



4.0 Draft Master Plan



ARTIST'S IMPRESSION: Sharing Spaces: The River Edge



ARTIST'S IMPRESSION: Sharing Spaces: Water Sensitive Urban Design

OBJECTIVES + STRATEGIES

Below are the key objectives that have arisen from the site analysis and community engagement:

ACCESS

Key Objectives:

1. Create new opportunities for use
2. Improve access to the site for all users

Key Strategies to achieve this in the Master Plan:

- Enhancing the experience of the Cooks River foreshore by providing a new shared pathway
- Increasing the permeability of the site boundary
- Provide clearly demarcated pathways and access nodes to connect the new riverside pathway with the urban boundary
- Activate links through the site by creating new and enjoyable park experiences

SAFETY

Key Objectives:

1. Develop treatments to adequately reduce the risk of injury to all users

Key Strategies to achieve this in the Master Plan:

- Clearly demarcated and separate areas for Golf course and recreational users
- Identify hazards and risk of injury at specific locations and provide designed safety solutions (fencing types)
- Increasing the perceived sense of safety by designed elements

ECOLOGY

Key objectives:

1. Improve water quality and urban water management
2. Restore and Increase natural areas across the golf course and Dibble Ave Waterholes sites including riparian zone, floodplain, sandstone outcrops and associated local native vegetation communities
3. Protect fauna living on the Dibble Ave Waterhole site, continue to rehabilitate wetland habitat and improve water quality on the site.

Key Strategies to achieve this in the Master Plan:

- Reduce the adverse impacts of stormwater within the Cooks River sub-catchment by establishing a comprehensive train of Water Sensitive Urban Design measures across the site
- Bank Naturalisation, including the construction of tidal wetlands, specifically the indigenous Salt Marsh Community
- Increasing the width, density and continuity of the Riparian 'buffer' and Terrestrial Vegetation corridors
- Manage the Dibble Ave Waterhole to conserve and improve its' habitat value.

COMMUNITY

Key objectives:

1. Provide engaging, culturally relevant opportunities for use in the community
2. Maximise the value of community assets
3. Protect the cultural history and natural ecology for future generations

Key Strategies to achieve this in the Master Plan

- Provide new experiences and opportunities for engagement that celebrate the natural values of the site and the identity of the Cooks River community
- Ensure the viability of the Marrickville Golf Club while providing for a broader range of community needs
- Communicate the cultural history of the site
- Restore the natural ecology and biodiversity of the Cooks River foreshore

4.0 Draft Master Plan



ARTIST'S IMPRESSION: Sharing spaces:Top of the Hill



Defined pathways



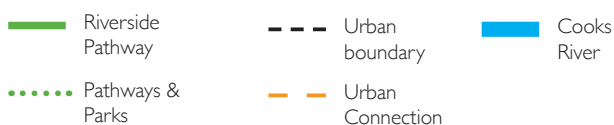
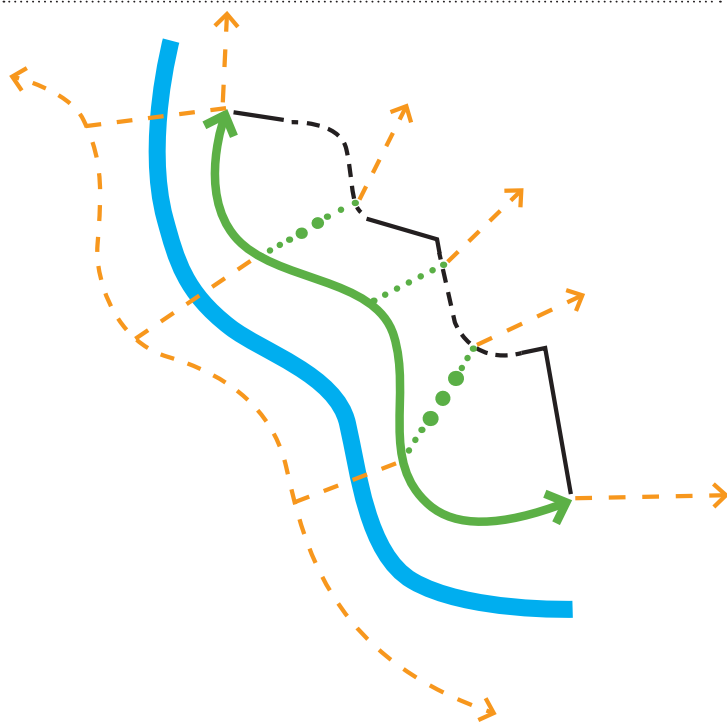
Raised pathway section through saltmarsh and wetland

Key Objectives:

1. Create new opportunities for use
2. Improve access to the site for all users

Overview

The community consultation process indicates a high regard across all user groups for the area as an open, green space that is connected to the river. The existing informal path that follows the river's edge is popular due to its proximity to the water; the site as a whole forms an important part of the local cultural identity. The Master Plans consider this core value to the site, responding with moves which enhance the experience of the site as a natural green space. The Master Plans prioritise the need to provide clear points of access in order to promote wider recreational use; the existing river's edge pathway is formalised and linking pathways and park spaces established. Currently, access into the site is unclear and disjointed- while there are numerous ways to enter the site, few provide adequate indication of paths of travel or demarcate areas of conflicting activity and the result is a generally confusing and unsafe situation for all users. Further, informal pathways and unclear separation of activities is adversely affecting the ability of the natural ecology of the site to regenerate. Establishing a single, major pathway through the site that reflects the primary values of the community creates a clear strategy; active spaces, pathways and access nodes are placed to create connectivity with the urban context while balancing the need to resolve user conflicts and mitigate the effects of human activity on the natural ecology. The Master Plans propose that each of these linking spaces have a unique character, becoming experiences that celebrate the biodiversity of the site and enhancing the overall character of the site as a natural green space. Master Plan Option B proposes regenerating the areas previously used for the golf course to create a more expansive natural green space with increased provision for sportsfields and other outdoor recreational activities.



Access Strategy Diagram

STRATEGIES - ACCESS



Raised pathway section through terrestrial vegetation



Interpretive signage strategy

Key Strategies in the Master Plan:

- Enhancing the experience of the Cooks River foreshore by providing a new shared pathway
- Increasing the permeability of the site boundary
- Provide clearly demarcated pathways and access nodes to connect the new riverside pathway with the urban boundary
- Activate links through the site by creating new and enjoyable park experiences

Riverside Shared Pathway

The priority of the circulation strategy in the Master Plan is to reinstate a continuous pathway along the Cooks River edge, suitable for the natural conditions of the site and safe from the risk of injury from golf activities. The proposed Riverside Pathway along the river's edge becomes the main arterial route through the site. At the Northern end it connects with the proposed Greenway Master Plan; at the Southern end it connects with the shared pathway proposed at HJ Mahoney's Reserve. The pathway links to the Cooks River Cycleway to allow connection rather than continuation of the cycling route. It is intended to become the main experiential element in the Master Plan; a tool for cultural engagement which celebrates the natural values of the site. This pathway currently exists in an informal capacity, however there are a number of key issues that require a solution:

- The pathway is not clearly demarcated, and shared or separated uses of the site are unclear
- There is a significant risk of injury from golf balls in flight.
- The gravel path closely follows the top of the river bank adversely affecting the natural ecological processes of the Riparian zone
- The path is difficult to access from the urban boundaries of the site, and not currently accessible for wheelchair users
- The pathway currently discontinues at Wardell Road with inadequate provision for safe pedestrian crossing

The new pathway will be adequately signposted, and designed to promote clear, well defined paths of travel. As a shared recreational

path it should provide a minimum clear width of 3.0m, with gradients no steeper than 1:14, restricted to 1:20 where possible. Signage should be clear at junctions, entries and terminations; indicating the recreational routes, the presence of adjacent golf activity, and highlighting aspects of the natural ecological processes and cultural history of the site. Lighting should be provided so as to ensure adequate lighting for travel at night, but designed to limit the impact on fauna and wildlife. Targeted pathway lighting and the restriction of high floodlighting to open recreational areas should be considered in detail.

In order to minimise disturbance of the natural ecology by recreational activity and allow the rehabilitation of the foreshore habitat, the design of the Riverside pathway follows some general guidelines. Placement of the pathway should be generally restricted to a minimum 10m setback from the top of the re-shaped river bank, and increased to 20m where possible. Where the path is within the 10m setback, the path surface should be raised to achieve a ground clearance of 300mm and balustrading/ handrails provided to discourage users from leaving the pathway. Small 'bridges' such as this should be placed along the pathway at regular intervals to connect Riparian and Terrestrial vegetation and habitats. The pathway design should incorporate features to promote a sense of active engagement with the natural ecology and the process of rehabilitation; consistent and frequent information about the different Riparian zones and functions, incorporating viewing of restoration and planting work, rest areas at points of interest, natural materials and simple, restrained aesthetic. Throughout the site, the incorporation of these features will contribute to clarify use, separation of activities and contribute to a meaningful and culturally relevant experience.

Where the path discontinues at Wardell Road, the Master Plan proposes a primary route and a secondary linking pathway. An underpass at the river's edge provides a continuous connection to the Northern section of the site. (Upgrades and / or construction of a new bridge is required to provide the adequate clearance space for the proposed underpass.) A secondary linking pathway, protected from Golf activity, takes users to the road crossing



Timber bollard boundary fence type

point approximately 50m East of the river's edge. Upgrades to the crossing point are recommended to enhance the safety of both recreational users and Golfers. The entries to both the Northern and Southern sections of the site are important urban connections, better linking the site with Dulwich Hill. A pathway on the Northern side of Wardell Road links back to the Riverside Shared Pathway.

Permeability of Urban Boundary

Currently, there are a variety of conditions along the urban boundaries of the site. The Master Plan identifies two predominant conditions; directly adjacent residential properties and direct frontage to the street.

Where there are sections of adjacent residential properties, the Master Plan considers these as a hard edge to the site, and linkages through are avoided. There are small sections of informal paths that exist along the residential property boundaries, and these should be re-turfed and signage should discourage users from moving through the site at these points.

Street frontage along the boundary becomes an important threshold for recreational users entering the site. It is important that users be able to identify their position, routes and appropriate areas of use. Where there are sections of street frontage that are appropriate for access into the site, the existing steel fencing is removed and replaced with timber bollards and increased low planting to visually indicating open access.

In parts where the street frontage is problematic due to adjacent golf activity, hazards such as dense traffic or topography, the boundary edge is thickened with additional planting, fencing types and signage designed to discourage access.

Connections; Pathways and Access Nodes

The major new Riverside Shared Pathway becomes the main arterial route through the site, connecting the Northern end with the proposed Greenway Master Plan; at the Southern end with the share pathway proposed at HJ Mahoney's Reserve. The details of these interfaces should be co-ordinated with the respective Master Plans during implementation phase.

Where the edge condition is appropriate the Master Plan proposes a 'soft edge' strategy; a permeable boundary which promotes access to recreational areas of the park by providing secondary linking pathways at key points along the urban boundary;

- Tennent Parade
- Riverside Crescent
- Chadwick Avenue
- Alfred Street
- Bruce Street
- Beauchamp Street / Wharf Street (Existing front gate to Golf Club)

These pathways provide safe access through the site to link with the proposed Riverside Pathway; in turn better linking the urban boundary with the Cooks River Cycleway, Greenway and Earwood.

The Master Plan proposes a series of access nodes across the site providing accessible entry to both the Golf Club facilities and proposed new pathways and parks. Provision is made for vehicle access (including emergency vehicles), parking, wheelchair access and increased provision of amenities at these locations:

- Tennent Parade
- Riverside Crescent (Master Plan Option B only)
- Chadwick Avenue
- MGC Clubhouse / footbridge
- HJ Mahoney Reserve interface

Provision of service entries and carparking facilitate the use of the site for larger events or festivals, particularly in consideration of the potential expanded use of the site in night time hours. An appropriate detailed carparking strategy is to be developed pending further traffic study and co-ordination with adjacent proposed developments.

4.0 Draft Master Plan

STRATEGIES - ACCESS



Water access point

Activating Links

The Master Plan proposes the new linking pathways and connections are active recreation areas within the site; the conceptual design of each of the pathways and parks takes advantage of different opportunities within the site to develop safe, enjoyable ecologically sensitive experiences, each with a unique character celebrating the biodiversity of the site and the cultural identity of the Cooks River. These active spaces provide for a potentially diverse range of activities including large scale public events, school groups, private functions, sporting events, water activities and ecological experiences. Master Plan Option B utilises the increased open space to create additional dedicated ecological experiences incorporating significant areas of natural restoration, planting and constructed wetlands.

The proposed recreational parks in the Master Plan are:

The street frontage along Tennent Parade. This becomes an important interface for not only the Golf Course Parklands but also the Greenway Master Plan and the planned future refurbishment and upgrade to recreational facilities at Ewen Park. (Pending investigation into traffic flow and redesign, additional parking and footpath width may be provided along Tennent Parade.) A new access node is created; in addition to a new shared accessible pathway, the removal of the existing steel fence and replacement with timber bollards, additional tree planting and safety fencing creates a safe and enjoyable linking route between the northern urban boundary, (connecting to the Greenway), the proposed share recreational pathway along the river's edge and the Cooks River Cycleway, which continues South.

Along Riverside Crescent, the street frontage becomes a 'soft edge', with a new leisure pathway and park area extending from Wardell Road to the access road and Mid-course Park at Chadwick Avenue. Removal of the existing steel fence type and replacement with timber bollards, additional planting, landscaping and habitat creation supplement the existing planting and shade to create a wandering 'forest' experience.



Lookout typology

The Mid-Course Park takes advantage of the layout of the 10th and 17th tee, shortening each of the holes approximately 50m to create a new accessible park area for recreational use. This creates another access node, linking the urban boundary at Riverside Crescent and Alfred Street with the new shared 3.0m Riverside Pathway. The adjacent mangroves and further naturalisation of the river bank and foreshore create an enjoyable and educational experience of the river's edge. The existing access road is upgraded to allow for pedestrians, cyclists and wheelchair users.

The Hilltop Lookout utilises the less active and partially protected part of the site which was previously a rubbish dump. The topography allows a unique experience of the site and features panoramic views over the city and the Cooks River. The pathway creates an important link between Bruce Street, the Western portion of Marrickville, and the proposed access node at the Clubhouse. This could be further explored as a potential site for weddings and functions. The path takes advantage of the topography to provide separation from golf activities, allowing a free-winding accessible pathway as a way to enjoy the denser terrestrial vegetative corridor.

Master Plan Option B uses the reclaimed open space to provide a significant area of naturalised bushland, or 'meadow', where grasses and shrubs are more prevalent than tree cover. Although paths cross this area, providing an 'ecological walk', the area is not formalised as the recreation parks of the Master Plan.



Example of well designed shelter structure- Lizard Log Amenities- Western Sydney Parklands



STRATEGIES - SAFETY



Key Objectives

3. Develop treatments to adequately reduce the risk of injury for all users

Overview

One of the major issues identified during the community consultation process was conflicting uses of the site and the safety of all users, in particular the risk of injury to recreational users from golf balls in flight. There is currently insufficient protection offered for recreational users from golf activities, and little in the way of demarcation of specific areas of use. The community wish to maintain the Marrickville Golf Course (Option A maintains an 18 hole, par 3 course; Option B proposes a 9 hole, par 3 and par 4 course) and improve public access to the site for informal recreational use. Balancing this with the need to preserve visual amenity and protect natural ecological processes, the Master Plans work to integrate varied uses across the site, resolving specific user conflicts and mitigating risk through a number of strategies.

Master Plan Strategies:

- Clearly demarcated and separate areas for Golf course and recreational users
- Identify hazards and risk of injury at specific locations and provide designed safety solutions (fencing types)
- Increasing the perceived sense of safety by designed elements

Dedicated Recreational Areas

The Master Plan provides dedicated recreation areas which are serviced by new, clearly demarcated ways to access the site. By creating clear points of access which connect directly to the recreation spaces, user conflicts are minimised, and the different uses of the site are able to co-exist safely. Master Plan Option A proposes minimal structural changes to the layout of the 18-hole golf course in order to create these spaces, which also serve as linking pathways between the sections of the golf course. The Master Plan puts

forward that user's awareness of the different activities on the site will contribute to an overall sense of safety, provided their proximity is only at points where golf shots are not in play. The dedicated recreational areas in the Master Plan are:

- Southern side of Wardell Road, extending to Chadwick Avenue along Riverside Crescent
- 'Mid-course Park', along Chadwick Avenue connecting to Alfred Street
- 'Hill Top Lookout', extending through the site connecting the footbridge and clubhouse to Bruce Street
- HJ Mahoney Reserve, at the river foreshore

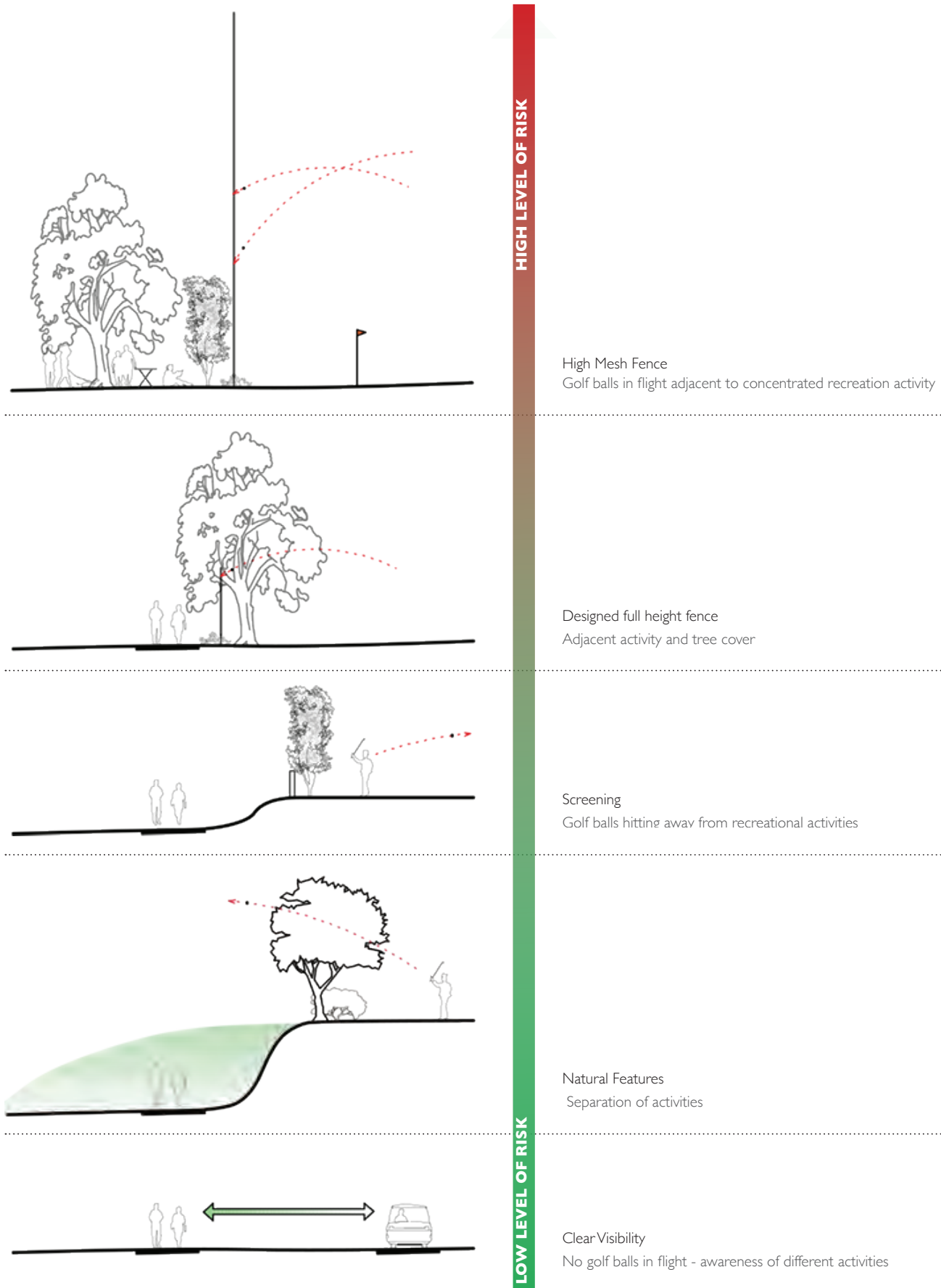
(Master Plan Option B provides significant additional recreational areas where the golf course is reclaimed as parkland)

Further, providing adequate facilities for direct access, including vehicle and wheelchair access, to the recreation spaces and Riverside Pathway enables recreational users to avoid any conflict with golf activities, facilitating the functioning of the site as 'either / or'; a Golf course, or a green urban space.

Designed Safety Solutions

Risk identification over the site reveals a number of different risk profiles and develops specific control approaches to each of these risks. These risks vary according to natural features, the kind of activity (Teeing off, putting, fairway shots) and the adjacency to other activities. For example, in areas of the site where recreational users and golf users are walking, and there is little risk of injury, the Master Plans propose a proximity and visual connection that makes users aware of one another. Where the level of risk is significant, such as where recreational users are adjacent to fairways, structural safety solutions are provided to adequately reduce the likelihood of injury.

STRATEGIES - SAFETY



Risk matrix showing levels of risk and safety solutions

STRATEGIES - SAFETY

Perceived Safety

While the main strategy of the Master Plans has been to adequately reduce the risk of injury across the site using structural solutions, additional measures to increase the perceived sense of safety of recreational users are utilised to further promote access and use within the community. The community consultation process identified that the perceived lack of safety is a significant impediment to use, particularly to users who wish to use the area while golf is in play. By clearly identifying points of access, paths of travel and recreational areas of use the perceived sense of safety is increased. Visually prominent fences, signage and warnings serve as visual communication devices indicating risk is present but managed.



Low visual impact, high safety fence. Kevlar reinforced mesh, timber post supports



Full height chain link fence



Screening: tree line and timber bollards



STRATEGIES - ECOLOGY

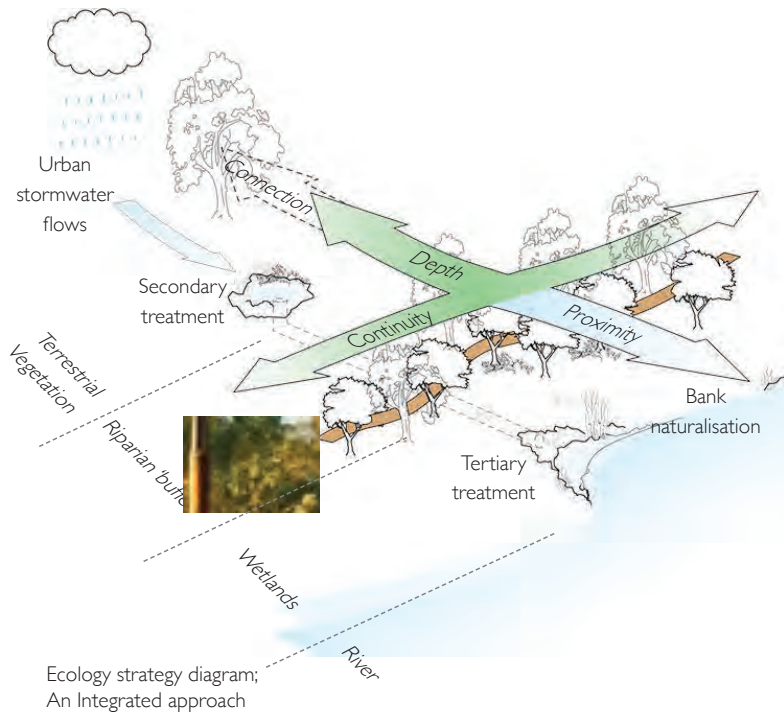


Key Objectives:

- 1. Improve water quality and urban water management
- 2. Restore and Increase natural areas across the golf course and Dibble Ave Waterholes sites including riparian zone, floodplain, sandstone out-crops and associated local native vegetation communities
- 3. Protect fauna living on the Dibble Ave Waterhole site, continue to rehabilitate wetland habitat and improve water quality on the site.

Overview

The Cooks River is one of Sydney’s largest Metropolitan river systems, however has suffered typically from the effects of development causing a decline in the ecological integrity of the natural habitat and river systems. Due to the specific context of the site, occupying a significant continuous strip of green space between



the Cooks River and urban development, the potential for recovery of Riparian ecology is high- in particular the Salt Marsh Community or Tidal Wetlands environments. This in turn helps to rehabilitate the aquatic ecology which can have a significant benefit to other nearby habitats downstream and biodiversity in the region. By rehabilitation of the Riparian ecosystem, there is large-scale and long term benefits, where the site functions as a habitat and creates an important connective corridor for terrestrial flora and fauna.

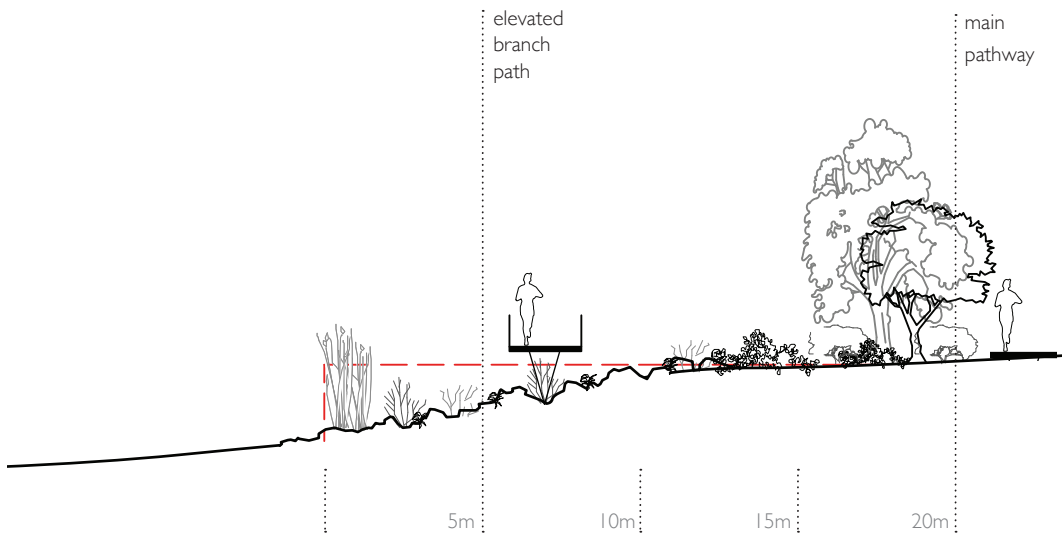
Throughout the site there is sufficient space (available width adjacent to river) to enable significant structural improvements to the river’s edge and the vegetative buffer. Further, the large grassed area of the golf course has the ability to act as a natural filter for nutrients and harmful runoff before entering the river; the site becomes an important opportunity to better manage the run-off into the Cooks River while not affecting the drainage capacity of the sub-catchment.

If stormwater is being piped directly into the Cooks River, as it is currently, and the scouring effect of urban stormwater run-off has not sufficiently reduced, the the Riparian ecological processes cannot function properly. Nutrients and habitats are insufficiently supported and will not re-establish.

The site is considered as a whole where each aspect of use, water management and ecology are inter-connected. This Master Plan proposes an integrated approach; the improved management of stormwater supports the regeneration of the river’s natural environs and biodiversity, which in turn allows better water usage (irrigation, re-use, water activities) and an improved capacity to mitigate impacts of flooding and inundation on water infrastructure and natural habitats. This is a high priority of the Master Plans, and the regeneration of the natural ecology indigenous to the area is considered as a highly valuable community outcome. Enhancing the visual amenity of the site becomes an opportunity to create a more positive perception of wetlands and salt-marsh environments generally.



Example of a simple birdhide



20-30 m available space

Constructed tidal wetlands
(Salt Marsh Community)

Aquatic / amphibious / terrestrial habitat

Riparian and terrestrial vegetation

Path setback from Riparian zone



10-15 m available space

Bank Naturalisation

Aquatic / amphibious / terrestrial habitat

Riparian and terrestrial vegetation

Path within Riparian zone



5-10 m available space

Removal of sheet piling

Amphibious / terrestrial habitat

Riparian and terrestrial vegetation

Elevated path within Riparian zone

Increased areas of terrestrial vegetation every
20-30m along length of pathway

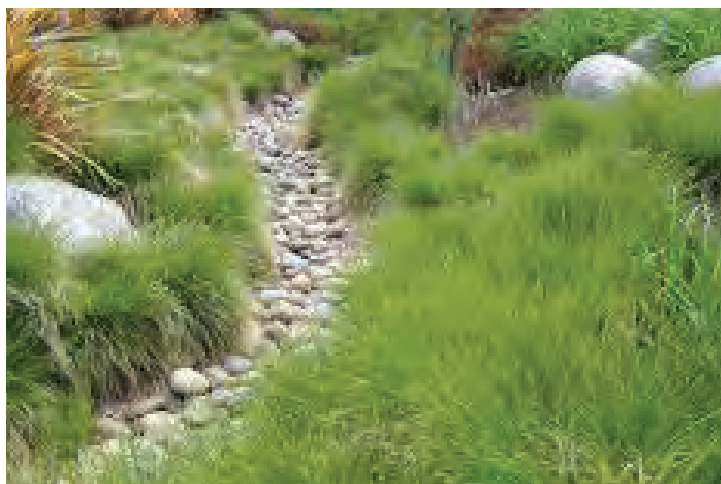
4.0 Draft Master Plan

STRATEGIES - ECOLOGY

The Master Plan proposes a strategy consistent with the current and proposed management frameworks for the area; including the NSW Coastal Management Framework, the (proposed) Cooks River Catchment Coastal Management Plan and the strategic biodiversity objectives being established by Inner West Council. Masterplan Option B utilises the reclaimed open space as an opportunity to create a significant area of rehabilitated natural reserve; making ideal conditions for the re-establishment of the natural ecological processes of the Riparian Zone and increased areas of swamp and floodplain forest.

Master Plan Strategies:

- Reduce the adverse impacts of stormwater within the Cooks River sub-catchment by establishing a comprehensive train of Water Sensitive Urban Design measures across the site
- Bank Naturalisation, including the construction of tidal wetlands, specifically the indigenous Salt Marsh Community
- Increasing the width, density and continuity of the Riparian 'buffer' and Terrestrial Vegetation corridors
- Creating enjoyable experiences that support the natural environs of the river



Bioretention swale



Vegetated swale

Urban Water Management

The site forms a large interface with the Cooks River; part of the Cooks River Catchment. In line with the guiding principles established by Council for Sustainable Urban Water Management, and the existing Cooks River Stormwater Management Plan, the Master Plan prioritises these objectives:

- Using water appropriately (irrigation)
- Reduce the impact of stormwater on waterways
- Reduce the amount of wastewater leaving a catchment which may cause pollution in other locations (downstream, ocean outfall)

The Master Plan proposes a number of vegetated swales, bio-retention swales (raingardens) and basins, constructed wetlands and gross pollutant or sediment traps over the site, which are intended to work together with WSUD measures outside the site, to reduce the amount of stormwater directly entering the Cooks River, and the amount of sediment, excess nutrients and litter transferred by the outfall. There is the unique opportunity to establish a comprehensive train of Water Sensitive Urban Design over the site; an important step in rehabilitating the natural Riparian ecological processes that are so critical to the health of the Cook's River.

While the construction of these systems will require comprehensive analysis and design, (some of which is being undertaken) the Master Plan proposes the location of these systems based on the natural watercourse of the topography and existing proposals and drainage works. The completed stormwater treatment works on site have been regarded as successful, however there are urgent improvements required at locations such as Riverside Crescent and Dibble Avenue Waterhole where the existing infrastructure is insufficient and causes regular flooding.

Combined with structural improvements to re-establish natural river flows and Riparian vegetation, the improvement of Urban Water Management is a vital component of rehabilitating the natural ecology of the site.



Naturalised river bank

Bank Naturalisation

The structural re-shaping of the bank is a priority that has been established in a number of existing management plans for the foreshore of the Cooks River. The ability of the river to mitigate flooding, filter nutrients from runoff, maintain habitats for native flora, fauna, insects and a host of other important Riparian processes is currently adversely impacted by the hard edge to the river throughout the site. The Master Plan proposes a number of varied strategies over the length of the River's edge, negotiated between the available space, the existing natural features and the requirements for recreational use. Key moves to in the Master Plan to achieve this are:

- **Removal of existing sheet piling along entire river's edge and replacement with natural rock and shallow vegetated banks.**
- **Reshaping sections of bank and foreshore to create appropriate topography for habitats, including significant areas of constructed tidal wetlands**
- **Extensive indigenous planting (trees, shrubs, grasses and sedges).**
- **Redesign and relocation of pathways and fenced areas to minimise disturbance to habitats, vegetation and hydrological features of the river.**

Of primary importance in the Master Plan is the re-establishment of tidal wetlands, specifically the Salt Marsh Community indigenous to the area. The Master Plan dedicates 3 sites across the site for the establishment of constructed tidal wetlands, which are intended to act as colonies which expand naturally as the ecological processes of the river and terrestrial vegetation are restored.

Riparian 'buffer' and Terrestrial Vegetation

Another key element in the rehabilitation of the natural ecology of the site is the re-establishment and thickening of the Riparian 'buffer', the strip of vegetation directly adjacent to the river's edge, and the extent and diversity of the terrestrial vegetation beyond. Riparian land provides a number of complex functions and processes critical



Salt Marsh Community



Wildlife underpass

to the health of the waterway, and the site forms an important vegetation link (vegetative corridor) supporting the rehabilitation of the wider network of coastal environments, flora and fauna.

The Master Plans consider the need for the continuity of this vegetative strip, as well as the depth and it's connection to remnant bushland and terrestrial habitats. This is achieved by redesign of pathways, reshaping of river banks and topography, and extensive new planting of indigenous trees, shrubs, grasses, sedges in locations that create appropriate habitats for wildlife and connect existing patches of vegetation. Where this corridor is severed by Wardell Road, a wildlife bridge (or underpass) is proposed in order to allow the free movement and migration of wildlife.

Where possible, the vegetative buffer immediately adjacent to the top of the river bank is increased to a minimum of 10m and continuous groundcover. Where the recreational path is required to be in this zone, raised boardwalks, fencing and viewing areas are proposed to minimise disturbance to ecological processes and establishment of vegetation. Where the opportunity exists to increase the width of this vegetative strip, the Master Plans propose swamp forest zones, floodplain forest and new park areas with dense planting, providing for terrestrial habitats.



Intertidal Wetland



Bushcare volunteers replanting a section of riverbank

Master Plan Option B utilises the reclaimed open space of the golf course to establish a significant area of naturalised green space. The value of such spaces is to act as 'colonies' for Indigenous flora and fauna, providing stable habitats that can support healthy ecosystems. Where conditions in the surrounding context are not ideal, the large proposed naturalised green space could have a significant positive effect in the rehabilitation of the region overall; including the Riparian ecosystem.

Non-structural Improvements

Consideration should be given to improvements across the site which can support the rehabilitation of natural ecology of the site; littering, human activity and public perception of the natural landscape is an important factor in the success of any structural improvements. Creating awareness through an enjoyable and educational experience is an important social value of the Master Plans. Currently, the perception of Salt Marsh communities and tidal wetlands is often associated with rubbish dumping, murky waters and bad odours; the importance of these areas to the broader environment and health of waterways is largely unknown to the public. The Master Plan recommends the following strategies for improvement:

- Incorporation of educational information about Salt Marsh Environments, Tidal Wetlands and the Cooks River progressively as the natural ecology is rehabilitated
- Clearly demarcated pathways and fencing strategy to prevent disturbance to habitats and enable sections of vegetation and bank to be closed for periodic rehabilitation.
- Increased provision for interaction with the waterways and Riparian corridor that are non-destructive (eg. Kayak launch point).
- Increased provision of infrastructure for bushcare volunteer organisations and community participation (eg. 'Mudcrabs' site shed and community nursery).

The Master Plans recognise that the history and maintenance of the work to restore the natural ecological processes can be an integral part of the experience of the site.



Community Nursery



Interpretive strategy and educational information

Communicating this aspect visually and making provision for dedicated work space will assist in activating the site and making meaningful connections with the Cooks River Community.



Nesting box in a habitat tree



STRATEGIES - COMMUNITY



Key Objectives:

- 1. Provide engaging, culturally relevant opportunities for use in the community
- 2. Maximise the value of community assets
- 3. Protect the cultural history and natural ecology for future generations

Overview

The community consultation process clearly identifies that the Marrickville Golf Course is considered a valuable community asset, not only to the local community that may use the facilities both for recreational and social needs, but to the regional community



Marrickville Golf and Community clubhouse

as it is one of the few remaining public golf courses in the Sydney Metropolitan Area. The Master Plans work to balance this with the need to derive greater value from the site for all members of the community; to deliver new, more accessible opportunities for recreation and enjoyment. The relative success of the integration of other uses of the site will help to ensure the viability of the Marrickville Golf Course in the longer term.

Master Plan Strategies

- Provide new experiences and opportunities for engagement that celebrate the natural values of the site and the identity of the Cooks River community
- Ensure the viability of the Marrickville Golf Club while providing for a broader range of community needs
- Communicate the cultural history of the site
- Restore the natural ecology and biodiversity of the Cooks River foreshore

New Opportunities

The site analysis reveals a host of opportunities for different uses and the Master Plans focus on those that will create the most value for the whole community. This has also been considered in the context of what is provided close-by; for example, the Cooks River Cycleway runs the length of the site on the opposite bank of the Cooks River. As a function of this, the Master Plan provides multiple linkages to the cycleway, but does not make provision for a dedicated cycleway through the site; instead providing a shared pathway. Similarly, there are a number of existing and proposed facilities nearby that provide sporting facilities, community centres and significant areas of open green space. The driving concept to adapt the Marrickville Golf Course for wider use is that of an 'Ecology Park', where the opportunity to demonstrate the rehabilitation of a Tidal Wetlands becomes a 'best practice' case, integrating Water Sensitive Urban Design, natural ecological processes and the requirements of green space in urban areas.



Community event space

The Master Plans propose to demonstrate the rehabilitation of the riparian ecology, and in doing so, provide new recreational experiences that are closely linked to the various ecological processes indigenous to the site. This also represents a unique offering in the local area - Master Plan Option B utilises the reclaimed open space of the golf course to create a significant area of naturalised green space and makes increased provision for ecological experiences. The Salt Marsh Community, Mangroves, riparian vegetation, terrestrial vegetation and the aquatic environment of the river all provide unique experiences of the site; designing elements to support the recreational enjoyment of each area is captured in the Master Plans. These include boardwalks, inclined pathways, wandering forest walks, educational and volunteer experiences, water access and habitat observation areas.

In addition to this, the Master Plans propose the inclusion of expanded facilities for bushcare volunteer groups that have been active on the site for some years, notably the 'Mudcrabs' Volunteers. Space is also designated for the inclusion of a large community nursery site. These opportunities should be further considered in the development of the Plan of Management for the site.



Educational workshop



View from proposed 'Hill Top Walk'

Master Plan Option A identifies two potential locations within the site for 7-a-side sportsfields, providing additional sporting grounds for community groups or schools. In addition, the 'Hill Top Walk' and lookout could include facilities for functions or weddings, celebrating the views over the Inner West of Sydney. Master Plan Option B presents expanded opportunity for the community to experience the natural ecological processes of the site with increased provision of pathways, constructed wetlands, forest and understorey planting north of Wardell Road. With the reduction of the golf course to 9-holes, the new open space south of Wardell Road is utilised as a new full size football pitch, skate park and event space; with potential future locations for additional sportsfields as community needs change.

Maximising Value

While the Master Plans prioritise the rehabilitation of the natural ecology and resolution of user conflicts across the site, successfully delivering more options for community use requires upgrades to the basic infrastructure available over the site. The Master Plan considers the provision of public toilets, accessible entry points consistent with the proposed circulation, adequate lighting, signage and park furniture in order to promote better access and wider use. These upgrades will also form part of the provision of better services for golf users; increasing the overall amenity and visual consistency across the site,

To support this, the Master Plan also considers the local cultural history of the area as an important feature for representation. The history of the Cooks River as an urban waterway and the Dibble Waterhole brickworks; the First Nations relationship to the area and the active phase of rehabilitation of the ecological processes are all important aspects to the history of the site. Wayfinding, interpretation strategies and artwork at places of interest, for example 'Wave Rock' or the former rubbish dump will see that the site's rich and complex history forms an integral part of the community's experience of the site.



LEGEND

	1951 Easement		Outcrop		Removed Item
	1951 Land Acquisition		Existing Path		Existing Structure
	Open Space Grassland		Road / Car Parking		Structure - Proposed
	New Parkland		Shared Path		Designated Activity Area
	Understory Planting		Shared Gravel Path		Playground
	Native Grassland		Deck / Boardwalk		Play Structures
	Intertidal Zone / Saltmarsh		Fairway		Water Access Point
	Mangrove Bed		Green / Tee		Picnic Area
	Mangrove Canopy		River		Seating
	New Bush		Retention Pond		Spare
	Existing Tree		Golf Ball Fence		Spare
	New Tree		Timber Posts		Spare

For details refer to Zone + Precinct Plans

ZONE I OPTION A



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

The Greenway Master Plan connects directly to a new 3.0m shared pathway beginning at the termination of Garnet Street and continues along Tennent Parade. A more permeable boundary allows direct access to the path, activating the proposed park space. New play structures and furniture are provided with the removal of existing fences and sports practice cages. There is potential for a water access point where the path meets the river and continues through to connect with the Cooks River Cycleway. The Riverside Pathway follows the river's edge; continuing through the proposed bridge underpass; offering an alternate access pathway which returns to the Wardell Road entry to the site. A provisional location of a 40x70m multi-use sportsfield is identified and upgrades are proposed to the Tennyson Street playground.

- 01 Proposed accessible entry and access road, wayfinding signage
- 02 Proposed shared 3.0m linking pathway
- 03 Removal of existing practice cages, fence; new play structures
- 04 Replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- 05 Proposed playground / training equipment and park furniture
- 06 Proposed high mesh fence
- 07 Pathway connection to Cooks River Cycleway
- 08 Proposed shared 'Riverside Pathway'
- 09 Wayfinding signage
- 10 Upgraded existing access road, replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- 11 Proposed 'Riverside Pathway' bridge underpass and wildlife underpass
- 12 Proposed shared 3.0m linking pathway
- 13 Upgraded existing site entry; new wayfinding signage and improved pedestrian crossing point

Key Objective: Safety

In Zone I, the Master Plan discourages access along the northern boundary and provides safety solutions for the proposed recreational spaces, the 'Riverside Pathway' and access from Wardell Road entry. Signage informs users at entry points to be aware of user conflicts. Access through the middle of the site is discouraged while golf is in play.
(See Strategies section for detail on fence types)

- 14 High woven mesh fence with low visual impact
- 15 Natural feature (incline - separation of activities)
- 16 Designed full height fence
- 17 Screening; timber bollards and tree cover

Key Objective: Ecology

Due to the limited space available in this zone, the ideal width of Riparian buffer is not able to be accommodated. Sheet piling is removed and replaced with rock; planting is concentrated in areas spaced 20-30m apart. Following the natural watercourse, an area of constructed intertidal wetland / Salt Marsh Community is established midway of the 13th fairway, also functioning as a golf course play hazard. The existing Tennyson Street Raingarden is extended into a constructed wetland detention pond. Specific to this area of the site is the habitat trees that have been previously established - and the extensive tree cover within the middle area of the site. This is supported by proposed extensive indigenous understorey planting and trees; arranged to create as much continuity in the Riparian zone and it's links to patches of terrestrial vegetation.

- 18 Habitat tree preservation area; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting; Interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 19 Riparian vegetation zone including Salt Marsh species and Flood Plain Forest species
- 20 Proposed constructed intertidal wetland area with shallow naturalised banks, Salt Marsh Community and Riparian and Terrestrial Vegetation; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 21 Proposed extension of Tennyson Street Raingarden into constructed wetland environment with stormwater detention pond; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 22 Vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area

Key Objective: Community

The Master plan provides new recreation spaces, sporting and play facilities and ecological experiences while maintaining the 18-hole Marrickville Golf Course. Increased provision for the wider community includes new playgrounds, potential sportsfields and accessible pathways linking the urban boundary with the river's edge. Enhancing the perception of the site as a natural green space will encourage use and positive perception within the community.

- 23 Proposed recreation park space along Tennent Parade
- 24 Potential location for 40x70m multi-use sporting field
- 25 Upgrades to existing Tennyson Street playground

ZONE 2 OPTION A



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

The Master Plan works to create a soft boundary condition-replacing the steel fencing types with timber bollards. Active spaces are arranged to interface with a more permeable boundary and allow recreational users a way to use the site without crossing the golf course. Linking paths connect these new recreation spaces with the proposed 'Riverside Pathway' in two locations; adjacent to Wardell Road and from the upgraded access road at Chadwick Avenue. In the mid-course area, between the 10th and 17th tees, a new recreation park is proposed, with accessible pathways connecting Chadwick Avenue and Alfred Street.

- 01 Existing entry and access road; new wayfinding signage
- 02 Proposed 3.0m shared linking pathway
- 03 Proposed 'Riverside Pathway' bridge underpass and wildlife underpass
- 04 Proposed shared 'Riverside Pathway'
- 05 Proposed 3.0m shared recreational pathway
- 06 Replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- 07 Proposed accessible entry and access road, wayfinding signage
- 08 Proposed 3.0m shared linking pathway
- 09 Upgraded access road Chadwick Avenue; Including service road to proposed nursery site
- 10 Upgrade existing entry; new wayfinding signage and accessible grade pathway

Key Objective: Safety

In Zone 2, the large areas of golf play limit the safe movement of recreational users to the boundary. Designed fencing types are used to reduce risk where recreational users are adjacent to golf balls in flight; the 'Mid-course Park' offers a space where golf is not in play.

- 11 Designed full height fence
- 12 Screening; timber bollards and tree cover
- 13 High woven mesh fence with low visual impact

Key Objective: Ecology

Limited space in Zone 2 means that to reclaim large areas of Riparian and Terrestrial vegetation is difficult; efforts are concentrated in smaller areas but distributed to form a network across the site. These smaller patches of rehabilitated bushland work as colonies while attention is given to the conditions between the areas; increased indigenous understorey and tree planting, sections of raised pathway and fencing types with clearance to the ground. The negative impact of water flow across the site is mitigated by the proposed constructed wetlands, vegetated swales and bioretention swales.

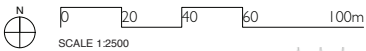
- 14 Proposed wildlife underpass under Wardell Road Bridge.
- 15 Riparian vegetation zone including Salt Marsh species and Flood Plain Forest species; raised pathway section
- 16 Proposed Salt Marsh Community; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 17 Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting; maintenance of existing trees / habitat trees
- 18 Habitat Tree preservation area; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting
- 19 Floodplain forest rehabilitation; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting
- 20 Proposed bioretention basin with stormwater detention pond; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 21 Proposed constructed intertidal wetland area with shallow naturalised banks, Salt Marsh Community and Riparian and Terrestrial Vegetation; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 22 Improved vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area
- 23 Vegetated Swale; Increased stabilisation with rock/gravel; planting; raised pathway
- 24 Bioretention swale
- 25 Mangrove bank; protection zone
- 26 Bruce St Raingarden

Key Objective: Community

In zone 2, significant areas of dedicated recreation space brings new use to the site; along Riverside Crescent and the proposed 'Mid-course Park'. A culturally significant First Nations site, Wave Rock, becomes a key site for the interpretation and preservation. In addition to upgrades to existing 'pocket parks', a provisional location for 2 multi-use sportsfields, an outdoor festival / event space and the proposed community nursery and workshop space is given serving to create strong links between the site and the local community.

- 27 Proposed 'Forest walk' - habitat and tree preservation along Riverside Crescent
- 28 Proposed upgrades to 'pocket park' and Wardell Road entry
- 29 Provisional location for 2 No. multi-use sportsfields
- 30 Provisional location for community festivals and events
- 31 Proposed community nursery site; bushcare groups 'site shed' and educational areas
- 32 Princess Street 'pocket park'- Maintain ecological restoration of significant local remnant vegetation
- 33 Wave Rock site to be respected and protected; fencing, possible viewing area at high level and interpretation strategy

ZONE 3 OPTION A



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

The Master Plan proposes a major new dedicated recreation space; the 'Hill Top Walk', an accessible pathway linking a permeable boundary at Bruce Street and Princess Street and the proposed shared 'Riverside Pathway'; significant upgrades to the existing clubhouse carpark to create an access node connecting to the major arterial pathways including the bridge link to the Cooks River Cycleway. Proposed changes to the existing Golf Club entry better accommodate recreational and golf users, providing separate, clearly demarcated parking and linking pathways to the riverside.

- 01 Proposed shared 'Riverside Pathway'
- 02 Replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- 03 Accessible entry from Bruce Street
- 04 Proposed 'Hill Top Walk', a shared 3.0m linking pathway; street furniture and play structures
- 05 Accessible entry and amenities, new bridge on-ramp linking to 'Riverside Pathway', 'Hill Top Walk' entry
- 06 Proposed upgrades to golf club carpark to provide improved pedestrian safety
- 07 Proposed new, shared entry to both golf course and parklands; signage and wayfinding information
- 08 Proposed expanded carparking provision for recreational users
- 09 Replacement of existing steel chainlink fence with timber bollards
- 10 Potential water access point
- 11 Proposed 3.0m linking pathway connecting to proposed 'Riverside Pathway' and Mahoney's reserve (provision for further extension of a pathway south along Cooks River foreshore)

Key Objective: Safety

Designed safety fences protect recreational users from golf play on fairways along sections of the proposed 'Riverside Pathway'; high mesh fencing protects the recreational area proposed adjacent to Mahoney's Reserve and replaces the existing high fence at Bruce Street. Where pathways are adjacent to tee's, timber bollards and tree screening adequately reduce risks.

- 12 Designed full height fence.
- 13 Screening; timber bollards and tree cover
- 14 High woven mesh fence with low visual impact

Key Objective: Ecology

The Master Plan proposes a large new park extending from the site boundary to the river foreshore - providing strong vegetative links to the higher topography of the site where the Indigenous species and habitats vary from the lower Floodplain Forest types. Extensive replanting, removal of weed species, the establishment of 'Salt Marsh Communities' maintenance of the Mangrove banks and structural improvements to the foreshore increase the depth of the Riparian zone and strengthen continuity with areas of terrestrial vegetation, a critical step in the rehabilitation of the natural ecology of the site. Paths are moved back from the top of bank, with raised sections in sensitive ecological zones to prevent disturbance by recreation activity and allow areas of dense vegetation. The train of WSUD measures established over the site mitigates the impact of stormwater on the river's health and provides for the irrigation of the golf course.

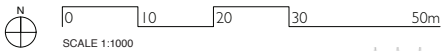
- 15 Mangrove bank; protection zone
- 16 Vegetated Swale; Increased stabilisation with rock and gravel; planting; raised pathway section; grass bank removal and revegetation
- 17 Sandstone Forest / Woodland habitat rehabilitation; removal of rubbish and invasive species; Indigenous understorey and tree planting
- 18 Vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area
- 19 Habitat tree preservation area; retaining existing trees; increased Indigenous understorey planting
- 20 Turpentine / Ironbark forest; tree preservation and increased Indigenous understorey planting
- 21 Riparian vegetation zone including Salt Marsh species and Flood Plain Forest species
- 22 Proposed constructed intertidal wetland area with shallow naturalised banks, Salt Marsh Community and Riparian and Terrestrial Vegetation; interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 23 Existing pond upgraded to include bioretention basin with stormwater detention pond (potential irrigation source for Golf Club)
- 24 Existing bush regeneration area to be maintained

Key Objective: Community

By integrating new use into the site and adequately reducing the risk of injury from golf activity the value of the site to the local community is maximised; both the natural and recreational value is preserved and improved. The clubhouse provides additional community function, serving as a social gathering place and function venue; improvements in accessibility through better carparking, pathways and lighting make the space more available. The provision of additional carparking giving direct access to the proposed 'Riverside Pathway' make the river more available to the whole community.

- 25 Maintenance of Golf Course Clubhouse as a community meeting and event space; improved accessibility
- 26 Proposed 'Hill Top Walk' recreation park (rehabilitated from former 'rubbish dump' site); accessible entry and grade; park furniture, play structures and amenities; provisional location for look out platform or expanded use for functions and community events; connection to urban boundary and proposed shared 'Riverside Pathway'
- 27 Proposed recreation park; accessible entry and 3.0m linking pathway connecting to 'Riverside Pathway' and Mahoney's Reserve; new playground equipment; provisional location for water access and kiosk location.
- 28 Relocation of existing sand bay

WARDELL ROAD PRECINCT OPTION A



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

Wardell Road cuts the site into two halves; a priority of the Master Plan is to link these areas. An underpass (including a wildlife underpass), allows the proposed 'Riverside Pathway' to continue north; at this point, linking pathways connect on either side of Wardell Road, offering entries which connect directly to the river foreshore. In order to achieve this and mitigate other safety concerns, reconstruction of the bridge and traffic redesign is recommended to better provide for pedestrian and cyclist flow, an increased in height to allow an underpass which could serve the both the golf and recreational users needs; eliminating the need to cross Wardell Road when continuing through the site.

- 01 Existing shared entry
- 02 Proposed recreation entry; direct pathway to proposed 'Riverside pathway'; wayfinding signage, lighting
- 03 Proposed accessible 3.0m linking pathway connecting urban boundary to proposed 'Riverside Pathway'
- 04 Proposed 3.0m shared 'Riverside Pathway'
- 05 Upgraded 5.0m wide existing access road, with clear visual indication of shared use
- 06 Proposed accessible 3.0m shared recreational pathway; wayfinding signage and information regarding hazards
- 07 Replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- 08 Wardell Road bridge underpass (part of proposed 'Riverside Pathway') including wildlife underpass
- 09 Existing informal path retained; signage indicating hazards
- 10 Upgrades to pedestrian crossing provision advised (pending recommendation from RMS)
- 11 Wardell Road Bridge reconstruction (Pending recommendation from RMS); increase in clear height to water level to allow construction of full-height underpass; improved provision for pedestrians and cyclists

Key Objective: Safety

As a major entry to the site, and a point where golf users and recreational users must share the same route, including golf buggies, the separation of activities to minimise user conflicts and the clear demarcation of areas and wayfinding signage is used to reduce risk. Where this risk remains due to proximity, fencing solutions adequately mitigate hazards.

- 12 Designed full height fence
- 13 Screening; timber bollards and tree cover

Key Objective: Ecology

The increase in available space makes ideal conditions for the establishment of a healthy 'Riparian Zone'; a width of 10-30m permits a more robust relationship between Terrestrial vegetation and aquatic health. The proposed 'Riverside Pathway' is set back further from the top of the naturalised bank, creating more ideal conditions for the establishment of Salt Marsh Communities and less disturbance to sensitive habitats. The aim of the Master plan is to create as much continuity and depth to the Riparian zone (including Terrestrial vegetation), dense patches of forest and woodland, and grasslands - representing a more complete picture of the original ecology of the area. The vegetated area adjacent to Wardell Road increases in width, as does the depth of the Riparian vegetation, planted with indigenous trees, shrubs and grasses.

- 14 Proposed bioretention basin with stormwater detention pond; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting;
- 15 Increased indigenous understorey planting; retain existing trees
- 16 Terrestrial vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area
- 17 Proposed constructed intertidal wetland area with shallow naturalised banks, Salt Marsh Community and Riparian and Terrestrial Vegetation
- 18 Proposed constructed intertidal wetland area with shallow naturalised banks, Salt Marsh Community and Riparian and Terrestrial Vegetation; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 19 Habitat tree preservation area; retaining existing trees; increased Indigenous understorey planting

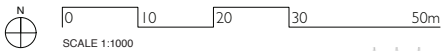
Key Objective: Community

The Wardell Rd Precinct is a gateway point for the Parklands and the Inner West Council local government area. Resolution/ integration of the underpass links the Cooks River "northside" together in a more cohesive manner which will greatly improve the safety (see above) and useability of the parklands for the local community as well as the many visitors who use the greater parkland areas along the River generally.

- 20 Provisional location for multi-use sportsfield 40x70m
- 21 Provisional location for multi-use sportsfield 25x50m
- 22 Proposed 'Forest' recreation park continuing along Riverside Crescent; accessible shared 3.0m pathway; wayfinding signage; play structures and park furniture

4.0 Draft Master Plan

WATERHOLE PRECINCT OPTION A



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

Opening the small frontage of the park to the street, the Dibble Waterhole becomes better connected to the urban context. Preventing access to the waterhole itself remains a priority, while encouraging engagement and increasing visual amenity.

- ① Replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- ② Proposed 2.1m pathway

Key Objective: Safety

The waterhole can present serious health risks to the community; the waterhole must be enclosed.

- ③ Replacement of existing steel fence with see-through, non-climbable fence

Key Objective: Ecology

The Dibble Avenue Waterhole becomes an opportunity to integrate WSUD measures to an existing condition. Flooding is a regular occurrence and the waterhole is redesigned as a stormwater detention pond. Gross pollutant traps; bank stabilisation with rock and planting to filter nutrients and sediment contribute to restore healthy ecological processes. Additional Indigenous planting (tree and understorey) works to create an important vegetative link in relation to the larger areas of parkland.

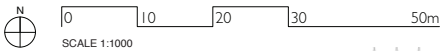
- ④ Vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area
- ⑤ Retain existing trees
- ⑥ Bank stabilisation and regeneration; Indigenous semi-aquatic and aquatic planting, sedges and grasses; provide habitat structures as appropriate
- ⑦ Retain existing trees; increase stability of bank and visual amenity by increased Indigenous tree planting
- ⑧ Gross pollutant trap to stormwater inlet
- ⑨ Signage and Interpretation strategy focusing on the history of the Dibble Avenue Waterhole and the present ecological aspects

Key Objective: Community

As an important aspect of the local cultural history, the Dibble Avenue Waterhole is both an active recreation space of the Master Plan and a major point of engagement. Interpretation strategies focusing on exploring the history of the site, increased visual amenity and renewed infrastructure provide the opportunity for the feature to be a positive aspect of the local character and assist in better urban water management.

- ⑩ Upgraded 'pocket' park; accessible entry and pathway
- ⑪ Upgraded playground equipment
- ⑫ Viewing deck and bird hide; engagement point for cultural and ecological history of the Dibble Avenue Waterhole

CLUBHOUSE OPTION A



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

The Master Plan proposes a series of changes to create an access node within the centre of the site, integrated with the requirements of access to the golf course clubhouse. Better provision of carparking, accessible pathways and amenities and enhanced pedestrian safety along the existing driveway facilitates recreational use by the wider community. Linking pathways connect to the urban boundary at Bruce Street and the Cooks River Cycleway, directly linking the proposed shared 'Riverside Pathway'

- 01 Existing connection to Cooks River Cycleway
- 02 Proposed shared 3.0m accessible grade on-ramp to existing bridge
- 03 Proposed shared 3.0m 'Riverside Pathway'
- 04 Proposed 'Hill Top Walk', a shared 3.0m linking pathway connecting to Bruce Street; street furniture and play structures
- 05 Wayfinding signage and information regarding hazards
- 06 Proposed expansion of access road; lighting; accessible amenities
- 07 Proposed upgrades to golf club carpark and driveway to provide improved pedestrian safety
- 08 Existing golf course pathway

Key Objective: Safety

In Zone 3, the proposed 'Hill Top Walk' recreation park is partly protected by the existing topography of the site and uses minimal full height fencing, requiring some along the Tee 8 fairway. 'Screening', using timber bollards, tree and shrub planting - adequately reduces the risk of injury at Tees 1 and 9 and assists in clear demarcation of the golf course along the driveway.

- 09 Designed full height fence
- 10 Screening; timber bollards and tree cover

Key Objective: Ecology

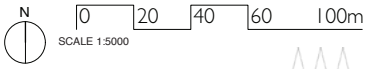
The larger areas of tree cover on the golf course fairways are rehabilitated as 'Floodplain Forest', providing patches of vegetation for the transient wildlife population and maintaining appropriate play hazards for the course. As the altitude increases over the site, the opportunity is taken to restore different ecological zones of the original landscape; Salt Marsh Community, Floodplain Forest, Sandstone Forest / Woodland and Turpentine / Ironbark Forest - rehabilitating the former 'rubbish dump' and removing invasive weed species. The Master Plan works to create depth and continuity of these different zones to enable the natural ecological processes to restore and wildlife to inhabit the area.

- 11 Riparian vegetative link including Salt Marsh species and Flood Plain Forest species; replacement of sheet piling with shallow naturalised banks; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting
- 12 Mangrove protection zone
- 13 Terrestrial vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area
- 14 Vegetated Swale; Increased stabilisation with rock and gravel; planting; raised pathway section
- 15 Proposed rehabilitated former 'rubbish dump' site; removal of invasive weed species; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting; Interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 16 Existing bush regeneration area to be maintained
- 17 Floodplain forest rehabilitation; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting

Key Objective: Community

The golf course clubhouse is an important venue for not only the players, but also the wider community as a social place to meet or hold small events. Providing better access to the clubhouse, integrated with the access to the recreation areas works to activate the precinct and foster a sense of shared use. The proposed 'Hill Top Walk' provides a new and unique experience for the community, celebrating views over the urban context and the different environs of the Cooks River. Further, the proposed lookout could potentially be expanded to include a venue for weddings and community events.

- 18 Proposed 'Hill Top Walk' recreation park; accessible entry and grade; park furniture, play structures and amenities; provisional location for look out platform or expanded use for functions and community events
- 19 Maintenance of Golf Course Clubhouse as a community meeting and event space; improved accessibility

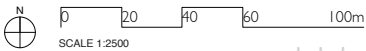


LEGEND

	1951 Easement		Outcrop		Removed Item
	1951 Land Acquisition		Existing Path		Existing Structure
	Open Space Grassland		Road / Car Parking		Structure - Proposed
	New Parkland		Shared Path		Designated Activity Area
	Understory Planting		Shared Gravel Path		Playground
	Native Grassland		Deck / Boardwalk		Play Structures
	Intertidal Zone / Saltmarsh		Fairway		Water Access Point
	Mangrove Bed		Green / Tee		Picnic Area
	Mangrove Canopy		River		Seating
	New Bush		Retention Pond		Spare
	Existing Tree		Golf Ball Fence		Spare
	New Tree		Timber Posts		Spare

For details refer to Zone + Precinct Plans

ZONE I OPTION B



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

Master Plan Option B gives focus in zone 1 and 2 to a naturalised green space prioritising the rehabilitation of natural ecological processes, habitats and wildlife. In addition to the shared 3.0m 'Riverside Pathway', Option B creates another major ecological experience - a series of pathways that form an 'Ecology' walking path. The pathway creates multiple links across the site and interfaces with large, grassy open spaces or 'meadows' of Floodplain Forest. The same measure to permeate the boundary and enhance links to the river's edge are proposed as per Option A, including improvements to Wardell Road entry and a new accessible pathway along Tennent Parade.

- 01 Proposed accessible entry and access road, wayfinding signage
- 02 Proposed shared 3.0m linking pathway
- 03 Removal of existing practice cages, fence; new play structures
- 04 Replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- 05 Pathway connection to Cooks River Cycleway
- 06 Proposed shared 3.0m 'Riverside Pathway'
- 07 Tennyson Street playground access; wayfinding signage
- 08 Ecology walking path; 2.1m accessible pathway with raised sections through sensitive habitats; Interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 09 Upgraded existing access road, proposed 2.1m recreational pathway; replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- 10 Proposed 'Riverside Pathway' bridge underpass and wildlife underpass
- 11 Proposed shared 3.0m linking pathway
- 12 Upgraded existing site entry; new wayfinding signage and improved pedestrian crossing point

Key Objective: Safety

For the removal of the 9-17th Tee's in zones 1 and 2, the risk of injury from golf activities is not present. Safety concerns around increased pedestrian activity along Wardell Road are addressed in more detail in 'Wardell Road Precinct - Option B'.

Key Objective: Ecology

The space made available in Master Plan Option B facilitates more comprehensive urban water management measures and the opportunity to create a large expanse of naturalised bushland in a dense urban area. Intended to form the basis of the 'ecology park', the water features support aquatic, Riparian and Terrestrial vegetation and a multitude of wildlife habitats. Pathways, viewing decks; wayfinding and interpretation strategies create a rich and enjoyable experience for the wider community. Large areas of grassland provide open spaces and provide a new type of habitat, increasing biodiversity. Consideration should be given to the detailed design of pathways, lighting and landscape features. Importantly, the design of the park provides depth and continuity to Riparian and Terrestrial vegetation in order to maximise the potential of the different ecological processes to regenerate. Due to more available space, the proposed 'Riverside Pathway' is set back further from the top of the naturalised bank, creating more ideal conditions for the establishment of Salt Marsh Communities.

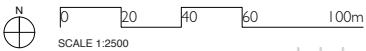
- 13 Terrestrial vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area
- 14 Riparian vegetative link including Salt Marsh species and Flood Plain Forest species
- 15 Proposed constructed intertidal wetland area with shallow naturalised banks, Salt Marsh Community and Riparian and Terrestrial Vegetation; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 16 Proposed extension of Tennyson Street Raingarden into constructed wetland environment with stormwater detention pond; Increased indigenous understorey planting, tree planting, grasses and sedges; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 17 Habitat tree preservation area; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting; Interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 18 Native grasslands; Increased Indigenous planting of Floodplain Forest and Clay Plain Scrub Forest; small shrubs and grasses; rehabilitation protection zones; interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 19 Floodplain forest rehabilitation; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting

Key Objective: Community

As a reconfigured space, Zone 1 of Master Plan Option B provides a major new ecological park experience both reflecting the needs and cultural identity of the local community as identified in the community consultation process, with large open spaces available for general recreational use, an expanded 'Riparian buffer' and improved access to the Cooks River.

- 20 Proposed recreation park space along Tennent Parade
- 21 Upgrades to existing Tennyson Street playground

ZONE 2 OPTION B



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

As with Option A, the Master Plan Option B works to create a soft boundary condition- however the removal of the golf course component eliminates any need for separation between active and passive users. Linking paths still formally connect adjacent streets with the proposed 'Riverside Pathway' in two locations; adjacent to Wardell Road and from the upgraded access road at Chadwick Avenue, however safe, informal access across open space is now possible across the newly created open parklands.

- 01 Existing entry and access road; new wayfinding signage
- 02 Proposed 3.0m shared linking pathway
- 03 Proposed 'Riverside Pathway' bridge underpass and wildlife underpass
- 04 Proposed shared 'Riverside Pathway'
- 05 Proposed 3.0m shared recreational pathway
- 06 Replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- 07 Proposed accessible entry and access road, wayfinding signage
- 08 Upgraded access road Chadwick Avenue; Including service road to proposed nursery site
- 09 Upgrade existing entry; new wayfinding signage and accessible grade pathway
- 10 Ecology walking path; 2.1m accessible pathway with raised sections through sensitive habitats; Interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work

Key Objective: Safety

For the removal of the 9-17th Tee's in zones 1 and 2, the risk of injury from golf activities is not present. Safety concerns around increased pedestrian activity along Wardell Road are addressed in more detail in 'Wardell Road Precinct - Option B'.

Key Objective: Ecology

The space made available in Master Plan Option B facilitates more comprehensive urban water management measures and the opportunity to create a large expanse of naturalised bushland in a dense urban area. Intended to form the basis of the 'ecology park', the water features support aquatic, Riparian and Terrestrial vegetation and a multitude of wildlife habitats. Pathways, viewing decks; wayfinding and interpretation strategies create a rich and enjoyable experience for the wider community. Large areas of grassland provide open spaces and provide a new type of habitat, increasing biodiversity. Consideration should be given to the detailed design of pathways, lighting and landscape features. Importantly, the design of the park provides depth and continuity to Riparian and Terrestrial vegetation in order to maximise the potential of the different ecological processes to regenerate. Due to more available space, the proposed 'Riverside Pathway' is set back further from the top of the naturalised bank, creating more ideal conditions for the establishment of Salt Marsh Communities.

- 11 Proposed wildlife underpass under Wardell Road Bridge
- 12 Terrestrial vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area
- 13 Floodplain forest rehabilitation; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting
- 14 Habitat Tree preservation area; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting
- 15 Constructed wetland environment with stormwater detention pond; Increased indigenous understorey planting, tree planting, grasses and sedges; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 16 Proposed constructed intertidal wetland area with shallow naturalised banks, Salt Marsh Community and Riparian and Terrestrial Vegetation; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 17 Proposed constructed intertidal wetland area with shallow naturalised banks, Salt Marsh Community and Riparian and Terrestrial Vegetation
- 18 Vegetated Swale; Increased stabilisation with rock and gravel; planting; raised pathway section
- 19 Bioretention swale
- 20 Existing Bruce St Raingarden
- 21 Mangrove bank; protection zone

Key Objective: Community

Zone 2 of Master Plan Option B provides a major new park experience that better suits the needs and cultural identity of the expanding local community. With large open spaces available for general recreational use, an expanded 'Riparian buffer', and the continued, modified use of the Golf Course as a 9-hole course, the revitalised parklands will become a major focus of community recreation, interaction, learning and civic pride.

- 22 Proposed 'Forest' recreation park space along Riverside Crescent
- 23 Proposed upgrades to 'pocket park' and Wardell Road entry
- 24 Proposed location for full size soccer pitch
- 25 Provisional location for multi-use sportsfield 35 x 50m
- 26 Proposed skate park landscape feature, amenities and community events and festival area
- 27 Proposed community nursery site; bushcare groups 'site shed' and educational areas
- 28 Proposed upgrades Princess Street 'pocket park'
- 29 Wave Rock site; fencing, viewing area and interpretation strategy exploring the cultural history of the site

ZONE 3 OPTION B



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

The Master Plan proposes a major new dedicated recreation space; the 'Hill Top Walk', an accessible pathway linking a permeable boundary at Bruce Street and Princess Street and the proposed shared 'Riverside Pathway'; significant upgrades to the existing clubhouse carpark to create an access node connecting to the major arterial pathways including the bridge link to the Cooks River Cycleway. Proposed changes to the existing Golf Club entry better accommodate recreational and golf users, providing separate, clearly demarcated parking and linking pathways to the riverside.

- 01 Proposed shared 'Riverside Pathway'
- 02 Replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- 03 Accessible entry from Bruce Street
- 04 Proposed 'Hill Top Walk', a shared 3.0m linking pathway; street furniture and play structures
- 05 Accessible entry and amenities
- 06 New bridge on-ramp linking to 'Riverside Pathway'
- 07 'Hill Top Walk' entry
- 08 Proposed upgrades to golf club carpark to provide improved pedestrian safety
- 09 Proposed new, shared entry to both golf course and parklands; signage and wayfinding information
- 10 Proposed expanded carparking provision for recreational users
- 11 Replacement of existing steel chainlink fence with timber bollards
- 12 Potential water access point
- 13 Proposed 3.0m linking pathway connecting to proposed 'Riverside Pathway' and Mahoney's reserve (provision for further extension of a pathway south along Cooks River foreshore)

Key Objective: Safety

Designed safety fences protect recreational users from golf play on fairways along sections of the proposed 'Riverside Pathway'; high mesh fencing protects the recreational area proposed adjacent to Mahoney's Reserve and replaces the existing high fence at Bruce Street. Where pathways are adjacent to tee's, timber bollards and tree screening adequately reduce risks.

- 14 Designed full height fence
- 15 Screening; timber bollards and tree cover
- 16 High woven mesh fence with low visual impact

Key Objective: Ecology

The Master Plan proposes a large new park extending from the site boundary to the river foreshore - providing strong vegetative links to the higher topography of the site where the Indigenous species and habitats vary from the lower Floodplain Forest types. Extensive replanting, removal of weed species, the establishment of 'Salt Marsh Communities' maintenance of the Mangrove banks and structural improvements to the foreshore increase the depth of the Riparian zone and strengthen continuity with areas of terrestrial vegetation, a critical step in the rehabilitation of the natural ecology of the site. Paths are moved back from the top of bank, with raised sections in sensitive ecological zones to prevent disturbance by recreation activity and allow areas of dense vegetation. The train of WSUD measure established over the site mitigates the impact of stormwater on the river's health and provides for the irrigation of the golf course.

- 17 Mangrove bank; protection zone
- 18 Vegetated Swale; Increased stabilisation with rock and gravel; planting; raised pathway section
- 19 Sandstone Forest / Woodland habitat rehabilitation; removal of rubbish and invasive species; Indigenous understorey and tree planting
- 20 Terrestrial vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area
- 21 Habitat tree preservation area; retaining existing trees; increased Indigenous understorey planting
- 22 Turpentine / Ironbark forest; tree preservation and increased Indigenous understorey planting
- 23 Riparian vegetative link including Salt Marsh species and Flood Plain Forest species
- 24 Proposed constructed intertidal wetland area with shallow naturalised banks, Salt Marsh Community and Riparian and Terrestrial Vegetation; interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 25 Existing pond upgraded to include bioretention basin with stormwater detention pond (potential irrigation source for Golf Club)
- 26 Existing bush regeneration area to be maintained

Key Objective: Community

Like Option A, integrating new uses and reducing the risk of injury from golf activity maximises the value and potential of the site to the local community. With the cost and availability of water becoming a crucial factor in the financial viability of golf courses today, the 9 hole golf course option provides the opportunity for better quality greens, tees and fairways, and a smaller environmental footprint. Maintaining the clubhouse continues its' community function, serving as a social gathering place and function venue.

- 27 Maintenance of Golf Course Clubhouse as a community meeting and event space; improved accessibility
- 28 Proposed 'Hill Top Walk' recreation park (rehabilitated former 'rubbish dump' site); accessible entry and grade; park furniture, play structures and amenities; provisional location for look out platform or expanded use for functions and community events
- 29 Proposed recreation park; accessible entry and 3.0m linking pathway connecting to 'Riverside Pathway' and Mahoney's Reserve; new playground equipment; provisional location for water access and kiosk location

WARDELL ROAD PRECINCT OPTION B



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

Wardell Road cuts the site into two halves; a priority of the Master Plan is to link these areas. An underpass (including a wildlife underpass), allows the proposed 'Riverside Pathway' to continue north; at this point, linking pathways connect on either side of Wardell Road, offering entries which connect directly to the river foreshore.

Key Objective: Safety

The Wardell Road crossing does not provide adequate measures for safe crossing; a number of proposed changes create a safe and well placed link serving Dulwich Hill, Earlwood and Marrickville. Reconstruction of the bridge and traffic redesign is recommended to better provide for pedestrian and cyclist flow, an increased in height to allow an underpass which could serve the both the golf and recreational users needs; eliminating the need to cross Wardell Road when continuing through the site.

Key Objective: Ecology

The increase in available space makes ideal conditions for the establishment of a healthy 'Riparian Zone'; a width of 10-30m permits a more robust relationship between Terrestrial vegetation and aquatic health. The proposed 'Riverside Pathway' is set back further from the top of the naturalised bank, creating more ideal conditions for the establishment of Salt Marsh Communities and less disturbance to sensitive habitats. The aim of the Master plan is to create as much continuity and depth to the Riparian zone (including Terrestrial vegetation), dense patches of forest and woodland, and grasslands - representing a more complete picture of the original ecology of the area. The vegetated area adjacent to Wardell Road increases in width, as does the depth of the Riparian vegetation, planted with indigenous trees, shrubs and grasses.

Key Objective: Community

The Wardell Rd Precinct is a gateway point for the Parklands and the Inner West Council local government area. As per Option A, the resolution/ integration of the underpass links the Cooks River "northside" together in a more cohesive manner which will greatly improve the safety (see above) and useability of the parklands. The addition of open space suitable for organised sport and community events, or more informal recreation is an important new asset for the community in a time where open community space is under increased pressure as our population grows.

- 01 Existing shared entry
- 02 Proposed recreation entry; direct pathway to proposed 'Riverside pathway'; wayfinding signage, lighting
- 03 Proposed accessible 3.0m linking pathway connecting urban boundary to proposed 'Riverside Pathway'
- 04 Proposed 3.0m shared 'Riverside Pathway'
- 05 Upgraded 5.0m wide existing access road, with clear visual indication of shared use and integrated pathway
- 06 Proposed accessible 3.0m shared recreational pathway; wayfinding signage and information regarding hazards
- 07 Replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- 08 Wardell Road bridge underpass (part of proposed 'Riverside Pathway') including wildlife underpass
- 09 Existing informal path upgraded to accessible 2.1m pathway
- 10 Upgrades to pedestrian crossing provision advised (pending recommendation from RMS)
- 11 Wardell Road Bridge reconstruction (Pending recommendation from RMS); increase in clear height to water level to allow construction of full-height underpass; improved provision for pedestrians and cyclists
- 12 Constructed wetland environment with stormwater detention pond; Increased indigenous understorey planting, tree planting, grasses and sedges; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 13 Floodplain forest rehabilitation; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting
- 14 Native grasslands; Increased Indigenous planting of Floodplain Forest and Clay Plain Scrub Forest; small shrubs and grasses; rehabilitation protection zones; interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 15 Terrestrial vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area
- 16 Proposed constructed intertidal wetland area with shallow naturalised banks, Salt Marsh Community and Riparian and Terrestrial Vegetation
- 17 Proposed constructed intertidal wetland area with shallow naturalised banks, Salt Marsh Community and Riparian and Terrestrial Vegetation; raised pathway and interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 18 Habitat tree preservation area; retaining existing trees; increased Indigenous understorey planting
- 19 Proposed wildlife underpass under Wardell Road Bridge
- 20 Riparian vegetative link including Salt Marsh species and Flood Plain Forest species
- 21 Proposed location for full size soccer pitch
- 22 Proposed skate park landscape feature
- 23 Provisional location for community events and festivals
- 24 Proposed accessible amenities
- 25 Proposed 'Forest' recreation park continuing along Riverside Crescent; accessible shared 3.0m pathway; wayfinding signage; play structures and park furniture
- 26 Proposed 'pocket park'; park furniture

WATERHOLE PRECINCT OPTION B



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

Opening the small frontage of the park to the street, the Dibble Waterhole becomes better connected to the urban context. Preventing access to the waterhole itself remains a priority, while encouraging engagement and increasing visual amenity.

- ① Replacement of existing steel fence with timber bollards
- ② Proposed 2.1m pathway

Key Objective: Safety

The waterhole can present serious health risks to the community; the waterhole must be enclosed.

- ③ Replacement of existing steel fence with see-through, non-climbable fence

Key Objective: Ecology

The Dibble Avenue Waterhole becomes an opportunity to integrate WSUD measures to an existing condition. Flooding is a regular occurrence and the waterhole is redesigned as a stormwater detention pond. Gross pollutant traps; bank stabilisation with rock and planting to filter nutrients and sediment contribute to restore healthy ecological processes. Additional Indigenous planting (tree and understorey) works to create an important vegetative link in relation to the larger areas of parkland.

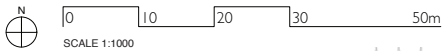
- ④ Vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area
- ⑤ Retain existing trees
- ⑥ Bank stabilisation and regeneration; Indigenous semi-aquatic and aquatic planting, sedges and grasses; provide habitat structures as appropriate
- ⑦ Retain existing trees; increase stability of bank and visual amenity by increased Indigenous tree planting
- ⑧ Gross pollutant trap to stormwater inlet
- ⑨ Signage and Interpretation strategy focusing on the history of the Dibble Avenue Waterhole and the present ecological aspects

Key Objective: Community

As an important aspect of the local cultural history, the Dibble Avenue Waterhole is both an active recreation space of the Master Plan and a major point of engagement. Interpretation strategies focusing on exploring the history of the site, increased visual amenity and renewed infrastructure provide the opportunity for the feature to be a positive aspect of the local character and assist in better urban water management.

- ⑩ Upgraded 'pocket' park; accessible entry and pathway
- ⑪ Upgraded playground equipment
- ⑫ Viewing deck; engagement point for cultural and ecological history of the Dibble Avenue Waterhole

CLUBHOUSE PRECINCT OPTION B



KEY ACTIONS

Key Objective: Access

The Master Plan proposes a series of changes to create an access node within the centre of the site, integrated with the requirements of access to the golf course clubhouse. Better provision of carparking, accessible pathways and amenities and enhanced pedestrian safety along the existing driveway facilitates recreational use by the wider community. Linking pathways connect to the urban boundary at Bruce Street and the Cooks River Cycleway, directly linking the proposed shared 'Riverside Pathway'

- 01 Existing connection to Cooks River Cycleway
- 02 Proposed shared 3.0m accessible grade on-ramp to existing bridge
- 03 Proposed shared 3.0m 'Riverside Pathway'
- 04 Proposed 'Hill Top Walk', a shared 3.0m linking pathway connecting to Bruce Street; street furniture and play structures
- 05 Wayfinding signage and information regarding hazards
- 06 Proposed expansion of access road; lighting; accessible amenities
- 07 Proposed upgrades to golf club carpark and driveway to provide improved pedestrian safety
- 08 Existing golf course pathway

Key Objective: Safety

In Zone 3, the proposed 'Hill Top Walk' recreation park is partly protected by the existing topography of the site and uses minimal full height fencing, requiring some along the Tee 8 fairway. 'Screening', using timber bollards, tree and shrub planting - adequately reduces the risk of injury at Tees 1 and 9 and assists in clear demarcation of the golf course along the driveway.

- 09 Designed full height fence
- 10 Screening; timber bollards and tree cover

Key Objective: Ecology

The larger areas of tree cover on the golf course fairways are rehabilitated as 'Floodplain Forest', providing patches of vegetation for the transient wildlife population and maintaining appropriate play hazards for the course. As the altitude increases over the site, the opportunity is taken to restore different ecological zones of the original landscape; Salt Marsh Community, Floodplain Forest, Sandstone Forest / Woodland and Turpentine / Ironbark Forest - rehabilitating the former 'rubbish dump' and removing invasive weed species. The Master Plan works to create depth and continuity of these different zones to enable the natural ecological processes to restore and wildlife to inhabit the area.

- 11 Riparian vegetative link including Salt Marsh species and Flood Plain Forest species; replacement of sheet piling with shallow naturalised banks; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting
- 12 Mangrove protection zone
- 13 Terrestrial vegetative link; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting in a concentrated area
- 14 Vegetated Swale; Increased stabilisation with rock and gravel; planting; raised pathway section
- 15 Proposed rehabilitated former 'rubbish dump' site; removal of invasive weed species; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting; Interpretive strategy focusing on ecological processes and rehabilitation work
- 16 Existing bush regeneration area to be maintained
- 17 Floodplain forest rehabilitation; Increased indigenous understorey planting and tree planting

Key Objective: Community

The golf course clubhouse is an important venue for not only the players, but also the wider community as a social place to meet or hold small events. Providing better access to the clubhouse, integrated with the access to the recreation areas works to activate the precinct and foster a sense of shared use. The increase in the variety of spaces and uses that Option B offers builds on this and may create greater opportunities for the clubhouse to integrate itself with the community through the increase in diversity of the parkland users.

- 18 Proposed 'Hill Top Walk' recreation park; accessible entry and grade; park furniture, play structures and amenities; provisional location for look out platform or expanded use for functions and community events
- 19 Maintenance of Golf Course Clubhouse as a community meeting and event space; improved accessibility

