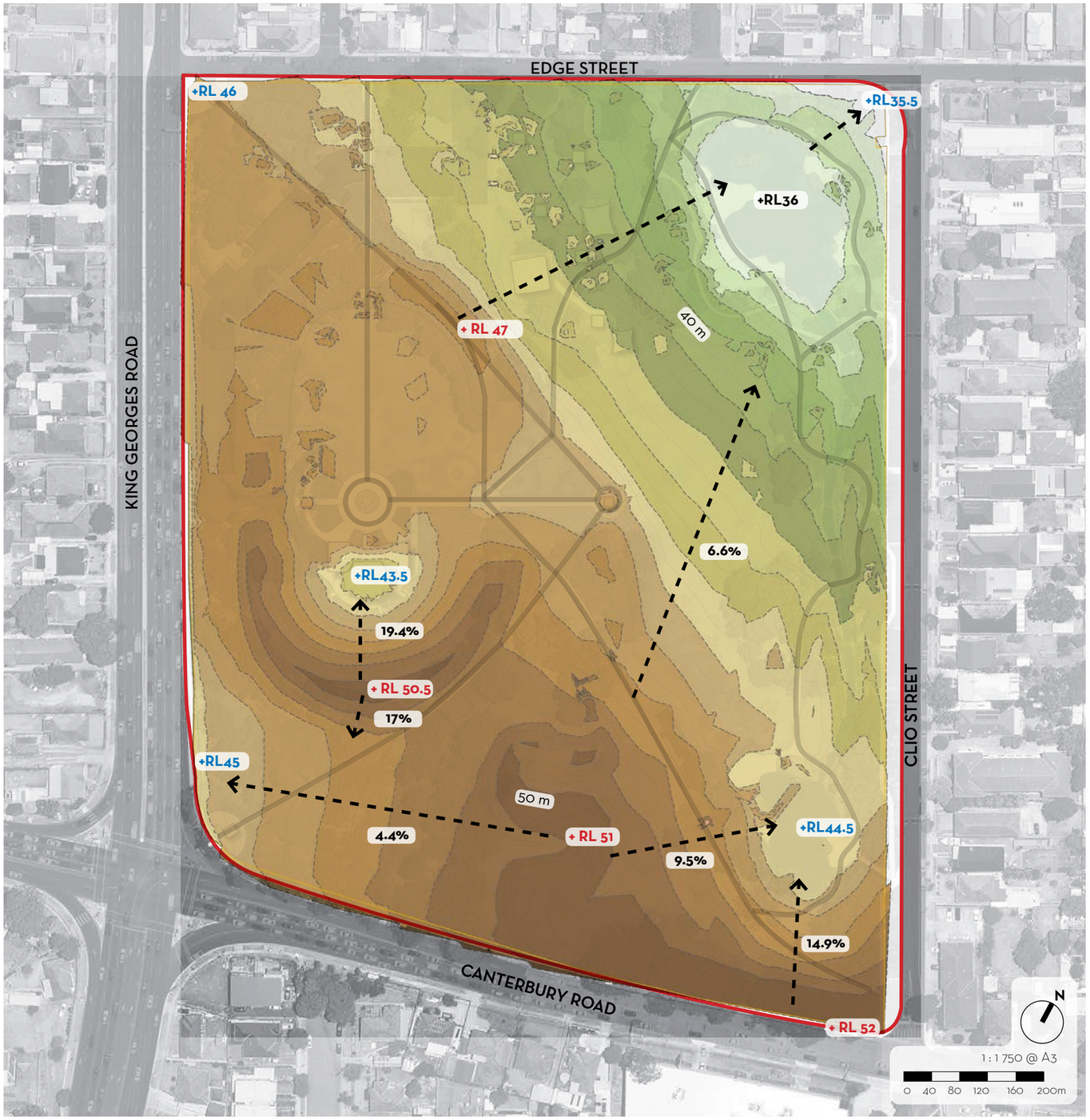
- The design for the proposed road works by RMS should avoid impact to the mature native trees within the park where possible.
- If impact to such a tree is unavoidable, and the specific tree has not been addressed in one of the previous assessments, an assessment should be undertaken by a qualified arborist to ensure no Aboriginal cultural modifications are present.
- A copy of the Extent Report be provided to the Bankstown Bushland Society and the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) for their records and comment.

KEY

Site Boundary

1 Previously identified as Aboriginal Scar Trees
Scarred trees recorded by AECOM and NSW Government Office of Environment & Heritage.

PARK STRUCTURE



TOPOGRAPHY

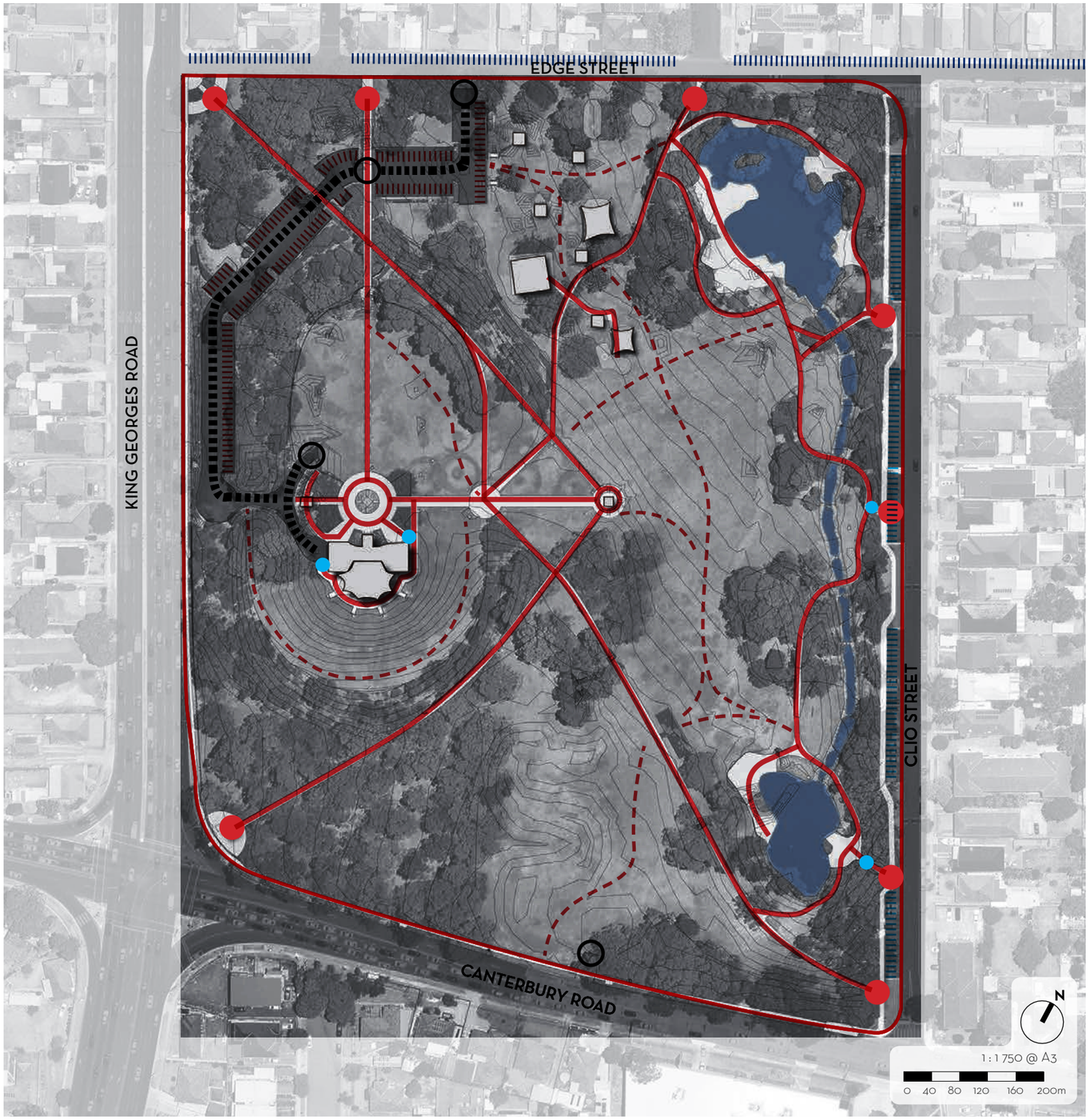
Wiley Park has dramatic landform, falling diagonally sixteen and a half metres from the south to north. The high point is located at the south eastern section of the park adjacent to Canterbury Road, near the intersection of Clio Street. The park's lowest point is in the northern corner of the park at the Edge Street and Clio Street intersection.

The landform is generally level along King Georges Road. The remnants of the old velodrome, apparent as a steep half bowl, is still evident in the western section of the park behind the Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building.

KEY

- Site Boundary
- +RL52 Spot Height: High Points
- +RL36 Spot Height: Low Point
- +RL37 Spot Height
- Direction of Slope
- Drainage Line
- 5.0% Slope Grade

PARK STRUCTURE



CIRCULATION

Wiley Park has a disjointed path network, with multiple paths in some locations and no paths in others. Partially complete paths link the west, south and east corners to the middle of the park, intersecting at the circular lookout. The main path connects east west following the landform.

There is a less directed curved path network loosely aligned with the ponds, on the eastern edge of the park. There are no paths on the western or southern edges of the park. An axial path structure is located on the west of the park, centred on the Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building, connecting north-south to Edge Street and east-west to the circular lookout.

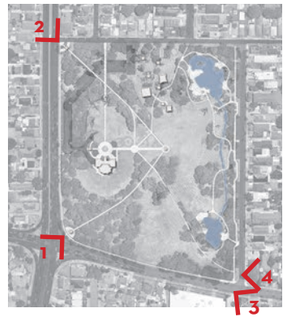
KEY

- Site Boundary
- Formal Pedestrian Entry Point
- Vehicle Gate/ Entry Point
- Pedestrian Path (formal)
- Pedestrian Desire Line (informal)
- Vehicle Access Route
- On-Street Parking 90°
- On-Street Parking Parallel
- Car park Parking 90°
- Stairs

PARK STRUCTURE
ENTRANCES AND EDGES

1

2



The park entrances on the west, south and north are defined by large clusters of prominent trees which enhance the sense of a green oasis. The brick entrance features do little to enhance park character and appear out of scale and dated.

3

4

1. South-west entrance, showing entry pavilion and busy intersection of King Georges Road and Canterbury Road.
2. North-west entrance, showing entry pavilion at the corner of Edge Street and King Georges Road.
3. Eastern entrance located along Clio Street.
4. Eastern entrance as seen from Canterbury Road.

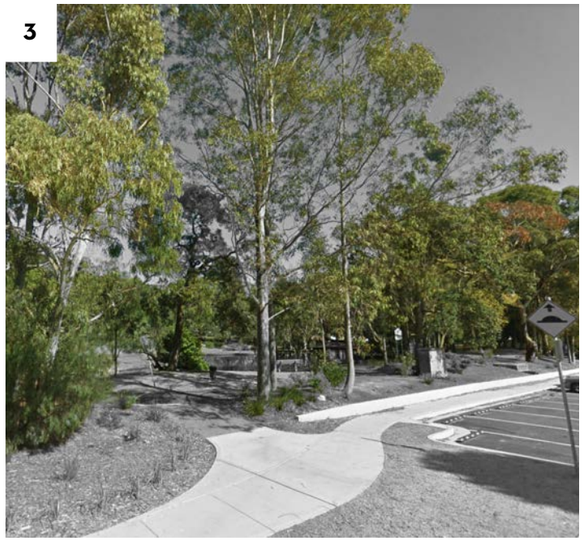
PARK STRUCTURE
ENTRANCES AND EDGES

1

2

The eastern and northern edges of the park have multiple entries, reflecting the quieter residential character of Edge and Clio Streets.

3



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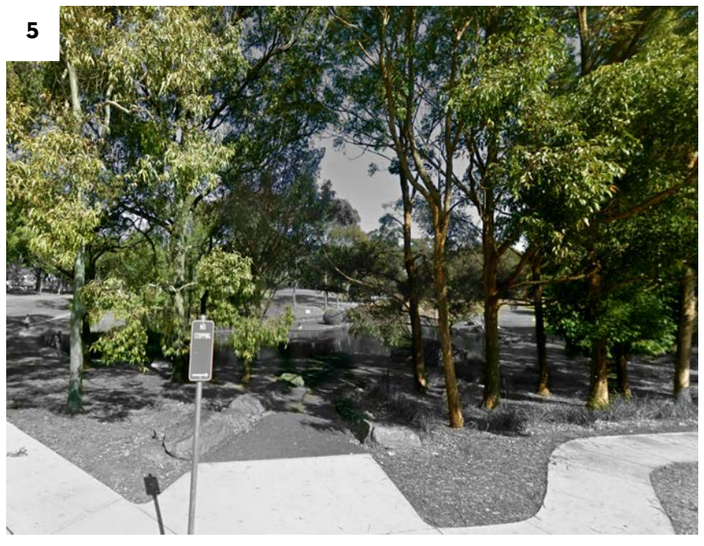
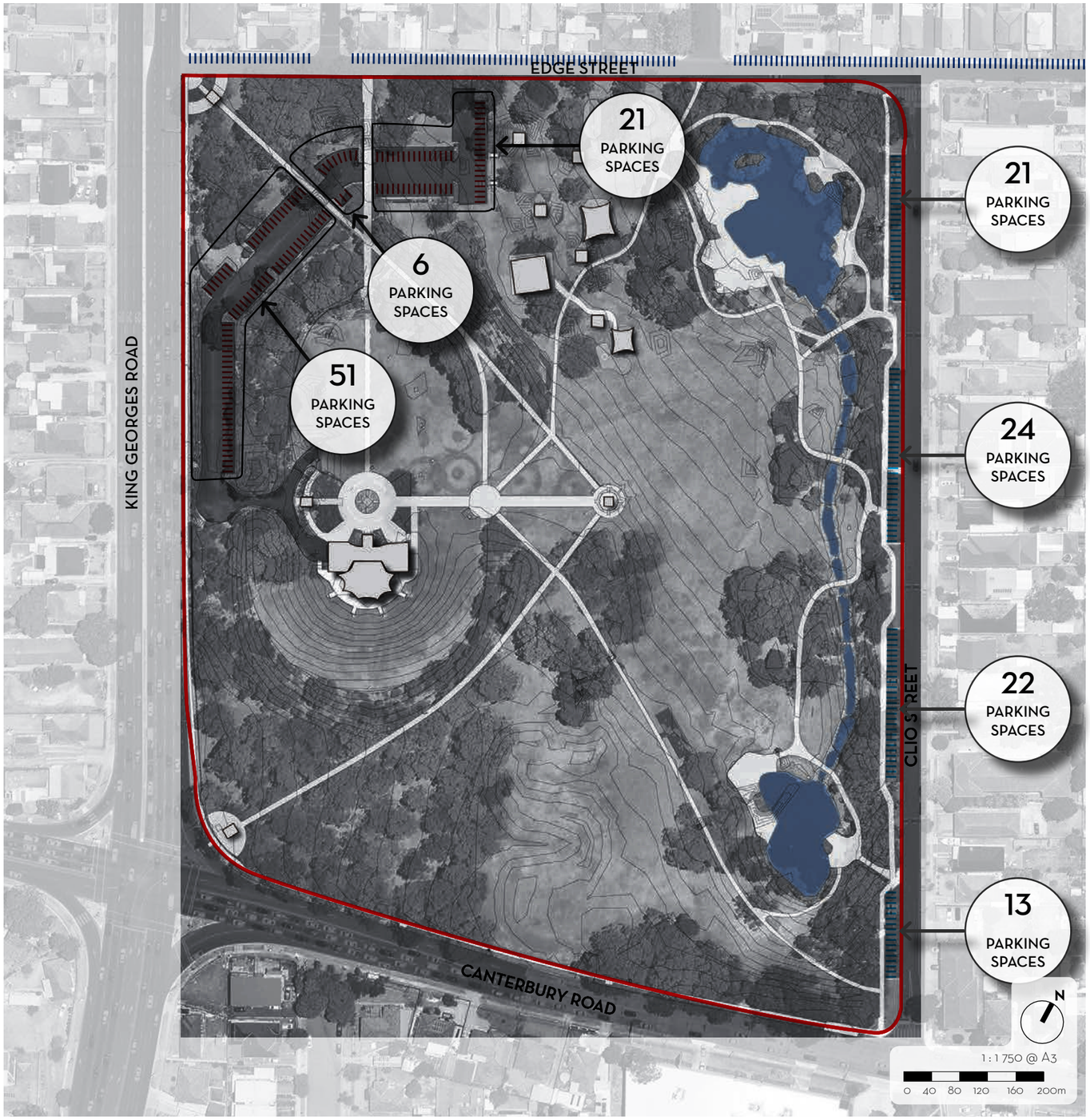


1. Northern entrance located along the quiet and narrow Edge Street.
2. Northern entrance located at the junction of Edge Street and Alice Street.
3. Eastern entrance located along Clio Street.
4. Eastern entrance located along Clio Street.
5. Eastern entrance located along Clio Street.

PARK STRUCTURE



PARKING

Wiley Park has a lot of on-street car parking on adjacent residential local streets, Clio Street and Edge Street. There are clearways and no on-street parking on King Georges Road and Canterbury Road.

There is an on-grade car park in the north western corner of the park, with a vehicular entry with gate on Edge Street. This car park has a boom gate located midway that limits access to the western most section of car park. This western section of parking is only open during events or busy periods. Stakeholder feedback undertaken in stage 1 of this project noted that this car park was closed to prevent anti-social activity out of hours. There is a service road connecting to the western edge of the Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building.

KEY

- Site Boundary
- On-Street Parking 90°
- On-Street Parking Parallel
- Car park Parking 90°

PARK STRUCTURE

TREES

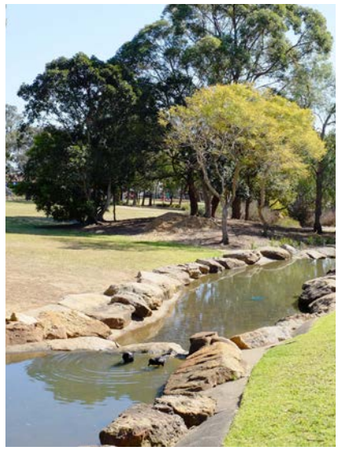
A mix of native and exotic plantings, including very large gums, are located in the northern, western and southern portions of the park. These trees include Broad-leaved Red Ironbarks (*Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. Fibrosa*), Grey Gums (*Eucalyptus punctata*), Grey Box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*), and Tallowwoods (*Eucalyptus microcorys*). Some of these trees are very large specimens and are evident in 1943 aerial images of the park. Newer plantings are evident around the amphitheatre and adjacent to the ponds. These plantings appear to have been installed during works undertaken in the late 1980's.

Patches of Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest are present within the study area (Ecological Australia 2016). Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest has restricted natural distribution and mainly occurs on clay soils or on shale soils of the Wianamatta Shales. This community is listed as an endangered ecological community under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Built Form
- Trees
- Trees & Understorey
- Trees & Landform
- Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (ELA,2016)
- Urban Native & Exotic (ELA,2016)

PARK STRUCTURE



PONDS

There are two large concrete lined ponds that are linked via a concrete channel with a pump and water feature in the eastern edge of the park. These were constructed in 1988. Ponds are artificial waterbodies of open water, with a small range of water level fluctuation where aquatic plants are partially submerged on the margins of the pond. The ponds are fed by runoff from Wiley Park however neither of the ponds have a large enough catchment area to sustain a consistent water level and requires mains water input.

The ponds within Wiley Park have been found to regularly experience poor water quality and odour. There are also algae blooms, low oxygen levels, high levels of phosphorous, nitrogen and turbidity. The pond pumps frequently block with sediment and re-block shortly after being cleared. A range of studies have explored options to improve pond health and reduce pollution. These include;

- Installing a sediment basin in the lower pond with the same catchments.
- Converting the lower system to a wetland.
- Installing a sediment basin and converting the lower pond to a wetland.
- Installing a sediment basin in the lower pond, and increasing flow by connecting external catchments.
- Converting the lower system to a wetland with external catchments
- Installing a sediment basin and converting the lower pond to a wetland with external catchments.

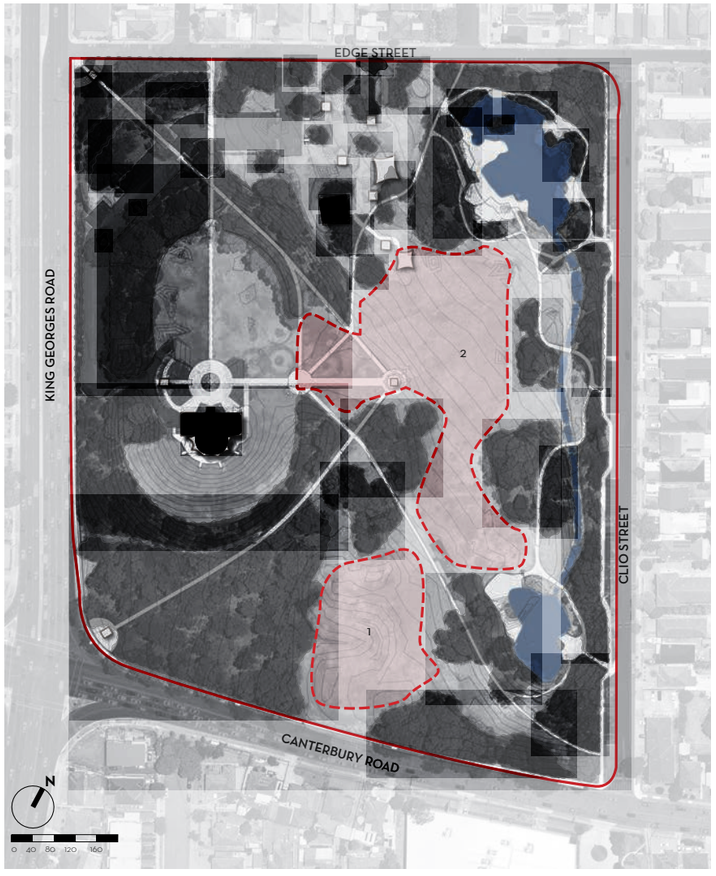
There is an opportunity to capture and treat stormwater runoff from a 4-hectare catchment to the east through the ponds system. This would improve pond health by allowing for more regular flushing out of pond water as well as improving wider catchment health.

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Ponds
- Drains to ponds
- Bypasses ponds
- Drains to another catchment

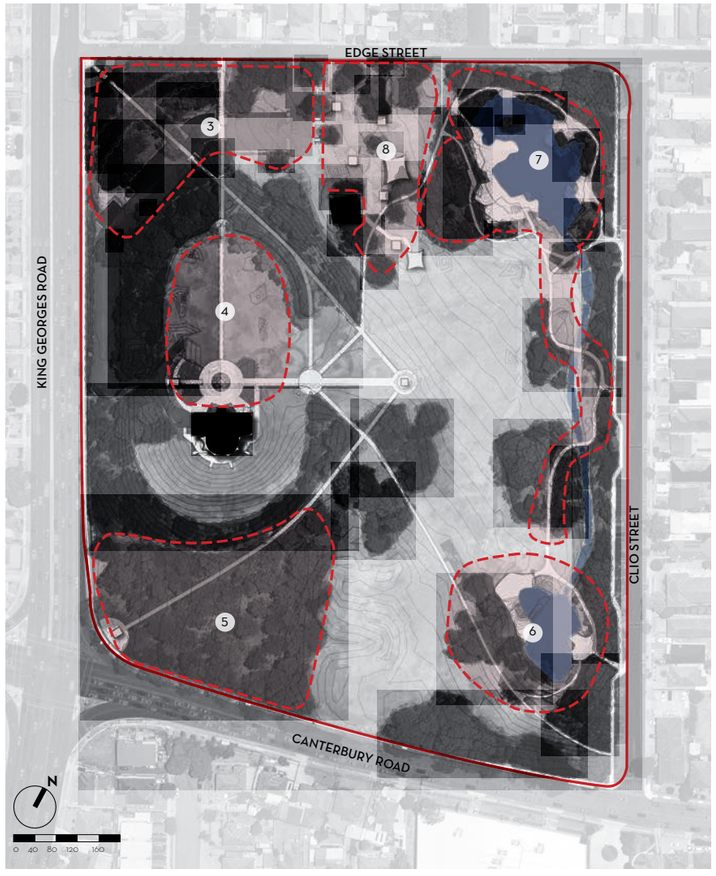
PARK STRUCTURE
SPATIAL CHARACTER

OPEN SPACES



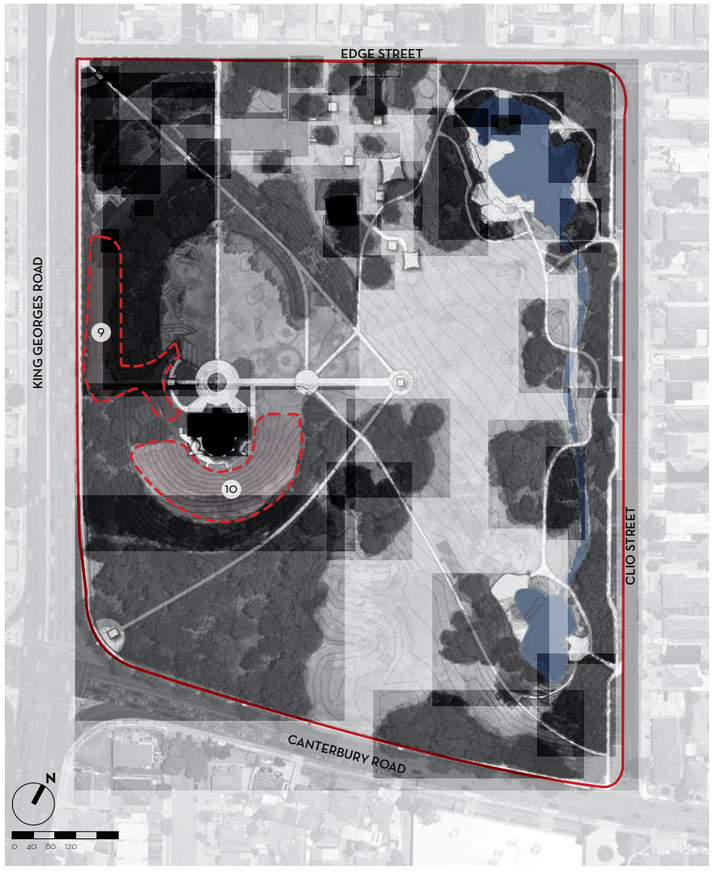
1. Southern Mounds
2. Eastern Lawn

SEMI ENCLOSED SPACES



3. Carpark North
4. Theatre Lawn
5. Remnant/ Regrowth
6. Upper Pond
7. Lower Pond / Wetland & Pond Walk
8. Playground & Picnic area

ENCLOSED SPACES



9. Car Park South
10. Amphitheatre

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Built Form
- Trees Canopy

Wiley Park contains open, semi enclosed and enclosed spaces. Open areas free of trees are evident in the central and eastern park edges and these spaces have sweeping park views. Semi enclosed spaces are comprised of denser groupings of trees adjacent to lawns or ponds. Enclosed spaces are defined by steep landform and / or dense plantings with limited views. This variety of spaces not only creates visual interest, but makes the park feel large and spacious.

PARK STRUCTURE
SPATIAL STRUCTURE

VIEWS THROUGHOUT PARK: OPEN

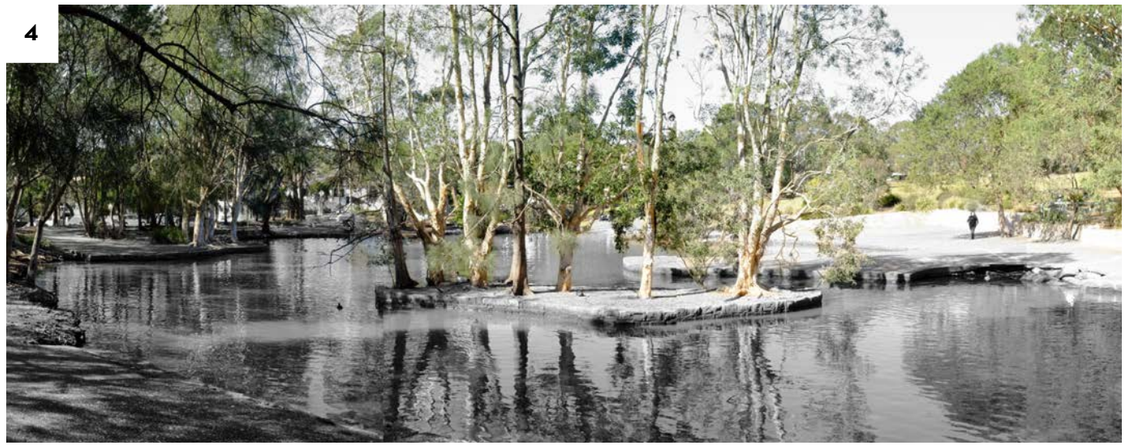
1

2

VIEWS THROUGHOUT PARK: SEMI-ENCLOSED

3

4



1. View looking south over the open lawn
2. View looking north over the northern lawn and mounding
3. Looking across the playground and picnic area
4. View across the lower pond

The long vistas with expansive views in the open sections of the park, provide a sense of grandeur and outlook for park users. The ponds, though degraded in sections, provide a place of reflection and solitude in the park.

PARK STRUCTURE
SPATIAL STRUCTURE

VIEWS THROUGHOUT PARK: ENCLOSED AND SEMI ENCLOSED

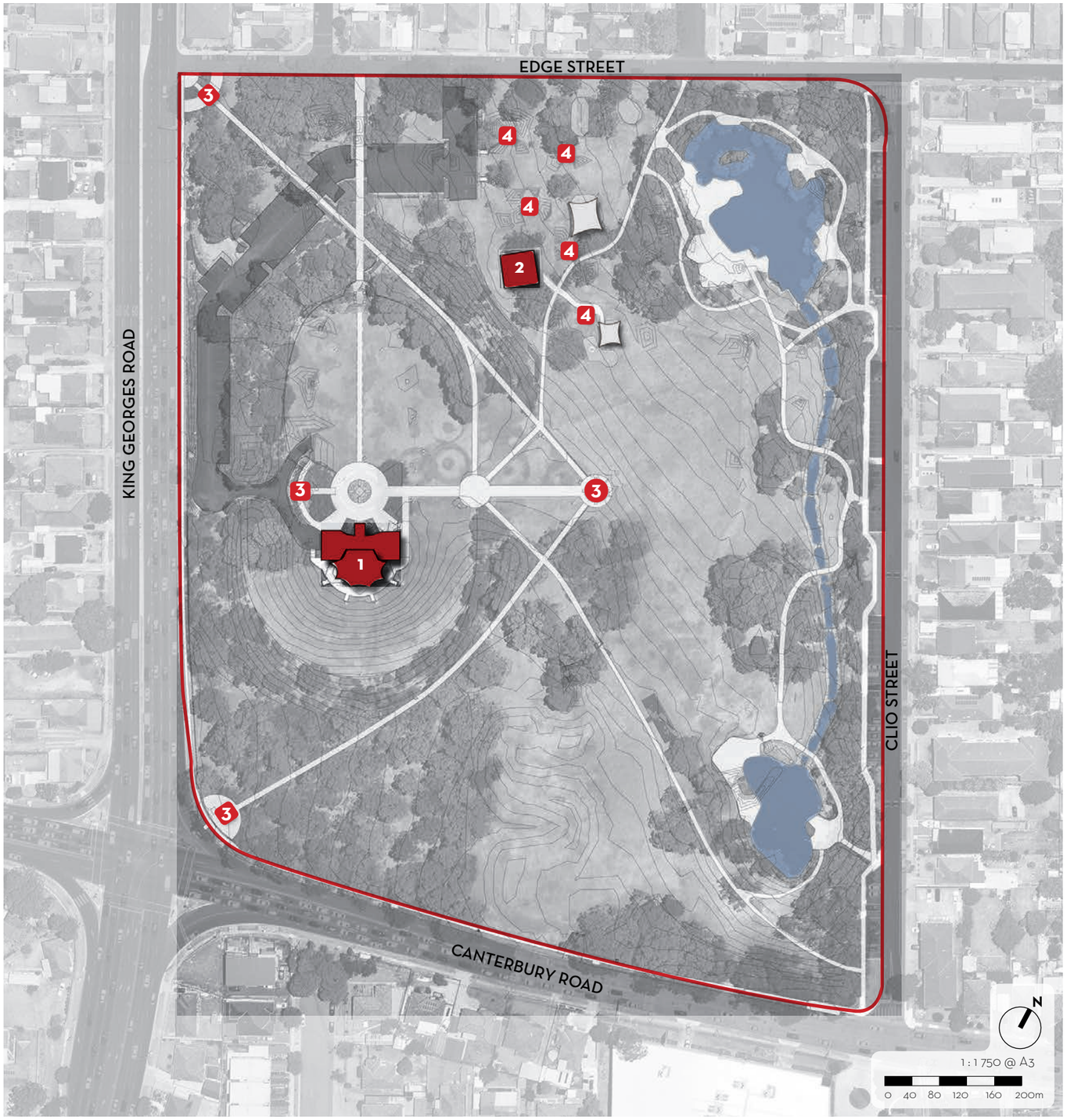
1

2

1. View looking south towards the amphitheatre
2. View through the remnant / regrowth bushland area

The remnant forest, in the western edge of the park is unique, provides a sense of intimacy and connection with nature. The distinctive landform of the amphitheatre creates a unique spatial character.

PARK STRUCTURE



BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES

There are several buildings within the park, including a theatre, a multi-purpose building, and picnic shelters. The Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building has an indoor theatre, internal staff space, dressing rooms and storage space. Public toilets are located on the northern façade. The multi-purpose building contains public toilets, an office, storage rooms and space for community use.

There are picnic shelters clustered in the northern areas of the park, close to the playground. There are also a series of architectural features, including brick arches at the park entries and a circular platform with gazebo in the middle of the park.

KEY

- Site Boundary
- 1 Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building
- 2 Multi-purpose building: public toilets, office
- 3 Circular lookout, gazebo and entry arches (x2)
- 4 Picnic Shelters

PARK STRUCTURE

PLAYGROUND & FITNESS EQUIPMENT

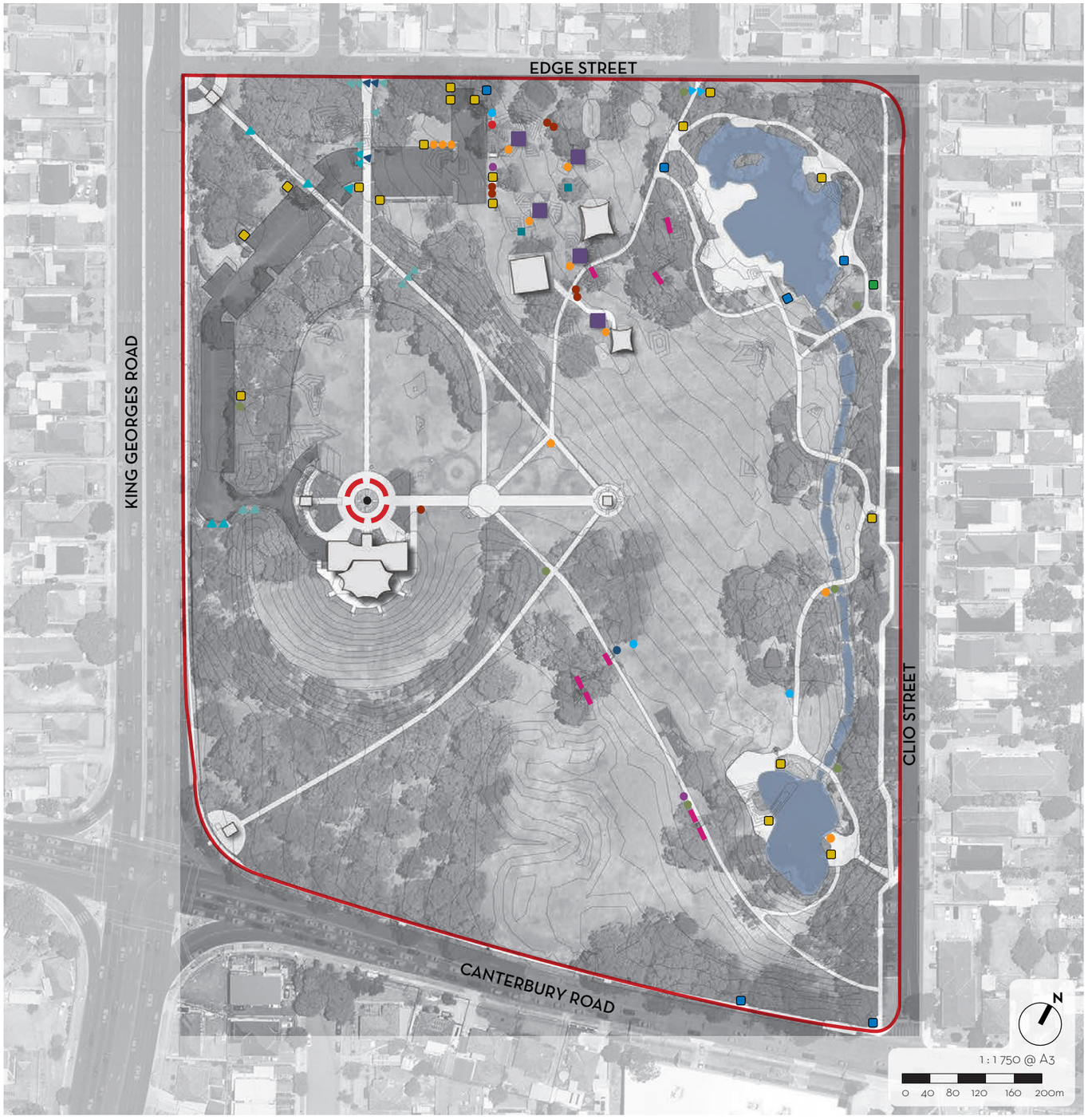
Play elements in the park are in the north of the park, adjacent to Edge Street. This includes two swing sets, a play set including a slide, platforms, and somersault bars, a spinner and a wheelchair 'Liberty' swing. There is a shade sail over the play set. These play elements are dated and have limited play value. Fitness equipment is located in the southern end of the park, adjacent to the east west diagonal path.

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Playground
- Fitness Equipment

PARK STRUCTURE

FURNITURE & ARTEFACTS



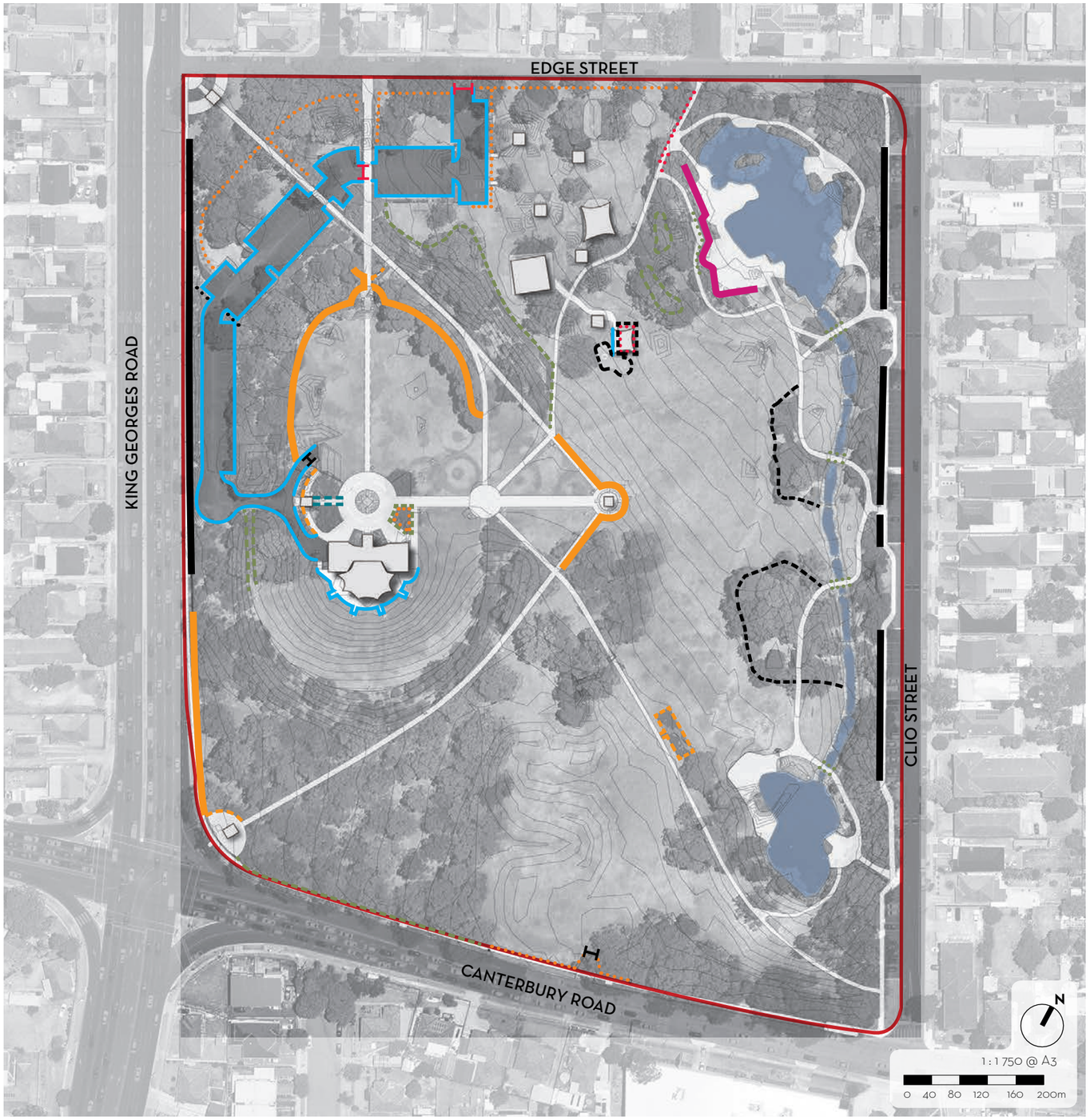
Park seating is limited and mainly concentrated in the north of the park close to the playground. There are also picnic tables in this location, which are well used. There are a few seats in the north, and in front of the Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building. There are no seats overlooking the ponds.

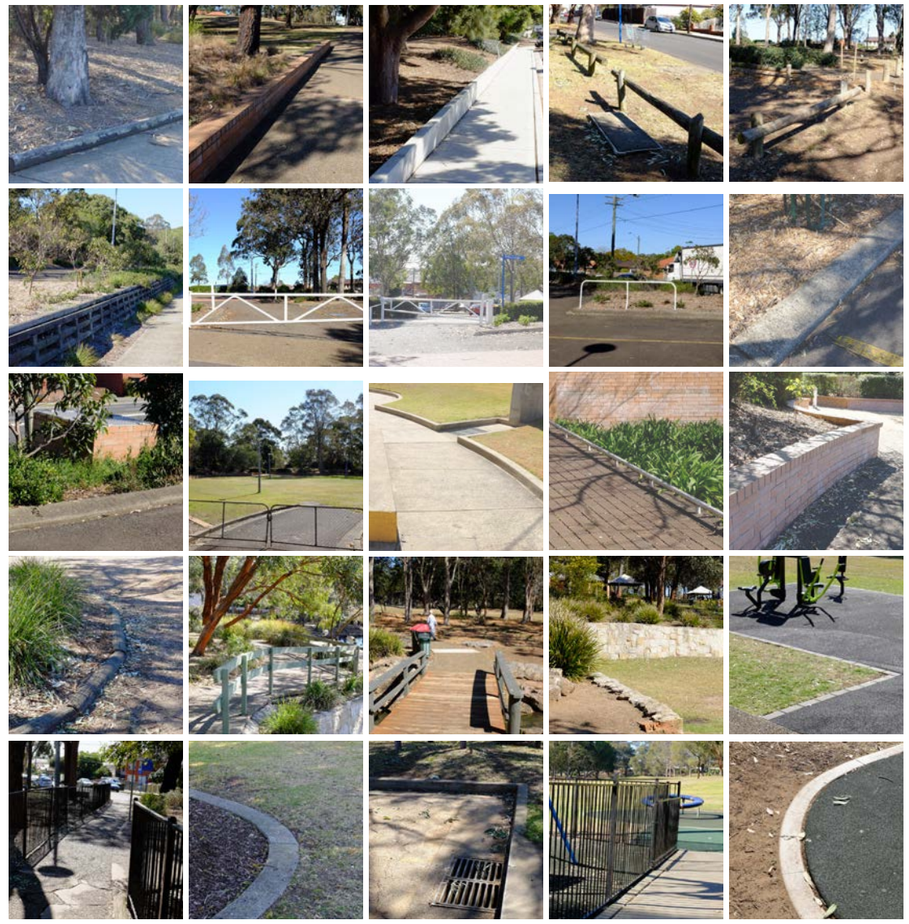
Conversely, there are multiple types of bins (fixed and movable) and park signage. Signage is generally regulatory, displaying park rules. There is limited wayfinding signage or distance markers. There is a sandstone plinth with three commemorative plaques located in front of the Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building.

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Bench 1: Bench Memorial (Total #: 4)
- Bench 2:Park Bench (Total #: 8)
- Sign 1: Single Post Small (Total #: 18)
- Sign 2: Double Post Large (Total #: 6)
- Sign 3: Double Post Timber (Total #: 1)
- Bollards - old timber (Total #: 10)
- Bollards - white (Total #: 7)
- Bollards - concrete (Total #: 3)
- Bollards - steel (Total #: 2)
- Picnic Tables (Total #: 5)
- BBQ
- Bins Movable (Total #:11)
- Bins Fixed New Style (Total #: 7)
- Bins Fixed Coal Disposal (Total #: 1)
- Bins Fixed Old Style (Total #: 10)
- Water Tap (Total #: 3)
- Water Bubbler (Total #: 1)
- Sandstone plaque plinth (#1)
- Dog bag dispenser (#2)

PARK STRUCTURE
WALLS & EDGES





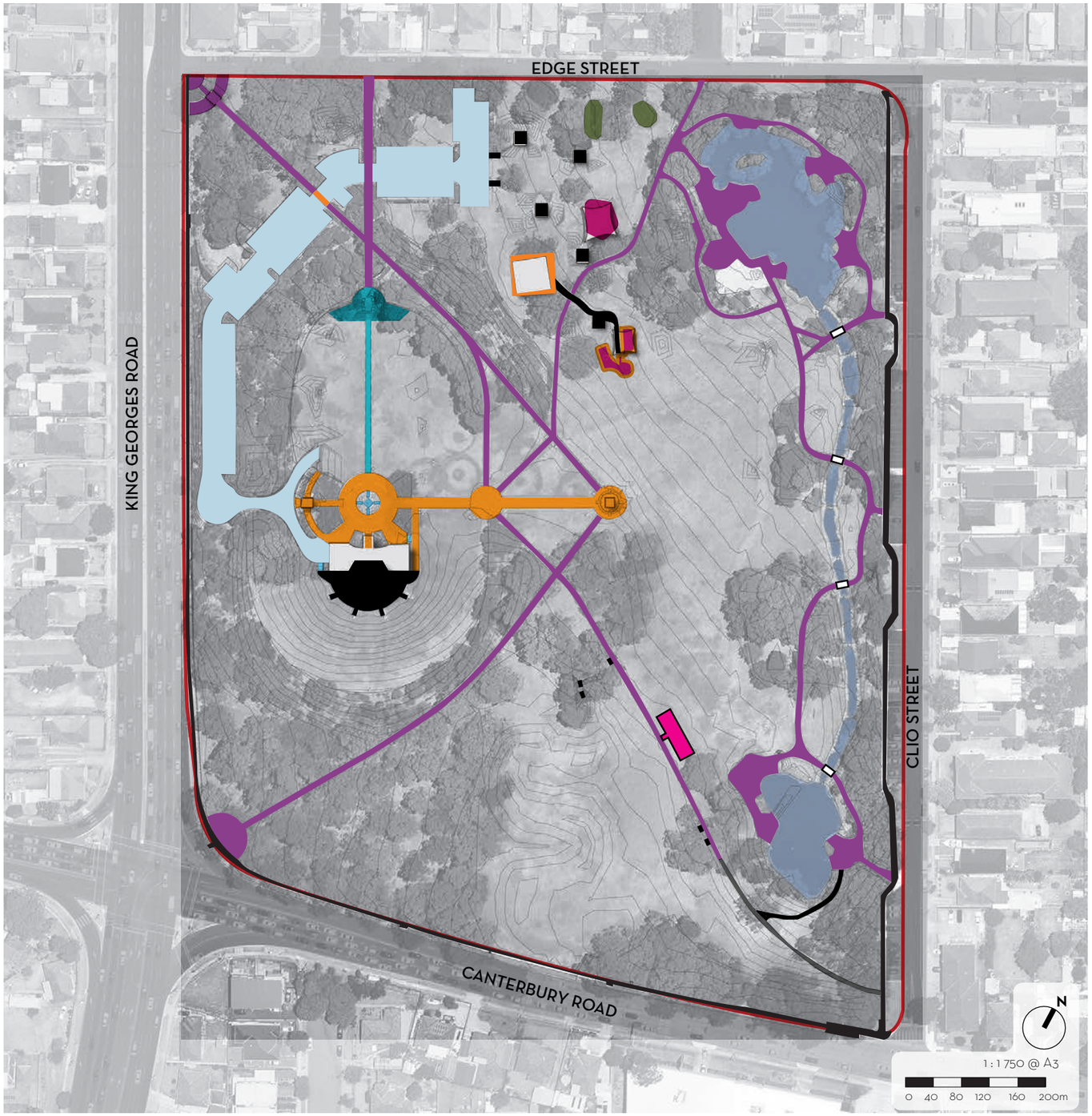
Three types of retaining walls (brick, concrete and stone) are evident in the park and are concentrated along the western and eastern boundaries of the park. There are four types of fencing and five types of edging in the park.

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Edging: Concrete Raised (include kerb + gutter)
- Edging: Concrete Flush to ground
- Edging: Brick
- Edging: Timber
- Edging: Steel
- Wall: Stone
- Wall: Brick
- Wall: Concrete
- Fence: Low Timber Post + Rail
- Fence: Timber
- Fence: Steel Pool Fencing
- Fence: Steel Car Fencing
- Gate: Steel
- Gate: Steel and Mesh

PARK STRUCTURE

PAVING

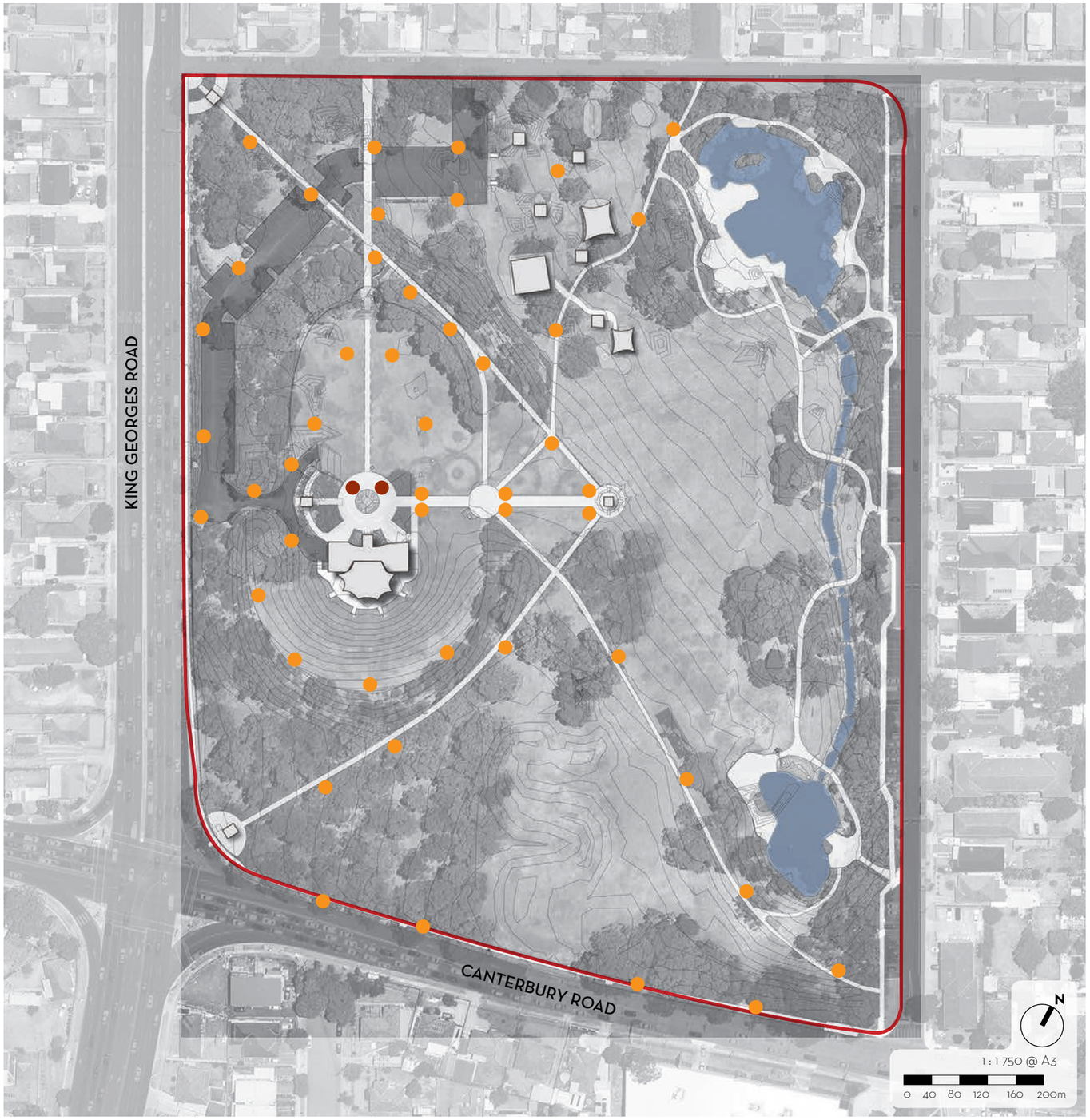


Park paths are combination of various materials and details, including pebblecrete, concrete, brick, asphalt and gravel. This paving is in varying condition and has been repaired / patched in various places. This wide range of finishes and inconsistent quality creates a disjointed and disconnected park character.

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Pebblecrete
- Concrete
- Brick stamped concrete
- Brick paving
- Concrete with stamped brick edge
- Sandstone
- Gravel
- Mulch
- Soft Fall
- Soft Fall with concrete edge
- Soft Fall with brick edge
- Asphalt
- Timber bridge

PARK STRUCTURE
LIGHTING

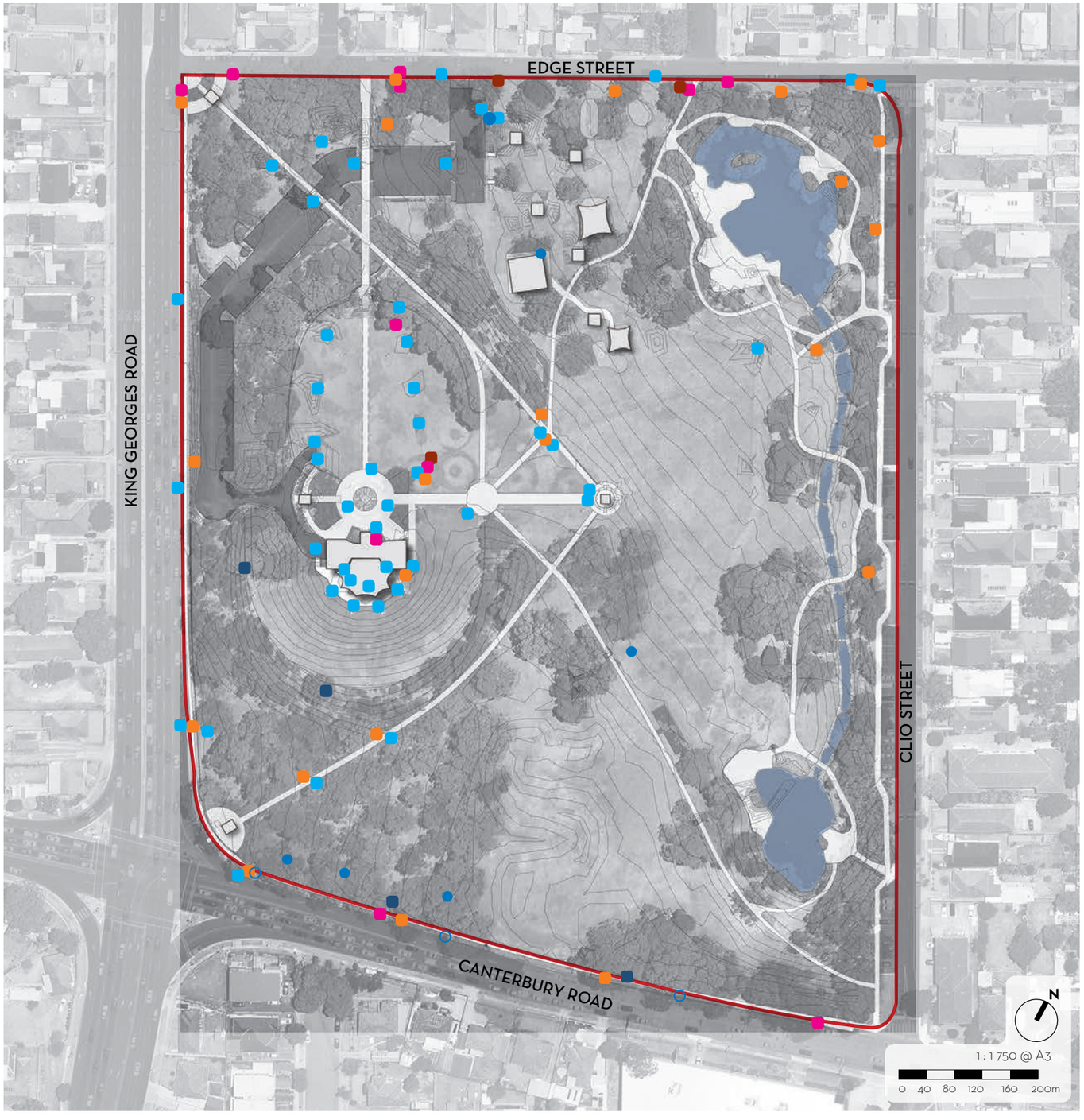


Lighting is concentrated on the western portions of the park. Post top lighting is located around the amphitheatre, in the car park and along the primary east west path. Flood lights are located in the front of the Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building.

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Lighting 1: Post Lighting (Total #: 48)
- Lighting 2: Flood Lighting (Total #: 2)

PARK STRUCTURE
SERVICES & UTILITIES

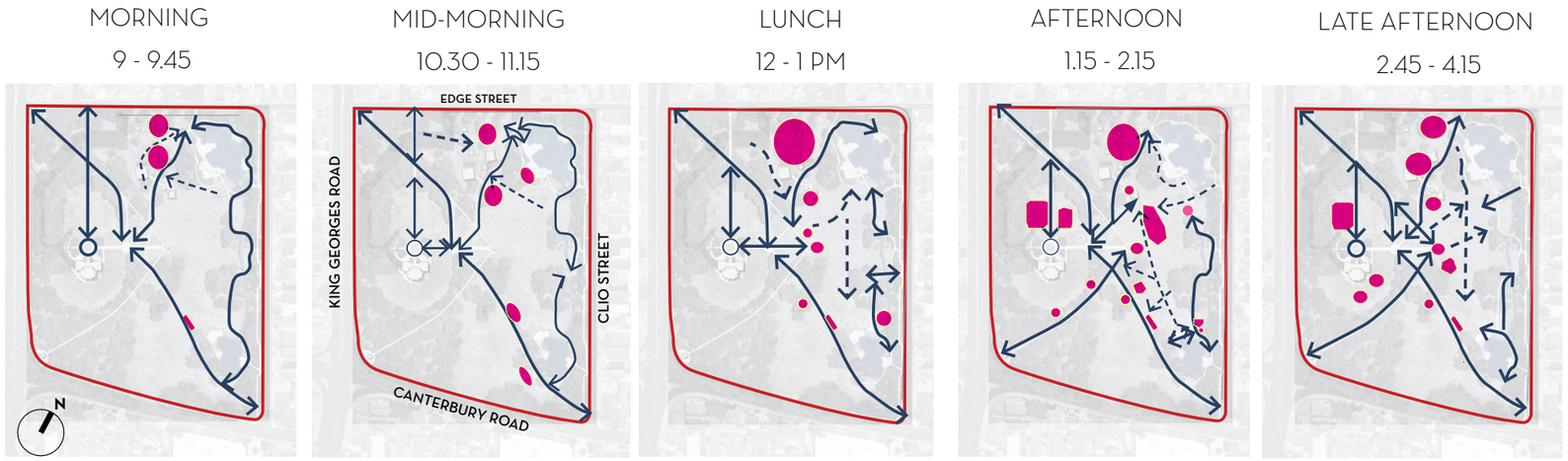


Stormwater pits are concentrated in the western portion of the park, in the amphitheatre and the carpark. Runoff from the eastern portions of the park, drains directly into the park ponds. Irrigation is limited to the amphitheatre lawn. There is no 3-phase power service in the park.

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Stormwater Pit
- Telstra Pit
- Sewer Pit
- Unknown Service
- Water Main/Water Meter/Water Service
- Hydrant
- Tap

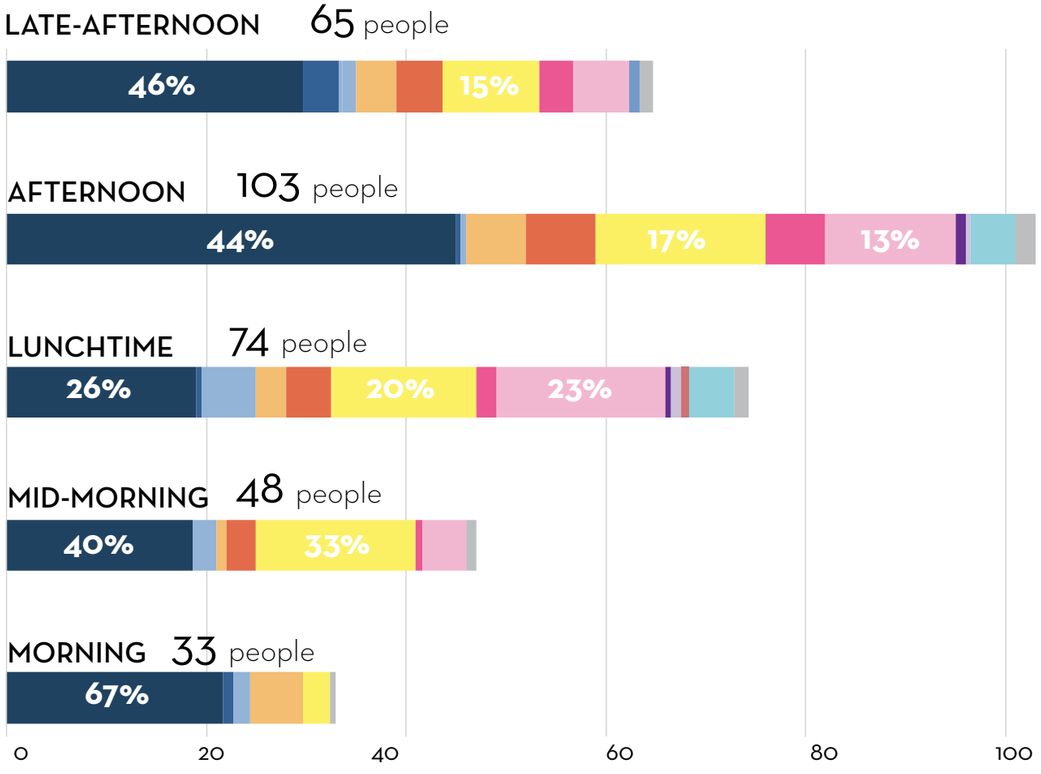
PARK USE
OBSERVATIONS



Site Boundary

KEY

- Walking
- Walking with Dog
- Jogging
- Walking with Pram
- Sports Activity
- Fitness Equipment
- Playground Equipment
- Dog Play
- Bird Feeding
- Photography
- Sitting on Ground
- Sitting on Furniture
- Toilets
- Cycle/Scooter (Recreation)
- Cycle/Scooter (Commute)



As part of the analysis phase, we undertook site observations in the park over a one week period. The number of park users and type of activities was calculated and illustrated in the following diagrams and table. This shows how the park is currently used, and where activity is concentrated. The key diagrams illustrate where activity is generally focused, and the table shows the number of people and type of activities they participated in.

The following observations were made;

- The most common activity observed was walking especially in afternoons and late afternoons. People were observed walking clockwise, following the gentler landform and avoiding steep climbs.
- The fitness equipment was popular particularly in mornings and afternoon. People often gathered around the adjacent water drinking fountain.
- There was informal use of the outdoor stage by range of people; this includes informal performance such as rehearsals and practice for martial arts.
- The park is the centre of this neighbourhood and is an extension of people's everyday life. The park is used regularly and for everyday activities, ranging from play and picnicking to gathering and praying. Unusual activities were also observed; for example, on the day we visited two men were observed chasing an escaped pet rabbit and a woman was observed chasing a pet duck.
- Sections of the park were not used, particularly areas in the west and south.

Other observations;

- A community special needs support group, adults and children in wheelchairs used the playground.
- School groups used the park during lunch time.
- People used the park for wedding photography.
- Family play groups continued to arrive after the scheduled observation time.

The park is also used for events, including for the Carol by Candlelight and the Bangla Mela Festival both held in December.

SUMMARY
ISSUES

INCREASING DEMAND / PRESSURE

- Undersupply of local open space to service increasing and more dense population.
- Primary and secondary schools may increase demand.
- RMS proposals impact on park area.
- Conflict between local and regional use on weekends.

LOST SPACES

- Intensive use of certain areas (south) and underuse of other areas.
- Paths to nowhere and visually and physically disconnected landscape spaces.
- Places of concealment including the amphitheatre and car park.
- Theatre facility underused and has inactive frontages.

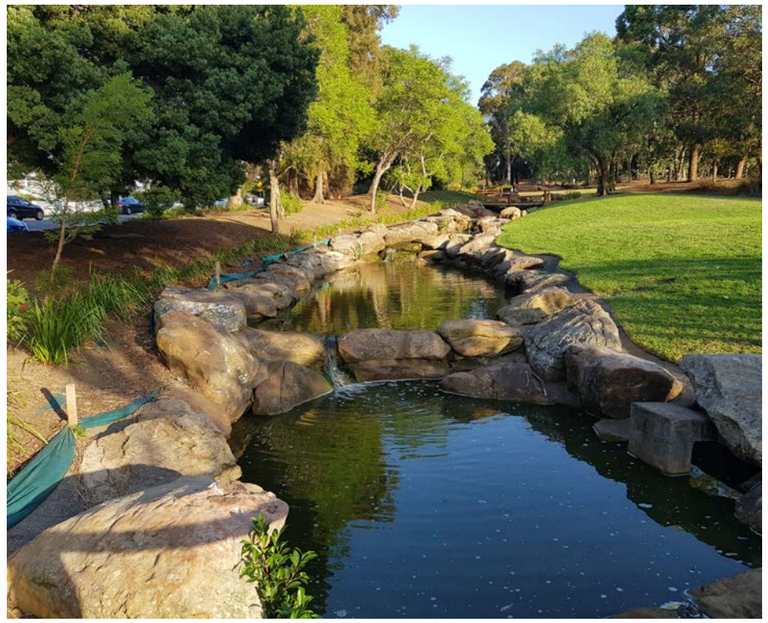
DEGRADED ELEMENTS

- Ponds have eroded banks and are sediment filled. Water quality is poor with high algeal growth and contamination.
- Soil erosion and compaction evident in the park.
- Litter.
- Vandalism of bins and amphitheatre.
- Degraded furniture and facilities.

LACK OF AMENITIES

- Not enough picnic shelters or bubblers.
- Poor quality BBQs.
- Seating concentrated in a few locations.
- Dated play structures and limited diversity.

SUMMARY
ASSETS



PARK STRUCTURE & NATURAL ASSETS

- Location and scale. The park is a generous scale: 7.6 ha, and located in close proximity to the train station (within 15 mins walk) and close to 5 local schools.
- The landform amplifies views of landscape and creates a unique landscape character.
- Remnant vegetation communities of the Cooks River Castlereagh Iron Bark Forest are evident in the park.
- There are a large number of established trees, particulary along the southern and western edges aof the park adjacent to King Georges Rd and Canterbury Rd.

UNIQUE ELEMENTS

- The interconnected and cascading water feature and ponds are unusual and create a clear park identity.
- Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building is a positive cultural asset that can facilitate unique park activities and events through improved design.
- Horizon Theatre (tenants) can play a role in passive surveillance and increase community activity.
- Racecourse remnants creates a unique structural identity.

DIVERSE COMMUNITY

- The area is highly culturally diverse (between 57% and 75% of residents were born in non-English speaking countries). The main languages spoken are Arabic (very high), Bengali, Urdu, Vietnamese and Greek.
- Lakemba, Punchbowl and Wiley Park have a higher than average proportion of residents with low English proficiency (14% to 17%)
- Good park design can facilitate social cohesion and improve health and well being.

3.0 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
OVERVIEW AND SYNOPSIS

CONSULTATION OVERVIEW

The purpose of stage 1 community engagement was to:

- Inform stakeholders about the Wiley Park Master Plan process, and
- Understand how the park is used and when, what is great about the park, and what could be improved.

Engagement completed for stage 1 included:

- Online Have Your Say Page
- Three pop up sessions in Wiley Park on Thursday 30 August, Saturday 1 September and on Monday 3 September 2018
- Online survey available from 20 August to 20 September 2018
- Stakeholder interview with Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building, and
- Community workshop (due to low registrations this was cancelled).

If community members missed any of these opportunities, they were invited to mail or email their thoughts to Council before Wednesday 19th September 2018.

The purpose of stage 2 community engagement was to seek feedback on design ideas for the Master Plan. Engagement completed for round 2 included: Four pop ups in the park on Tuesday 27, Friday 29, Saturday 30 November and Sunday 1 December (during the Christmas Carols event).

STAGE 1 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The survey was available via Council's Have Your Say page and was also delivered at round 1 pop-ups. Please note that not all survey questions were required and the number of responses varies from question to question. Due to this, percentages proportionally reflect the choices of participants.

RESPONDENT PROFILE

The majority of respondents live in Wiley Park suburb

The four most common suburbs where respondents live were:

- Wiley Park (42.9%)
- Lakemba (19.8%)
- Punchbowl (8.7%), and
- Roselands (6.3%).

The largest proportion of respondents were aged 35 - 49 years (41.3%), followed by 25 - 34 years (24.6%) and younger than 18 years (10.3%).

69% of respondents speak a language other than English at home

- 31% speak only English at home.
- 69% of respondents speak a language other than English including: Arabic (19.8%), Bengali (17.5%), Urdu (11.9%).

Other languages spoken include Mandarin, Greek, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Hindi, French, Tagalog, Persian, Pushtlul, Cantonese, Tamil and Rohingja.

KEY FINDINGS

126 community members completed a survey between 20 August and 20 September 2018, available online at Council's Have Your Say page and delivered at pop up sessions in Wiley Park.

Key findings from the community survey include:

The most popular uses for the park are:

- Walking (23.7%)
- Playing (22%)
- Fitness and exercise (16%)
- Sitting and relaxing (13%), and
- Having picnics and barbecues (11%).

Respondents love many of the features of Wiley Park, including:

- Children's play areas (31 comments), including the playground, play equipment such as swings and slides, and handball spaces
- Wildlife (27 comments)
- Water spaces (26 comments), including the pond and lake, and
- The large size of the park (26 comments).

Respondents have many ideas to make Wiley Park better, including:

- Improved play areas and equipment (51 comments)
- Improvements to pond, including water quality and safety (29 comments)
- Improved maintenance and cleanliness (29 comments)
- More and improved BBQ and picnic areas (28 comments)
- More and improved seating (16 comments)
- More and improved outdoor fitness equipment (15 comments)
- Improved safety (13 comments)
- Events and activities (12 comments), and
- Improved and more pathways (12 comments).

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

82%
Very Appealing or Appealing

2%
Neutral

9%
Unappealing or Very Unappealing

87%
Very Appealing or Appealing

8%
Neutral

5%
Unappealing or Very Unappealing

97%
Very Appealing or Appealing

1%
Neutral

2%
Unappealing or Very Unappealing

Option 1
Retain the Building and improve the edges

83%
Very Appealing or Appealing

4%
Neutral

13%
Unappealing or Very Unappealing

Option 2
Open up the amphitheatre

73%
Very Appealing or Appealing

13%
Neutral

13%
Unappealing or Very Unappealing

94%
Very Appealing or Appealing

3%
Neutral

3%
Unappealing or Very Unappealing

95%
Very Appealing or Appealing

4%
Neutral

1%
Unappealing or Very Unappealing

99%
Very Appealing or Appealing

1%
Neutral

0%
Unappealing or Very Unappealing

STAGE 2: DESIGN IDEAS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Four pop up engagement sessions were held in Wiley Park between 27 November and 1 December 2018.

Pop up participants were presented with seven design ideas for the Master Plan and asked to rate each idea on a scale from “very unappealing” to “very appealing.”

Overall, the vast majority of people were supportive of all design ideas.

The most popular design ideas (ranked from most to least appealing) were:

- Idea 6: Improve and upgrade the ponds (99% said appealing or very appealing).
- Idea 3: Improved play opportunities, picnic facilities and toilets (97% said appealing or very appealing).
- Idea 5: The fitness circuit (95% said appealing or very appealing).
- Idea 4: More opportunities for getting active (94% said appealing or very appealing).
- Idea 1: Park paths, lighting and seating (88% said appealing or very appealing).
- Idea 2: Improved play opportunities across the park (87% said appealing or very appealing).
- Idea 7 – Option 1: Retain the building and improve the edges (83% said appealing or very appealing).
- Idea 7 – Option 2: Open up the amphitheatre (73% said appealing or very appealing).

Design idea 7 presented two options for improving the amphitheatre. Option 1 is to retain the building and improve the edges, while Option 2 is to open up the amphitheatre.

People were asked to evaluate their favourite option, or both options if they wished to. Option 2 received more than three times as many votes as Option 1, indicating that Option 2 was the preferred option.

However, Option 2 also received the largest number of people saying this idea was ‘unappealing’ or ‘very unappealing’ (10 people).

4.0 LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

A CONNECTED, ACTIVE PARK

- Create more destinations and provide more facilities across the park.
- Create spaces for flexible uses and explore more diverse facilities.
- Create circuits and routes (for fitness and for discovery/relaxation).
- Provide increased fitness opportunities.




A COMMUNITY PARK

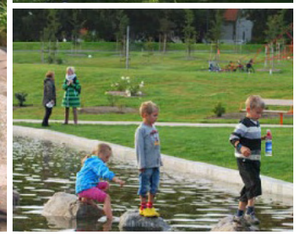
- Provide a balance of active and passive park spaces.
- Provide facilities for people of all ages.
- Provide better facilities for gathering and social interaction such as picnic shelters, seating and BBQs.
- Provide flexible spaces that allow for more opportunities for a wider range of events such as music performances, outdoor theatre and markets.



A HEALTHY PARK

- Protect remnant vegetation and enhance park spaces for native birds and animals.
- Improve aquatic habitat for native fish and birds.
- Develop measures to reduce litter and encourage park users to care for the park.
- Encourage exploration and discovery of the park's natural features with the community.



A PARK THAT CELEBRATES WATER

- Improve pond health and reduce litter.
- Provide a cool space for residents to enjoy.
- Provide more opportunities to enjoy the ponds and interact with water.
- Introduce initiatives to save water and improve water quality such as stormwater treatment and water recycling.

MASTER PLAN
PARK CHARACTER


1

2


3


4


5


6

Water and trees are visible features and underlying themes of the park. The park's name-Wiley is derived from an Old English term "wilig", meaning "willow" and "leah", either a clearing in a wood, or "water meadow". In the Australian context, the term water meadow is associated with wetlands and woods with native forests of gum trees. Forests and wetlands were depicted in 19th century Australia paintings as unique and memorable places.

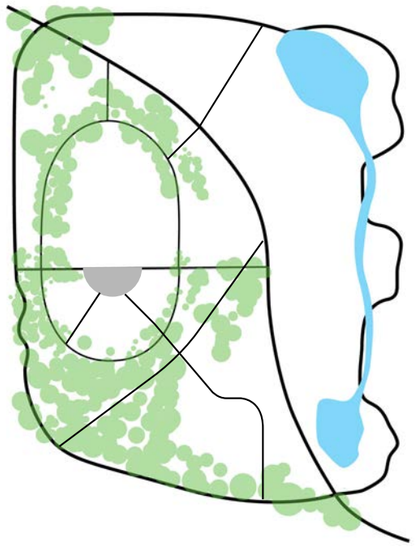
Located on upper parts of the Cooks River Catchment, the park is located on the watershed between two creeks. Bankstown Reservoir, the heritage listed water tower located a few blocks from the park, collects and distributes freshwater to residents in south western Sydney. Local creeks including Cup and Saucer Creek, with its waterfalls and sandstone outcrops, were popular recreational places for residents. The park's artificial ponds, with their sandstone boulders recall these creeks. Water, as an important aspect of the park's identity as well as a resource and feature can inform the park design.

The groves of native trees are another distinctive feature of the park. These trees are remnants of the native turpentine and ironbark forests that would have been common to this area but have largely disappeared. Clusters of magnificent tees including Broad-leaved Red Ironbarks, Grey Gums, Grey Box and Tallowwoods are still evident and act as physical and ecological landmarks, providing habitat, shade and amenity. This precious remnant of native vegetation is a unique aspect of the park that can be restored, allowing people to connect with, appreciate and enjoy nature.

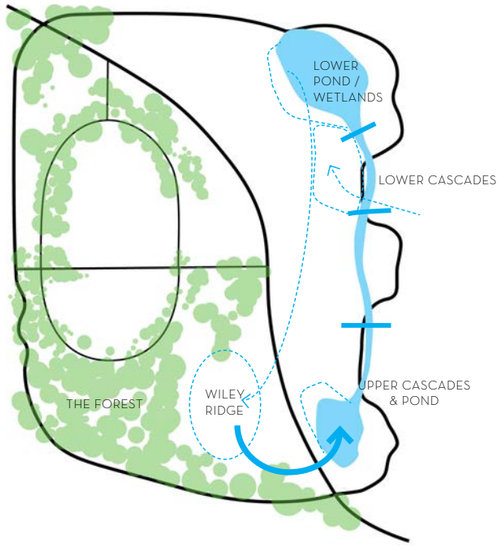
1. Wiley means water meadow. In the Australian context, water meadows are more closely aligned to wetlands.
2. In Canterbury-Bankstown, sandstone cascades such as at Cup and Saucer Creek were popular destinations.
3. The endemic Cooks River Castlereagh Iron Bark Forest is an iconic feature of the park.
4. Painted image of a water meadow.
5. Movement of water over sandstone bedrock.
6. Water has always been celebrated and highly visible in structures such as Bankstown Reservoir.

MASTER PLAN: STRUCTURE

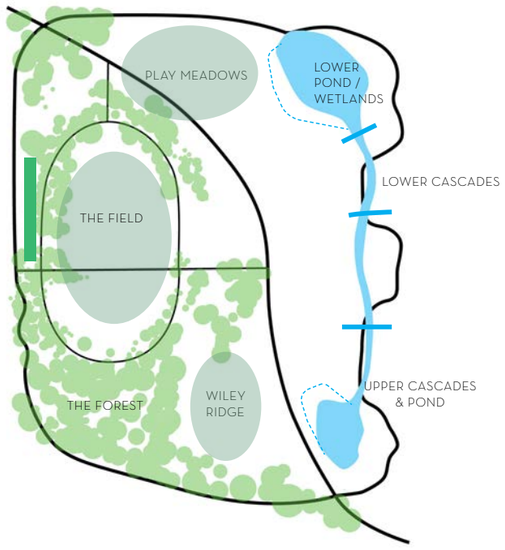
EXISTING



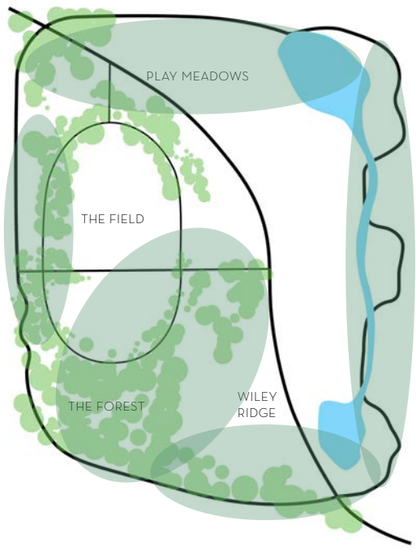
DESIGN MOVE 1: NEW PARK CONNECTIONS



DESIGN MOVE 2: RESTORE THE PONDS



DESIGN MOVE 3: NEW & IMPROVED PARK PLACES



DESIGN MOVE 4: ENHANCE NATIVE VEGETATION AND OPPORTUNITIES TO ENJOY NATURE

A series of park structural changes are recommended to improve park amenity, safety, use and health. These are illustrated in the diagrams adjacent. These are as follows;

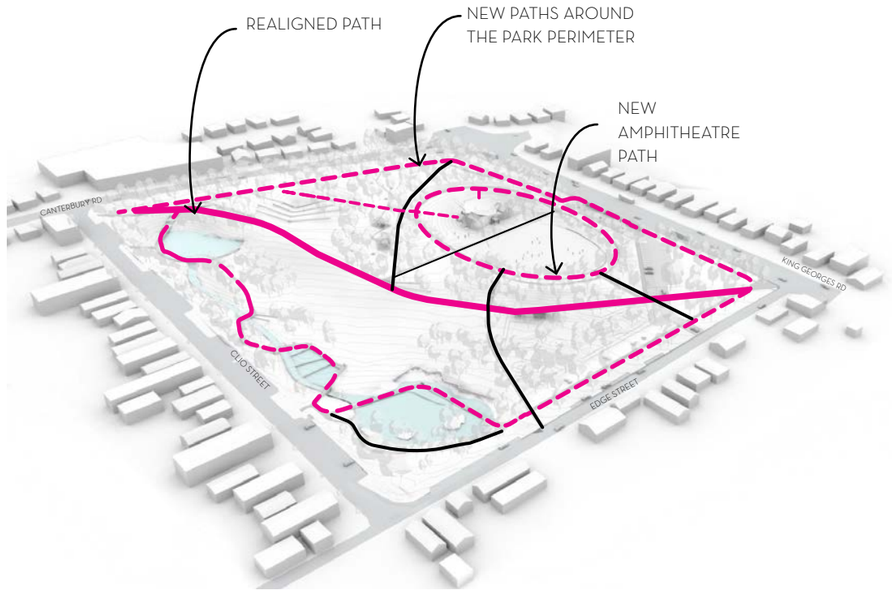
DESIGN MOVE 1: Extend and create a new pathway network around and through the park. This pathway system is designed to make it safer and easier for people to enjoy all areas of the park and to provide a range of routes to cater for users of varying ages and physical abilities. The paths will include seating, lighting, signage and drinking fountains.

DESIGN MOVE 2: Restore the ponds and collect and treat stormwater. This will improve pond health by providing better water flow, reducing pond pollution and providing habitat for native birds and fish. Stormwater will be directed to the ponds, filtered and stored for park irrigation and to top up ponds. The ponds will be increased, bank plantings restored, and cascades expanded to improve water health. Seating and boardwalks will be provided along the length of the ponds.

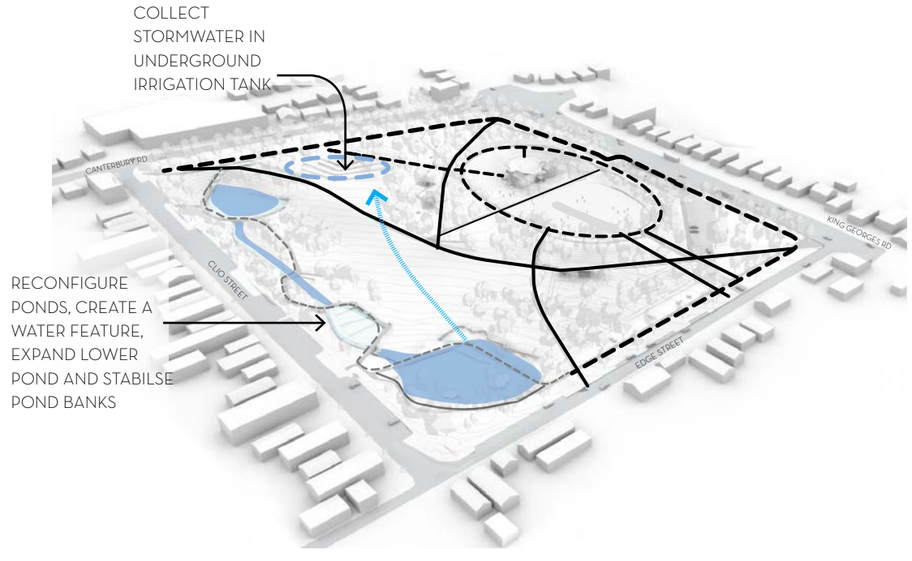
DESIGN MOVE 3: Create new and improved park spaces. A wide range of places and recreational facilities will be provided across the entire park. These include a new destination playground with water play in the north, a lookout with shade trees, shelters and picnic facilities in the south, half courts and improved kick around field to the west, and exercise equipment in the centre and north of the park. The forecourt to the Amphitheatre Building will be expanded and new park building with kiosk and toilets provided at the playground.

DESIGN MOVE 4: Enhance native vegetation and opportunities to enjoy nature. This will improve ecological health, provide more habitat for native wildlife and provide more opportunities for park visitors to enjoy nature. The existing grove of native trees will be rehabilitated, with new understorey plantings. New pathways with interpretative signage, will be provided. Native fauna habitat elements such as nesting boxes will be incorporated alongside informal nature play elements such as rocks. Additional native tree planting will be provided across the park. In the south, native gums will be planted to provide a green buffer to Canterbury Road.

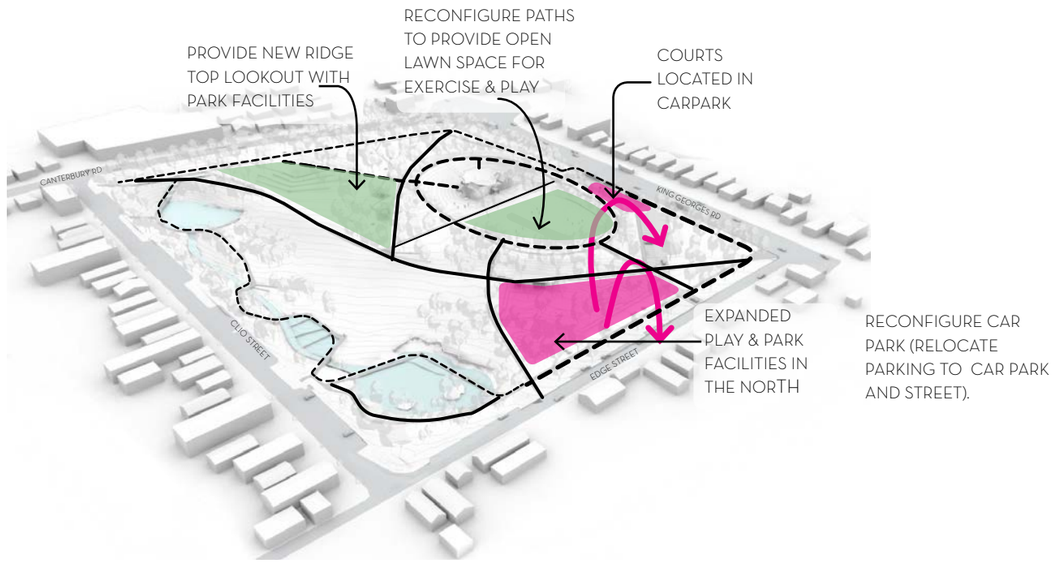
MASTER PLAN: STRUCTURE



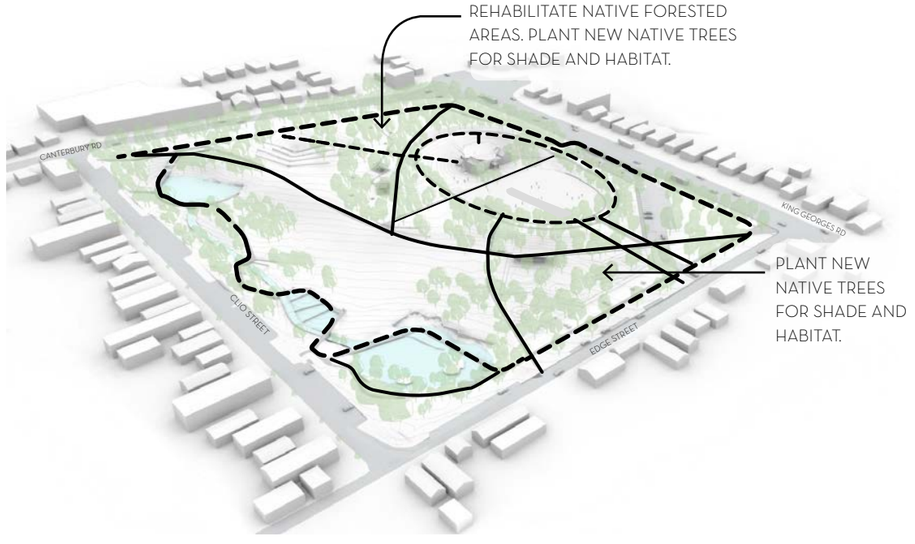
1#: NEW PARK CONNECTIONS



2# : RESTORE THE PONDS

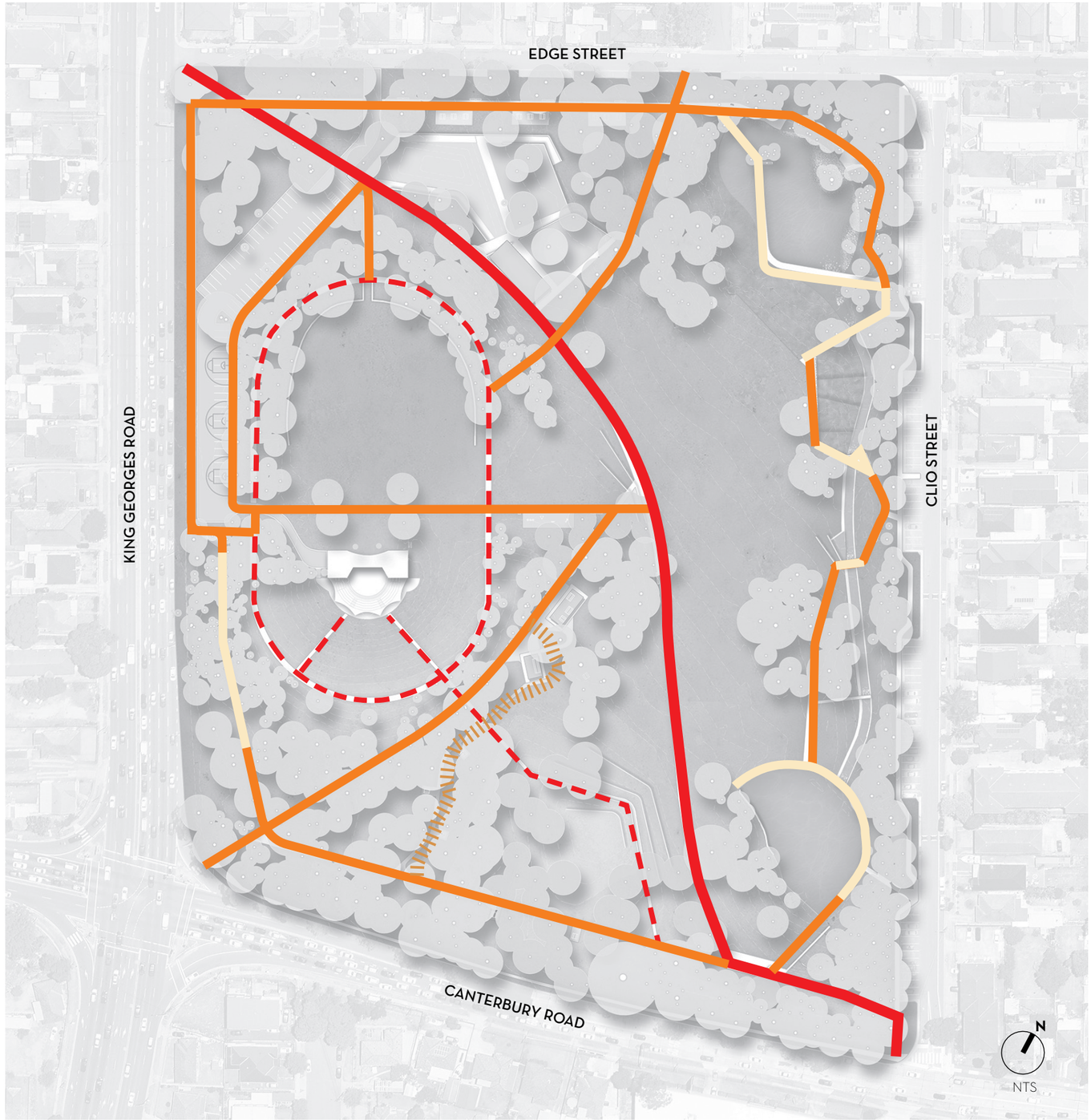


3# : NEW AND IMPROVED PARK SPACES



4# : ENHANCE NATIVE VEGETATION AND OPPORTUNITIES TO ENJOY NATURE.

MASTER PLAN: STRUCTURE PATHS



A new pathway system is designed to make it safer and easier for people to enjoy all areas of the park. This will also provide a range of routes to cater for users of varying ages and physical abilities. The paths will include seating, lighting, signage and drinking fountains. The primary path is a diagonal path connecting from the western corner of the park at Edge Street, to the eastern corner of the park at Clio Street. Existing paths are extended, from Edge Street and Canterbury Road, and through the amphitheatre to connect to this primary path.

A new secondary circuit path is provided around the park perimeter and connecting to new paths adjacent to the ponds. A loop path is located around the amphitheatre. Raised boardwalks are provided over wetlands and ponds, and in areas of dense vegetation. Informal mulch paths are nominated in ecologically sensitive locations, to minimise impact on existing vegetation.

KEY:

Type 1 - Diagonal pathway
Exposed aggregate concrete footpath - 2.2m wide

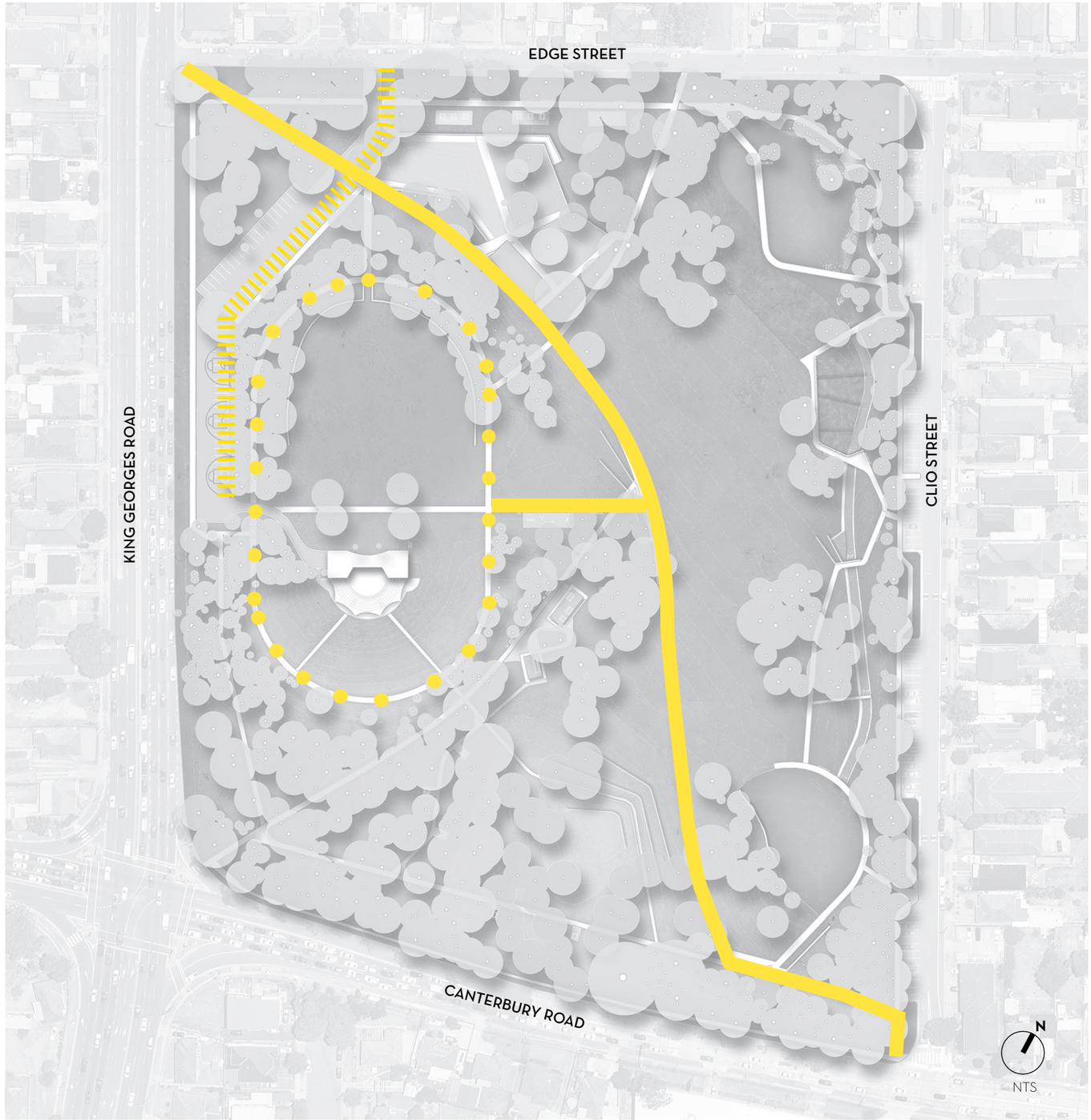
Type 2 - Minor pathway
Exposed aggregate pathway - 1.8m wide

Type 3 - Minor connection and loop path
Exposed aggregate concrete - 1.5m wide path

Type 4 - Boardwalk
1.5m wide boardwalk with kickrail and balustrade as required

Type 5 - Informal forest path
Mulch path

MASTER PLAN: STRUCTURE LIGHTING



New post top lighting is proposed to the primary path, the diagonal path connecting from the western corner of the park at Edge Street, to the eastern corner of the park at Clio Street. Flood lights are proposed in the western carpark, and around the field to allow for night time sports use.

KEY:

Type 1 - Main pedestrian circulation

P2 category lighting - post top light

Type 2 - Car park and basketball courts
Pole mounted flood light

Type 3 - Field flood light with lower pedestrian lights

Pole mounted flood light with directional pedestrian lights at 4.5m

MASTER PLAN: STRUCTURE
PLANTING

The planting strategy builds upon the existing park character and proposes predominately native species palette. A selection of native trees with understorey planting endemic to the Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest is proposed for the western and southern edges of the park. Species include Broad-leaved Red Ironbarks (*Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa*) and Grey Box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*)

In the centre and southern edges of the park, informal clusters of native trees in lawn are proposed. This includes endemic and native flowering gums, specifically Red Ironbarks (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) and Grey Box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*) alongside tall lighter trunked species such as Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis)* and Grey Gums (*Eucalyptus punctata*). Flowering natives are proposed in the play meadows, to provide delight and discovery for children. Exotic trees in front of the Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building are retained and supplemented.

KEY:

Type 1 - Native and Endemic trees with understorey species

Trees	
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum
Eucalyptus moluccana	Grey Box
Eucalyptus paniculata	Grey Gum
Eucalyptus punctata	Grey Box
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum
Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. Fibrosa),	Broad-leaved Red Ironbarks
Understorey	
Dianella revoluta	Blue Flax-Lily
Dichelachne micrantha	Shorthair Plumegrass
Dillwynia parvifolia	Dillwynia
Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic Grass
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush,
Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora	Many-flowered Mat-rush
Microlaena stipoides	WeepingGrass
Pratia purpurascens	Whiteroot
Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Australian Bluebell

Type 2 - Native trees on lawn

Trees	
Eucalyptus punctata	Grey Gum
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Red Ironbark
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum
Eucalyptus moluccana	Grey Box

Type 3 - Native trees in play meadows

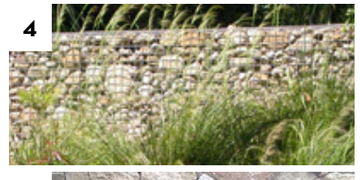
Trees	
Brachychiton acerifolius	Illawarra Flame Tree
Corymbia ficifolia	Red-flowering Gum
Corymbia 'Summer Beauty'	Dwarf Pink-flowering Gum
Corymbia 'Summer Red'	Dwarf Red-flowering Gum
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Paperbark

Type 4 - Riparian Species

Trees	
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany
Glochidion ferdinandii	Cheese Tree
Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine

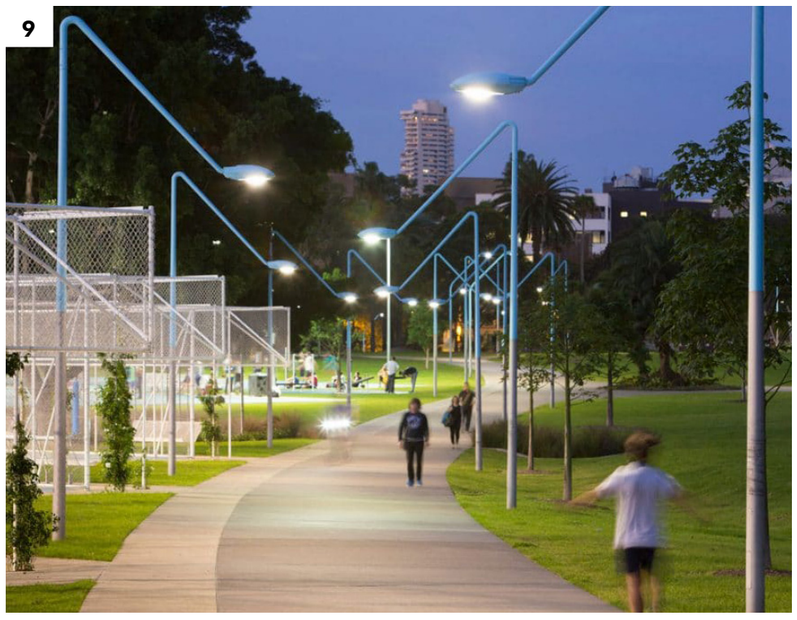
Type 5 - Exotics on lawn
Existing trees to be retained

MASTER PLAN: STRUCTURE MATERIALS & WAYFINDING



The park is characterised by gums, sandstone, rocks and lawn. Proposed materials complement the site's identity, and draw from robust materials including stone, steel and concrete. The character images (1 - 8) illustrate elements of the proposed material palette.

The dramatic land form, with its steep grades and broad views are an integral feature of the park. This topography can be integrated into way finding elements, using a colour palette drawn from the park's iconic elements; the forest and the ponds - green and blue. A blue to green colour gradient can be used on fixed elements - steel furniture, light columns to mark location, aid in way finding and reinforce the park identity. This is illustrated in images 9 - 15.



1. Character image of *Eucalyptus punctata*
2. Distinctive tall, straight trunks of the Gum Trees (site photo)
3. Stone carved channels
4. Gabion wall with soft grassy plantings
5. Sculptural dry stone wall
6. Corten steel raingarden with grasses
7. Simple folded steel stairs hugging embankment
8. Sculptural stone channel of the Diana Memorial Fountain
9. Prince Alfred Park's distinctive blue arching light posts line the main path through the park
10. An interpretive map of a site's topography
11. Interpretation painted on concrete
12. Exercise pods
13. Simple signage treatment to ground plane
14. A blue to green colour gradient to reinforce park's iconic elements
15. Furniture and fixtures can also adopt the colour palette

MASTER PLAN: OVERVIEW

The proposed master plan is divided into seven key areas, as highlighted below:

THE FOREST
This grove of native trees, shrubs and groundcovers are remnants of the ironbark woodland, an endangered ecological community. Existing planting will be rehabilitated, and new planting provided, Nesting boxes and rocks will improve habitat for native animals. New pathways with seating, interpretative signage and nature play elements are incorporated.

WILEY RIDGE
This ridge top outlook provides a place to gather overlooking the park. New terrace seats, lawn spaces and shade trees will be incorporated. Nearby new picnic shelters, barbeques, picnic tables will be provided under existing shade trees.

UPPER CASCADES & POND
The upper pond will be expanded, and channel reconfigured with new cascades to improve water health. A new lookout with seating overlooking the pond will provide a new entry from the south. An access stair with water feature cascade will connect to the lower pond and boardwalk.

THE LAWN
This open gently sloping lawn framed by trees extends from the ridgetop to the lower pond. This provides open views to and from the pond, and informal park space for picnicking and relaxation.

LOWER POND / WETLANDS
The lower pond is expanded to collect stormwater runoff. Treatment gardens will filter stormwater runoff from surrounding areas. Raised boardwalks and seating areas connect across and around the pond. Banks are restored, existing trees retained, and new riparian planting including native reeds and sedges are located along pond edges.

PLAY MEADOWS
This is an inclusive playground with new park kiosk and toilet facility. A series of connected and play themed terraces (The Hill, Frog Hollow, The Pond and Paperback Grove) incorporating adventure play, toddler play and water play zones link from west to east. Shade structures with picnic tables and barbeques are located on the northern boundary overlooking the playground. An exercise station with drinking fountain is located adjacent to the playground close to the park entry.

THE FIELD
Paths are reconfigured to provide a flexible lawn for informal sport and performances in the northern area of the amphitheatre. To the south in front of the Bicentennial Amphitheatre Building a new forecourt is provided with new seating overlooking the lawn. A new loop path is provided around the amphitheatre close to a second exercise station with drinking fountain. To the west, dual-use half-court are designed into the overflow car park with night lighting to allow for play when the carpark is not in use.

MASTER PLAN
THE FOREST & WILEY RIDGE

A RIDGE TOP OUTLOOK AND RESTORED FOREST FOR RESPITE AND GATHERING

Wiley Ridge is the park's high point. The landform has been modified to create a lookout, with a series of sculpted seating terraces overlooking the northern areas of park and the ponds.Shade structures, with picnic tables and electric barbeques are located adjacent to the lookout, under the existing shade trees. An underground tank is located under the lawn, which is used to irrigate the lawn and to replenish the ponds.

Additional gum native tree plantings frame the lookout, providing shade and providing a buffer to Canterbury Road. New plantings of endemic species - Grey Box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*) and Red ironbarks (*Eucalyptus fibrosa)* supplement existing endemic trees. To the north Grey Gums (*Eucalyptus punctata*), and Forest Red Gums (*Eucalyptus teriticornis*) are located on open lawn areas.

To the west, the existing grove of native trees and native vegetation is restored. This endangered ecological community is supplemented with additional tree planting and native understorey plantings. Informal mulch paths is provided in this forest with seating and informal nature play elements (stepping logs, boulders, etc). Environmental signage is integrated to share information with park visitors on this natural environment. Nesting boxes and rocks are provided to improve habitat for native animals

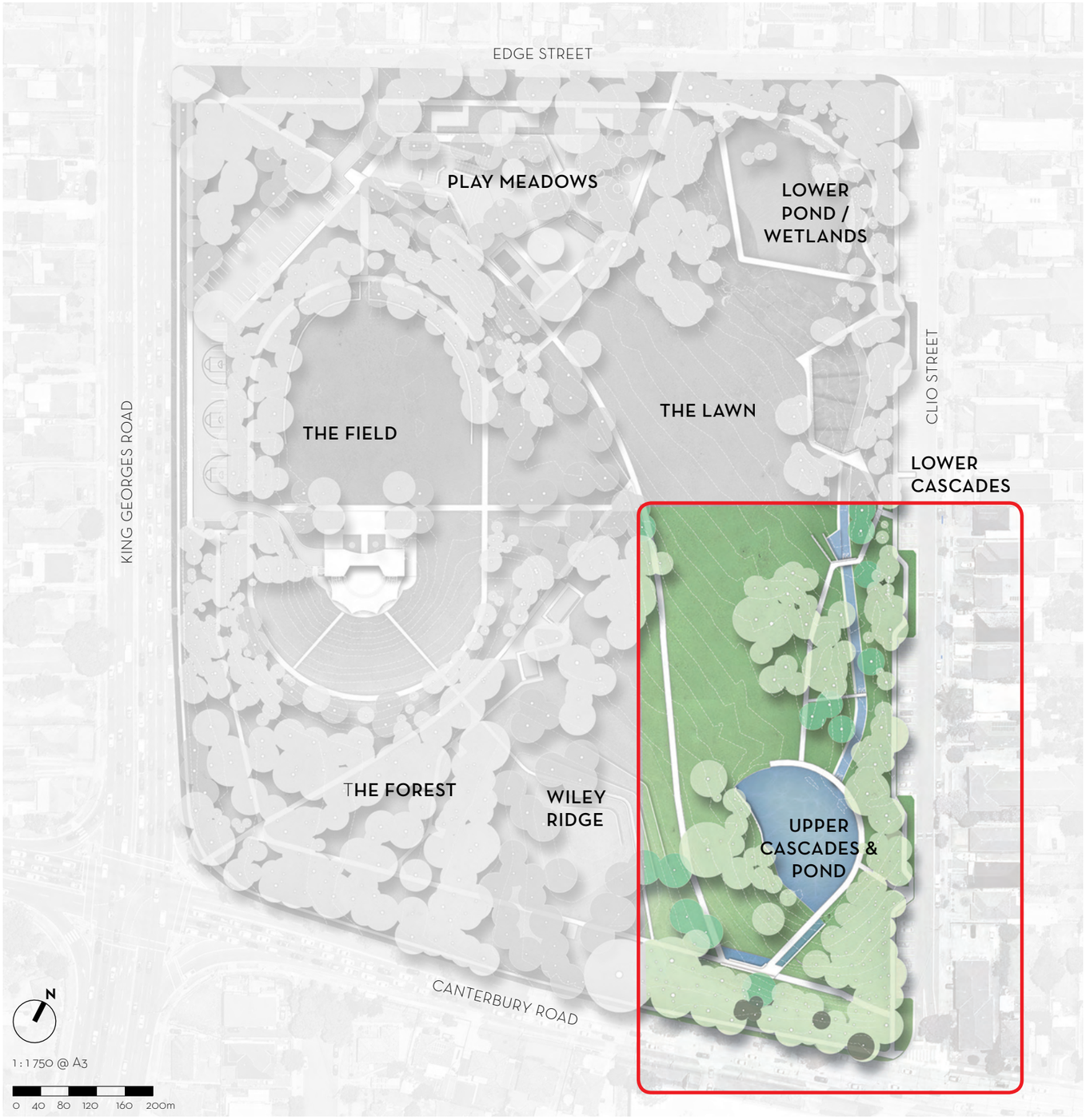
MASTER PLAN

THE FOREST & WILEY RIDGE

KEY

1. Wiley Park high point.
2. Regrade earth mounds to form 500mm high terrace seating walls overlooking the park.
3. Location of underground tank for irrigation and to replenish ponds.
4. New picnic area with shelters, tables and electric barbeques.
5. Existing forest, which is an endangered ecological community, is to be retained and enhanced with additional planting to understorey.
6. New informal mulch path with seating and informal nature play elements (stepping logs, boulders, etc).
7. New *Eucalyptus* species to supplement existing endangered ecological community. Species include *Eucalyptus moluccana* and *Eucalyptus fibrosa*.
8. New circuit path connecting to the western edge of the park and King Georges Road.
9. Reconfigured park entry.

MASTER PLAN
UPPER CASCADES & POND



AN EXPANDED UPPER POND AND RECONFIGURED CHANNEL WITH CASCADES TO IMPROVE WATER HEALTH

At the southernmost part of the park is Wiley Park's eastern entry. A new lookout with seating overlooking the upper pond will provide a new entry from the south.

This pond is expanded, and channel reconfigured with new cascades to improve water health and water quality. Recycled water collected and stored in the underground irrigation tank under the lookout is fed into a cascade, located adjacent to the access stair, feeding water into the top pond. The access stair connects to a new boardwalk with seating which encircles the eastern perimeter of the pond. Lawn is extended to the pond edge on the west.

Existing trees are retained and supplemented with additional tree plantings of Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Grey Gums (*Eucalyptus punctata*) and Turpentines (*Syncarpia glomulifera*). New reeds and sedges will be planted on the edges of the pond, providing places for bird habitat.

MASTER PLAN

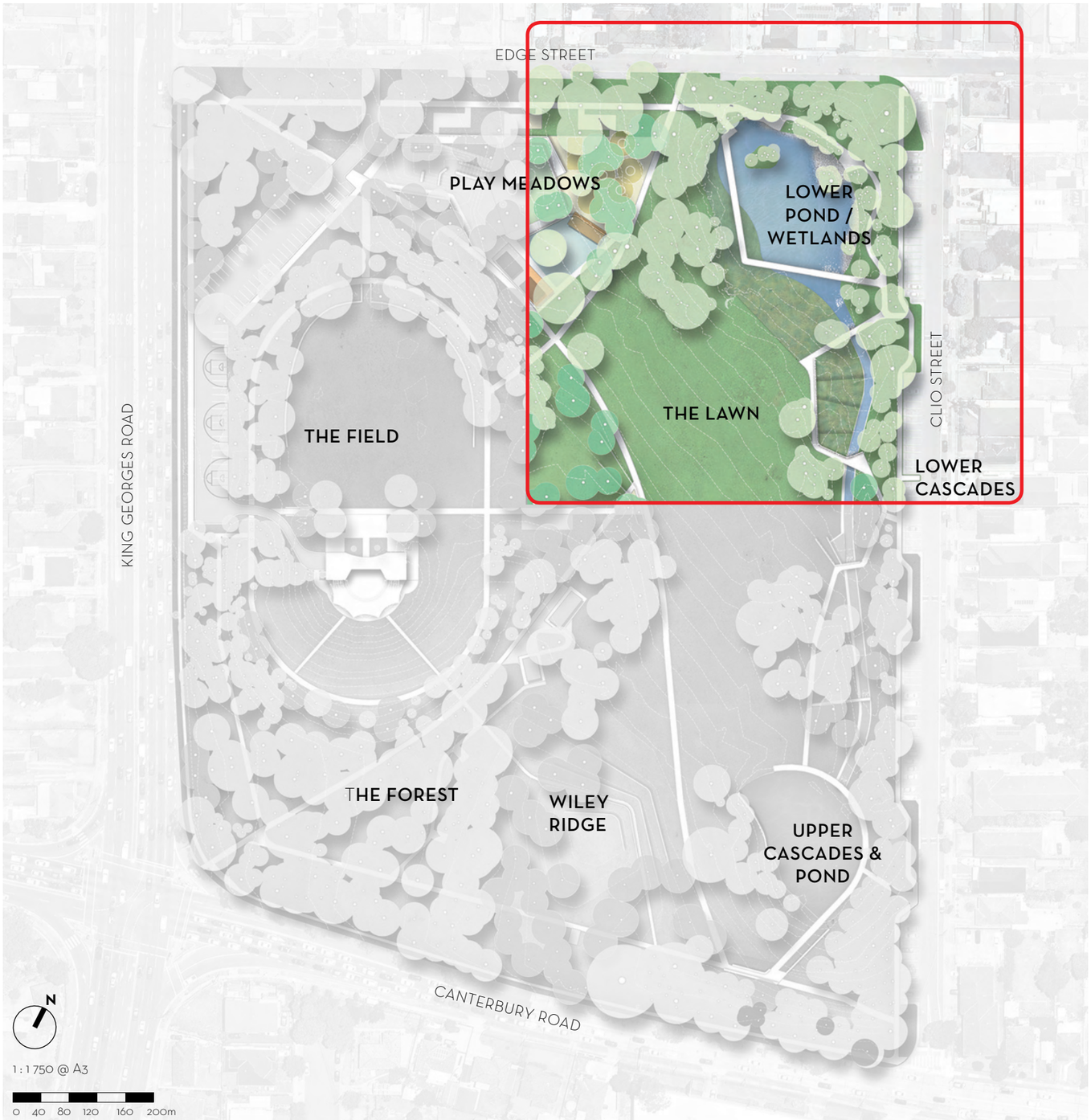
UPPER CASCADES & POND

KEY

1. Realign and expand upper cascade pond to edge of existing path.
2. Reconfigure channel and cascades to improve water quality and flow.
3. Install new "head of the river" pond fed from underground tank or potable water.
4. Create seating platform / boardwalk overlooking the pond and cascades.
5. Retain existing trees around the pond. Plant additional trees to provide shaded areas for seating.
6. Install new cascades connecting to underground tank to feed into the upper pond water.
7. Install stairs that follow the grade of the cascade.
8. Realign entry path to follow the ridge line of the park and improve park access.

MASTER PLAN

THE LAWN & LOWER POND / WETLANDS



A RESTORED POND SYSTEM WITH STORM WATER TREATMENT GARDENS AND RAISED BOARDWALK

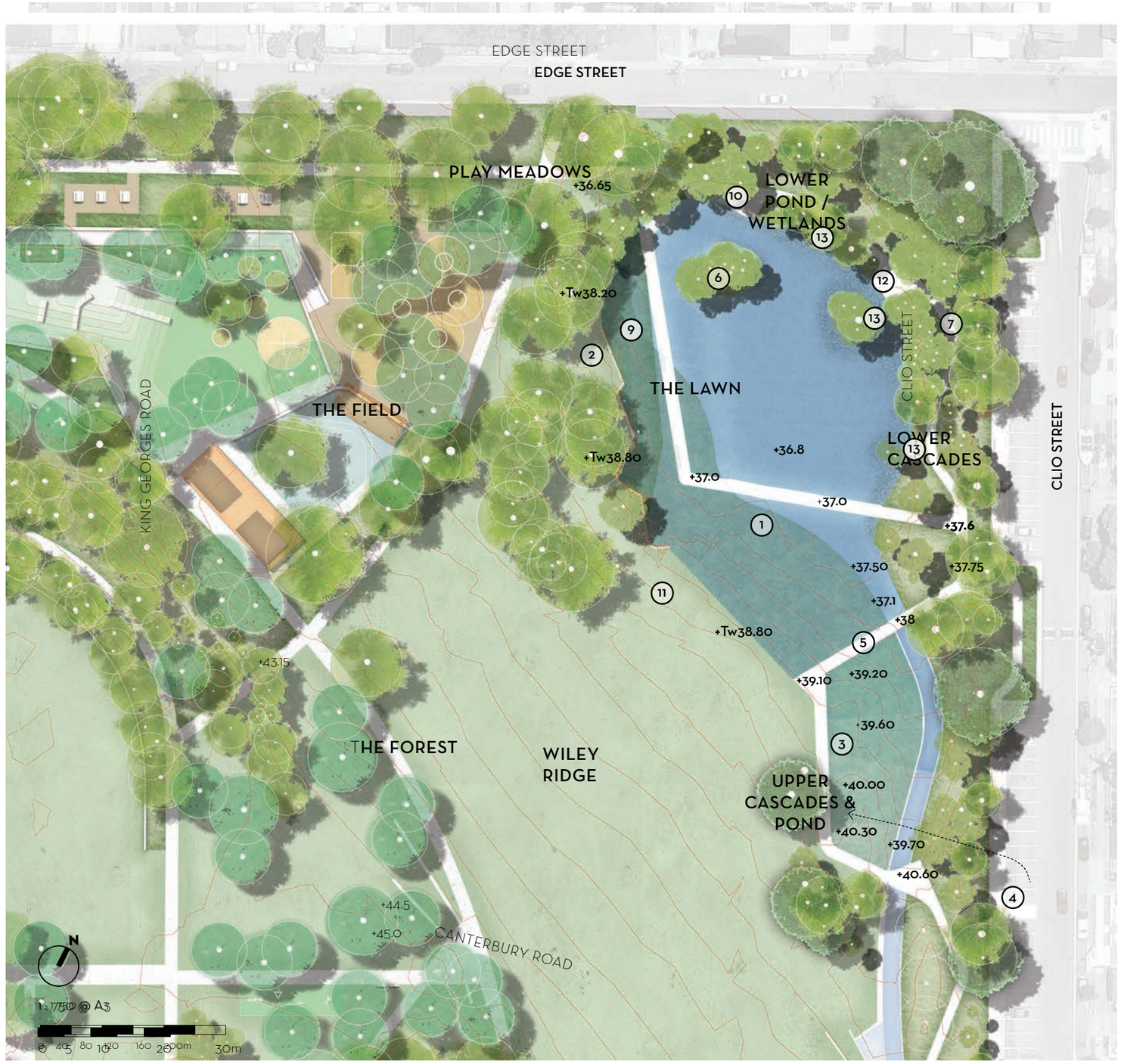
From the upper level pond, a shallow water channel winds down the park length connecting to the lower pond. Interspersed along the length of this channel are three cascades. These rock cascades are less than a metre high, provide places for water flow, improving water health. A new pathway/boardwalk winds along and across the channel. A series of bridges with seating occur at each cascade providing spaces for gathering and outlook.

In the north east corner of the park, stormwater is collected and diverted into the park through a series of pipes. These connect to terraces raingarden which treat stormwater before discharging into pond. This will improve pond health by allowing for more regular flushing out of pond water as well as improving wider catchment health. Excess rain water is collected and diverted into the irrigation tank located at the top of the park.

The southern pond is expanded, with restored and stabilised banks on the eastern edge. To the west, the pond is extended to the west, to an existing stone wall, and gently graded, to create a shallow wetland with new plantings of reeds and sedges. The lawn extends to the southern edge of the pond and a raised boardwalk connects across the pond to the northern corner of the park.

MASTER PLAN

THE LAWN & LOWER POND / WETLANDS



KEY

1. Lower Pond expanded to increase capacity.
2. Retain existing wall.
3. Terraced bioretention gardens treat diverted stormwater prior to discharge into pond.
4. Install gross pollutant trap and diversion pipe to collect stormwater from eastern residential catchment and discharge into the bioremediation terraces.
5. New path over cascades channel.
6. Potential planted island.
7. Bench seats overlooking the pond in shade of existing trees.
8. Elevated bridge.
9. Shallow edge to the pond to grow macrophytes and shallow wetland plants.
10. Widen and resurface existing path (1.8m wide).
11. Lawn on the edge of wetland bioremediation area.
12. New paving on pond edge.
13. Bank stabilisation to eastern pond edge.

MASTER PLAN
PLAY MEADOWS

AN INCLUSIVE PLAYGROUND WITH NEW PARK BUILDING

In the south of the park, a new inclusive playground with new park building is provided. The playground is comprised of a series of connected and play themed terraces (The Hill, Frog Hollow, The Pond and Paperback Grove) incorporating adventure play, toddler play and water play zones link from west to east. The playground is intended to amplify the natural character of Wiley Park, through distinctive and artful features. The playground design integrates native planting alongside natural features such as rocks, pebbles, water and trees to allow children to discover plant and animal life while they play.

The Hill is the upper play terrace and has a centrally located mound incorporating slides and climbing elements. Directly adjacent to this terrace is Frog Hollow – an all abilities mid-level terrace with jumping elements (trampolines, totter swings,). Next to this the Pond, a water play zone. This is a zero-depth water play for toddlers and young children, with sandstone “creek” with rocks, taps, sluices and wheels. This zone is adjacent to the new kiosk building and a seating deck. The lowest section of the playground is the Paperbark Grove – an adventure play zone configured around clusters of paperbark trees. This caters to children over 10 years old including climbing structures, nets, bridges, cubby houses and swings.

In the southern section of the playground is a multipurpose park building. This is comprised of lower level building pods under an expansive shade canopy. The park ‘pods’ (2 x 40m2) include accessible toilets, a gardener’s office, a kiosk, bin store, electric barbeques, and public seating and tables. Shade structures with picnic tables and barbeques are located on the northern boundary of the playground overlooking the playground. A shade structure is also located adjacent to the water play zone.

The carpark is reconfigured to maximise park space. A new vehicular entry is provided, and existing parking is relocated to the western sections of the carpark and Edge Street. An exercise station with drinking fountain is located adjacent to the playground.

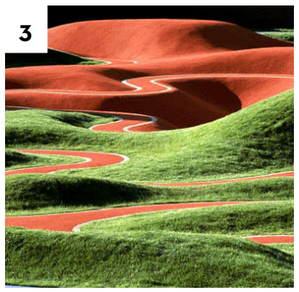
MASTER PLAN
PLAY MEADOWS

KEY

1. New entry path aligned to outer bank.
2. Accessible path of travel 1:21.
3. Reconfigured car park entry with accessible parking at entry.
4. The Hill - upper terrace with mound incorporating slides, climbing elements and softfall. All abilities slide.
5. Frog Hollow - All abilities mid level terrace with jumping elements (trampolines, totter swings, gardens).
6. The Pond - Zero-depth water play for toddlers and young children, with sandstone “creek” with rocks, taps, sluices and wheels. Seating area under existing tree. Accessible for wheel chairs.
7. Paperbark Grove - Adventure play catering to children over 10 years old including climbing structures, nets, bridges, cubby houses and swings.
8. Shade structure adjacent to zero-depth water play zone.
9. Shade structure with lower level park buildings (2 x 40m2) with accessible toilets, gardeners office, kiosk, bin store, electric barbeques with potable water access. Moveable chairs and tables for park users.
10. Picnic tables under shade trees overlooking the playground.
11. Gated entry into car park to prevent out of hours access.
12. New parallel car parking to Edge Street.
13. Fitness equipment and drinking fountain.

MASTER PLAN
PLAY MEADOWS

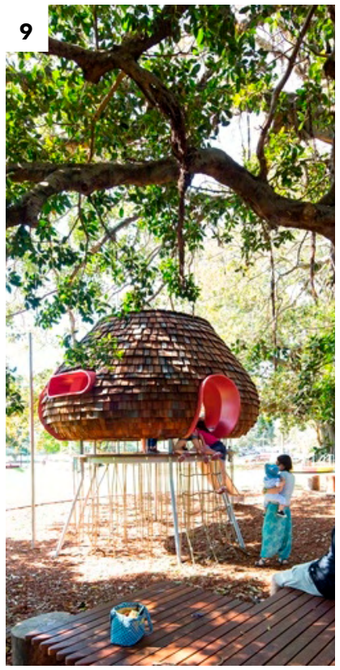
THE HILL



FROG HOLLOW

THE POND

PAPERBARK GROVE



The Hill
1. Embankment slide with climbing elements
2. Tunnel
3. Mounded landform

Frog Hollow
4. Large spinning disk
5. Trampolines

The Pond
6. Dry creek bed with weirs
7. Water wheel and elevated water rills

Paperbark Grove
8. Climbing structure
9. Treehouse underneath existing trees

The playground has been designed as a series of terraces, connected by ramps, with a focus on varying activities. The images illustrate the types of elements that could be provided in these zones.

To the west is The Hill, an artificial landform, with slides, climbing elements, and tunnels.

Below The Hill is Frog Hollow, a terrace with play equipment focused on jumping and hopping (such as trampolines, teeter swings).

To the east, under the existing trees is The Pond. This is a stone terraced area with zero-depth water play. It is close to the cafe and toilets, and includes interactive water elements including channels, sluices, taps and wheels. This area incorporates a shade structure along its northern boundary.

The lower terrace is Paperback Grove. This is an adventure play zone catering to children over 10 years old including climbing structures, nets, bridges, cubby houses and swings.

MASTER PLAN
THE FIELD

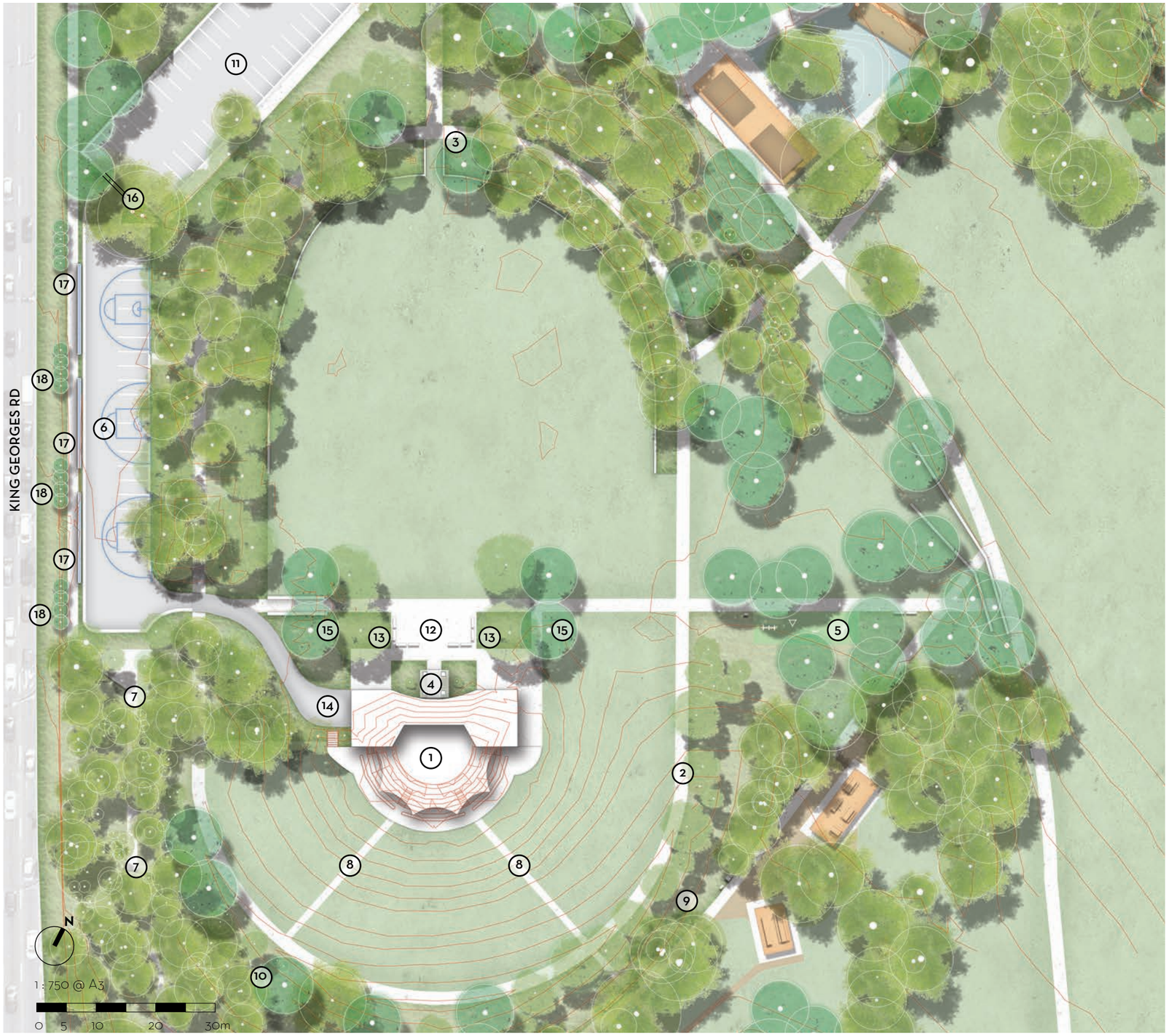
A FIELD FOR PLAY AND PERFORMANCE, AND A MULTI-USE SPACE FOR SPORT

Paths are reconfigured to provide a flexible lawn for informal sport and performances in the northern area of the amphitheatre. To the south in front of the Amphitheatre building, a new forecourt is provided with new seating overlooking the lawn. New deciduous tree plantings are provided to supplement existing trees.

The amphitheatre can support a wide range of events, such as outdoor cinema, classes or community activities. A new loop path is provided around the amphitheatre close to a second exercise station with drinking fountain.

To the west, dual-use half-court are designed into the overflow car park with night lighting and gates to allow for play when the carpark is not in use. A mesh fence is provided to the boundary of the car park along with additional tree planting.

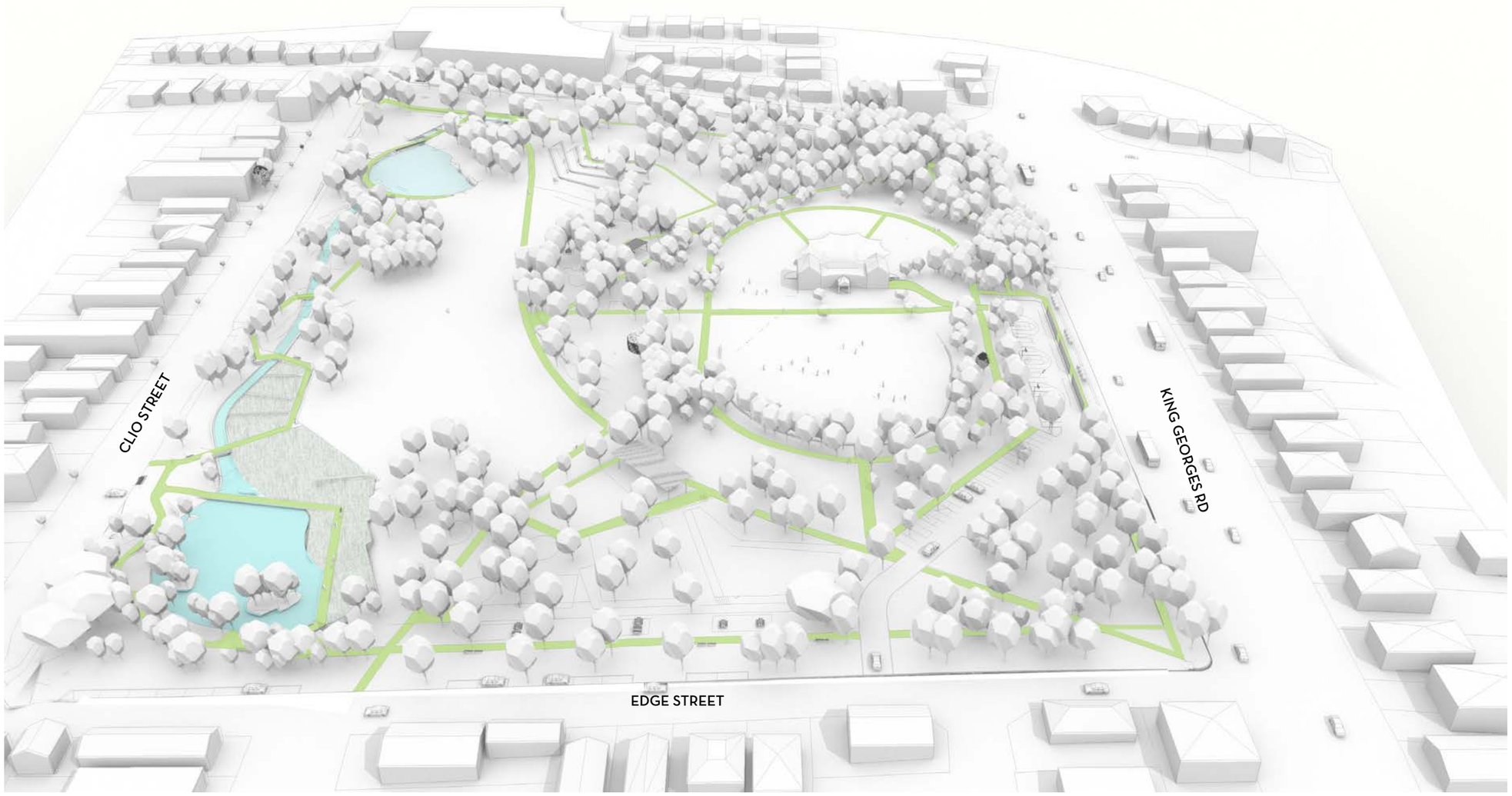
MASTER PLAN
THE FIELD



KEY

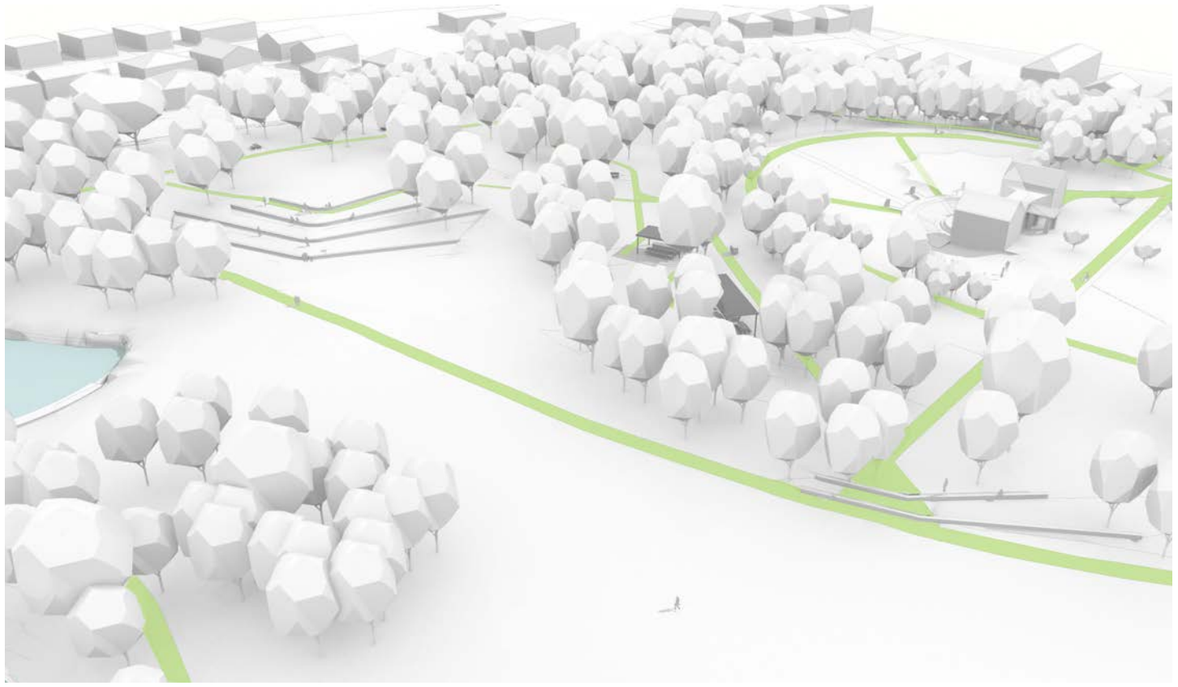
1. Amphitheatre Building.
2. Upper level path with lighting.
3. New low seating wall.
4. Reconfigured entry to Amphitheatre Building.
5. Exercise station with drinking fountain.
6. Dual-use half-court marking designed into overflow car park with gated access and night lighting.
7. Raised pathway/ boardwalk through southern forest.
8. New access paths and stairs to stage.
9. Additional tree planting to southern forest.
10. Additional tree and understorey planting to endangered ecological community.
11. Reconfigured car park with 21 relocated car spaces.
12. Entry paved forecourt to Amphitheatre Building.
13. Gardens at building entry; including flowering shrubs and groundcovers. Memorial located within garden bed.
14. Driveway entry/ service access to Amphitheatre Building.
15. New deciduous tree planting to supplement existing trees.
16. Gate access to allow for limited parking during off peak periods.
17. 3m x 15m high mesh fencing to boundary of car park.
18. Dense shrub/ small trees between fencing panels.

MASTER PLAN: VIEWS
PARK STRUCTURE

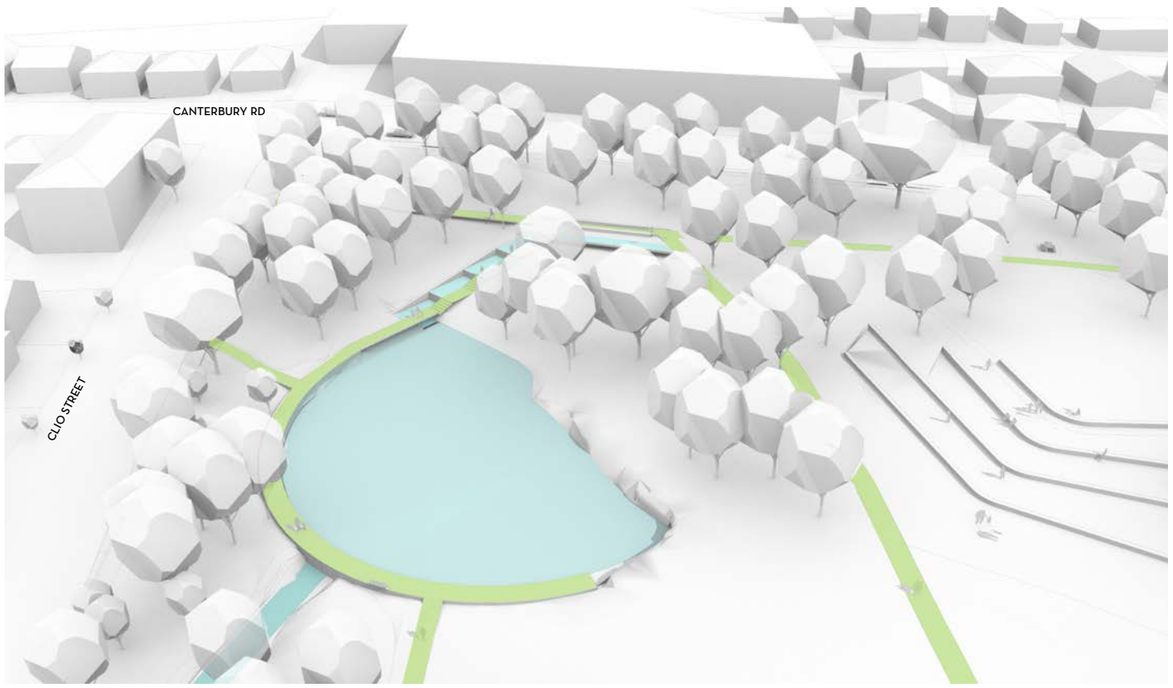


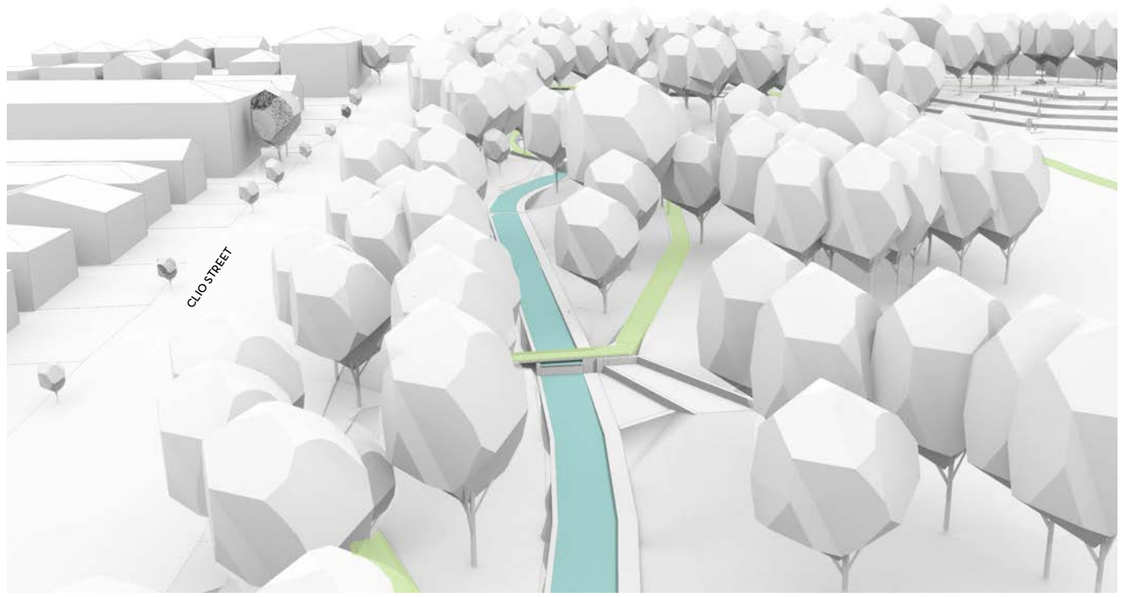
MASTER PLAN: VIEWS
THE FOREST & WILEY RIDGE

NTS

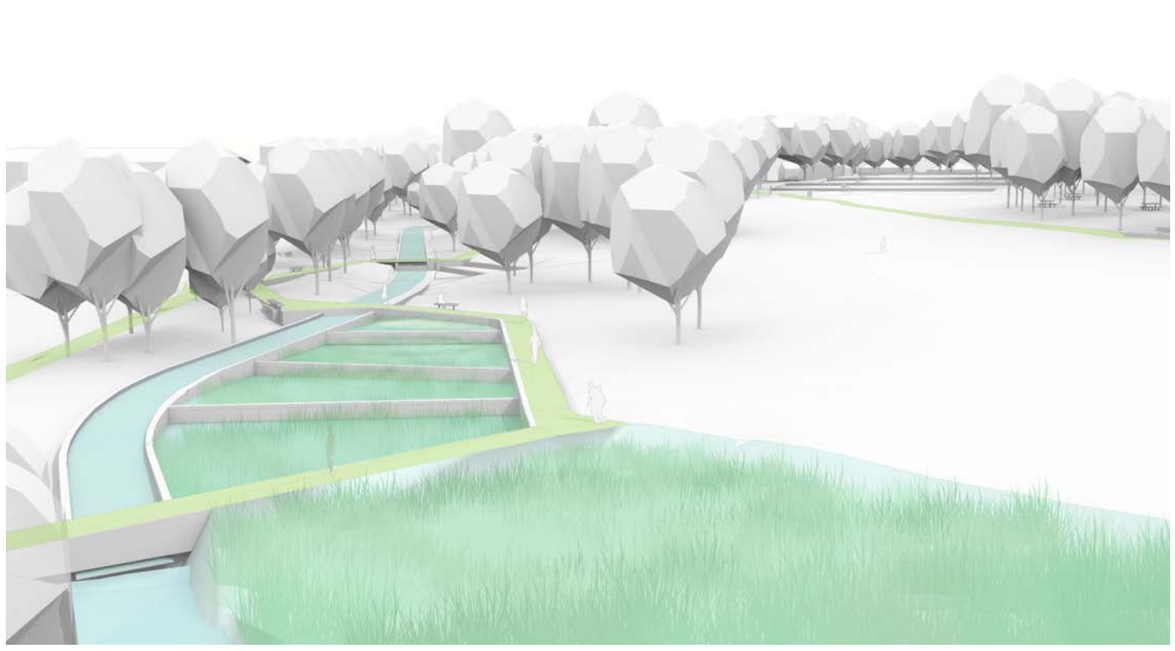


MASTER PLAN: VIEWS
UPPER CASCADES & POND





MASTER PLAN: VIEWS
THE LAWN & LOWER POND / WETLANDS



MASTER PLAN: VIEWS
PLAY MEADOWS & THE FIELD

MASTER PLAN: VIEWS
THE FIELD & WESTERN CAR PARK