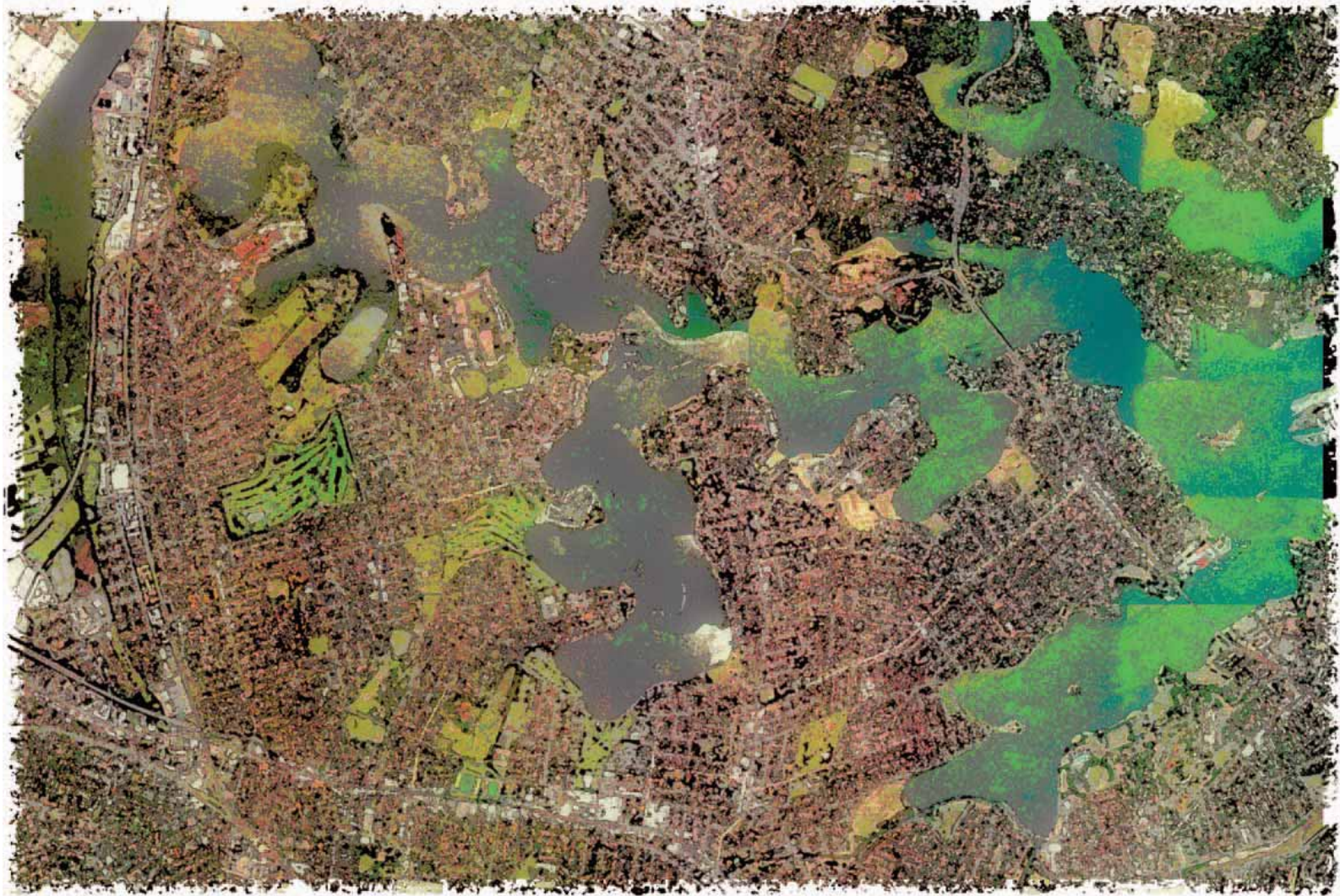
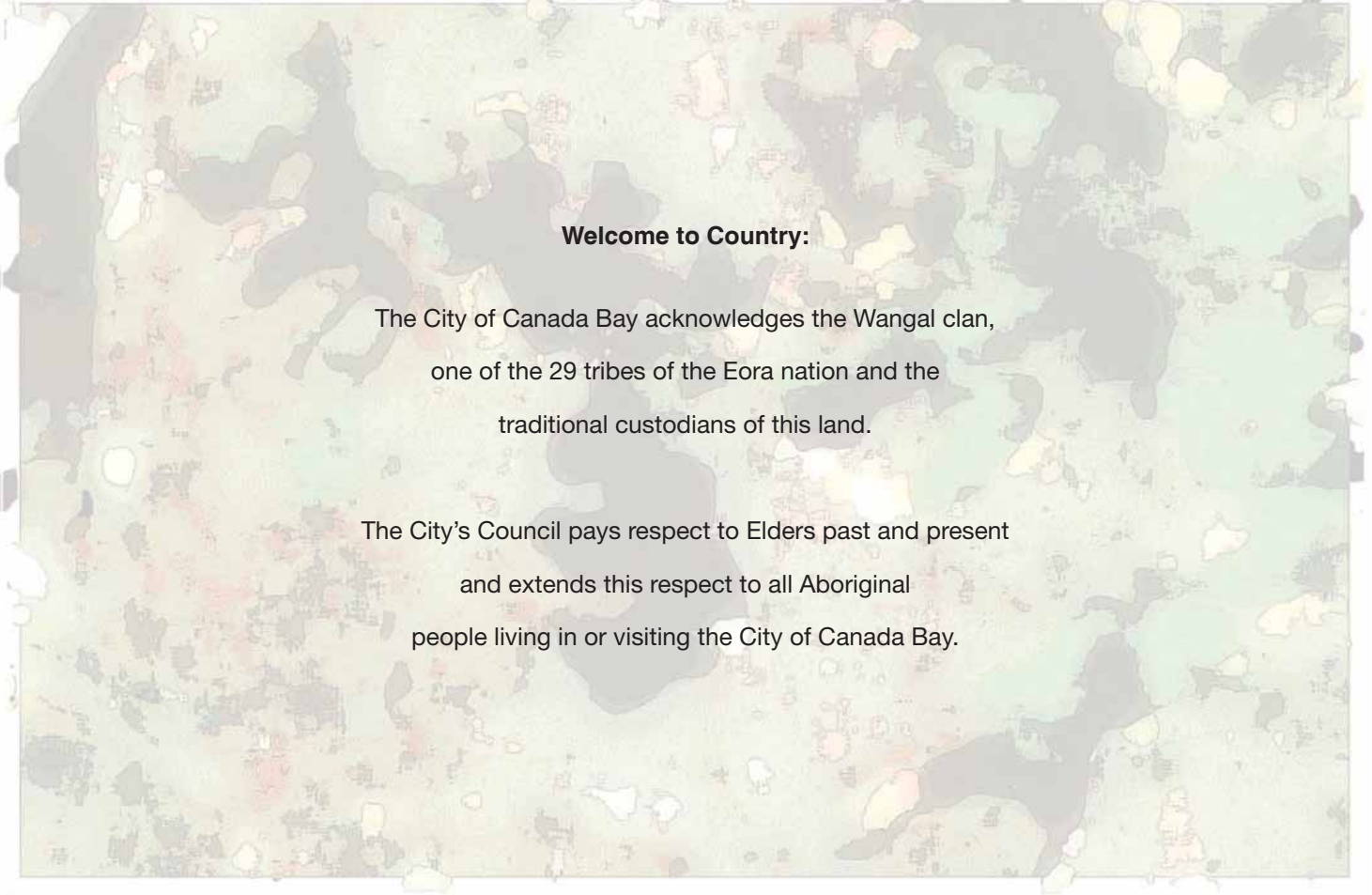


**A SCOPING STUDY DEVELOPING PUBLIC ART, DESIGN AND
CULTURAL PROGRAMS FOR THE FORESHORES OF THE PARRAMATTA RIVER**





Welcome to Country:

The City of Canada Bay acknowledges the Wangal clan,
one of the 29 tribes of the Eora nation and the
traditional custodians of this land.

The City's Council pays respect to Elders past and present
and extends this respect to all Aboriginal
people living in or visiting the City of Canada Bay.

CONTENTS



INTRODUCTION

Background **2**
Process/Methodology **3**



CONTEXT

Study Area **4**
Circulation and Connection **4**
Water Access and Experience **7**
Walking the Foreshores **7**



PUBLIC ART

Integrated Art and Design **10**
Understanding and Experiencing the Foreshores **10**



CULTURAL LAYERS AND HERITAGE: KEY THEMES

Cultural Layers and Heritage **12**
Aboriginal Heritage **13**
Colonial and Industrial Heritage **14**
Boundaries, Journeys and Connections **15**
Environment **16**
Place Identity and Community Building in Established
and New Areas **17**



RIVERSIDE SITE INDEX

Identifying Place Type and Project Sites **18**
Place Type Attributes **18**
Bay Run Precinct **19**
Drummoyne Precinct **20**
Abbotsford Precinct **22**
Cabarita, Breakfast Point, Mortlake Precinct **23**
Dame Eadith Walker Precinct **24**
Rhodes Peninsula **26**
River Islands **29**



PROJECT EXAMPLES

Rodd Park **30**
Quarantine Reserve **34**
Cabarita Park **38**

Acknowledgments and References **42**

1 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Riverside sets the direction for re-interpreting the Parramatta River foreshore as it stretches from Iron Cove to Homebush Bay. The scoping study broadly identifies sites and stories associated with the southern foreshores of the Parramatta River that have social, cultural, economic and environmental heritage significance.

Riverside redresses the gaps in the shoreline's history, recording its importance in Indigenous and new settler history, the development of greater Sydney and the future sustainability of the many communities who live and engage with the river's edge.

From a cultural perspective there has been only limited interpretation of this significant tract of Sydney's regional waterway. This study will identify key aspects and sites of the foreshore and put forward ideas for future onsite interpretation and project development. It will also identify any relevant heritage studies and thematic cultural research undertaken by the City of Canada Bay.

The process has included:

STAGE 1 INFORMATION GATHERING

STAGE 2 CULTURAL MAPPING AND RESEARCH

STAGE 3 PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

STAGE 4 INITIAL PROJECT ASSESSMENT



Clockwise from top:
Eora man fishing by Thomas Watling (c1767-1797),
collection of the Natural History Museum London
Abbotsford House
Australian Gaslight Company (AGL), Mortlake, 1970

Facing page:
"Sailing" Iron Cove and Rodd Island

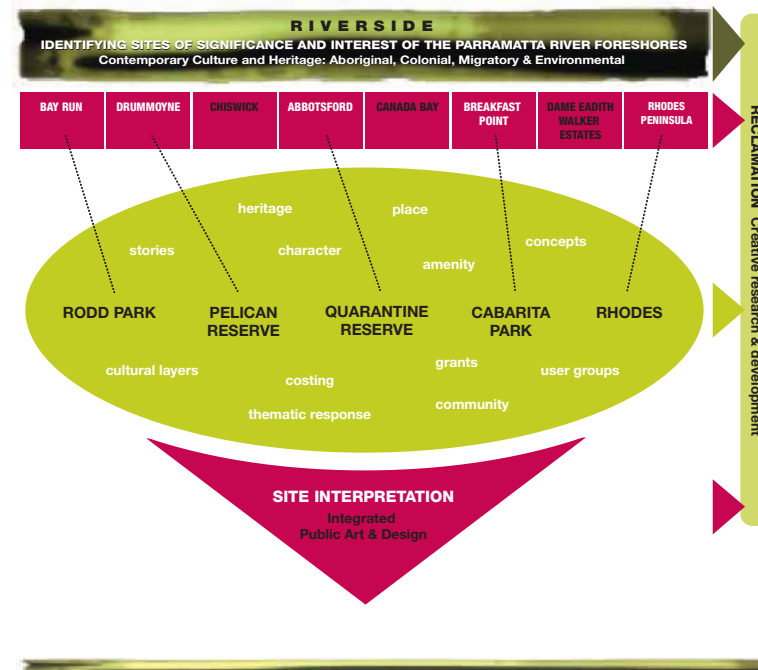
PROCESS/METHODOLOGY

Riverside has gathered the creative ideas and research of specialised Council staff, community partners and residents. Riverside aims to provide the background and knowledge that will enable Council staff and the community to develop local cultural initiatives and arts projects that reflect the history of the area and lives of people past and present.

Riverside in its research and outcomes seeks to engage with amenity issues of connectivity between sites, improving pedestrian access and community safety and to strengthen a cohesive foreshore experience.

The objectives are:

- activate Council and community interest in the foreshores
- broadly identify the attractors and place types within specified sites
- culturally enrich and beautify our foreshores
- provide a resource for ongoing project development that may be added to and built upon as additional sites become accessible and available for cultural development and public art
- identify opportunities to create and integrate art and design into the prioritised sites.



An advisory team of Council staff across departments was engaged in gathering information for the study through:

- interviews with some council staff who are also residents to the area
- information distribution and interviews at Ferragosto 2010
- interviews with Local Studies Departments at Concord and Five Dock Libraries, Drummoyne Historical Society and the City of Canada Bay Museum
- several site visits and photographic documentation
- workshops held to provide analysis and understanding of the foreshore sites and best practice in arts and cultural place making methodologies within government and cultural organisations
- community stakeholder workshops and interviews to develop arts projects (ongoing)
- a focus on five key priority sites for recommendations and project development
- identifying opportunities to create art and design into the prioritised projects
- forming of stage two of project development via RECLAMATION a creative research and development project through artistic practice funded by ArtsNSW.

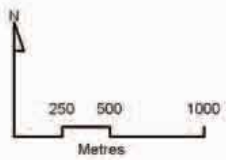
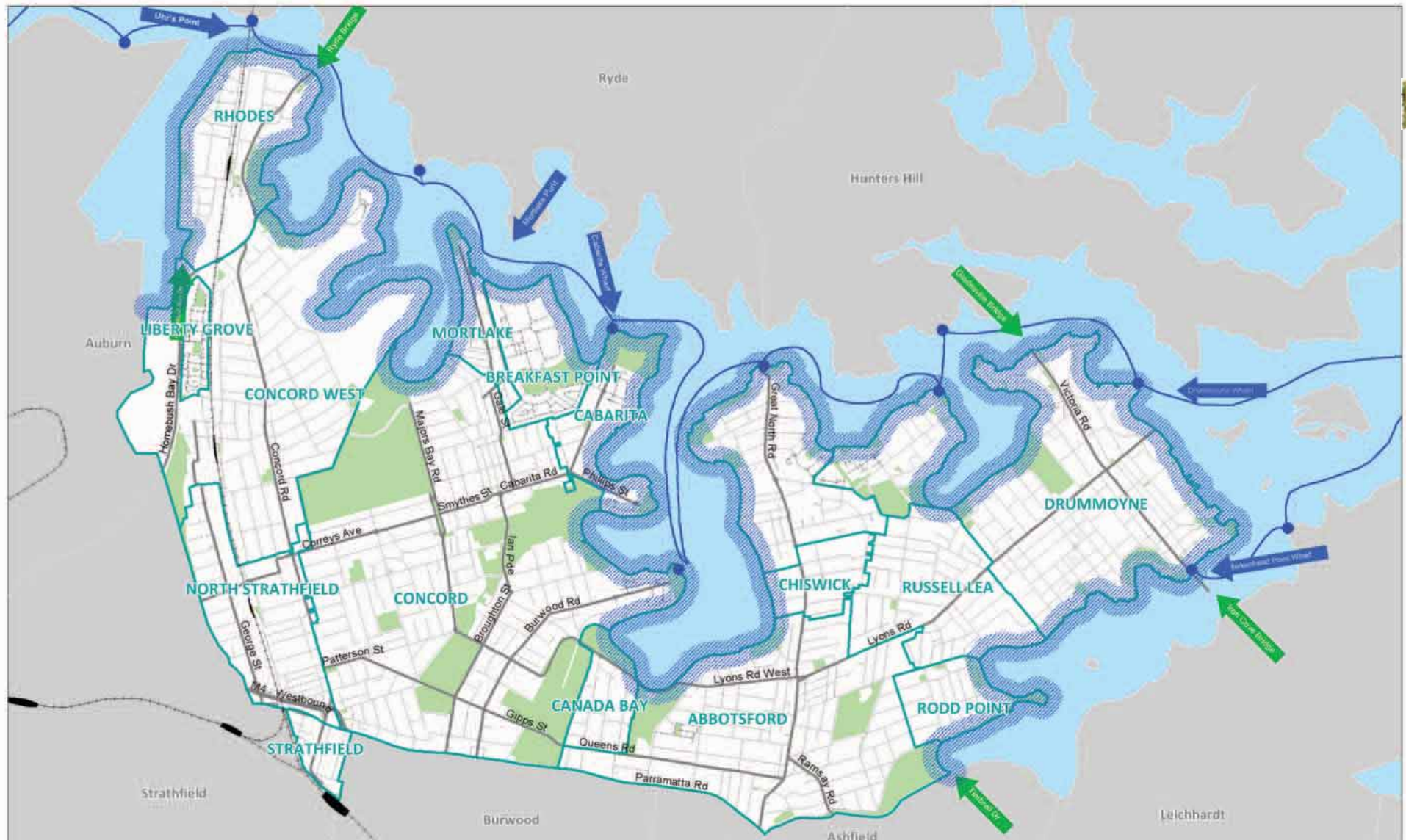
2 CONTEXT

STUDY AREA

The study area covers the southern foreshore of the Parramatta River and adjoining areas of public access in the City of Canada Bay. This extends from Henley Marine Drive and Timbrell Drive, Five Dock to Homebush Bay Drive and Oulton Avenue Rhodes. The study encompasses 38 kilometres of river foreshore that includes key water-frontage parks, reserves and access paths.



Clockwise from top left:
Iron Cove Bridge • Drummoyne ferry wharf • Cabarita ferry wharf • Meadowbank Bridge
John Whitton Bridge • Gladesville Bridge and sandstone docks.



- Parks
- Study Area
- Neighbouring LGA
- Ferrys
- Entry by Land
- Entry by Water

Riverside Study Area

Entry points via land & later



CIRCULATION AND CONNECTION

By examining the intersections among physical and social infrastructure along the foreshore it is possible to strengthen the potential for public art and cultural activity while complementing existing uses and activities.

Sites for public art and cultural interpretation should consider how the experience is heightened or altered according to how an individual or group may access or visit the foreshores.

Cars, Buses and Parking

Consider the connections between bus routes and nexus destinations. Accommodate parking where possible but not at the expense of the best locations.

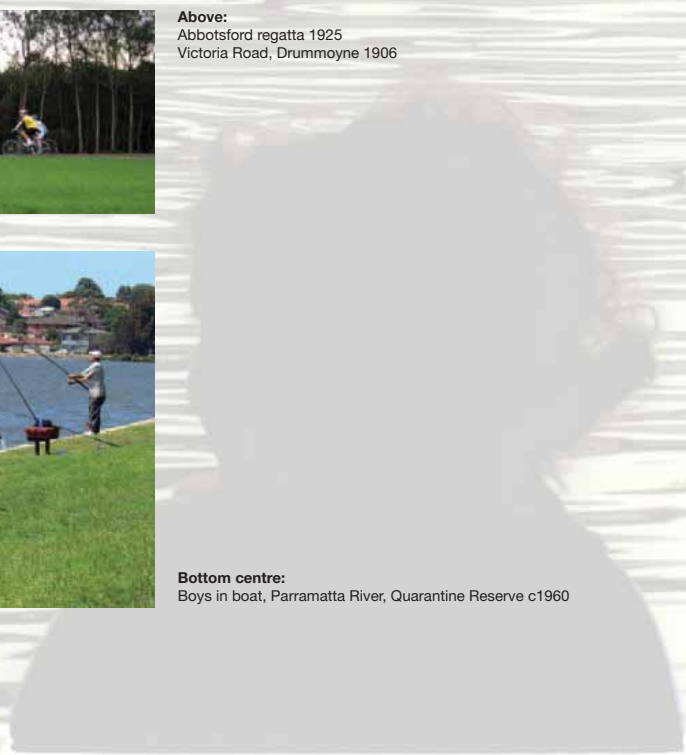
Carefully consider the position of car parks so they do not dominate entry points, landscape views and site aesthetics.

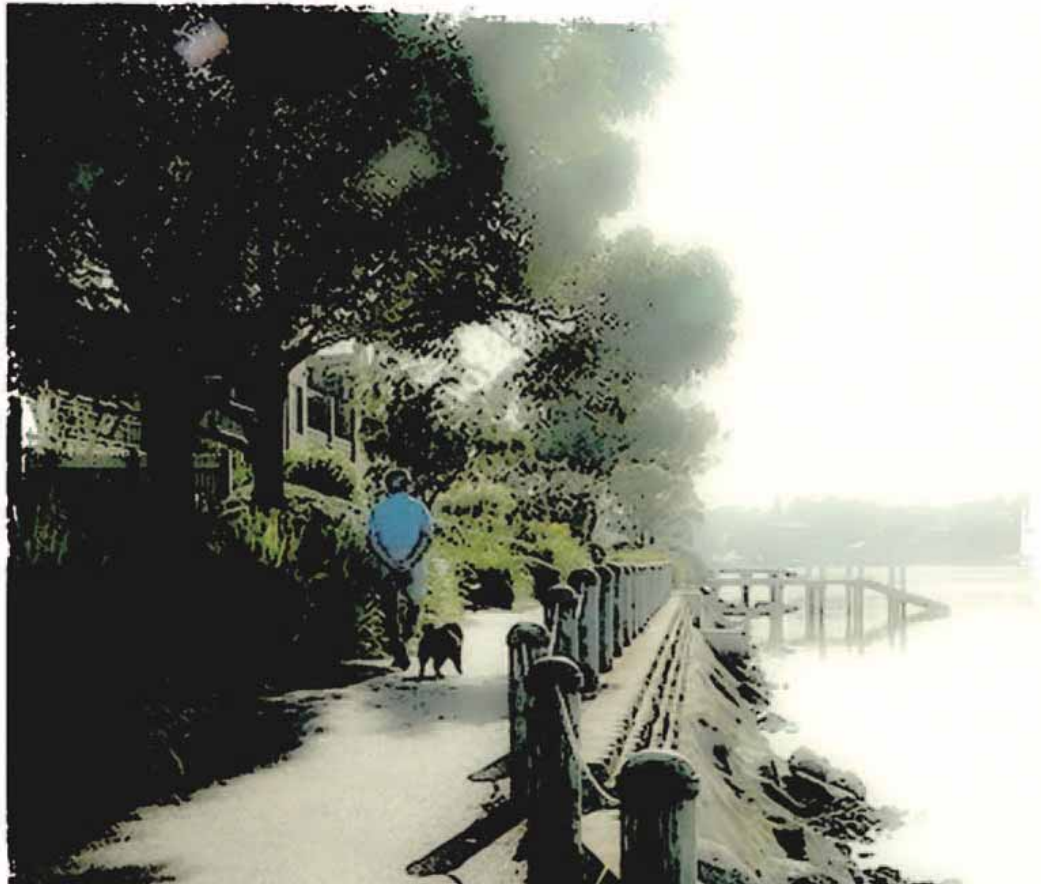


Above:
Abbotsford regatta 1925
Victoria Road, Drummoyne 1906



Bottom centre:
Boys in boat, Parramatta River, Quarantine Reserve c1960





WATER ACCESS AND EXPERIENCE

“The City of Canada Bay has a spectacular 38 kilometres of winding river frontage inlets, bays and headlands. Increasingly, the River provides a cultural link between new creative industry areas including Walsh Bay, Cockatoo Island, Rhodes, Olympic Park and Parramatta.

The waterfront itself has an increasingly cultural focus with riverside parks, businesses, walk/bike tracks, wharves and jetties providing an important recreational focus for both new and older communities. On the water the Rivercat, water tours, boat, rowing, regattas, marinas, fishing and water sports are a lively part of the life of city. Public and private access to the waterways includes Wharfs: Sydney Olympic Park, Cabarita, Abbotsford, Chiswick and Drummoyne” (1)

WALKING THE FORESHORES - SOME CONSIDERATIONS:

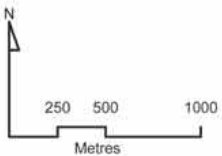
- Identify key and popular trails for action
- Work with existing walking and heritage groups including:
 - The Walking Volunteers (Parramatta River Foreshore walking trails)
 - Concord and Five Dock Library
 - City of Canada Bay Museum and volunteer networks
 - Parramatta River Catchment Group
- Provide better access to the shoreline for appreciation and viewing of cliffs, water and tidal lines
- Allow contemplation and rest for the diversity of users
- Not necessarily aligning all walking trails with bike routes
- Diversify appropriate materials, texture and surfaces when constructing or upgrading foreshore trails.



Above from left
 Brick seating Chowder Bay, Sydney Foreshore Federation Trust • Cabarita Wharf and Rivercat Bay Run joggers • Chiswick Fisherman



These maps illustrate how people's movement and activities intersect with natural environmental, recreational, cultural and social layers.





- | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Parks | | Car Parking | | Bike Routes |
| | Commercial Centres | | Moorings & Marinas | | Walking Trails |
| | Schools | | Ferries | | Concord Hospital |
| | Sydney Local Health Network | | Railways | | |
| | Neighbouring LGA | | Bus Routes | | |

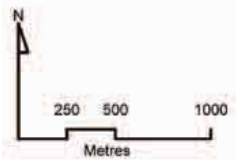
Bus Routes Shown:
 407, 408, 409, 415, 418,
 436, 437, 438, 459, 460,
 461, 462, 464, 466, 480,
 483, 492, 499, 501, 502,
 504, 507, 525, 526, L03,
 M41

Circulation & Connections

Land & Water Access



	Parks		Concord Hospital
	Commercial Centres		
	Schools		
	Sydney Local Health Network		
	Neighbouring LGA		



Social Infrastructure



3 PUBLIC ART

INTEGRATED ART AND DESIGN

Recognition of the cultural layers, natural environment and the provision of community amenity of each site allows public art to integrate with the unique qualities of the location.

DELIVERING PUBLIC ART - SOME CONSIDERATIONS:

- Inform 'site appropriate' use and indicate the best location for public artwork that might range from subliminal decorative approaches to rigorous contemplative work that requires reflection, engagement and time to be created and properly understood
- Provide opportunities for artists to work as part of a team with designers
- When appropriate, mentor artists and art workers through the public art process when working with local government.

UNDERSTANDING AND EXPERIENCING THE FORESHORES

A Proposed Approach

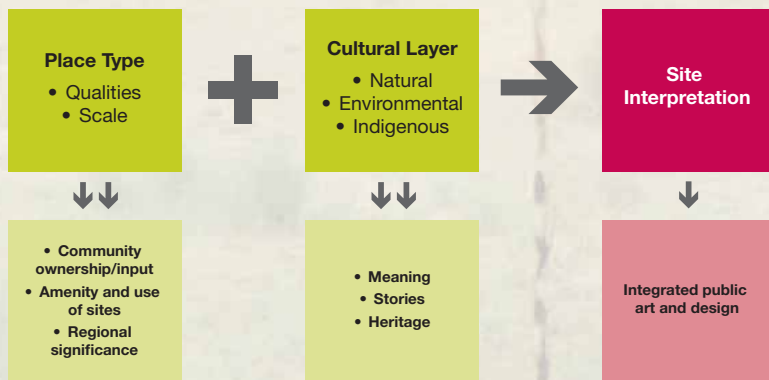
It is important to consider the many interpretative layers of a place including any specific meaning or value associated with the place and how people use it.

People come down to the foreshore to be refreshed by the presence of water and to engage in a variety of activities from active recreation to quiet reflection.

Recognition of the unique qualities of each location; its history and current community ties, access and unique physical character, and how it may accommodate different uses, provides the foundation for the form, the story and location of integrated public art.

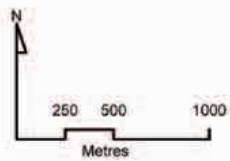
The experience and character of the City of Canada Bay foreshore can develop and be engaging for all when there is regard for these qualities of place.

Public Art & Place - A place based approach



Clockwise from top right:
Eran (River) by Thanakupi and Urban Art Project. National Art Gallery, Canberra
 Ballast Point Park, Birchgrove, Sydney. Architect - Phillip Coxall
Touchstones by Kan Yasuda, Aurora Place, Sydney
 Ballast Point Park, Birchgrove, Sydney





- Parks
- Neighbouring LGA
- Key Project Sites
- Museums & Collections
- Aboriginal Heritage
- Local Heritage Item
- State Heritage Item
- National Heritage Item
- World Heritage Item

Culture & Heritage

Key project sites



4 CULTURAL LAYERS AND HERITAGE: KEY THEMES

CULTURAL LAYERS AND HERITAGE

The City of Canada Bay commissioned and adopted a Cultural Plan and Public Art Strategy for 2008-2013 and recently a Thematic History of the City of Canada Bay 2011. These documents have informed the interpretation of the sites and have been included in the heritage cultural themes for art projects.

The following themes can be addressed in response to locations when developing site specific projects:

- Aboriginal Heritage
- Colonial and Industrial Heritage
- Boundaries, Journeys and Connections
- Environment
- Place Identity and Community Building in Established and New Areas.

Below:

Left: *Spotswood Tree* by Anne Scambary in collaboration with local residents. Melbourne 2008
Centre: *Float, The Ponds* by Susan Milne and Greg Stonehouse. Landcom (2007-08)
Right: *Bible and Bullets*, by Fiona Foley with Urban Art Projects Sculpture and Playspace, Redfern park. City of Sydney 2009



Right
Unfamiliar customs by the Electric Canvas at Customs House for Vivid Sydney 2011

Bottom right
Biami by Fiona Foley with Urban Art Projects Sculpture and Playspace, Redfern Park. City of Sydney 2009

Below
Still life with stone and car by Jimmie Durham 2004. The Transfield Collection, part of the Walsh Bay sculpture walk.



ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

In 2006, the City of Canada Bay commissioned the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study and Plan of Management for the City of Canada Bay.

At the time of European settlement, the Canada Bay area was part of the traditional lands of the Aboriginal people of the Wangal Clan. The Wangal Clan were a part of the larger Darug language group or Aboriginal Nation. The lives of the Wangal people were strongly focused on the harbour and its foreshores, especially in food gathering. Aboriginal people also hunted animals, harvested plants and gathered raw materials in the bushland around the foreshore.

The Wangal clan lived in an area called Wanne, stretching from Birchgrove almost to Parramatta. The river was a rich food source and fishing was an important communal activity. There are seven midden sites in Canada Bay, rock engravings can still be seen at Ryde and Gladesville and hand stencils exist at Birchgrove, Chiswick and Abbotsford. The first recorded contact of the Wangal Clan with the Europeans was 1788 at Breakfast Point when numerous groups of people were recorded as living in this area. Bennelong and Barrangaroo are believed to have come from there.

“Aboriginal artists have played a defining role in developing art and design in Australian public places and the opportunity to interpret and celebrate local Aboriginal heritage is a strong focus of this report. Occasionally the individualised nature of this work has meant many areas have produced artwork that explores contemporary themes and contexts.” (1)

Riverside presents an opportunity to create a broad place based approach to Aboriginal heritage that incorporates environmental land management and use and working with Aboriginal partners and artists.

When developing public art and cultural programs consider these concepts relating to Aboriginal Heritage:

- Maintaining and retracing song lines/storylines
- Environmental knowledge and land management
- Gathering food
- Producing implements
- Coping with invasion



Above: ABC Aboriginal Born Chinese by Jason Wing 2006



Clockwise from top left:
 Portrait of Bennelong, a Wangal man (c1790) • Eora men hunting (c1790) Collection: Natural History Museum, London.
 Taphglyph (Aboriginal carved tree) near Dubbo (1912). Collection: State library of NSW • Edge of Tree by Fiona Foley and Janet Laurence. Museum of Sydney 1995.
 Eora man fishing (c1790) Collection: Natural History Museum, London.

KEY SITES • Cabarita/Breakfast Point, Rodd Point and the Bay Run • Dame Eadith Walker Estates • Wangal Reserve, Mortlake

COLONIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

“Canada Bay has rich cultural heritage. Rural-based industries such as tanneries and timber and grain mills sprang up along the foreshores in the nineteenth century. But by the end of the century and in the early 1900s large industrial sites such as the Australian Gas Light Company works (1886), Arnott’s Biscuits (1907), Phoenix Ironworks (1915), Berger paints (1917), B.A.L.M (later Dulux) paint factory (1921), Timbrol/Union Carbide (1928), Bushells (1950) and Nestles (1918) had become established, their requirement for large numbers of workers often accelerating residential development in surrounding suburbs.

Company villages developed with housing and lifestyle determined by the type of industry. Community identity grew with strong alliances to particular products and companies. So too did the social pleasures of the area. In the 1880’s Correy’s Gardens beside Cabarita Park became a popular recreational site for ferry passengers who played, walked, picnicked and danced in the landscaped pleasure gardens. The great Australian invention - the Victa lawn mower - a symbol of the taming of the suburban backyard - was invented in a garage in the area of North Strathfield.” (1)

Interpretative considerations:

- Colonial industry to current industry
- Employment of convict labour
- Settlement of rural land
- Working life - then and now
- Manufacturing and consumerism
- Migrant communities and local industries
- Extraction, Recovery, Remediation and Renewal.

Examine these in themes in dialogue/intersection to the foreshores environment and the changes driven.



Above, clockwise from top left:
 Pirrama View to Anzac bridge • Ballast Point Park, Birchgrove. Heritage/found objects
 Ballast Point, Remnant Tank re-interpreted as public art • Pirrama Park, Innovative play ground reflecting former sandstone quarries, Pyrmont. Hill Thalys, Aspect and CAB Collaboration • Pirrama Park residences and playground

Below from left:
 Dairy, Renwick Street, Drummoyne c1900 • Ballast Point Park, Birchgrove, entry gates
 Galleon Hardwoods Pty Ltd, ‘Box factory’ (1967), Chiswick



KEY SITES • Rhodes • Lysaght Park • Mortlake • Pelican Reserve • Alexandra Park

BOUNDARIES, JOURNEYS AND CONNECTIONS

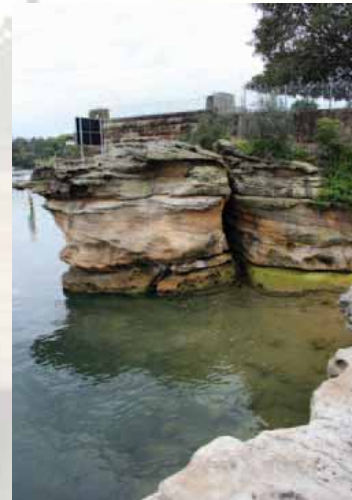
“Public art has an exciting role in defining the boundaries and entry points of local government areas especially in a time of new residential development. Place making on both a citywide and a neighbourhood level can allow art and design that build local distinctiveness highlighting unique place aspects.

“When the area was settled in the 1790s, Canada Bay was a halfway point between Sydney and Parramatta and in many ways it is still shaped by early transport links - the Parramatta River, to the north, a bush track cut by convicts in 1791 to the south now Parramatta Road and the east/west boundaries of Victoria Road and Great North Road. The river played a critical role in early transport links from Sydney to Parramatta and all around the City of Canada Bay it carries vestiges of the past and present elements of river access that articulate boundary, journey and connection.

“Vessels such as the Rose Hill Packer collected fresh food and water at Canada Bay; the bridges across the river at Gladesville, Drummoyne and Rhodes also gave the area definition and new connections to surrounding suburbs.” (1)

These colonial roads and transit points on the river often echoed the movement of the original indigenous tracks and access routes. Many small foreshore parks occur as a result of roads that led to water, providing access for swimmers, commuters and boats. They are residual of a time when the river was a key transit and access route.

An outstanding architectural example of these times is the Dame Eadith Walker estate at Rivendell, which has state-heritage significant boathouse for patients who were going to Rivendell by river for hospital convalescence.



Clockwise from top left:
 Remaining bridge foundation and sandstone docks, Howley Park, Five Dock • Peppercorn Reserve Slipway Mortlake Punt • Chiswick steps Wolseley Street wharf, Chiswick • Blackwell Pool, Chiswick Raymond Reserve • Parramatta River western horizon, Armitage Park, Chiswick • Howley Park and apartments

KEY SITES • Rhodes • Meadowbank Bridge • John Whitton Bridge • Drummoyne Wharf are key foreshore markers that mark the beginning and end of the City of Canada Bay along the major ferry routes • Howley Park • Pelican Reserve/Alexandra Park

Parks across Drummoyne, Chiswick and Abbotsford are a suitable for a connecting design address they include:
 • Dunlop Reserve • Salton Reserve • Queen Victoria Street Reserve • Rea Reserve • Menzies Reserve
 • Little Sisters of the Poor Reserve • Pelican Reserve • Peppercorn Reserve • Raymond Reserve



ENVIRONMENT

“The foreshore’s environmental features provide opportunities of great scope and significance for public art. The opportunity to develop major works both on the foreshore or on the waterway itself is substantial as is the potential for regional projects that create cultural links between key sites. Here the scope for public art that is a major destination becomes apparent.” (1)

When developing public art and cultural programs consider these concepts relating to the environment:

- Environmental art, artists and education through Community Cultural Development can underscore some of these approaches
- The character of the foreshores
- Environmental understanding and sustainability
- Climate change and sea level rise - adaptation vulnerability
- Preservation, restoration and renewal of the city’s natural landscapes
- Flora and fauna both the native and introduced
- Quarantine and disease
- Landscape heritage and heritage trees
- Marine heritage and human activity.



Above clockwise from top left:
Installation by Choi Jeong Hwa, 17th Biennale of Sydney Cockatoo Island • Bushcare volunteers Sisters Bay
Molecular (Sydney) by Serge Spitzer, 17th Biennale of Sydney, Cockatoo Island
Grey Blanket by Steven Holland 1999

Above clockwise from top left:
Wurrung wuri by Christopher Booth, 2011. Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney. The Johnson Estate.
 Hands. Environmental arts festival Kerman, Iran • Lysaght Park • ‘Many Hands’ Harmony image

- KEY SITES**
- Cabarita and the Dame Eadith Walker estates provide some of the largest and most consistent green foreshore views along the entire Parramatta River
 - The Bay Run
 - Sisters and Half Moon Bay
 - Rodd Park
 - Lysaght Park on Hen and Chicken Bay
 - Quarantine Reserve at Abbotsford
 - Howley Park and the “Five Docks” are also prominent from the water
 - Pelican Reserve/ Alexandra Park
 - Rhodes

PLACE IDENTITY AND COMMUNITY BUILDING IN BOTH ESTABLISHED AND NEW AREAS

“The role of public art as a vehicle for community building is well recognised in the community sector. Projects that encourage sharing of experiences, stories and values strengthen community identity while artworks themselves can give a sense of distinctiveness creating memorable places in new developments.

In a similar way, work that recognises the past and builds on existing cultural identity can be a tool in managing social change. The thoughtful location of art in community buildings and gathering places creates a context for affirming community life.

The City of Canada Bay has some of Sydney’s newest residential developments. Suburbs like Breakfast Point and Rhodes have significant populations with a changing demographic profile. New households need to develop a sense of belonging, especially in localities where neighbours are also new residents.

The City of Canada Bay faces the challenges of encouraging a common sense of identity in an amalgamated Council area with very diverse new and older suburbs.” (1)

When developing public art and cultural programs consider these concepts relating to the place identity and community building in both established and new areas:

- Global city
- Diverse foreshore Communities
- Identity of place - informed by such things as population demographics and specific use of sites
- Vertical neighbourhoods
- Sustainable living
- Transformation and renewal
- Deconstructing and acknowledging the past, present and future.



Above:
 Top: Shoreline Drive Rhodes (from the Parramatta Rivercat) • Bottom right: Bund wall to facilitate remediation on adjacent foreshores, Rhodes • Bottom left: Union Carbide factory c1960

Below:
 Bottom left: *'I remember'* by Joanne Saad, 2011. Fred Kelly Place, Five Dock
 Below right: Vertical garden, Melbourne Central by Patrick Blanc. Image with permission by www.lushe.com.au



KEY SITES • Rhodes • Mortlake • Cabarita • Five Dock • Howley Park

5 RIVERSIDE SITE INDEX

IDENTIFYING PLACE TYPE AND PRIORITISING PROJECT SITES

The Riverside research has identified has 38 kilometres of foreshore with 54 waterside parks, venues and road reserves ending in view of the river.

Locations were recognised as having “desirability of unique qualities” - natural and shaped physical form, cultural layers and diverse community land use. Sites were then documented and ascribed cultural layers and place type attributes to further investigate the human relationships and values

- 1 **RODD PARK/BAY RUN**
- 2 **ALEXANDRA STREET RESERVE, DRUMMOYNE**
- 3 **QUARANTINE RESERVE, ABBOTSFORD**
- 4 **CABARITA PARK**
- 5 **RHODES WEST, RHODES PENINSULA**

Rodd Park, Quarantine Reserve, and Cabarita have been assessed as projects providing a preliminary interpretive framework for integrated public art and design.

This Index has been edited to twenty two key sites broadly summarising information to suburban precinct, brief description, size and scale, priority for action, place type attributes and cultural layer. Also included are the four River islands.

CANADA BAY FORESHORE PLACE TYPE ATTRIBUTES

QUALITIES



Lookout - place of release and horizon



Quiet place – healing place, reflection, sitting



Meeting place – neighbourhood gathering, connecting



Memory place – stories held



Active place – sporting, recreation, festival, promenading



Nexus – transport, commercial, pedestrian intersections

SCALE



Neighbourhood Park – active and passive



District Park – diverse attractors



Regional Park – significant scale and diverse attractors



Park/Reserve	Description/Observations	Area m ² Size and Scale	Priority	Place Type	Cultural Layer
--------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------	------------	----------------

1. BAY RUN PRECINCT

The Bay Run Precinct consists of Iron Cove including Rodd Island, Half Moon Bay and Sisters Bay waterways. This site has regional and metropolitan significance for the inner west and is located within Leichhardt and Ashfield Councils



Above:
Timbrell Park Bay Run
Rodd Park picnic tables

Below:
Half Moon Bay



Bay Run gateway	Gateway to Canada Bay with views from the City West Link and offering potential for significant public artwork. Heritage item (local) includes Rodd Family Tomb.	RP	High	Connectivity of the Bay Run	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gateway to the water
Rodd Park Rodd Point	Rodd Park is a key point of diversion and a natural outlook on the Bay Run that has high usage. It was commented that 'People love it to death' and 'it's being trashed'. A Bush Care program addressing science of ecological systems, information and education exists however, on a broader level there are rare plants located at Rodd Point/ Bay Run and risk hazards of over clearing. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study Plan of Management produced by Gondwana Consultants for the City of Canada Bay identifies human remains were moved to Rodd Island and an Aboriginal Midden site still exists. Reference and education material including on site signage is required to inform the public of the areas environmental and cultural significance. Opportunities exist to design and install signage.	15 30 RP	High Management plan needs to be adopted by CCB Recommended for consideration in first stage of Riverside project	Place type changes according to day of the week and season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has strong natural/ environmental themes Has significant Aboriginal heritage Has original remnant vegetation Has salt marsh, swamp, mangroves, coastal sandstone vegetation Has rock forms Has powerful, natural and unusual features Has foreshore bird life (rare native bird species) Has water 360° around The point was originally a tidal island
Half Moon Bay	Recent studies recognise the importance of these areas to the Aboriginal community. Bush care regeneration program is ongoing at Sisters and Half Moon Bay (rowing club).	Regional destination Walking route, move to place type RP	High Recommended for Stage 1 of Riverside		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Heritage Study was undertaken Has strong natural environment A bush care volunteer program has been active for 17 years Was an illegal rubbish tip for years Possible to further explore local marine fishing history and conduct oral histories of industrial past

Right:
Half Moon Bay
Half Moon Bay foreshore
Rodd family tomb
Rowing Marine Club
View to Rodd Island





Park/Reserve	Description/Observations	Area m ² Size and Scale	Priority	Place Type	Cultural Layer
Sisters Bay and (below)	Heritage item (local). Recent studies recognise the importance of these areas to the Aboriginal community and there is opportunity for on site interpretive material.	RP	High		
Brett Park	Heritage item (local) - natural foreshore between Drummoyne Pool and Ullathorne St, Henley Marine Drive. This area is defined as salt marsh with endangered native vegetation. In the past it was maintained by City of Canada Bay staff but needs to be revegetated. Council maintenance staff will need to support more native grass and plant landscaping.	Destination Walking Route RP	Southern end of the Bay Run interpretation	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Heritage Study was undertaken Has strong natural environment A bush care volunteer program active for 17 years Was an illegal rubbish tip for years Possible to further explore local marine fishing history and conduct oral histories of industrial past



Sisters Bay from Drummoyne Rowing Club

2. DRUMMOYNE PRECINCT

Waterways: Parramatta River, Drummoyne Bay, Five Dock Bay

Howley Park	Heritage item (local) Howley Park is the site of the original 'five docks' of sandstone (only two are now visible). It has a marina, is a favoured fishing location and is a highly visible landmark from the water. It has good climbing areas, some seating and picnic tables, and a view over the river to St Josephs, Hunters Hill. A Plan of Management has been adopted for Howley Park prepared by the Crown. The plan consolidates most existing knowledge on the reserve or indicates where further reading is available. With the surrounding medium-density housing there is need for the development of public space and improved access. The metal fence that impedes views to water and dumped rubbish needs addressing. The bridge abutments of the old bridge have become a viewing platform and are a potential site for artwork, having great exposure from the river.	3,580 DP	Medium Needs attention	Limited parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has colonial, industrial and maritime heritage Shows signs of local ownership and history of community action Has high visual impact Has natural sandy beach (quite historical but not very accessible)
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Aerial view, Howley Park (1980)



Left:
Sand stone formations
Howley Park Five Dock
View to Half Moon Bay
Half Moon Bay
Dunlop Reserve



Park/Reserve	Description/Observations	Area m ² Size and Scale	Priority	Place Type	Cultural Layer
   <p>Pelican Reserve Alexandra Reserve</p>	<p>Located at the foot of Alexandria Reserve the site has seating, beach and boat access, and some heritage signage for Spectacle Island. Sandy beach foreshores are linked at low tide and Pelican Reserve holds North eastern views to Spectacle Island.</p> <p>Alexandra Reserve play area possesses good, established vegetation with a shady quiet contemplative play area.</p> <p>Council adopted the Let's Play strategy in 2007 to increase and upgrade playgrounds and broaden play opportunities. The strategy is intended to foster and strengthen local community connections and interactions.</p> <p>Council engaged public artist Graham Chalcraft to develop designs for a new play space at Alexandra Reserve through consultation with the local community. The Alexandra Reserve Art and Play Project, which has a focus on urban nature and discovery, is currently under construction and due for completion late 2012.</p>	<p>2, 831</p> <p>NP</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Opportunities to address the foreshore in relation to Alexandra Park and Victoria Road connectivity</p>	   	<p>Refer Cultural Layer and Heritage</p> <p>-Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Boundaries, journeys and connections • Maritime history <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage and activities of Spectacle Island • Natural foreshore would have been mangroves
 <p>Drummoyne Oval Precinct</p>	<p>The Drummoyne Oval Community access meeting space and Community Centre was built 2010-11. The new oval facilities incorporated a large scale commissioned public art by Anderson Hunt.</p> <p>A plan of management has been adopted for the Drummoyne Oval Precinct. This plan consolidates most existing knowledge on the precinct or indicates where further reading is available</p> <p>A number of community facilities and services are located in the area including: sporting groups, childcare centre and mothers groups. The broader park experience needs further investigation.</p>	<p>120000</p> <p>DP</p> <p>RP</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Recommended for consideration in first stage of Riverside project implementation</p>	<p>Upper PT park Amenities More shelter</p>     	<p>Refer Cultural Layer and Heritage</p> <p>-Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are sporting, boating and walking activities available • Had the 1st private land grant • Contains the old river line

KEY

● NP Neighbourhood Park
 ● DP District Park
 ● RP Regional Park

👁 Lookout
 🌿 Quiet place
 ⊕ Meeting place
 🧠 Memory place
 🏃 Active place
 ✳ Nexus

Above:
Pelican Reserve
Alexandra Street Reserve - community consultation and park design, Graham Chalcraft
Drummoyne Oval

Right:
Settling old scores by Anderson Hunt, Drummoyne Oval
View from Pelican Reserve,
Various Park details Drummoyne
Alexandra Street Reserve





Park/Reserve	Description/Observations	Area m ² Size and Scale	Priority	Place Type	Cultural Layer
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3. ABBOTSFORD PRECINCT

Consists of Abbotsford Bay, Hen and Chicken Bay waterways

<p>Quarantine Reserve</p>	<p>The Quarantine Centre's creation, operation and address of disease played a significant role in delivering Commonwealth policy in relation to the Australian nation's wellbeing.</p> <p>Rare plants and significant old trees are located at Quarantine Centre. The Reserve has active and ongoing bush regeneration programs.</p> <p>The Reserve is heritage item (local significance) and rich in local history. Council is currently undertaking a conservation management strategy for the buildings on the site (2011).</p> <p>The Reserve continues to houses various community-based activities such as the Wood Workers Association.</p> <p>There is the potential to refurbish the site as an artist residence facility and is suitable for low impact applied arts. Site has possible cultural uses including artist studios and ephemeral exhibition space</p>	<p>24,235</p> <p>NP</p> <p>DP</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Recommended for consideration in first stage of Riverside project implementation</p>	 	<p>Refer Cultural Layer and Heritage</p> <p>-Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Colonial and industrial heritage • Animal Quarantine
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Above:
Quarantine Reserve sign

Below from left:
Stable Interiors
Animal feed cook house
Quarantine Reserve 1960
Incinerator












Park/Reserve	Description/Observations	Area m ² Size and Scale	Priority	Place Type	Cultural Layer
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4. CABARITA, BREAKFAST POINT, MORTLAKE PRECINCT

Consists of Hen and Chicken Bay, France Bay, Kendall Bay and Fairmile Cove waterways



<p>Cabarita Park</p>	<p>Heritage items (local) includes landscaping, the federation Rotunda and pool. There is also remnant wharf and Aboriginal Middens on site.</p> <p>Cabarita is a significant regional destination. It has diverse user groups, a local community consultative group, a ferry wharf, car and bus access, toilets, barbecue amenities, café and restaurant attached to the marina. Cabarita Swimming Centre has salt pools and there is beach access with swimming water monitored by Water Wise Australia. There is a meeting room located in the Swimming Centre that is accessible to the community.</p> <p>A Plan of Management has been adopted for Cabarita Park. The plan consolidates most existing knowledge on the precinct or indicates where further reading is available.</p>	<p>104,468.59</p> <p>Place type varies according to what day and time</p> <p>RP</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Recommended for consideration in first stage of Riverside project implementation</p>	<p>Diverse community and many visitors using site on weekends for large family gatherings and picnics</p> <p>Families visiting park over multiple generations</p> <p>   </p>	<p>Refer Cultural Layer and Heritage -Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Colonial Heritage • Aboriginal Heritage • Has sandstone outcrop and remnant figs • Has unique coastal aspects • Intergenerational themes present as activities occur on site • Multiple and significant heritage items in precinct including River racing, Federation pergola and Correy's Pleasure Gardens • Has rare vegetation and heritage trees • Has Aboriginal midden sites
<p>Mortlake Point Punt Park, Mortlake</p>	<p>Heritage item (local) Punt that crosses the river.</p> <p>Mortlake holds the last remnant of highly industrial land. Some light industry still there. There is a scale model of the punt located on site.</p> <p>The site is a combination of residential and industrial areas. High-density developments are earmarked for foreshore area; Council has undertaken preliminary investigations to develop a master plan for Mortlake.</p>	<p>563.26m</p> <p>NP</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Medium</p>	<p>Walking, vehicle ferry access to the river</p> <p>  </p>	<p>Refer Cultural Layer and Heritage -Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial heritage and remediation • Has Ferry Maritime history • Site links to recreational heritage and foreshore walking paths



KEY

- NP Neighbourhood Park ● DP District Park ● RP Regional Park
- 👁 Lookout 🌿 Quiet place 👥 Meeting place 📖 Memory place 🏃 Active place ✳ Nexus



Park/Reserve	Description/Observations	Area m ² Size and Scale	Priority	Place Type	Cultural Layer
Wangal Reserve	<p>The point, known as Wangal Reserve, is a foreshore park rich in local history.</p> <p>Heritage item (local)</p> <p>The Reserve was established in 1984 with Concord Municipality and was dedicated to the original occupiers of the area, the Wangal Clan. It was proposed in 1999 that the reserve would have an Aboriginal flag flying on site everyday as an acknowledgement of annual reconciliation ceremonies, To date a flag does not exist on site and no ceremonies on the site have been recorded. Referenced from Gregory Blaxell's, <i>'The River Sydney Cove to Parramatta'</i>, 2007.</p> <p>A Plan of Management has been adopted.</p>	<p>15, 155</p> <p>DP</p>	<p>Recommended for consideration in first stage of Riverside project implementation</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushland is re established vegetation - not remnant Used to have a house and garden on site Has unique natural/geographic landform extending into the river There has been some cultural interpretive landscaping and there is potential for more Is intended to be a memorial to the Wangal people



5 DAME EADITH WALKER PRECINCT

Consists of Majors Bay, Yaralla Bay, Parramatta River and Brays Bay waterways

Yaralla	<p>Dame Edith Walker precinct is a significant heritage item (state and local).</p> <p>Isaac Nichols, a convict arrived in Sydney on the 3rd fleet in 1791. On his release in 1797 he was granted 50 acres of land at Concord, as well as 2 convict labourers to establish a farm.</p> <p>Thomas Walker arrived in Sydney on 25 April 1822 age 18 as a free & wealthy settler. In January 1840 George Nichols mortgaged the land to Thomas Walker.</p> <p>The original Yaralla home was designed by Edmund Blackett, and was described as a "Cottage at Concord". Evidence of the date of construction can be found in the classifieds of the SMH on 29 September 1857 – "Economic circumstances delayed completion until early 1870". In 1860, at age 56, Thomas married Jane Hart, who was 28. Eadith Campbell Walker was born in 1861. Within the next few years the family moved to Concord.</p> <p>The site includes heritage garden elements including landscaped rocks, garden and grotto. Aboriginal heritage is indicated onsite. Arthur Walker Reserve has natural plantings and remnant bush.</p>	<p>DP</p>	<p>Recommended for consideration in first stage of Riverside project</p> <p>Highly significant cultural site managed by NSW Department of Health</p> <p>Any projects need to be approved by NSW Department of Health</p>	<p>Bushland volunteers come from regional areas</p>	<p>Refer Cultural Layer and Heritage</p> <p>-Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Boundaries/Journeys Aboriginal Colonial Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and well being themes Horse heritage Social themes - represented a particular elite class and associated lifestyle The City of Canada Bay Public Art Strategy 2008-2013, page 21 identifies potential for 'Residency for arts/health partnerships. Artworks to reflect emotional and physical themes of wellness recovery, & disability' (M.Guppy)
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Above:
Wangal Reserve
Yaralla House
Yaralla grounds - Sunken garden



Above:
Walker Crest, Yaralla Coach house
Rivendell
Rowers, Rivendell, Parramatta River

Park/Reserve	Description/Observations	Area m ² Size and Scale	Priority	Place Type	Cultural Layer
Yaralla	<p>A Conservation Management Plan has been prepared for this estate managed by the NSW Health. This plan consolidates most existing knowledge on the site or indicates where further reading is available NSW Health proposes renovating and developing Yaralla to accommodate mental health units. NSW Health allows people to pass through informally but wishes to avoid large-scale public access to the precincts.</p> <p>Local heritage networks are concerned with the neglect and deterioration of the Yaralla buildings and would like to see better management of the heritage gardens and plants. Volunteer heritage groups located in the Gatehouse conduct public tours.</p>	<p>DP</p>			
Rivendell Thomas Walker Hospital	<p>Heritage item (state and local) and contains Aboriginal middens.</p> <p>Thomas Walker Hospital at Rocky Point is highly visible from the water. It is a heritage item (state and local). Yaralla and Rivendell are under trust restrictions.</p> <p>Thomas Walker set aside part of his estate for the building of a convalescent hospital at Rocky Point. It functioned as a hospital until 1979 before being taken over by NSW State Health (now Local Health Network). NSW State Health Services operate from the unit Monday to Friday. Concord Hospital is one of Sydney's largest public hospitals.</p> <p>The E.M. Lane Nursing Museum is attached to Concord Hospital. An annual opera event is held on the first Saturday of November. This event provides live opera and food stalls and about 2000 people attend.</p> <p>Concord Hospital and NSW Health will only consider cultural activities/ programs that work with the hospital health agenda such as fundraisers.</p> <p>The City of Canada Bay Public Art Strategy 2008-2013 identifies the need to develop 'Projects that link arts and health: Yaralla and Rivendell, the family estates Dame Eadith Walker gifted for community health care, link cultural, environmental and therapeutic aspects of care and recovery as well being important sites for community use. The gardens of the estate were used to care for World War 1 soldiers with tuberculosis at 'the camp'." (1)</p>	<p>DP</p> <p>RP</p>	<p>Difficult to action due to NSW Health control of site</p> <p>Needs community Partnership development/ process</p>		<p>Refer Cultural Layer and Heritage -Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Environment Colonial and Industrial Heritage Has health care heritage Has soldier/convalescence history Has Aboriginal sites of significance Significant Natural area for the Parramatta River landscape and whole of L.G.A. This site holds buildings that are unique to Sydney such as the boathouse

KEY

- NP Neighbourhood Park
- DP District Park
- RP Regional Park
- Lookout
- Quiet place
- Meeting place
- Memory place
- Active place
- Nexus





Park/Reserve	Description/Observations	Area m ² Size and Scale	Priority	Place Type	Cultural Layer
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6. RHODES PENINSULA
















Consists of Brays Bay, Parramatta River and Homebush Bay waterways

RHODES PENINSULA EAST					
Rhodes Park	<p>The site holds local and state heritage items.</p> <p>This park is covered in the Plan of Management for Brays Bay Reserve. This plan consolidates most existing knowledge on the reserve that makes up the open space in this area or indicates where further reading is available.</p>		Recommended for consideration in first stage of Riverside project implementation		<p>Refer to Cultural Layer and Heritage</p> <p>- Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Environmental Colonial and Industrial Heritage Boundaries Journeys and Connections Place Identity and Community Building
Kokoda Lovedale Reserve	<p>Lovedale Reserve is the entrance to Kokoda Park.</p> <p>Rivendell was built as a military hospital and the soldiers used the foreshores during recuperation and convalescence. Concord Hospital continues to use grounds for their clients and patients.</p> <p>Mangrove rehabilitation and foreshore stabilisation is evident throughout the precinct to protect threatened species. The landscape and sculptural elements within the precinct support the memorial nature of the Kokoda space engaging with community via events and activities. The Kokoda Memorial holds sound and photographic monuments and works embedded in the river landscape.</p> <p>Education and exhibition centre is available to receive groups. Tours and guides are volunteer run. A DVD <i>'History of the Kokoda Track'</i> produced & sponsored by the RSL is also available. Imagery and archive sourced from Australia Film and Television Archive and the Australia War Memorial. There is also a Military Nurses Museum at Concord Hospital.</p> <p>The Kokoda Park instigators and key partners include Rotary/Hosp, RSL, City of Canada Bay, State Health Authority Local Area Health Network (State). Community partners include IKEA who assists with community funds; local school children undertook some planting and anti-vandal work and. Ryde Horticultural School and Ryde TAFE.</p>	<p>DP</p> <p>RP</p>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANZAC day, VP Victory Day and Kokoda Day commemorations are held here annually Morning services in the city are harder to access for the elderly. The site caters better for its elder user groups than the city-based destinations Concord RSL hosts the Dawn service Kokoda and New Guinea campaigns interpreted on site Small scale memorials and monuments exist in the Dandenong Ranges in Victoria, Brisbane and Western Australia. Kokoda is the only memorial of its type and scale, apart from the National War Memorial in Canberra 2015 commemorated - the 100th anniversary of the ANZACs and 70th anniversary of victory in the Pacific Cultural opportunities exist to develop concepts/proposals with these themes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Education 2) Intercultural 3) Intergenerational 4) Ephemeral 5) A living memorial 	






Above:
 Mill Park Rhodes
 Kokoda Memorial
 Kokoda memorial
 Brays Bay, Ship Yard Memorial



Park/Reserve	Description/Observations	Area m ² Size and Scale	Priority	Place Type	Cultural Layer
 <p>Kokoda Lovedale Reserve</p>	<p>User groups include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concord Hospital staff, clients and patients • Tourists and many regional visitors • Site tour buses catered for, with barbecue shelters, picnic facilities, a cafe and Olivetti's Italian restaurant • Nursing home groups • School groups - come to see veteran tour guides at the Kokoda interactive stations • Local residents • Children's playground at Lovedale Reserve • Jogger recreation, foreshore walkers - variable times 			     	
RHODES PENINSULA WEST					
 <p>Public Domain Place Plan</p>  <p>Mill Park (formerly Point Park)</p>  <p>Foreshore Parks - to be named in the future</p>	<p>Rhodes west has a series of interconnecting reserves and places marking the City of Canada Bay's northern gateway, that are being developed as part of the residential development of the Rhodes Peninsula.</p> <p>There is a need to address Rhodes with a place-based approach "making places not spaces". The precincts along the waterfront might be seen in five parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entry (IKEA end). Overflow from shopping centre for workers to rest and look out to the west. A commercial centre but also a gateway to residential area 2. Community centre precinct (central to residential area). The long shoreline could be distinguished by intervention to focus on it being a central destination/meeting place for residents and visitors to the area. <p>In the design of the community centre and its precinct justifies the development of an architectural form and landscaping that engages passers by and distinguishes itself from the sameness of the shoreline and adjacent residential complexes. The uninterrupted linear shore path may favour cycling and present a hazard to pedestrians and gathering by the shore. The site is a potential landmark area from water and land.</p> <p>The design of the community precinct will engage artists with architects and landscapers in the development of the precinct and will be integrated with the design of the proposed Homebush Bay Bridge. Careful development of the project brief is required, engaging community cultural development processes in the cultural and public art plan.</p>	<p>Rhodes Park 37,473</p> <p>NP</p> <p>DP</p> <p>RP</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Recommended for consideration in first stage of Riverside project implementation</p> <p>Master planning processes required for the entire site</p> <p>The western foreshore especially needs attention</p>	<p>Place type changes according to day of the week and season</p>     	<p>Refer to Cultural Layer and Heritage - Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal • Colonial and Industrial • Boundaries Journeys and Connections • Place Identity and community Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental themes include indigenous flora and fauna • Inclusive exploration of Environmental themes: area has a powerful story regarding environmental issues associated with redeveloping the foreshores <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhodes Peninsula industrial heritage • Extraction, remediation and renewal themes <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhodes West Development Control Plan April 2011 • Homebush Bay Aboriginal History • Maritime and industrial history of the Parramatta River by Jane Cavanaugh 2009 (for Meriton)

Above:
Picnic area, Kokoda
Mill Park Foreshore walk
View to Rhodes and Mill park from
the Rivercat

KEY

- NP Neighbourhood Park DP District Park RP Regional Park
-  Lookout  Quiet place  Meeting place  Memory place  Active place  Nexus



Park/Reserve	Description/Observations	Area m ² Size and Scale	Priority	Place Type	Cultural Layer
<p>Public Domain Place Plan</p> <p>Mill Park (formerly Point Park)</p> <p>Foreshore Parks - to be named in the future</p>	<p>3. Rhodes Railway Station is a State Heritage item and is one of a number of pedestrian entrances to Rhodes and requires treatment to achieve a "welcome" statement.</p> <p>4. The Blaxland Road Precinct including the area under the Meadowbank/John Whitton Bridge, the area around the boat ramp and pontoon, the adjoining northern end of Blaxland Road, and the connecting pathways to Mill Park which merges with the linear Foreshore Park, is an important pedestrian and cycleway entry for people from Rhodes East and Users of the Boat Ramp.</p> <p>5. The Meadowbank/John Whitton Bridge (pedestrian/rail/road) which provides access to Ryde should also be a focus for the development of resting and viewing points, being at the head of the peninsula, the bridge is an interesting feature listed as a Heritage item (state).</p> <p>Rhodes has an intense industrial past with remediation now finished and urban development continuing rapidly. Tower developments and high residential density is a strong feature of the area and have significantly altered the Sydney Harbour skyline permanently. Developer landscaping on these sites provides limited consideration for the remnant or given features of the original landscape and cultural layer.</p> <p>Council has engaged consultants to develop an Arts Plan for development of sites in the entire Rhodes Peninsula. Council has also employed a three-year Place Manager to broker these ongoing developments among all project stakeholders and partners.</p>	<p>NP</p> <p>DP</p> <p>RP</p>			



Above:
Wind vanes by Jane Cavanaugh and Graham Bartholomew 2008. Ryde Wharf Reserve, Ryde Mill Park Rhodes

Right and below:
Various views of Cockatoo Island
Inopportune: Stage One, 2004, by Cai Guo-Qiang
Collection of Seattle Art Museum. Installation view at
Cockatoo island 17th Biennale of Sydney



KEY

NP Neighbourhood Park DP District Park RP Regional Park

Lookout Quiet place Meeting place Memory place Active place Nexus





River Islands	Description/Observations	Area m ² Size and Scale	Managed by	Place Type
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7 RIVER ISLANDS

Waterway: Parramatta River



<p>Rodd Island</p>	<p>Rodd Island is located in Iron Cove between Rozelle and Five Dock. The island has been reserved, in the main, for public recreation although in the late 1800s it was used as a biological research station under instructions from Dr Louis Pasteur. An attraction of this island is the summer houses that date from the 1920s and the colonial style hall built in 1889. Rodd Island is now put to recreational use. There are pathways through natural bush that has quiet areas ideal for picnics and relaxation. The island is limited to up to 100 people at any one time. It can be booked for private functions. Information on Rodd Island can be obtained from the Sydney Harbour National Park Information Centre, located in The Rocks (02 9247 5033).</p>	<p>Regional significance 0.5 hectares</p>	<p>Sydney Harbour National Park</p>	
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<p>Cockatoo Island</p>	<p>Cockatoo Island, the largest island in Sydney Harbour is located at the junction of the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers. The island is a former colonial prison, industrial school, reformatory and jail. It was also the site of one of Australia's biggest shipyards during the twentieth century. The first of its two dry docks was built by convicts and was completed in 1857. Maritime industrial activity ceased in 1992. Cockatoo Island's prison buildings were added to UNESCO's World Heritage list along with ten other Australian convict sites in July 2010. Large workshops, slipways, wharves and residences retain the texture of the island's industrial past.</p>	<p>International, national and regional heritage significance</p>	<p>Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Managed by the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust the island holds key cultural and heritage, events, exhibitions and festivals with cafes and overnight accommodation</p>	
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<p>Snapper Island</p>	<p>Neighbour of Cockatoo Island, it is the smallest island in the Harbour. Sydney's tiniest island has been radically reshaped by human intervention. It has been flattened and roughly formed into the shape of a ship, with longer sides oriented to the northwest and southeast. Over 1,000 tonnes of rock were blasted from the top of the island and today little evidence remains of its natural form and original vegetation. In the 1930s the island was used as a training depot for boys nautical skills. Two Cabbage Tree palms planted at this time are now a local landmark". Sydney Harbour Federation Trust website.</p>	<p>National and regional heritage significance</p>	<p>Sydney Harbour Federation Trust</p>	
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<p>Spectacle Island</p>	<p>"Spectacle Island is most often thought of as an ordinance depot of the Royal Australian Navy. The first reference to the two islands, originally joined by a tidal isthmus - was by Captain John Hunter on his journey up the Parramatta River in February 1788. He named the place Dawes Island. The party camped there on the first night, fearing an attack by the local Aborigines who were much in evidence on the mainland shores.</p> <p>However by 1820, probably because popular parlance had rejected the original name, the 'islands' became known as Spectacle Island because of the obvious resemblance to a pair of spectacles. It is now the repository for the Navy's formidable and extensive collection of naval artefacts.</p> <p>"Spectacle Island is no longer a display centre. It is a fully functional naval base and as such is not open to the public except for those who work there or those who are invited to visit. It is the responsibility of Spectacle Island to acquire new material, conserve and catalogue existing material and plan exhibitions at locations across Australia" For Sydney residents, the display of the collection now takes place at the Naval Heritage Centre, located on Garden Island and accessible using the Watsons Bay ferry- G Blaxell.</p>	<p>National and regional significance</p>	<p>Royal Australian Navy</p>	
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6 PROJECT EXAMPLES

Project 1 RODD PARK

Project 2 QUARANTINE RESERVE

Project 3 CABARITA PARK

PROJECT 1 RODD PARK

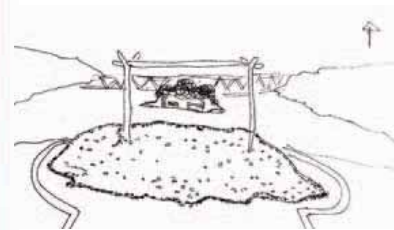
Location description

Rodd Park is located in the inner west of Sydney within the small suburb of Rodd Point. The site is located 9 kilometres west of the Sydney central business district in the local government area of the City of Canada Bay. The park is located on a narrow strip of land almost entirely within the Iron Cove foreshore bound by Henley Marine Drive which extends along the western foreshore of Iron Cove.

Rodd Park occupies a prominent position in Iron Cove and is a major landmark for boating traffic. It is highly visible from the surrounding foreshore area and offers visitors panoramic views of the park and cliff lines of the foreshores, a character that is unique to Sydney harbour-front parks. The park is easily visible from the adjoining areas of Robson Park, Leichhardt Park, Callan Park, Rodd Island and the Bay Run.

The open grass areas along the ridge line in the park and native vegetation at the hilltop provide a pleasing outlook for park visitors. Rodd Park is valued as a venue for picnics and passive recreation and is accessible on bike and foot due to its proximity to the Bay Run. Ranked as a Regional Park due to community usage from all over Sydney, drawn to its parkland, it is also a heritage item at a local and state level.





“When European colonists arrived in what is present day Sydney Harbour the Aboriginal presence and history was powerfully evident: thousands of rock artworks both painting and engraving honeycombed the harbour foreshores and hinterland.

The forests were laid out like a garden with trees evenly spaced and intersected with open areas clear of undergrowth due to the annual ‘caring for country’ burning-off practice by the Aboriginal landowners. Large middens [mounds] of shellfish shells of considerable size were found around the harbour indicating Aboriginal people’s long history of living in this place. These were in effect ‘garbage dumps’ of innumerable meals over hundreds [thousands] of years.

They were also created to become dry areas on mudflats in the inter-tidal zone to ease comfort for hunting and fishing. They also became over time places of death and burial.

Such middens were found around the Canada Bay area and several in fact still exist there. ...The artwork could provide a shimmering midden constructed from reflective shells. It is to reinvest the area with a sacred aesthetic form of past and present of this creative shape.”

Djon Mundine OAM

(Text, drawings and photographs at right are from the midden project proposal 2011)



INDIGENOUS HISTORY

At the time of European settlement, the Canada Bay area was part of the traditional lands of the Aboriginal people of the Wangal clan. The Wangal clan were a part of the larger Darug language group or Aboriginal nation. The lives of the Wangal people were strongly focused on the harbour and its foreshores, especially in food gathering. Aboriginal people also hunted animals, harvested plants and gathered raw materials in the bushland fringing the harbour foreshores.

Before the arrival of white settlers, Rodd Park was a typical rocky outcrop along the shores of the Parramatta River. First contact between the new settlers and the Wangal people came in February 1788. As they were close to the new settlement at Sydney Cove, the Wangal were quickly and irrevocably affected by European colonisation through loss of resources, disease and cultural disintegration. The Wangal people and other clans across the Sydney Basin were soon decimated, original clans were fractured and their populations diminished.

Despite these massive disruptions, government records show an Aboriginal presence in the Canada Bay area up to the 1901 census.

NON-INDIGENOUS HISTORY

This Historical Time line is quoted from the *Rodd Park Preliminary Draft Plan of Management*, Issue 6, page 12, May 2009. Environmental Partnership NSW.

Historical events

Rodd Point and Rodd Park are named after the Rodd family who contributed to the area for almost a century. Brent Clements Rodd (1809-1898) had a large family of 12 children and many of the local streets are named after members of the Rodd family.

Rodd Park and the Rodd family vault are heritage listed items in the City of Canada Bay Local Environmental Plan (LEP).

The following timeline for the life of Brent Clements Rodd has been taken from the interpretive signage adjoining the mausoleum:

- 1809 Born in Devonshire, England
- 1822 Emigrated to Australia with his father, a widower, and his two brothers
- 1833 Admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of New South Wales
- 1838 Bought two allotments with frontages to Iron Cove and Iron Creek from sale of the Five Dock Farm
- 1839 Married Sarah Janet Robertson of Robertson Point (now Cremorne Point)
- 1845 Rodd's home, Barnstaple Manor, was completed. Designed by John Frederick Hilly, the house was said to be a replica of the old manor house in Rodd's native Devonshire.


The house now demolished, stood in or near Brisbane Avenue looking out over Rodd Point

- 1896 Sarah Rodd died. Sarah and Brent Clements Rodd had eight sons and four daughters. Many nearby streets were named after them including Brent, Brisbane, Burnell, Clements, Janet, Lenore, Trevanion, Undine and Rodd
- 1898 Brent Clements Rodd died. He was interred in the family mausoleum which had been carved from a sandstone outcrop at Rodd Point (sometimes known as Vault Point). The family vault is marked by a cross hewn from one piece of sandstone
- 1903 The remains of Brent Clements Rodd and his family were re-interred at Rookwood as a result of conservation works to the Rodd family vault
- 1975 The stone cross was returned to its original location atop the Rodd mausoleum and the cross was restored by the Rotary Club of Five Dock.



Clockwise from top left:
Rodd family vault at Rodd Point 1910
Windmill at Barnstaple Manor, Rodd Point 1885
Sisters Bay looking towards Rodd Island 1940
Barnstaple Manor, Rodd Point c1880



Place Type	Cultural and Heritage Themes	Recommendations for arts development
<p>See Site Index section 4</p> <p>Place type changes according to day of week and season.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has significant Aboriginal heritage midden sites Has strong environment, natural themes Has rare, original remnant vegetation Has salt marsh, swamp, mangroves, coastal sandstone vegetation Has rock forms Has powerful, natural and unusual features Has foreshore bird life, including rare native bird species The point was originally a tidal island 	<p>Divert Bay Run users and draw people to places of interest, rest and contemplation</p> <p>Enrich the Bay Run and the foreshores of Iron Cove with public art that is reflective of significant Aboriginal heritage</p> <p>Through a process of consultation and artist-driven creative design, enhance amenity for user groups</p>

PROCESS FOR ARTS DEVELOPMENT

Initiation	Participants and Stakeholders	Outcomes
<p>Establish creative partnerships with government and regional institutions to enable innovative, regional cultural projects</p> <p>Foster partnerships with arts/ cultural organizations, the education sector and the Department of Education's Sydney Region to enable joint school and cultural activities including festivals, public art and community art projects</p> <p>Develop a joint project with Leichhardt Council to stimulate and heighten connectivity on the site</p>	<p>Work with peak regional Aboriginal groups, Metropolitan Lands Council and Boomali Aboriginal Artists Cooperative and curators to develop projects such as an Aboriginal Interpretative Strategy and to source artists for public art projects</p> <p>Consider and include where possible, the Indigenous protocols and "Frames of Reference" to the natural environment</p> <p>Seek regional schools involvement in public art projects on sites visible and accessible to the public</p>	<p>A series of artist designed benches or sculptures; treated retaining walls/ fences/ paths/ bollards/ signs with engravings, inlays or other embellishments</p> <p>Lighting and signifiers to indicate gateway entrance</p> <p>Develop contemporary public art to showcase new, experimental or ephemeral works in local context</p> <p>Artist engagement in park infrastructure upgrades</p>

User groups/ Activities	Issues raised	Opportunities
<p>Triathletes, athletic runners, joggers and walkers, before-and-after work exercisers</p> <p>Increase in people who are less active, residents of varying ages, family groups, parents, carers and toddlers</p> <p>Local family gatherings/ outings</p> <p>People on wheels- bikes, prams, wheelchairs and rollerblades</p> <p>Older walkers, locals</p> <p>Wheelchairs and disability</p> <p>Bush care groups/ volunteers</p> <p>Varied water craft usage Sailing, rowing usage Dobroyd Sailing Club</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is a point of rest and has water access but there are limited views of and access to cliffs, vegetation and water shoreline There is need for further amenities such as new toilet blocks, places for resting, picnic tables, drinking water and shade Has parking assess but there have been requests for more due to increase use of site The hard surfaces are less attractive to triathletes A system to support shared use of pathways for walkers and cyclists is required The site has excellent conditions for rowers and Dragon boat racing occurs Bush care program addressing science of ecological systems - information and education exists Bush care volunteers provide a vision for the natural character of the bay by renewing the heritage of the natural environment There should be a focus on creating habit for native flora and fauna Crowded and dominant signage on the southern side of the point could be altered with the aim of raising awareness of the environmental form of the Bay Run 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asses flow of pedestrian environment in relation to cars and bikes Diversify path treatments Increase interest and diversion for adults and children Improve amenities -provision of drinking water, shade, picnic tables and sites for contemplation and rest Improve access Manage boating activities -access by boat needs managing to protect foreshore vegetation and other park uses and activities Develop cultural activities, and integrate design and artwork that reflects the sites natural environmental features, Aboriginal heritage and also responds to the issues raised at the site

KEY





PROJECT 2 QUARANTINE RESERVE

Location description

Quarantine Reserve is located in Abbotsford on the foreshores of the Parramatta River at Hen and Chicken Bay. It is 8 kilometres west of central Sydney in the local government area of the City of Canada Bay and provides great scenic views of the Parramatta River. Bounded by Spring Street, Abbotsford and it is approximately 2.3 hectares in size.

The area was used as an animal quarantine station between 1917 and 1980 and was handed over to the former Drummoyne Council in 1984 to be opened to the public as a recreation reserve.

Quarantine Reserve provides an area for passive recreation opportunities and has two key attributes of the park:

- Natural foreshore and mature trees
- Cultural features.

Quarantine Reserve in Abbotsford is a site rich in local history. Cultural assets mapping in the LGA has identified it as potential site for artist-in-residence – cultural/artist studios or ephemeral exhibition space.

Landform and Vegetation

Vegetation remain today due to suburban development and land reclamation.

Rare plants have been identified at Quarantine Reserve and it holds very old trees, significant natural vegetation. Quarantine Reserve contains specimens of Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus saligna*) Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*), Cheese trees (*Glochidion Ferdinndii*), casuarinas and mangroves. There is ongoing bush regeneration.

The reserve would have been a series of rocky terraces but constant filling with ash from the incinerator during the operation of the Quarantine Station and park landscaping has smoothed out the slope.

The large, flat terrace on the south-eastern waterfront of the reserve is reclaimed landform from Abbotsford Gasworks which was located in the vicinity of Henry Lawson Avenue.

The current park has been divided into the following sections that have been reviewed and updated from the 1984 Plan of Management



	Site Features		Aboriginal Heritage
	Site Facilities		Light/Power pole
	Foreshore Walk		

Foreshore Area

This is described in two sections- the wharf side area and the beach mangrove area. The wharf side area contains the former wharf site where limited boat access is possible. The beach area maintains the beach character of the northerly section of the shoreline. This area is to be managed as a quiet natural place; the mangroves remain protected and replanted via council and bush-care programs.

Hillside Parkland Area

This area provides a variety of picnic settings ranging from wooded areas overlooking Hen and Chicken Bay to large open grassed areas suitable for informal games. This section also holds active bush regeneration occurring with native trees and grasses.

Community Activity and Exhibition Area

This has potential for use by a variety of community groups. It currently holds various built structures that may be available for adaptive reuse. Council is currently undertaking a conservation study on heritage status and potential uses and adaptation of these structures.

Visitor Car Parking

This is the most common entry point from land to the park. There is poor signage at the entrance to the park.

Heritage

Quarantine Reserve is a listed Heritage Item in the City of Canada Bay LEP



Quarantine station aerial view 1960





Hexham and the Abbotsford animal quarantine station

Upon Federation in 1901, the Commonwealth became responsible for the quarantine of imported stock. An animal quarantine station was set up overlooking Athol Bay at Bradleys Head replacing earlier ad hoc facilities. In 1912, Sydney's zoo moved from Moore Park to Bradleys Head which became Taronga Zoological Park and new quarantine facilities were established on land attached to the Hexham Estate at Abbotsford.

Originally, the Quarantine Reserve area was located between the Hexham Estate (the house) and Hen and Chicken Bay, giving the house sweeping views of its gardens and the river.

The connection with Hexham was short-lived, as the Commonwealth Government soon acquired ownership of the land because the property had good water frontage with river and road access. The Quarantine Station occupied the site between 1917 and 1980 to house and clear disease free, imported animals before they were handed over to their owners.

In 1980, the Abbotsford Quarantine Station was closed and moved out to Wallgrove in Western Sydney.

The station consisted of:

- 24 cattle stalls in two buildings. These are still standing originally - they were surrounded by cattle yards for exercising and as temporary holding pens
- 10 horse stalls in five buildings
- 32 dog kennels. Built of timber and chain wire these kennels were demolished in the 1950s and were replaced with brick and concrete. The number of kennels was gradually increased to 83 before the station closed. Most have been demolished
- A piggery, added soon after the station was built, but seldom used owing to fear of 'swine fever'. Later used as a staff shower block, it is now refurbished as public toilets
- A 'dogs kitchen' for preparation of dog food
- A cattery, later demolished
- The feed store was originally built as a workshop, then used as a storage space by military forces in World War 2
- A caretaker's cottage
- An incinerator for the disposal of animal corpses, droppings and other refuse which did not have import approval.

Public art, cultural projects and recommendations included here for foreshore park improvements have in part been informed from existing and developing Plans of Management and Master Plans.

Place Type	Cultural and Heritage Themes	Recommendations for arts development
	<p>Refer Cultural Layer and Heritage - Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Aboriginal • Colonial and Industrial Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora/fauna is unique, vegetation on the beach - casuarinas, mangroves, sea grass • Highly significant fish, trees and plants • Heritage of Animal Quarantine and associated impact on policies developed around Australian national wellbeing. 	<p>Identify and consult creative user groups and networks interested in developing community partnerships with council.</p> <p>Seek partnerships with government and regional institutions to enable innovative regional cultural projects/programs in the area.</p> <p>Develop creative activities on site such as residencies, temporal art installations and exhibitions.</p>

Below:
Animal Quarantine Station c1960 • Quarantine Reserve foreshore

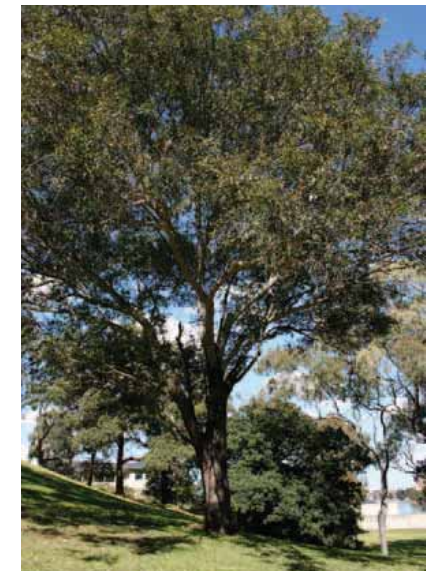




User groups Activities	Issues raised	Opportunities
<p>The natural foreshore is a dominant characteristic and heritage trees are present</p> <p>There is recreational boat access and remnant wharf (identified in 1984)</p> <p>There are active bush care groups whose volunteers give a vision for the natural character of the bay and renew the heritage of the natural environment</p> <p>Local residents participate in passive recreational use including family gatherings</p> <p>Increase in people who are less active: local residents of varying ages, family groups, parents, carers and children</p> <p>Use by people on wheels: bikes, prams wheelchairs, rollerblades and skateboards</p> <p>Use by seniors, walkers, locals</p> <p>Wheelchairs and special needs</p> <p>There is a house on site (rented privately)</p> <p>Quarantine centre buildings included various uses such as stables, piggery and incinerator as examples</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to determine whether the site had a Neighbourhood or Regional status? • Site is a point of rest and has water access • Water access by small boats is possible larger boats are not desirable due to limited docking area • There is limited parking and access to site needs improving • Bush care program addressing science of ecological systems - information and education exists • There should be a focus on creating habit for native flora and fauna • There is need for further amenities such as toilet blocks, places for resting, picnic tables, drinking water and shade • Desire to foster diverse creative uses on site • Consideration is required for the interpretation of the site and its conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership, funding and opportunities may exist due to the parks holding a regional role in relation to the overall riverscape • Views could be enhanced to create a "natural foreshore look" in order to retain a historical reminder of the natural river's edge along the parks foreshore • Access by boat -needs to be managed to protect foreshore vegetation • Diversify path treatments and assess flow of pedestrian environment in relation to cars and bikes • Improve amenities - provision of drinking water, shade, toilet blocks, places for rest and contemplation • Investigate passive recreation and play for adults and children • Commission Conservation Study with the purpose of scoping and possibly refitting buildings and structures for various creative purposes such as studios and exhibition spaces • Develop cultural programs and public art that interprets the sites Cultural Layer and Heritage Key Themes

User groups Activities	Issues raised	Opportunities
<p>Reserve has enclosed buildings used for various community based activities such as the Wood Workers Guild workshop</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop cultural programs and artworks that reflect and engage the diverse users of the site

Animal Quarantine Station c1960 and Quarantine Reserve today



KEY

- Lookout
- Quiet place
- Meeting place
- Memory place
- Active place
- Nexus



PROJECT 3 CABARITA PARK

Location description and context

Cabarita Park is centrally located, with the Sydney CBD 10 kilometres to the east, Parramatta in the west, Ryde 5 kilometres to the north and Strathfield to the south.

Cabarita Park is on a wide promontory on the southern shore of the Parramatta River between Hen and Chicken Bay and Kendall Bay. The approach to the park by road is via Cabarita Road. New residential development adjoins the park on the former Dulux site to the south, and on the former AGL site at Breakfast Point to the west.

Cabarita Park is part of the network of large, informal parks on the Parramatta River foreshores in the City of Canada Bay. These parks include Mcllwaine Park/Rhodes Park, Wangal Centenary Bushland Reserve, Prince Edward Park, Bayview Park, Quarantine Reserve, Taplin Park and Timbrell Park. These parks are increasingly being linked by a foreshore walkway and cycleway

Significance of Cabarita Park

Due to its location and historical connections, Cabarita Park has substantial regional significance. The park occupies a prominent position on the Parramatta River. It accommodates a range of significant functions and activities, including d’Albora Marina and its associated restaurant and kiosk, a Sydney Ferries Rivercat service, several picnic and barbecue areas, children’s playground, a historic rotunda and formal gardens used for ceremonies, Cabarita Swimming Centre, and a foreshore walkway/cycleway on the western side.

The park’s location offers opportunities for a variety of activities including watching boat races and other events on the river, swimming in the pool and sailing, picnicking, fishing, conducting ceremonies, walking and jogging.

The park is heavily used on weekends and public holidays and during school holidays. A recent visitor survey has not been carried out, however 80% of users in 1982 were from outside the then Concord local government area, reinforcing its regional catchment and significance.



Basis for management

Cabarita Park comprises community land owned by the City of Canada Bay and Crown Public Reserves, so the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 and Crown Lands Act 1989 apply. Other key relevant legislation includes State and Regional Planning Policies (SEPP No. 19 - Urban Bushland, and Sydney Regional Environmental Plan – Sydney Harbour Catchment 2005 and the City of Canada Bay Local Environmental Plan). Other legislation such as the Companion Animals Act and Disability Discrimination Act apply to management of the park.

The community land is categorised as Park, Natural Area – Bushland, Natural Area-Foreshore, and General Community Use (marina and pool), with categories being applied to the Crown Land for consistent management. The public purposes of the Crown Land are Public Recreation, Wharfage and Access.

Council’s strategic plans such as the Recreation Plan; Accessibility and Social Plans; and cultural initiatives also influence planning and management of the park.

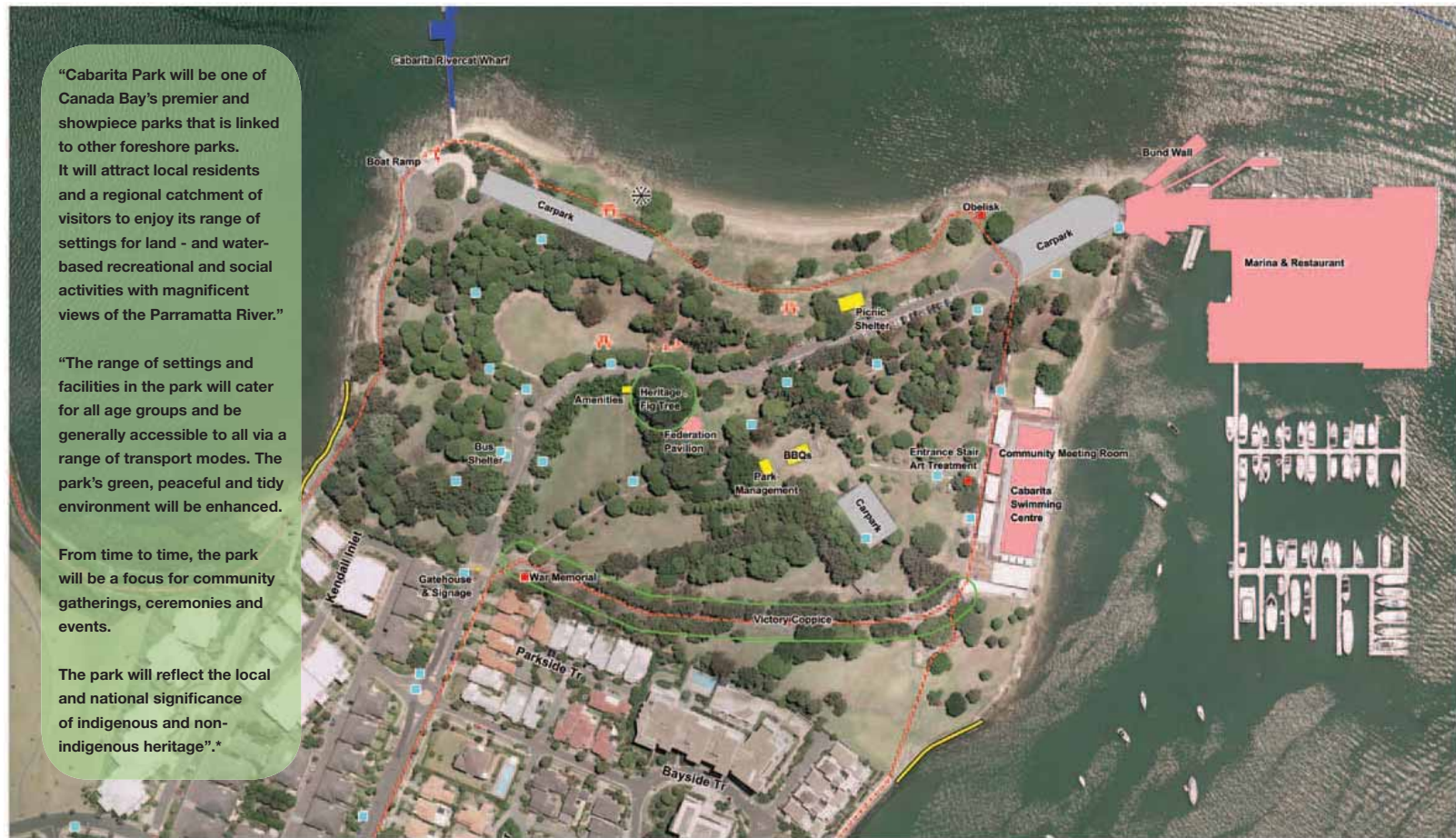


William Beech memorial



Organisation	Responsibilities
The City of Canada Bay Council	Land owner Management Bookings Maintenance Lessor of the marina
Department of Lands	Land owner
NSW Maritime	Statutory responsibility below Mean High Water Mark (MHWM) Consent authority for all developments on waterways in Sydney, including the marina Lessor of boat ramp and concrete pool water intake pipe below MHWM Asset management of the Rivercat wharf
Sydney Buses	Bus services Bus shelter and drivers’ amenities block
Sydney Ferries	Rivercat wharf
Westport Marina / Strata Plan 50237 Trust Company of Australia Ltd / D’Albora	Lessees of marina
Belgravia	Lessee and managers of Cabarita Swimming Centre

Left:
Federation Pavilion, Centennial Park 1901
Federation Pavilion, Cabarita Park



“Cabarita Park will be one of Canada Bay’s premier and showpiece parks that is linked to other foreshore parks. It will attract local residents and a regional catchment of visitors to enjoy its range of settings for land - and water-based recreational and social activities with magnificent views of the Parramatta River.”

“The range of settings and facilities in the park will cater for all age groups and be generally accessible to all via a range of transport modes. The park’s green, peaceful and tidy environment will be enhanced.

From time to time, the park will be a focus for community gatherings, ceremonies and events.

The park will reflect the local and national significance of indigenous and non-indigenous heritage”.*

	Site Features		Aboriginal Heritage		Public Telephone
	Site Features		Light/Power Pole		Ferry Wharf & Route
	Site Facilities		Picnic Tables		Sea Walls
	Foreshore Walk		Playground		

N 1 : 2,000 @ A3

25 50 100 metres

* The vision statements are from the *Cabarita Park Plan of Management* by Parkland Environmental Planners, 2007.



VALUES, ISSUES AND ACTIONS

Community values of the Park are related to access, aesthetics, foreshores, maintenance, recreation, culture and well-being, ecology, social, partnerships, heritage, and education.

Key objectives for the park include consistency with:

- Council's vision for Canada Bay, and for parks and open spaces.
- The core objectives of the community land categories of Park, Natural Area – Foreshore, and General Community Use.
- The principles of Crown Land management.
- The aims and planning principles of Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005.

The adopted Plan of Management was prepared with a series of Action Plans linked to their values. Strategies, actions, priorities, responsibilities, costs, and performance measurement were outlined, and incorporated into budgets and work programs.

The following table is taken from the Plan of Management (2008). Future roles of the park relate to these values. Key actions and opportunities have been reviewed and included here in light of the Riverside study.

Place Type	Cultural and Heritage Themes	Recommendations for arts development
<p>See Site Index section 4</p> <p>Place type changes according to day of week and season.</p>	<p>Refer Cultural Layer and Heritage - Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal • Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant Aboriginal heritage - midden sites • Strong environment, natural themes • Rare original remnant vegetation • Salt marsh, swamp, mangroves, coastal sandstone vegetation <p>Rock forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powerful, natural and unusual features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreshore bird life, rare native bird species 	<p>As diversion for those experiencing the Cabarita and Foreshore trails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draw people to places of investigation, interest and play • include places of rest, reflection and contemplation • through a process of consultation and artist driven creative design, enhance usage and amenity for user groups • enrich site with Public art that is reflective of significant Aboriginal heritage

PROCESS FOR ARTS DEVELOPMENT

Initiation	Participants and Stakeholders	Outcomes
<p>Assess opportunities for design and art components within proposed infrastructure upgrades</p> <p>Scope types of projects suitable to site. Particular focus may be given to a play ground and or play trail</p> <p>Establish creative partnerships with government and regional institutions and organisations to enable innovative regional cultural projects</p> <p>Investigate cultural tourism and recreation opportunities</p> <p>Foster a partnership with arts/cultural organisations, the education sector (primary, secondary and tertiary) to enable joint education and cultural activities including festivals, public art and community arts and environmental projects</p>	<p>Seek regional schools involvement in public art projects on sites visible and accessible to the public</p> <p>Work with peak regional Aboriginal groups, Metropolitan Lands Council and Boomali Aboriginal Artists Cooperative and curators to develop projects such as an Aboriginal Interpretative Strategy and to source artists for public art projects</p> <p>Consider and include where possible, Indigenous protocols and "Frames of Reference" to the natural environment</p> <p>Review and consult all community stakeholders and include where possible, in the development process</p>	<p>A series of artist designed benches or sculptures; treated retaining walls/fences/paths/bollards/signs with engravings, inlays or other embellishments</p> <p>Public artwork such as lighting and other signifiers that indicate Park entrance</p> <p>Development of contemporary art in the environment to showcase new, experimental or ephemeral work in local context</p> <p>Artist engagement in park infrastructure upgrades</p>





Value	Issues	Opportunities/Actions
Access	Park entries, pathways, bicycle access, bicycle storage, bus facilities, and Rivercat facilities	Define car parking areas, formalising parking spaces and upgrading parking surfaces
	Access for people with disabilities	Improve access for people with disabilities.
	Boat trailer parking	Upgrade the bus shelter
	Signage for vehicle parking and parking at marina	Prepare a Traffic Management Plan to address traffic and parking
	Definition of roadways and picnic areas	Adopt a walking pedestrian access plan
	Access to marina	
Aesthetics	Tree management, planting along roadways, vegetated links, screen planting, avenue plantings, annual garden beds, fig trees, shading of car parks, landscaping of the Rivercat wharf, power poles and cables	Develop landscaping and planting that includes removing dead and unsafe mature trees, creates screening, provide for additional planting, and strengthening of avenues Place power poles and overhead cables underground
Foreshores	Creating a continuous foreshore walk erosion of the foreshore	Complete the foreshore walkway and internal pathways Encourage community involvement in bush regeneration and other projects Upgrade pedestrian links
Maintenance	Waste management, park furniture, disposal of used barbecue heat beads, disposal of fishing bait, cleaning of shorelines, dog waste, pool inlet pipe	Improve on-site waste management
Recreation	Pool, restaurant, water activities, children's playground, food and beverage, amenities, boating facilities, seating, park furniture, fishing	Developing partnerships with the swimming pool complex and facilities Provide and refurbish park furniture (seating, picnic shelters, tables, barbecues) Upgrade the children's playground to regional status

Value	Issues	Opportunities/Actions
Culture and well-being	Amplified music Temporal events	Develop a Public Art and Design Scheme that considers the park as a whole as well as having individual precincts Commission creative research that informs cultural programming, public art and design in the park
Ecology	Remnant coastal sandstone vegetation, coastal salt marsh, fauna study, noxious weeds, stormwater drainage, bay remediation, water quality	Consider the conservation and interpretation of Natural precincts Encourage community involvement in bush regeneration and other cultural projects Conduct public consultation and education regarding these processes what process
Social	Picnic and barbecue facilities, marquees, function venues, use of the park at night, lighting	Define and address diverse precincts through amenity, aesthetics and use Construct a restaurant north of the swimming pool
Partnerships	Community involvement in park projects	As relevant /appropriate across all values
Heritage	Conservation management, Aboriginal heritage, Federation pavilion, former ferry wharf, Victory Memorial, William Beach monument	Conservation, interpretation and Public art and design across precincts
Education	Site Interpretation	Upgrade old and design new signage Upgrading park entries at the main entrance, and from the southeast
Management	Naming of the marina, public purposes of the park, park visitor survey	



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Riverside Canada Bay report and project has been written and coordinated by **Martha Jabour** • Art and Cultural Planning • Arts Projects Officer, City of Canada Bay (CCB)

With assistance from:

Vincent Conroy • Parks and Recreation Planner CCB

Penny Stannard • Cultural Development Coordinator Jan 2010 - April 2011 CCB

Sarah Rawlings • Cultural Development Coordinator CCB

Nik Blaskovic • Mapping, Land Information Officer CCB

David Sansome • Local Studies Librarian CCB

John Skennar Design • Urban Design Consultant

Jim Paton • Graphic Design

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Ben Richards • Landscape Architect

Ken Shepherd • Graphic Designer

Belinda Smith • Environmental Health Coordinator

Rob Stevenson • Coordinator Bushcare

Kate Woodbridge/Stephanie Kelly • Economic Development Manager

And

Members of the community who were interviewed as part of the research

Canada Bay Museum Members and Volunteers

Matthew Poll • Assistant Curator, Indigenous Heritage, Macleay Museum Sydney

Paul Morris CEO • Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

Constance Chatfield • Aboriginal Liaison Officer of the Local Government and Shires Association

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS

Front and back cover images • Treated satellite photograph of the Riverside study area

All photographs come from the following City of Canada Bay archives:

- Canada Bay Connections
- Harmony Day 2010
- Riverside Project (site photos and various public art images) Martha Jabour 2010/2011

except where credited in the captions.

Images used as underlays

Page 2 and page 18 - Treated satellite photograph of the Riverside study area

Page 4 - Sunset at Homebush Bay by Kelsey McManus, Parramatta River Catchment Group

Page 6 - Reflections, Harmony Day

Page 7 - Walking by the bay, Harmony Day

Page 10 - Brays Bay, Ship Yard Memorial

Page 12 - Thompson Street wharf

Page 13 - Detail of tree bark

Page 14 - Aerial photograph, Nestle factory 1989

Page 15 - Boat shed, Peppercorn Reserve

Page 16 - Sister's Bay, bush and rocks

Page 18 - Remediation site, Rhodes

Page 30 - Fig tree, Cabarita Park

REFERENCES

Additional references and quotes here include:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study and Management Plan for the City of Canada Bay*, Alan Ginns, Gondwana Consulting, February 2006
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