

# GUNNAMATTA PARK MASTERPLAN REPORT

Prepared for Sutherland Shire Council,  
April 2010



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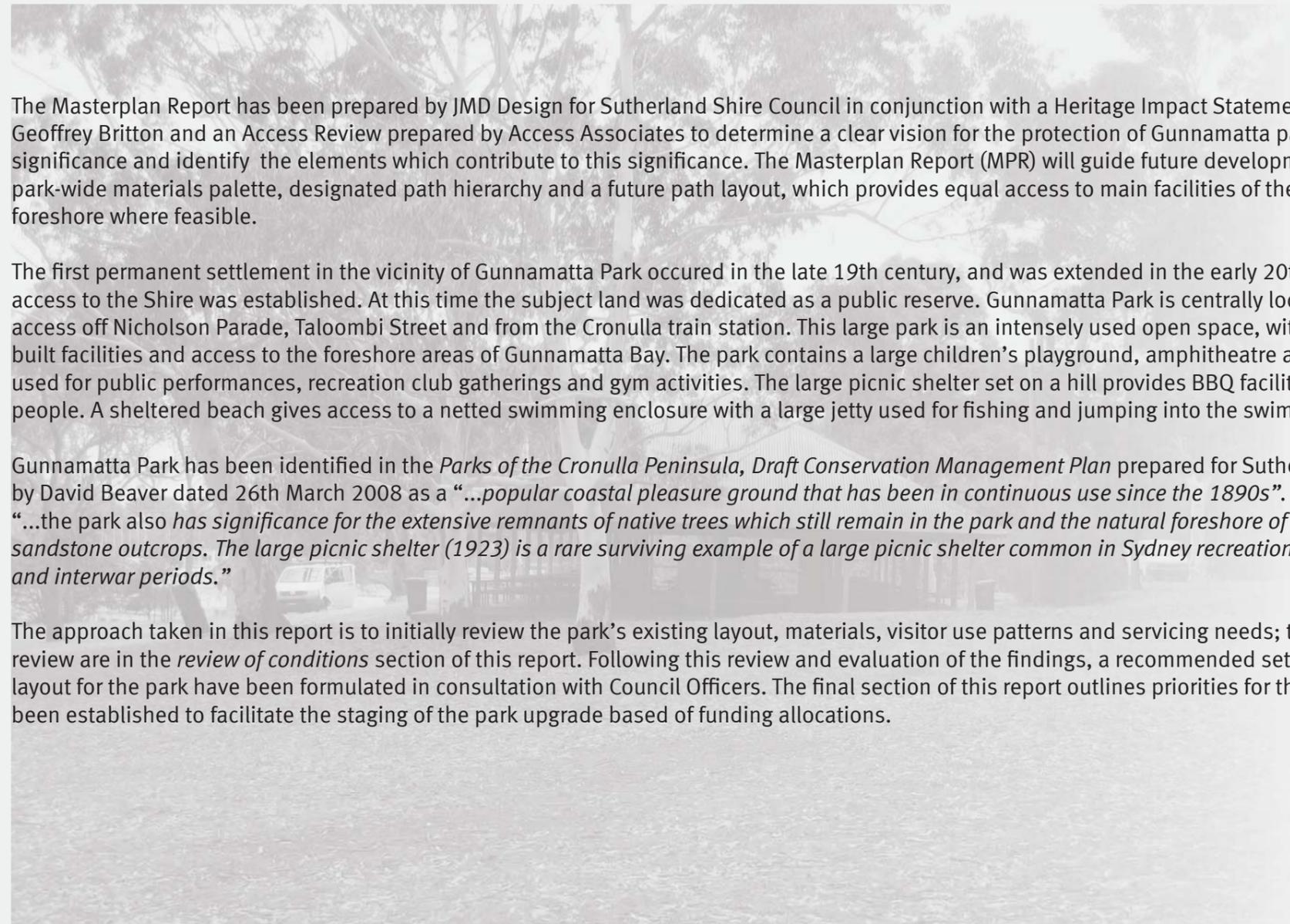
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## CONTENTS

<b>Background and Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Heritage</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Review of Conditions</b>	<b>5</b>
Site Context & Public Interface	6
Circulation - Pedestrian & Vehicle	9
Recreation Zones	12
Materials Palette	14
Planting	20
<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>23</b>
Landscape Recommendations	24
Heritage Recommendations	25
Access Recommendations	26
<b>Masterplan</b>	<b>27</b>
Actions and Priorities	29
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>31</b>
Access Association Sydney Review	32
Entry Options	37
Historical Boards	42
Building Inventory	44

Gunnamatta Park Masterplan

## BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION



The Masterplan Report has been prepared by JMD Design for Sutherland Shire Council in conjunction with a Heritage Impact Statement prepared by Geoffrey Britton and an Access Review prepared by Access Associates to determine a clear vision for the protection of Gunnamatta park's heritage significance and identify the elements which contribute to this significance. The Masterplan Report (MPR) will guide future development providing a park-wide materials palette, designated path hierarchy and a future path layout, which provides equal access to main facilities of the park including the foreshore where feasible.

The first permanent settlement in the vicinity of Gunnamatta Park occurred in the late 19th century, and was extended in the early 20th century as reliable access to the Shire was established. At this time the subject land was dedicated as a public reserve. Gunnamatta Park is centrally located in Cronulla with access off Nicholson Parade, Taloombi Street and from the Cronulla train station. This large park is an intensely used open space, with natural tree cover, built facilities and access to the foreshore areas of Gunnamatta Bay. The park contains a large children's playground, amphitheatre and pavilion which is used for public performances, recreation club gatherings and gym activities. The large picnic shelter set on a hill provides BBQ facilities for at least 200 people. A sheltered beach gives access to a netted swimming enclosure with a large jetty used for fishing and jumping into the swimming enclosure.

Gunnamatta Park has been identified in the *Parks of the Cronulla Peninsula, Draft Conservation Management Plan* prepared for Sutherland Shire Council by David Beaver dated 26th March 2008 as a "...popular coastal pleasure ground that has been in continuous use since the 1890s". He later notes that "...the park also has significance for the extensive remnants of native trees which still remain in the park and the natural foreshore of sandy beach and sandstone outcrops. The large picnic shelter (1923) is a rare surviving example of a large picnic shelter common in Sydney recreation during the federation and interwar periods."

The approach taken in this report is to initially review the park's existing layout, materials, visitor use patterns and servicing needs; the findings of this review are in the *review of conditions* section of this report. Following this review and evaluation of the findings, a recommended set of actions and future layout for the park have been formulated in consultation with Council Officers. The final section of this report outlines priorities for the works which have been established to facilitate the staging of the park upgrade based on funding allocations.

Gunnamatta Park Masterplan

## HERITAGE

*Extract from Geoffrey Britton's Assessment of Heritage Impact for proposed upgrade works at Gunnamatta Park, Cronulla, Dated February 2010.*

Gunnamatta Park holds cultural value, at a Local level, as one of the largest and earliest open space reserves established in Sutherland Shire and from its substantial contribution as part of a network of parks within the urbanised Cronulla peninsula; for its continuing provision for community access to a range of recreational opportunities for over 100 years; for its value to a broad community of interest with a strong or special attachment developed over many decades and as a reference point in the community's identity or sense of itself; and for its scientific value as a locally indigenous vegetation resource and a potential archaeological resource.

After reviewing archival material relevant to Gunnamatta Park and considering the present context of the place there is no doubt that it warrants its listing as a heritage item on the Sutherland LEP. The park is of great value to the community for a number of important reasons and as the popularity and intensity of use of the precinct increases it is essential that a conservation-bias is applied to all future management in order to retain the cultural value of the place. The present master plan proposals seek to address existing management issues within Gunnamatta Park and anticipate, and plan for, future issues. The proposals acknowledge the need for additional and better recreational facilities and improved access while retaining the overall character of the park with its extensive rock shelving and enhancing its locally indigenous vegetation.

Intrusive elements within the park include the various accretions added to the original 1939 bathing pavilion and the negative address these structures have toward the park, the existing stage area with its backdrop netting, the postwar toilet block and other incidental structures such as that near the entry to the southern bathing enclosure.

The planned removal of redundant post-war toilet blocks and the 1970s amphitheatre should be seen as a positive process in 'decluttering', and recovering more of, the park's intrinsic landscape qualities.

Generally the master plan proposals are unlikely to affect the long-term appreciation of the park however there are mainly two areas where caution is advisable. The potentially most noticeable change would be in removing altogether any trace of the old creek that has been a feature of the park since it was first appreciated.

The second area of potential impact is in the largely unknown category of archaeology. There is clearly some potential for either Aboriginal or non-indigenous evidence to emerge as a result of excavation work and, while this may not be a reason to change the intentions, it does indicate that caution would be prudent.

Geoffrey Britton  
BLArch (Canb) M. ICOMOS  
Principal

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## REVIEW OF CONDITIONS

Site Context & Public Interface

Circulation

Recreation Zones

Materials Palette

Planting



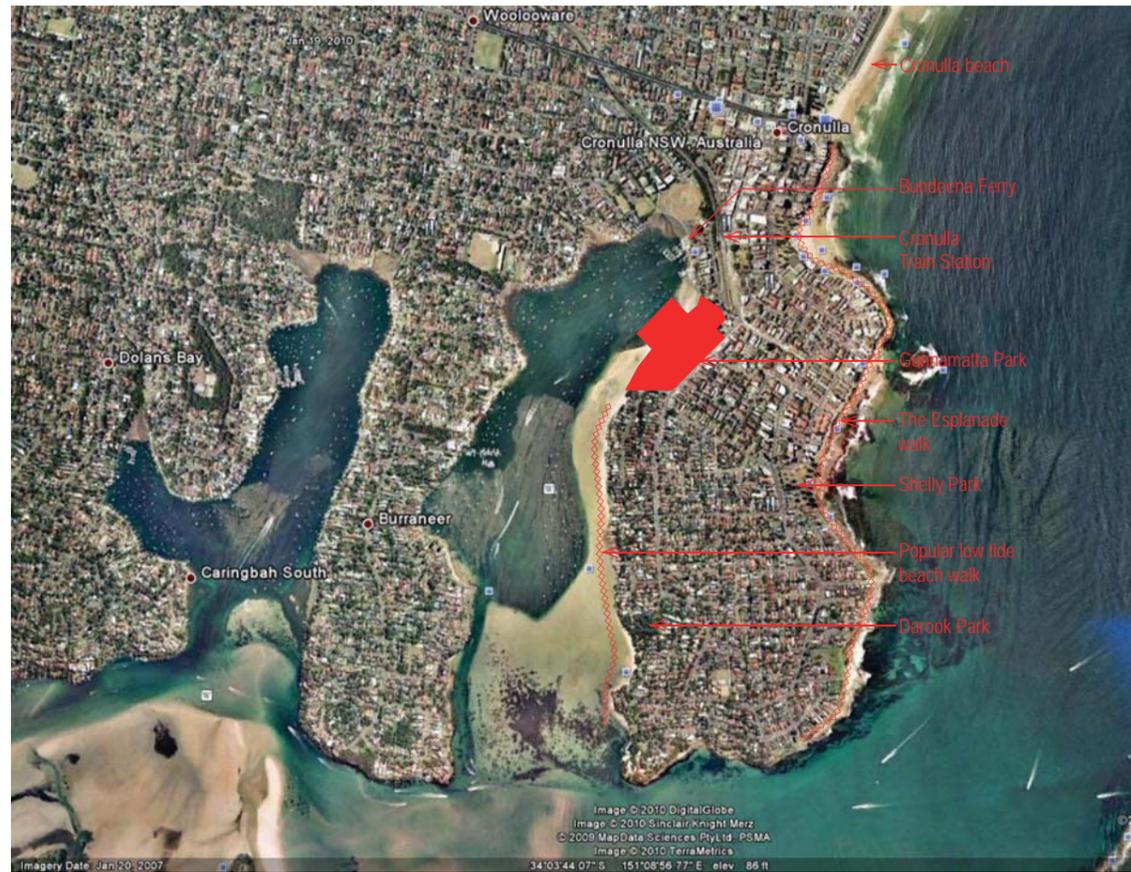
Gunnamatta Park Masterplan

## SITE CONTEXT & PUBLIC INTERFACE

### OBJECTIVES:

- Ensure “Bushland” Character is maintained & reinforced.
- Major access is be upgraded to create a clearly defined park entry and provide for disabled access.
- Upgrade minor access ways to improve access to the park and unify materials.
- Establish easily recognisable signage hierarchy and strategy for wayfinding through the park.
- Prevent unauthorised vehicle access from Nicholson Parade.
- Improve park interface and access along Taloombi street between parking and the park.

**LOCALITY**  
Context within Cronulla  
Peninsular &  
Gunnamatta Park



**EXISTING CONDITION PHOTOGRAPHS**  
Gunnamatta Park is an intensively used area of open space, natural tree cover, built facilities and access to the foreshore areas of Gunnamatta Bay.



# EDGE CONDITION CROSS SECTIONS

## RECOMMENDATION:

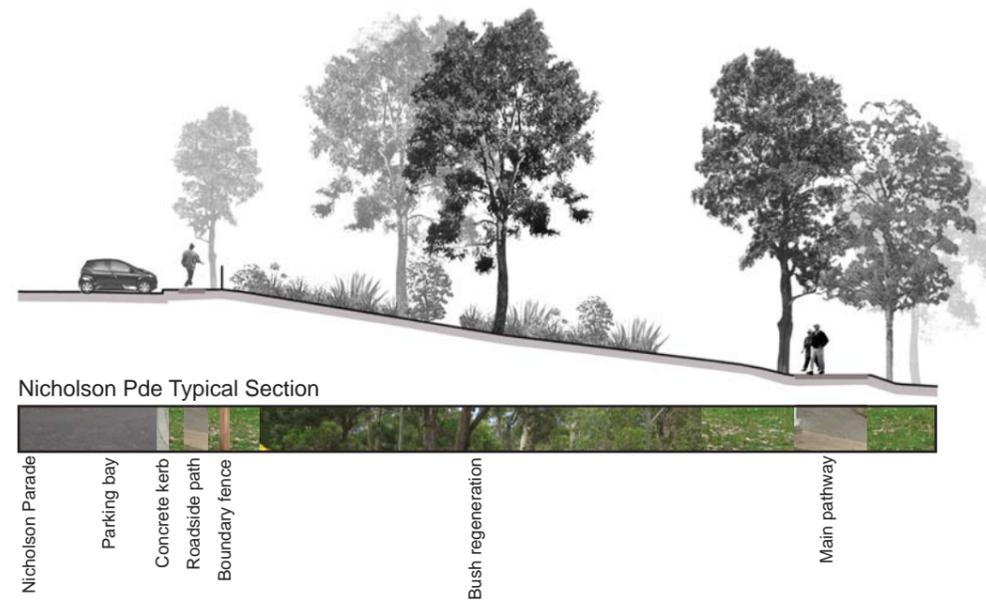
- Edge condition sections show steep embankment generally along Nicholson Parade boundary. Establish bush regeneration zone to Nicholson Parade boundary of the site to provide a buffer to the road and increased biodiversity to the park.



SECTION 1



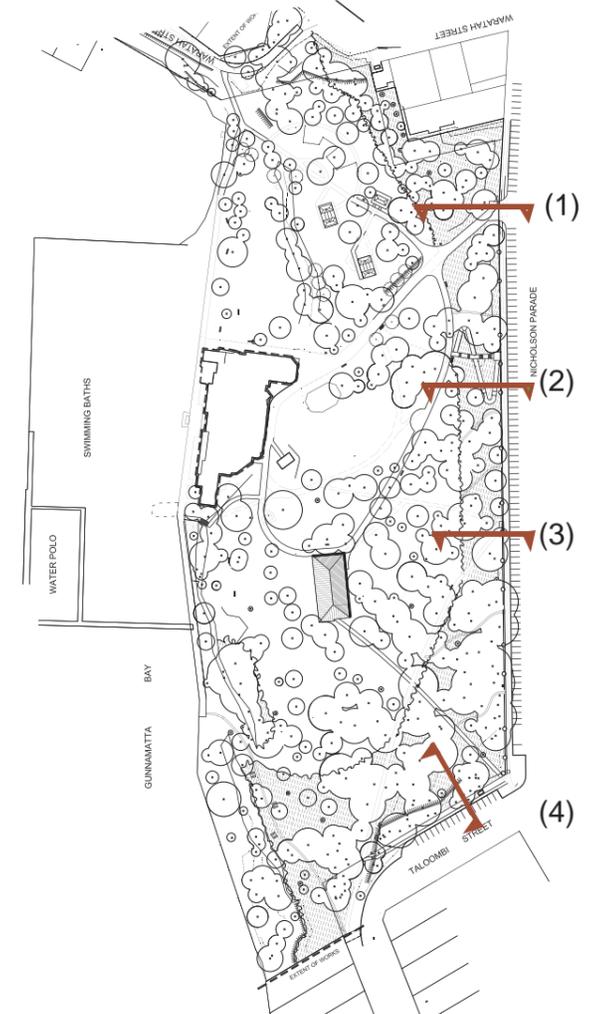
SECTION 3



SECTION 2



SECTION 4



## ISSUES

- Touching trees canopies
- Steep embankment
- Entry gate installation



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## CIRCULATION

### OBJECTIVES:

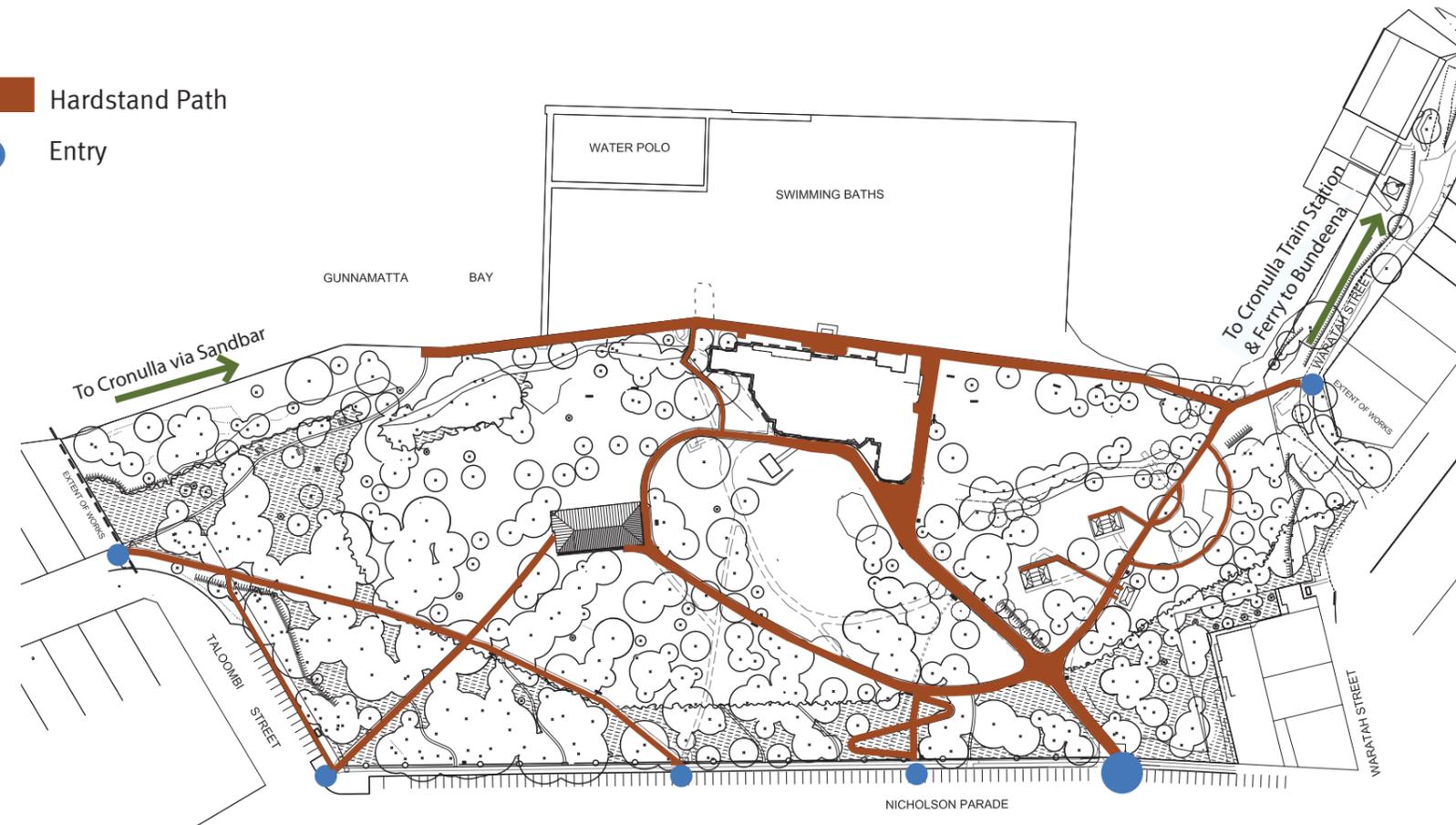
- Improve universal access into the site and to major facilities within the park.
- De-clutter the park by grouping bins at select locations on the service route.
- Create a designated vehicle path for rubbish collection and deliveries to the pavilion.
- Vehicle boundary fence & boom gate to site perimeter to exclude unauthorized vehicular entry to the site.

# CIRCULATION: PEDESTRIAN

## ISSUES

- Pedestrians use the northern end of the park as a shortcut to Cronulla train station and the coastal walk around the headland is very popular during low tide.
- No Australian Standard complying universal access to group picnic shelter.

-  Hardstand Path
-  Entry



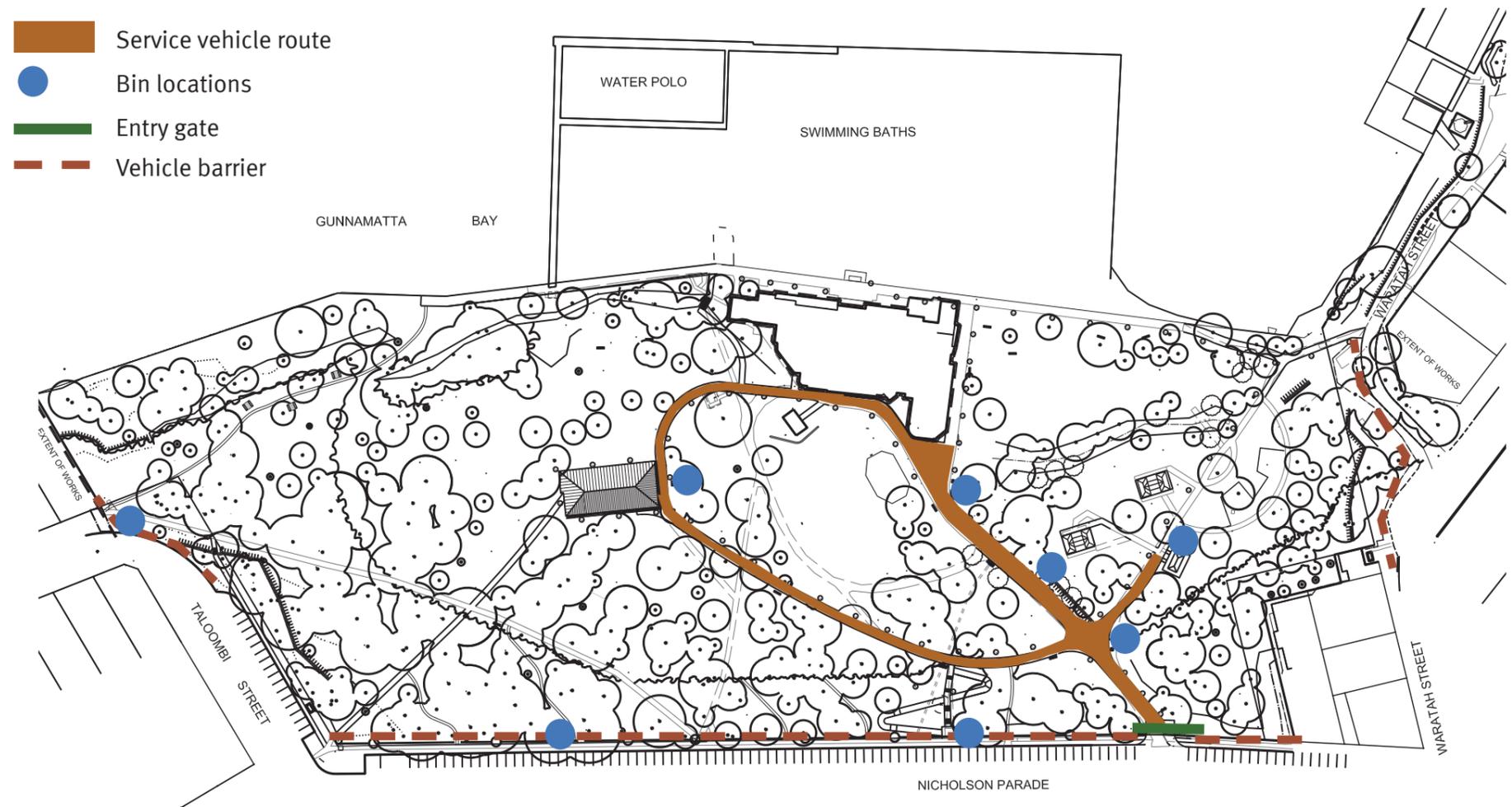
-  Universal Access (AS 1428.1)



# CIRCULATION: RESTRICTED VEHICLE

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Bins to be located in grouped banks on vehicle route
- Vehicle barrier and entry gate to be installed at main entry to excluded unauthorized vehicular access
- Provide select Australian Standard complying universal access route(s) to group picnic shelter and playground.



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## RECREATION ZONES

Gunnamatta Park is intensively used primarily for passive recreation in a natural setting, with built facilities and easy access to the foreshore areas of Gunnamatta Bay.

### OBJECTIVES:

- Provide unstructured open space for large school group picnics
- Maintain and protect large picnic shelter which is heavily used for functions such as birthday parties and engagement parties
- Improve access to the foreshore and lower flat unstructured areas of the park which are heavily used as a family picnic locations and for children's swimming
- Improve access to swimming baths which are used for individual and group social recreation and competition sporting events

## PASSIVE RECREATION

1. Southern end of park where land is steep and contains rock out crops. Dominantly used as an informal picnic space
2. Higher areas of park with dense tree planting and bush regeneration



## ACTIVE RECREATION

1. Playground
2. Swimming area
3. Structured picnic near main access path - school groups, home care often use as outing area
4. Amphitheatre underused and in run down condition

### Recommendation:

- i. Demolish and re-grade amphitheatre to provide picnic area for large groups. Retain stage
- ii. Maintain and enhance existing active & passive recreation areas



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## MATERIALS PALETTE

### OBJECTIVES:

- Establish a park wide pavement hierarchy to improve consistency throughout the park
- Define spaces and path hierarchy with specific pavement types
- Ensure materials are hard wearing & require minimum maintenance

# EXISTING PATH MATERIALS



Asphalt Path



Concrete Path



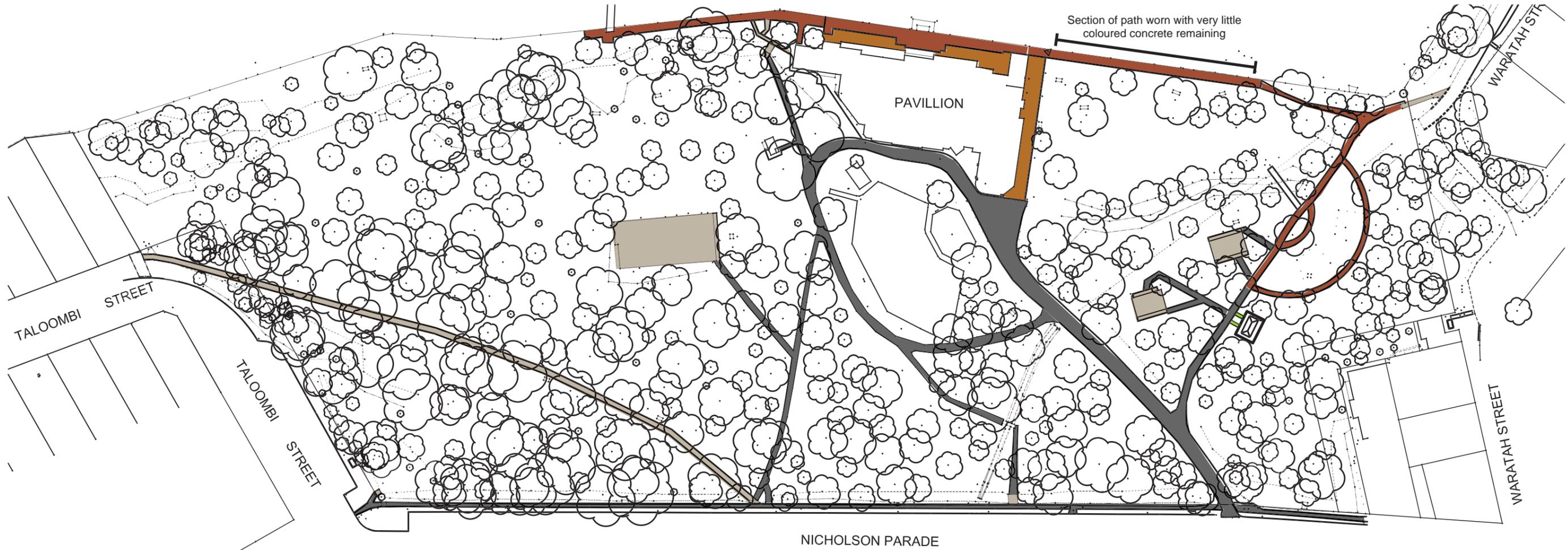
Coloured Concrete Path



Unit Pavers



Stenciled Concrete



# PATH UPGRADE AND DEMOLITION

## LEGEND

- Path to upgrade
- New path
- Unshaded Paths to be demolished

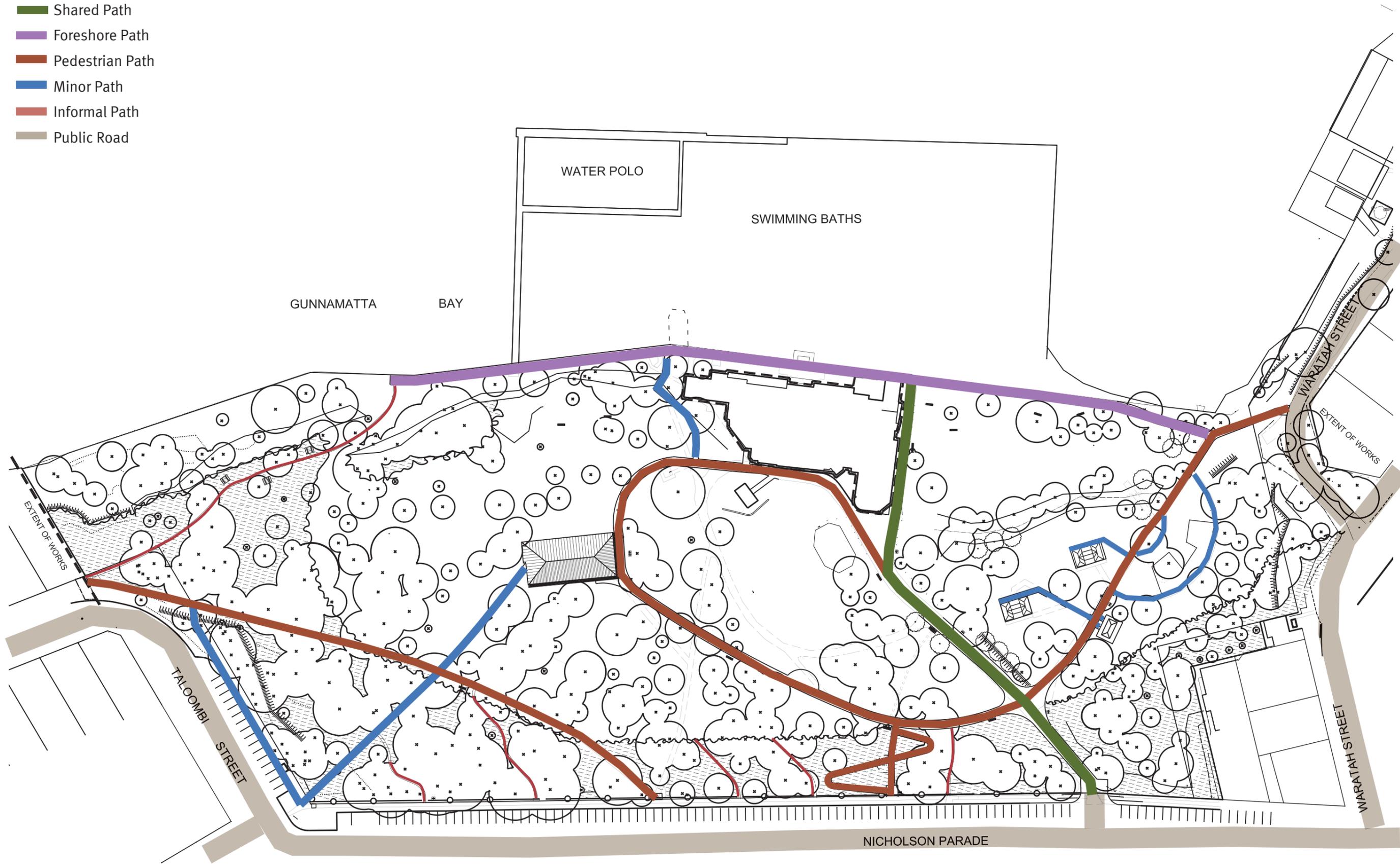
## RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Upgrade foreshore path and extended to provide increased access to Gunnamatta Bay.
- Consolidate paths between main entry and large shelter into one vehicle maintenance path to large shelter to minimise dissection of the park.
- New path from Taloombi Street to large shelter.
- Southern entry from Nicholson Parade upgraded to provide universal access ramp into the park and to the large shelter.
- New path along parking on Taloombi Street to provide access to the park from parking spaces.



# PATH HIERARCHY

- Shared Path
- Foreshore Path
- Pedestrian Path
- Minor Path
- Informal Path
- Public Road



Revisions	Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Check
ADV	20.01.10		For Council Review	AG	KS
A	24.02.10		For Council Endorsement	AG	KS



# PROPOSED PATH MATERIALS

TYPE	OBJECTIVE	MATERIAL	WIDTH	
 Shared Path	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide access for pedestrians and authorised vehicles to major facilities</li> </ul>	Asphalt (possible concrete highlights at node points)	Varies - 3m or 4m	 <p>Asphalt</p>
 Foreshore Path	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide pedestrian access along forshore</li> </ul>	Coloured concrete	2.0m	 <p>Coloured concrete</p>
 Pedestrian Path	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide pedestrian access to other facilities</li> </ul>	Concrete or coloured concrete	Varies - 1.5m or 2m Note: 2m wide at Waratah Street entrance	 <p>Coloured concrete</p>
 Minor Path	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traverses difficult/sensitive terrain</li> </ul>	Appropriate material to be determined	1.2m	 <p>Asphalt</p>
 Informal Path	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mulched path through bush regeneration area</li> </ul>	Mulch (i.e. crushed sandstone)	600mm	 <p>Mulch</p>

## PROPOSED FURNITURE

### Furniture Considerations:

- Standardise palette of furniture
- Bike racks are permitted to a future specification



Town & Park Furniture  
Wheelchair access table and bench setting



Monier Concrete Seats



Bin station

## PROPOSED VEHICULAR BARRIER

### Fencing Considerations:

- Standardise palette of furniture



Sutherland Council's altered aris rail fence

## PROPOSED DRINKING FOUNTAINS

### Fencing Considerations:

- Standardise palette of furniture



Town & Park Furniture  
City aluminium wheelchair access drinking fountain



Alternative Council  
Drinking Fountain

## PROPOSED LIGHTING

### Lighting Considerations:

- Comply with specifications made in Cronulla Open Space Lighting Strategy

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## PLANTING

Future planting within the park should be undertaken with consideration to the underlying soil conditions. Appropriate species should be selected that are adaptable to the site conditions. The pattern and distribution of locally-indigenous species should be used as a guide.

### OBJECTIVES

- All future planting to be species that are indigenous to the Cronulla peninsular
- Propagated plant species from locally sourced stock to maintain the gene pool and promote biodiversity.
- Implement a tree management plan for the park to actively manage the maturing tree canopy and replace any tree with structural defects. (Refer Earthscape Arboriculture survey recommendations.)

# EXISTING VEGETATION

Andrew Morton of Earthscape Horticultural Services was commissioned to undertake an aboricultural survey of Gunnamatta Park. The site contains a dominate canopy of locally indigenous species with some exotic and non-local native tree species scattered throughout the site.

Extracts from Andrew Morton’s report dated April 2005.

## EXISTING VEGETATION

- The original vegetation of this area consisted of open forest & woodland typical of Hawkesbury Sandstone areas. However, the vegetation mix changes considerably across the site, depending on combination of aspect, underlying soil conditions, exposure to prevailing winds & proximity to tidal influences. The more elevated areas of the southern corner of the park contain open woodland of predominantly *Eucalyptus racemosa* (Scribbly Gum), *Angophora costata* (Sydney Red Gum) and patches of *Corymbia gummifera* (Red Bloodwood). Rocky areas at the toe of the slope near the shoreline are dominated by *Eucalyptus terteticornis* (Forest Red Gum), which also occurs in patches in steeper areas around the site. *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) has a fairly widespread distribution, but is mainly confined to a few isolated patches. Between groups of *Angophora floribunda* and *Angophora costata*, and interesting intergrade appears, probably a hybrid between the two species. This is similar in appearance to *A. costata*, but has rough, flaky bark.
- *Eucalyptus botryoides* (Bangalay) is also a dominant species, concentrated in the lower lying areas of the site (in an around the ‘basin’) and along drainage lines. *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak) is prolific along the foreshore, usually just above the tidal zone. There are also other Swamp Oaks located sporadically through the park, but it appears likely that these have been planted. *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia) is also widespread close to the foreshore.
- The site contains a few mesic species, such as *Acmena smithii* (Lilly Pilly) concentrated in a small sheltered pocket in the eastern corner of the Park. There are also few *Ficus rubignosa* (Port Jackson Figs) and *Glochidion ferdinandi* (Cheese Tree) in sheltered pockets. A number of *Cupaniopsis anarcardioides* (Tuckeroo) also exist along the foreshore area. Whilst this is a locally-indigenous species, the pattern and spacing of these trees suggests that they may have been planted.
- A number of non-local native species have also been planted throughout the park, the most prolific including *Eucalyptus grandis* (Flooded Gum) and *Eucalyptus microcorys* (Tallowwood). Small numbers of other local and non-local native trees, including *Eucalyptus robusta* (Swamp Mahogany), *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Braod-leaved Paperbark) and *Casuarina cunninghamiana* (River Oak) have also been planted. There are a few exotic species including *Ulmus parvifolia* (Chinese Elm), *Harpephyllum caffrum* (Kaffir Plum) and *Erythrina x sykesii* (Indian Coral), however these are relatively few in number.

## EXISTING VEGETATION BREAKUP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Representation of species
• <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	20%
• <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Flooded Gum	12%
• <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	9%
• <i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	8.5%
• <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Scribbly Gum	7.5%
• <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	<5%
• <i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak	<5%
• <i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	<5%
• <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	<5%
• <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	<5%
• <i>Cupaniopsis anarcardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	<5%
• <i>Angophora costata x floribunda</i>	Hybrid Sydney Red Gum	<5%
• <i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	<5%
• <i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	<5%

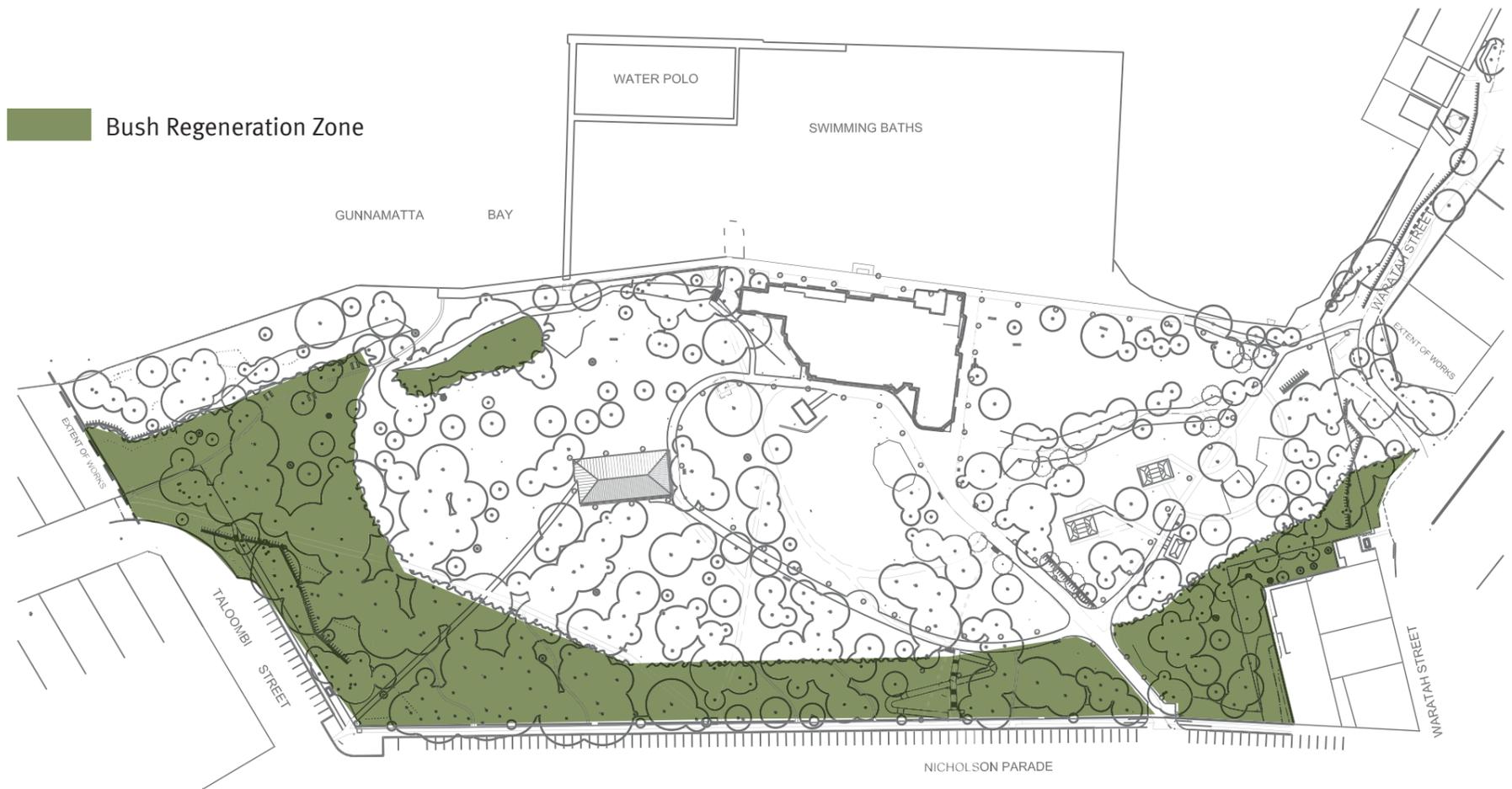
# PROPOSED BUSH REGENERATION ZONE AND PLANTING

## OBJECTIVES:

- Create an understory of native grasses with a fuel loading less than 5 tones/ha.
- Select species in conjunction with Council's Natural Areas Manager

## RECOMMENDED TREE SPECIES INCLUDE:

- Eucalyptus racemosa (Scribbly Gum)
- Angophora costata (Sydney Red Gum)
- Corymbia gummifera (Red Bloodwood).
- Eucalyptus terteticornis (Forest Red Gum)
- Angophora floribunda (Rough-barked Apple)
- Eucalyptus botryoides (Bangalay)
- Casuarina glauca (Swamp Oak)
- Banksia integrifolia (Coast Banksia)
- Acmena smithii (Lilly Pilly)
- Ficus rubignosa (Port Jackson Figs)
- Glochidion ferdinandi (Cheese Tree)
- Cupaniopsis anarcardioides (Tuckeroo)



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## RECOMMENDATIONS



## LANDSCAPE RECOMMENDATIONS

### LANDSCAPE RECOMENDATIONS:

- Ensure “bushland” Character is maintained & reinforced
- Remove post war toilet blocks and 1970 amphitheatre
- Upgrade major entries to include controlled entry gate, create a clearly defined park entry. Provide for disabled access & signage
- Upgrade minor access ways to be consistent in material and aid in wayfinding
- Construct a new pedestrian path along Taloombi street to define boundary and improve access from the parking into the park
- Provide new accessible paths from the junction of Nicholson Parade and Taloombi Street to the large shelter. Ensure existing trees are protected when defining exact location
- Adopt a park wide pavement hierarchy to improve consistency throughout the park. Pavement is to be hard wearing & low maintenance.
- Establish a easily recognisable signage hierarchy and strategy for wayfinding through the park. Signs to be located at major site entries
- Construct a designated vehicle path for rubbish collection and deliveries to the pavilion. Restrict vehicle access to other areas of the park.
- Install fence to Nicholson Parade park boundary to prevent unauthorised vehicle access
- Place bollards to restrict vehicle movements to designated service access paths only
- Group rubbish bins at entries to enable easy disposal. Provide grouped bin bank at barbecues.
- Creation of large group picnic areas east of the main entry path near the playground. The removal of the degraded amphiptheatre will open up the space and create a larger area for large group activities. Retain the existing stage.
- Future plant species should be indigenous to the Cronulla peninsular
- Plant species should be propagated from locally sourced stock to maintain the gene pool and promote biodiversity.
- A tree management plan should be put in place for the park to actively manage the maturing tree canopy and replace any tree with structural defects. (Refer Earthscape Aboriculture survey recommendations.)
- Memorials are prohibited within the park to preserve the heritage character

## HERITAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Extract from Geoffrey Britton's *Assessment of Heritage Impact for proposed upgrade works at Gunnamatta Park, Cronulla*. Dated February 2010.

### HERITAGE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The central building complex is a major focus within the park yet presently lacks clear direction in relation to its conservation requirements, relationship to the park and future integrated uses. The most appropriate process for resolving these issues would be through a conservation management plan and it is strongly recommended that an experienced conservation architect be appointed to undertake this work. An anticipated outcome of such a project would be the removal of intrusive elements, the possible sensitive addition of new elements where justified, the restoration of the 1939 pavilion and the reinstatement of the earlier positive address this building had with the park – on all sides.
- In considering the future uses within the central building group it should be noted that a public car park within the park is completely unacceptable as this would represent a major divisive and intrusive element in an environment that is unable to sustain such an imposition without seriously compromising the park's integrity and cultural significance.
- The emphasis of more recent decades has been to view the park as a convenient building site rather than seeing it as a substantial, yet fragile, environment in which to sensitively locate appropriate essential elements to support the functioning and amenity of the park.
- The principle of planning for, and managing, Gunnamatta Park as an essentially pedestriandominated environment is highly desirable and should be vigorously pursued and promoted.
- The planned removal of ancillary structures within the park proposed in the recent Draft Master Plan is a positive reinforcement of the intrinsic values of the place.
- The small 1940s pavilion behind the bathing pavilion makes a valuable contribution to the park and should be conserved. Ideally the same CMP for the main bathing pavilion group should include this separate structure also. While it's intended form has been somewhat compromised by the later extension to the east it is, nevertheless, a useful, positive entity within the site and should be conserved.
- The CMP should also address all relevant issues with the potential to affect the pavilion including restoration, adaptive reuse and the introduction of signs, services, access and even additional structures and additions: but it should do so on the basis of assessed significance for the 1940s pavilion, its proximity to the 1939 pavilion as well as the broader context of the park's significance.
- The proximity of the proposed new service vehicle access road up to the 1923 shelter pavilion needs to be considered as the potential for impact on this fragile structure should be avoided. It is recommended that the design and siting of the new road be reviewed on site to determine its final location. If no other reasonable location is possible then a line of bollards may need to be installed to separate the shelter's roof edge from the path of garbage trucks.
- The introduction of memorials within the park should be discouraged unless it can be demonstrated that the focus of the memorial has a strong and direct relevance and compelling connexion with the park and would be of benefit for the broader community. A Council policy dealing with this issue for all SSC parks would be appropriate.

## EQUAL ACCESS RECOMMENDATIONS

Extract from *Gunnamatta Bay Park Masterplan Proposed Upgrade Works - Review of access provisions for people with a disability*. Dated: 17.02.2010

Gunnamatta Master Plan has been reviewed to meet the objectives of:

- Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA) - section 23, which focuses on equitable and dignified access for all users of a building or facility. The key issue is the provision of a continuous path of travel in the proposed upgrade of paths and facilities at Gunnamatta park.
- The BCA (2009) D3 - Access for People with Disabilities, outlines the general building access requirements
- AS1428.1 (2009) Design for Access & Mobility - in principal is the increased circulation space requirements of AS1428.2 (1992)
- AS2890.6 (2009) Parking Facilities - are the requirements of people driving current models or accessible vehicles

### Recommendations

#### Accessible Parking and Drop off

- Provision for on-street accessible parking which includes layout and features to meet as closely as possible the requirements of AS2890.6 (2006) located in close proximity to ramped entry to the park
- Development of an operational strategy for prearranged functions in the park to facilitate drop off of passengers via the main service vehicle driveway

#### Accessible Park entry from Nicholson Parade

Access Associates support the proposed 1:14 grade switchback ramps designed to meet AS1428.1 (2009).

Recommendations include;

- Design of the new ramps is to include handrails to both sides of ramp, tactile ground surface indicators at the top and bottom, landings at complying intervals and slip resistant surfaces.
- New stairs are to have handrails to both sides, tactile ground surface indicators at the top and bottom and highlighting strips on the tread at the nosing to meet the requirements of AS1428.1 (2009) section 11.
- Seating to include armrests to meet the requirements of AS1428 (2002). Seats to be located on hardstand where facilitates direct access from the path.
- Seats to be provided in scenic locations where visitors may sit to experience the park/view. A provision for a wheelchair space is recommended adjacent to the seat.

#### Provision of accessible internal paths

- Proposed information and directional signage indicating accessible paths of travel in the park should highlight the continuous accessible link from the picnic shelter to the pavilion. Inclusion of gradient details (1:10) for alternative path from large shelter to Pavilion is recommended.

- Modifications to the landscaping adjacent to the accessible sanitary facilities to prevent a drop off hazard at the edge of the path and ensure compliance with AS1428.1 (2009)

#### Furniture

- It is recommended that some seats be replaced with seats providing arm rests in high use locations (eg. Playground).
- Provide a link from bins to the path of travel.
- Drinking fountain that meets the requirements of AS 1428.2 section 27.3 is to be provided adjacent to existing fountain in the northern picnic area.

Robyn Thompson (Access Associates Sydney)

Gunnamatta Park Masterplan

## MASTERPLAN





**LEGEND**

- EXISTING TREES TO BE RETAINED
- BUSH REGENERATION AREA
- REMOTE PICNIC AREA WITHIN SUPPLEMENTARY PLANTING
- EXISTING SEAT UPGRADE TO STANDARD
- TURF AREA
- EMBANKMENT
- EXISTING SHARED PATH TO BE UPGRADED
- EXISTING FORESHORE PATH TO BE UPGRADED
- PROPOSED FORESHORE PATH
- EXISTING PEDESTRIAN PATH TO BE UPGRADED
- PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN PATH
- EXISTING MINOR PATH TO BE UPGRADED
- PROPOSED MINOR PATH
- PROPOSED INFORMAL ACCESS PATH

- |   |  |  |   |   |   |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Minor entry upgrade with orientation space and signage</li> <li>2. Picnic area</li> <li>3. Protect sandstone outcrop</li> <li>4. Informal stairs to batter</li> <li>5. New footpath to rear of Taloombi Street parking</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Bush regeneration with interpretive signage</li> <li>7. Bin cluster station</li> <li>8. New path 1.5m wide to picnic shelter</li> <li>9. Extend existing promenade</li> <li>10. Demolish judges table</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Retain &amp; conserve large picnic shelter</li> <li>12. Informal park entry through bush regeneration</li> <li>13. Interpret former Gunnamatta jetty location (c. 1909) with signage or marking on path</li> <li>14. Existing hardstand to be removed &amp; new pedestrian path installed</li> <li>15. Demolish existing toilets replaced by toilets built in 2006 (#31)</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16. Pavilion &amp; curtilage requires Conservation Management Plan to ensure building is conserved and managed in a sympathy with heritage significance and park setting</li> <li>17. Retain and conserve existing Service Pavilion with low retaining wall</li> <li>18. Demolish amphitheatre &amp; re-grade to form informal performance space and picnic area with better relationship to pavilion</li> <li>19. Proposed boundary fence</li> <li>20. Retain existing stage</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21. Retain &amp; protect sandstone stormwater headwall</li> <li>22. Major pedestrian entry upgrade with orientation space, seat &amp; signage including disabled access route</li> <li>23. Resting/viewing area to stage along universal access path</li> <li>24. Seat and signage with interpretive signage of historical use of the park</li> <li>25. Informal turf picnic area</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26. Existing concrete lined open channel to be filled in and graded to match surrounding levels</li> <li>27. Retain and conserve existing picnic shelters and BBQs</li> <li>28. Major vehicular entry upgrade with orientation space, seat &amp; signage. Gate for service and emergency vehicle access only</li> <li>29. Retain existing playground</li> <li>30. Upgraded lighting</li> <li>31. Public Toilet Facility</li> </ol> |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|

Note: - Memorials to be prohibited  
 - On-going indigenous tree planting will be undertaken in the park as necessary to maintain & enhance canopy



# ACTIONS AND PRIORITIES

## IMMEDIATE WORKS

- 1 Upgrade path from Taloombi Street to secondary entry on Nicholson Parade to provide safe even surface
- 2 Existing toilet to be removed
- 3 Implement bin clusters

## PRIORITY WORKS

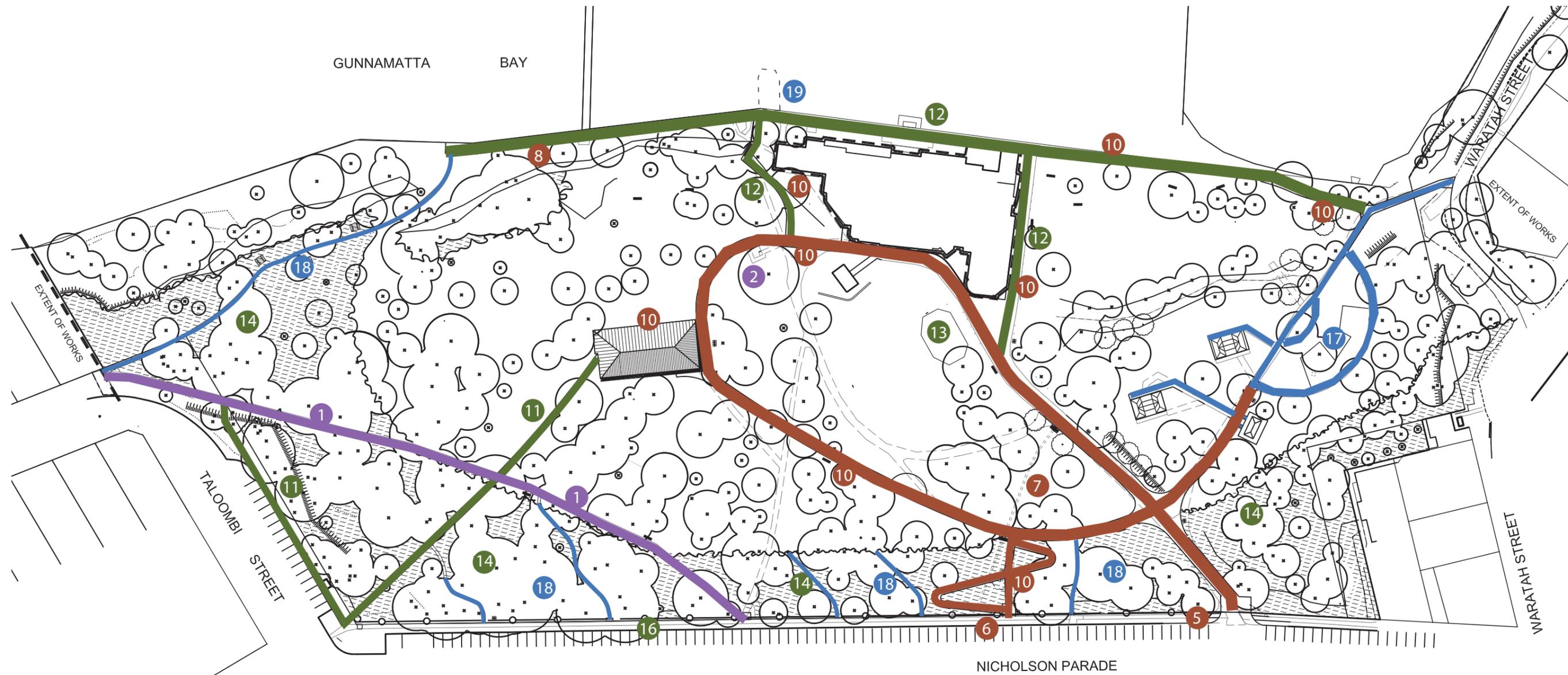
- 4 New Main path & services route. Demolish redundant paths
- 5 Main entry upgrade including controlled boom gate
- 6 Disabled access ramp & designated car space
- 7 Creekline Piping
- 8 Demolish judges table
- 9 Upgrade signage to create clear hierarchy & strategy for wayfinding
- 10 Lighting to main access paths and large picnic shelter

## SECONDARY PRIORITY WORKS

- 11 New pedestrian Path along Taloombi Street and from Taloombi Street to picnic Shelter
- 12 Upgrade foreshore path and paths on either side of Pavilion
- 13 Demolish existing amphitheatre
- 14 Bush regeneration zone to Nicholson Parade & Taloombi Street boundary
- 15 Upgrade Seats & Bubblers
- 16 Vehicle barrier to Nicholson Parade boundary

## FUTURE WORKS

- 17 Upgrade paths around playground and smaller picnic shelters
- 18 New mulched informal paths through bush regeneration
- 19 Former Gunnamatta Jetty Location to be interpreted with signage or markings on path





Gunnamatta Park Masterplan

## APPENDIX

Gunnamatta Bay Park Masterplan Proposed Upgrade Works - Review of access provisions for people with a disability.

Universal Access: Review of Site Entries

Historical Boards

Building Inventory

Assessment of Heritage Impact for proposed upgrade works at Gunnamatta Park, Cronulla





JMD Design  
131 Catherine Street  
LEICHHARDT, NSW, 2040

17 February 2010  
Job No: A09065

Att: Ms Kathryn Stewart

Dear Kathryn,

**DRAFT**

GUNNAMATTA BAY PARK MASTERPLAN PROPOSED UPGRADE WORKS  
Review of access provisions for people with a disability

At the request of Sutherland Shire Council, an onsite access appraisal of the existing facilities and linking paths of travel to and within Gunnamatta Park, was undertaken by Access Associates Sydney on 15 December 2009. In conjunction with this appraisal, the compliance of access provisions for people with a disability proposed in the Landscape Masterplan drawing LM01, received by Access Associates Sydney on 11 February 2010, has been reviewed. An appraisal of the findings follows.

The existing park does not currently include, accessible parking, an accessible entry, internal linking paths and facilities including seating, bins and accessible sanitary facilities to meet the intent of current legislative guidelines. Within the limitations of the topography, heritage significance and size of the site, the proposed masterplan of the park refurbishment aims to address these issues.

#### Access Requirements

To meet the objectives of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA) – section 23, which focuses on equitable and dignified access for all users of a building or facility the key issue is the provision of a **continuous accessible path of travel**.

Equitable access throughout the site is to be provided via a continuous accessible path of travel which links facilities including:

- points of arrival: - park entry in Nicholson Parade and accessible parking spaces
- the main picnic shelter - southern precinct
- picnic shelters, playground and BBQs in northern precinct
- accessible sanitary facility in northern precinct
- beach promenade
- rubbish bins
- drinking fountains
- equitable provision of seating in unique locations

#### Legislative background

In accordance with the principles of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA) best practice is to be emphasised in the provision of access for people with a disability in the design of the proposed upgrade of paths of travel and facilities provided by Sutherland Shire Council in Gunnamatta Park.

The access review addresses the requirements for access by people with a disability, to the proposed facilities as visitors of all ages and reviews the key legislative requirements of the Building Code of Australia (BCA), relevant Australian Standards on Access and Mobility and the objectives of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA). This does not just include meeting the requirements of people who use wheelchairs but also people who have ambulatory disabilities and cognitive or sensory impairments.

#### DDA

The objectives of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA) – section 23, focus on the provision of equitable, independent and dignified access to services and facilities for people with mobility, sensory and cognitive disabilities.

The DDA covers existing premises, including heritage buildings, those under construction and future premises. It extends beyond the building itself to include outdoor spaces and within, to address furniture, fittings and practices.

DDA Advisory Notes on Access to Premises (June 1997) provides recommendations for provision of access via continuous accessible paths of travel and facilities meeting the requirements of AS1428.2.

Draft Disability (Access to Premises - Buildings) Standard 2009 released by the Attorney general - December 2008 is proposed as an update of the BCA (2011) access provisions for people with disabilities to more fully meet the intent of the DDA.

#### BCA

The BCA (2009) D3 - Access for People with Disabilities outlines the general building access requirements. Table D3.2 outlines the parts of the building required to be accessible that must comply with AS1428.1. D3.5 outlines accessible car parking requirements. D3.6 includes specification for identification of accessible facilities, services and features. D3.8 outlines the requirements for tactile ground surface indicators. F2.4 outlines the requirements for unisex accessible sanitary facilities designed to meet the requirements of AS1428.1.

#### AS1428.1 (2009)

AS1428.1 was revised and update in 2009 and while currently not referenced in the BCA it is our understanding it will be referenced in BCA 2011. The 2009 version of AS1428.1 adopts in principal the increased circulation space requirements of AS1428.2 (1992). Proposed updates of AS1428.2 will include fittings and fixtures only (currently not anticipated in the near future).

We note that the Australian Standards on access and mobility do not include a section for outdoor environments. We recommend that Sydney Olympic Park Access Guidelines (2008) section 6 Public Domain and Outdoor Access be used as guidelines in access provision in outdoor spaces.

access associates sydney

### AS2890.6 (2009)

AS2890.6, referenced in AS2890.1 (2004) was published in 2009 and while currently not referenced in the BCA (2009) it is our understanding it will be referenced in BCA 2011. To meet the requirements of people driving current models of accessible vehicles we are recommending designers provide the off street car space layouts as per AS2890.6, which include additional circulation space for the operation of vehicle mounted hoists. In our opinion AS2890.6 more fully meets the intent of the DDA.

### References

Building Code of Australia BCA 2009 - Parts D3 & F2.4

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| AS1428.1 – 2001 | Design for access and mobility Part 1: General requirements for access – New building work.  |
| AS1428.1 – 2009 | Design for access and mobility Part 1: General requirements for access – New building work.  |
| AS1428.2 – 1992 | Design for access and mobility Part 2: Enhanced and additional requirements – buildings and facilities.                                      |
| AS1428.4 – 1992 | Design for access and mobility Part 4: Tactile Ground Surface Indicators for the orientation of people with vision impairment                |
| AS1428.4 – 2009 | Design for access and mobility Part 4.1: means to Assist the orientation of people with vision impairment -tactile ground surface indicators |
| AS2890.1 – 1993 | Car Parking – Off - street parking   |
| AS2890.6 – 2009 | Parking facilities– Off - street parking for persons with disabilities   |

Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA) & DDA Advisory Notes on Access to Premises – HREOC, June 1997

Draft Disability (Access to Premises - Buildings) Standard 2009 released by the Attorney General - December 2008

Sutherland Shire Council access requirements

### Proposed Access Provisions

#### 1. Accessible parking and drop off

The provision of accessible parking, linked to a functional accessible path of travel to the park entry/facilities, to meet the requirements of both passengers with a disability (who may also use a set down area) and independent drivers with a disability (who require an accessible parking space) is required at the park to meet the intent of the DDA.

#### Recommendations:

- (i) Provision of on-street accessible parking spaces, which include a layout and features to meet as closely as possible the requirements of AS2890.6 (2009) and are located in the existing area of parking in Nicholson Parade, in a convenient location to facilitate access to the proposed ramped entry to the park.

We note that in Nicholson Parade the area adjacent to the existing kerb ramp and hatched on road area, currently provided for pedestrian road crossing (adjacent to Lewis Street intersection) may be a suitable area for inclusion of parking spaces that meet the functional requirements of AS2890.6 (2009). The existing kerb ramp while not fully complying with AS1428.1 (2009) in our opinion provides a functional link between the road and footpath levels and could be retained to link accessible parking spaces with the footpath. The footpath requires resurfacing to provide a continuous accessible path of travel to meet the requirements of AS1428.1 (2009) section 6.3 and 7.2. – see photo below.



Footpath in Nicholson Parade showing section which would link the existing kerb ramp (recommended location of accessible parking spaces) and location of proposed accessible park entry.

- (ii) Development by Council of an operational management strategy for prearranged organised functions in the park to facilitate drop off of passengers with a disability, via the main service vehicle driveway from Nicholson Parade to the area adjacent the Pavilion.

#### 2. Provision of an accessible park entry from Nicholson Parade

To meet the intent of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) a continuous accessible path of travel, via proposed new ramps, which include gradients of 1:14, are indicated to provide a new accessible entry to the park.

The proposed accessible entry is located on Nicholson Parade in an area that in our opinion links as conveniently as possible in this park setting, to internal paths in the park



with gradients which provide functional continuous accessible paths of travel to both the northern and southern picnic areas and beach promenade.

The ramps and linking paths to the picnic shelter in the southern precinct and facilities in the northern precinct are indicated to include lighting to facilitate safe use at night.

To meet the intent of the DDA resting seats are indicated at appropriate intervals adjacent to the footpath at the lower level of the ramped entry and adjacent to each linking path.

Stairs are indicated adjacent the ramps.

#### Recommendations:

- (i) In ongoing design the two switchback ramps are proposed to meet the requirements of AS1428.1 (2009) section 10.3 and figures 13,14 15 and 19 and include handrails on both sides, tactile ground surface indicators at the top and bottom, landings at complying intervals and a slip resistant surface.
- (ii) In ongoing design new stairs are recommended to include handrails on both sides, tactile ground surface indicators and highlighting strips on the tread at the nosing to meet the requirements of AS1428.1 (2009) section 11.
- (iii) In ongoing design we recommend new seating include armrests to meet the requirements of AS1428 (2002) and be located adjacent to the path on an area of hardstand that facilitates a direct link for people with ambulant disabilities.

In scenic locations, where visitors may sit to experience the park/view the provision of a wheelchair space adjacent to the seat is recommended. To meet the requirements of AS1428.1 (2009) section 18 and figure 54 an area of hardstand with the minimum dimensions of 800mm x 1250mm is required for the wheelchair seating space.

### 3. Provision of accessible internal paths

Footpaths with gradients not steeper than 1:20 link:

- picnic shelters, playground and BBQs in northern precinct
- accessible sanitary facility in northern precinct
- large picnic shelter in the southern precinct
- beach promenade

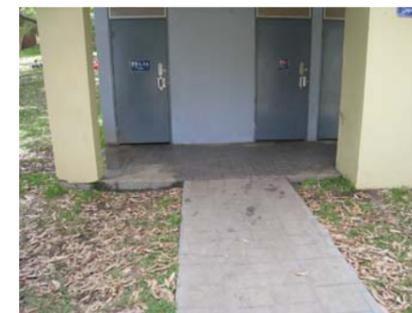
We note that due to the steep existing local topography of the area where the large picnic shelter is located, it is currently directly linked to the Pavilion on the beach promenade via an existing path (gradient 1:10) which does not provide an accessible path of travel. While circuitous the refurbishment of the upper path from the large picnic shelter to the proposed ramped entry an accessible path of travel meeting the intent of the DDA is proposed to link the two facilities – Pavilion and large picnic shelter.

#### Recommendations:

- (i) Proposed information and directional signage indicating accessible paths of travel in the park should highlight the circuitous accessible link from the picnic shelter to the

Pavilion. Inclusion of gradient details (1:10) on the alternate path from the large picnic shelter to the Pavilion is recommended.

- (ii) The existing entry path (1:20 gradient) to the accessible sanitary facility requires modification of the landscaping adjacent to the path to prevent a drop off hazard at edge of path. To meet the requirements of AS1428.1(2009) section 10.2 (a) the ground surface abutting the sides of the walkway shall provide a firm level surface of a different material to that of the walkway at the same level of the walkway, follow the grade of the walkway and extend horizontally for a minimum of 600mm.



Existing entry path to accessible sanitary facility

### 4. Accessible facilities

- 4.1 To meet the intent of the DDA the park currently includes a **unisex accessible sanitary facility**, which includes a baby change table. The accessible facility is located adjacent to gender specific toilets and with the modification of the entry path (see **recommendation 3** (ii) above) will be located on a continuous accessible path of travel.

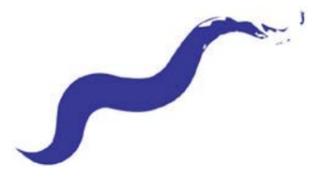
The existing accessible sanitary facility requires modification to meet the current functional requirements of AS1428.1 (2009).

#### Recommendation

- (i) As a minimum modification to improve the compliance of the facility with new guidelines, we recommend relocation of the basin to provide circulation space at the WC pan complying with AS1428.1 (2009) section 15 and figure 43.



Existing accessible sanitary facility – basin is located in circulation space required to be maintained unobstructed adjacent the WC pan



**4.2** It is proposed to maintain existing park **seating** and provide additional rest seats on linking paths as detailed in section 2 above.

Existing seating (see photo below) does not include armrests to assist people with ambulant disabilities or who are older.



Park seating

It is proposed to extend the beach promenade path to the west of the park. Seating is not currently indicated in this area.

**Recommendation**

- (i) We recommend that with the extension of the beach promenade pathway to the west, new seating and picnic table which is located on an accessible path of travel and includes an adjacent wheelchair seating space, be provided adjacent to the promenade. This inclusion is aimed to provide a park experience similar to that provided in the informal picnic area located to the rear and above this western area of the park, where provision of an accessible path of travel is not practical in our opinion.
- (ii) In ongoing park maintenance we recommend some seats in high use locations (eg playground) be replaced by seats with armrests that meet the requirements of AS1428.2 section 27.2.

**4.3** It is proposed to maintain existing **rubbish bins** within the park. Bins are not currently linked to accessible paths of travel and include lids located above the maximum reach range for a person using a wheelchair (AS1428.2 (2002) figure 20). See photo below



Rubbish bins

**Recommendations**

- (i) We recommend that at least one accessible height bin – lid located a max 1120mm AFFL, located on an accessible path of travel, be provided in the northern and southern picnic areas

**4.4** A **drinking fountain** that meets the requirements of AS1428.2 section 27.3 to facilitate wheelchair access is not currently provided in the park.

**Recommendation**

- (i) We recommend an accessible drinking fountain be provided adjacent to the existing fountain in the northern picnic area.

**4.5** Existing **stairs** do not include features to meet the current requirements of AS1428.1 (2009) section 11.



Existing stairs linking to beach promenade from the large picnic shelter.

**Recommendation**

- (i) In ongoing park redevelopment all existing stairs will require the provision of features to meet the requirements of AS1428.1 (2009) section 11 - including handrails on both sides, highlighting strips on the tread at the nosing and tactile ground surface indicators at the top and bottom.

**4.6** In ongoing design new **signage** will be required to include tactual and Braille information to meet the requirements of BCA part D3.6.



In conclusion the proposed masterplan for the provision of access for people with a disability to and within Gunnamatta Park, with the inclusion of the recommendations listed will in our opinion include continuous accessible paths of travel and accessible facilities that are functional to meet the intent of the Disability Discrimination Act and access guidelines within the limitations of this outdoor setting.

Yours faithfully

Robyn Thompson  
access associates sydney

**Qualifications:** Diploma of Occupational Therapy, Cumberland College of Health Sciences (Sydney) 1976.  
**Affiliations:** Member OT Australia (No: 200195)  
Accredited member Association of Consultants in Access Australia (No: 150)  
Affiliate member Australian Institute Building Surveyors (No: 4233)  
OHS Construction Induction Training Certificate CG100925535SEQ1



## Locality

### Email from JMD Design dated 24th December 2009

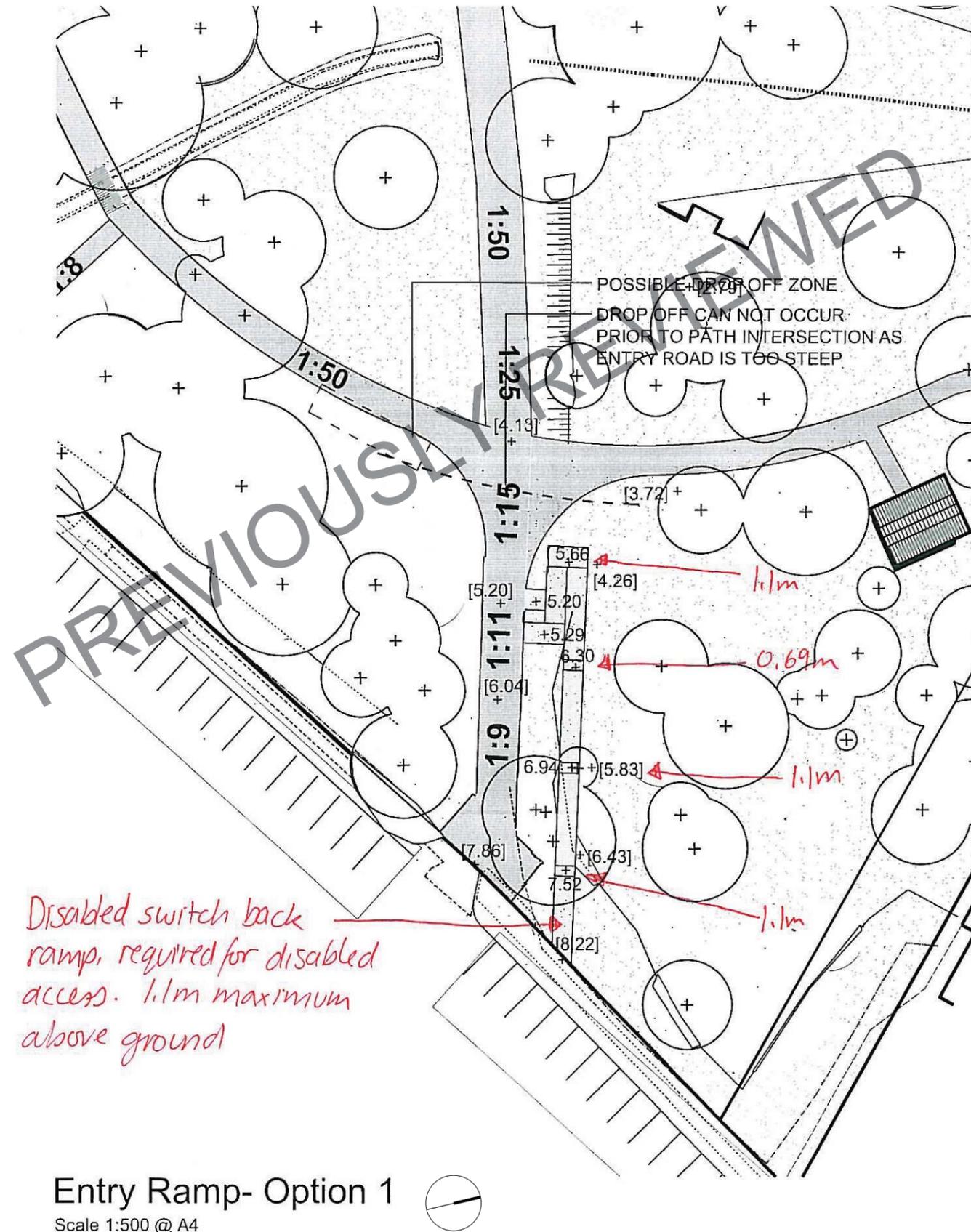
Following the site inspection on 15th December 2009 JMD Design have produced a number of different options for a drop off area into Gunnamatta Park.

**Option 1-3 Entry Ramp** - We have looked at a 1:14 ramp from the main entry/driveway. We do not believe any of these 3 options are desirable. The red pen highlights the level drop from the ramp which in most cases will be a 1.1m high wall – which is not in keeping with park's current design and we do not believe is appropriate.

**Option 4** - Is a widening of the area adjacent to the stairs near the large shelter to enable a ramp into the park from Nicholson Parade as suggested by Robyn Thompson. With some minor regrading this entry will work.

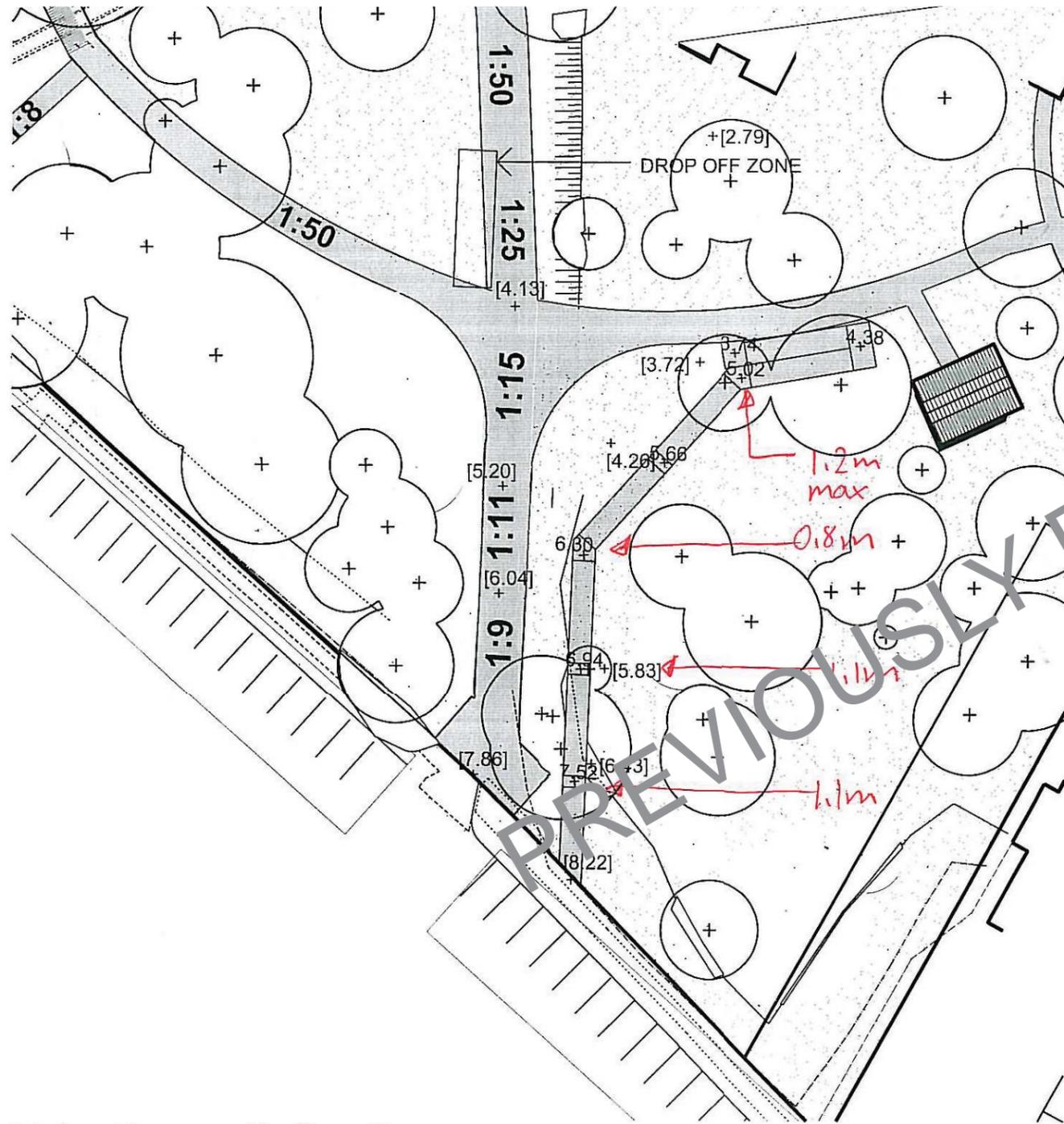
**Option 5** - proposes a drop off area and entry from Waratah Street at the northern end of the site. This entry will require 2 walls approximately half a meter high to maintain levels around existing trees. We believe this is a more appropriate universal access entry to the park than options 1-3 for your consideration.

Refer to individual plans for Access Associates Australia Response.



## Entry Ramp- Option 1

Scale 1:500 @ A4



### Entry Ramp- Option 2

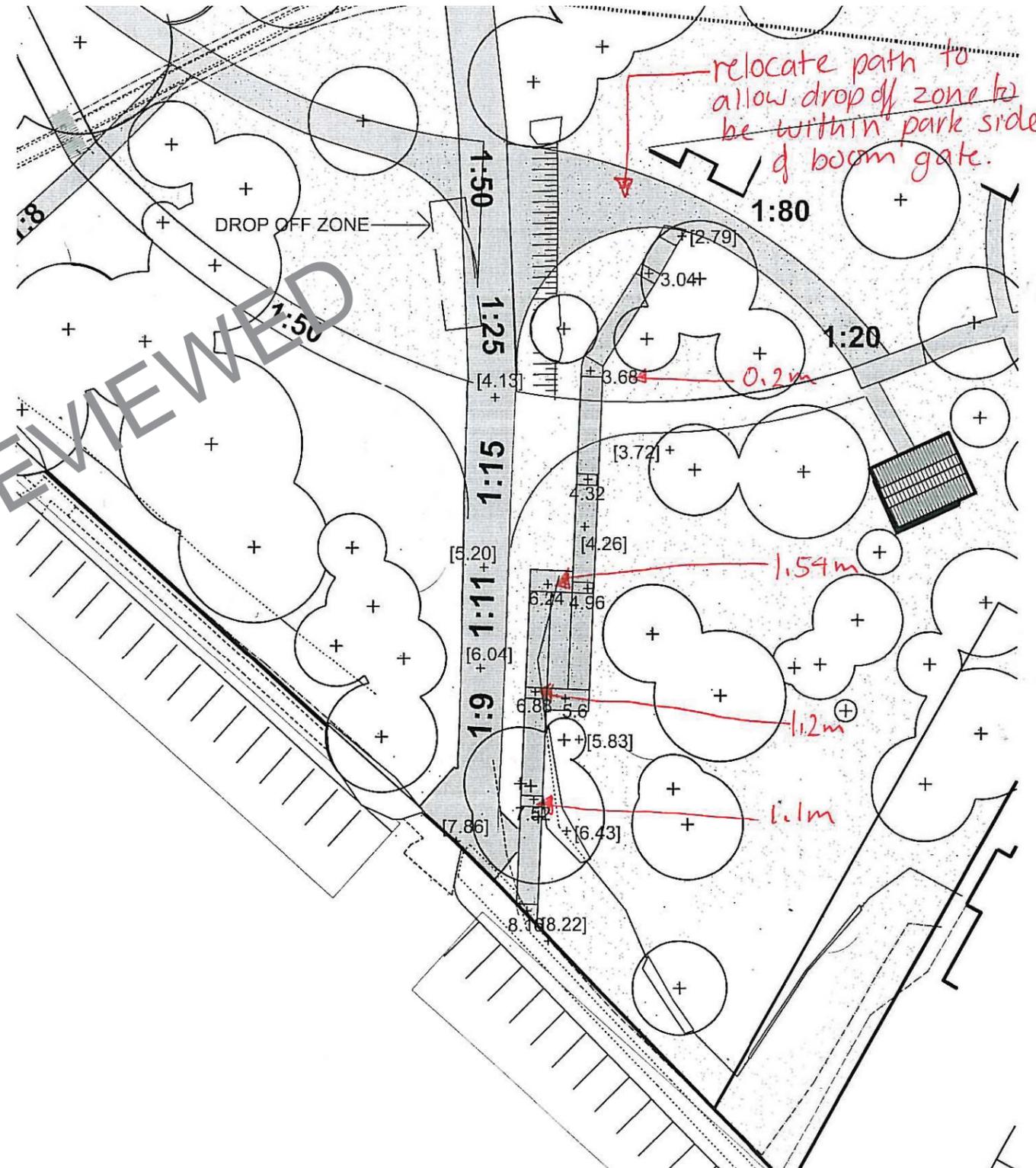
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#### Access Associates Sydney Response:

Entry Ramp - Option 2 provides an accessible pedestrian entry ramp to the park which meets the intent of the DDA and links the external footpath to a convenient area of the park which is located on an accessible path of travel to the adjacent accessible facilities. In our opinion this option is preferable to Options 1, 3 and 5.

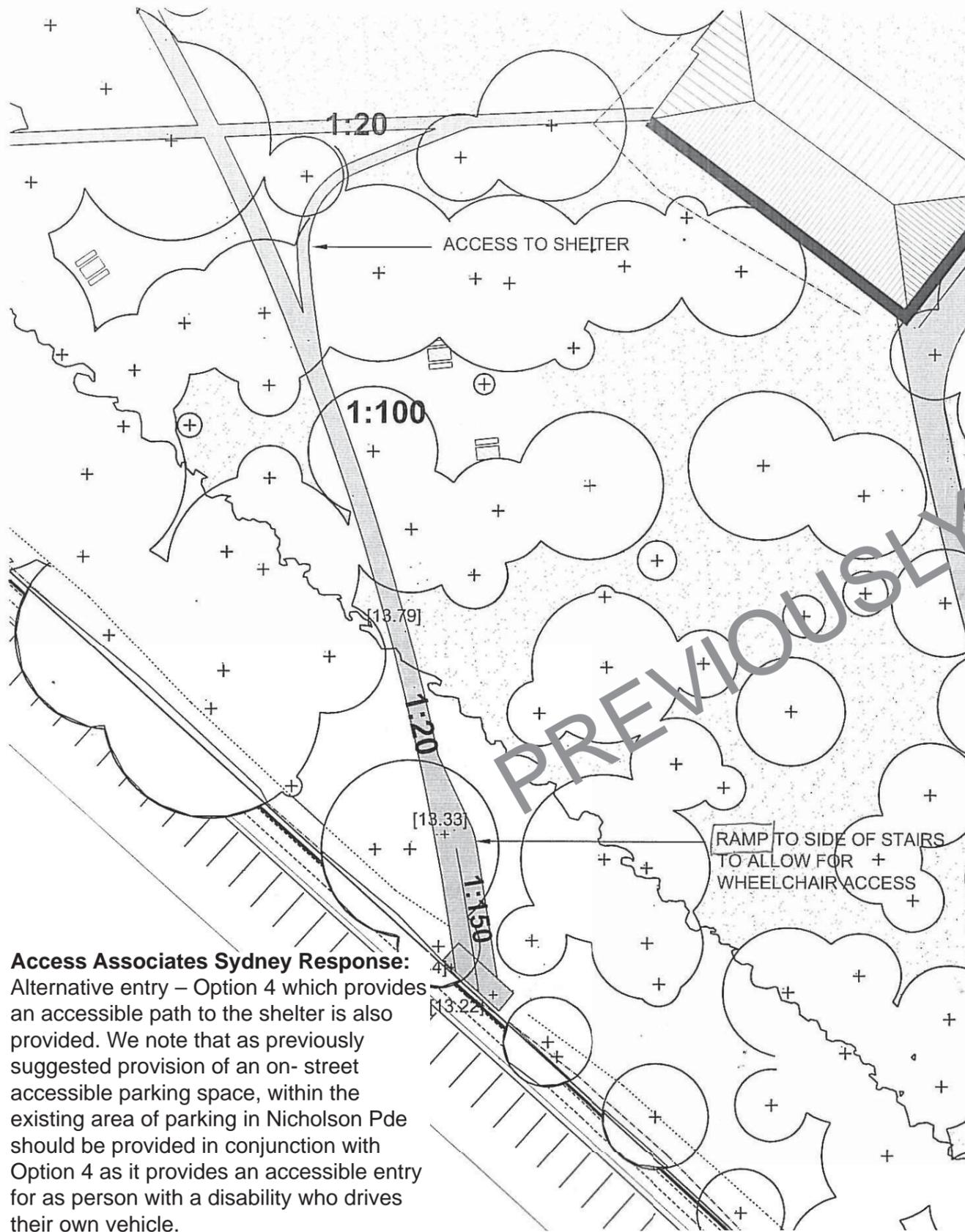
The drop off zone proposed in Option 2 is similarly well located for general access to the park and the accessible internal paths and facilities proposed.

We recommend Option 2 is provided as a main park entry.



### Entry Ramp- Option 3

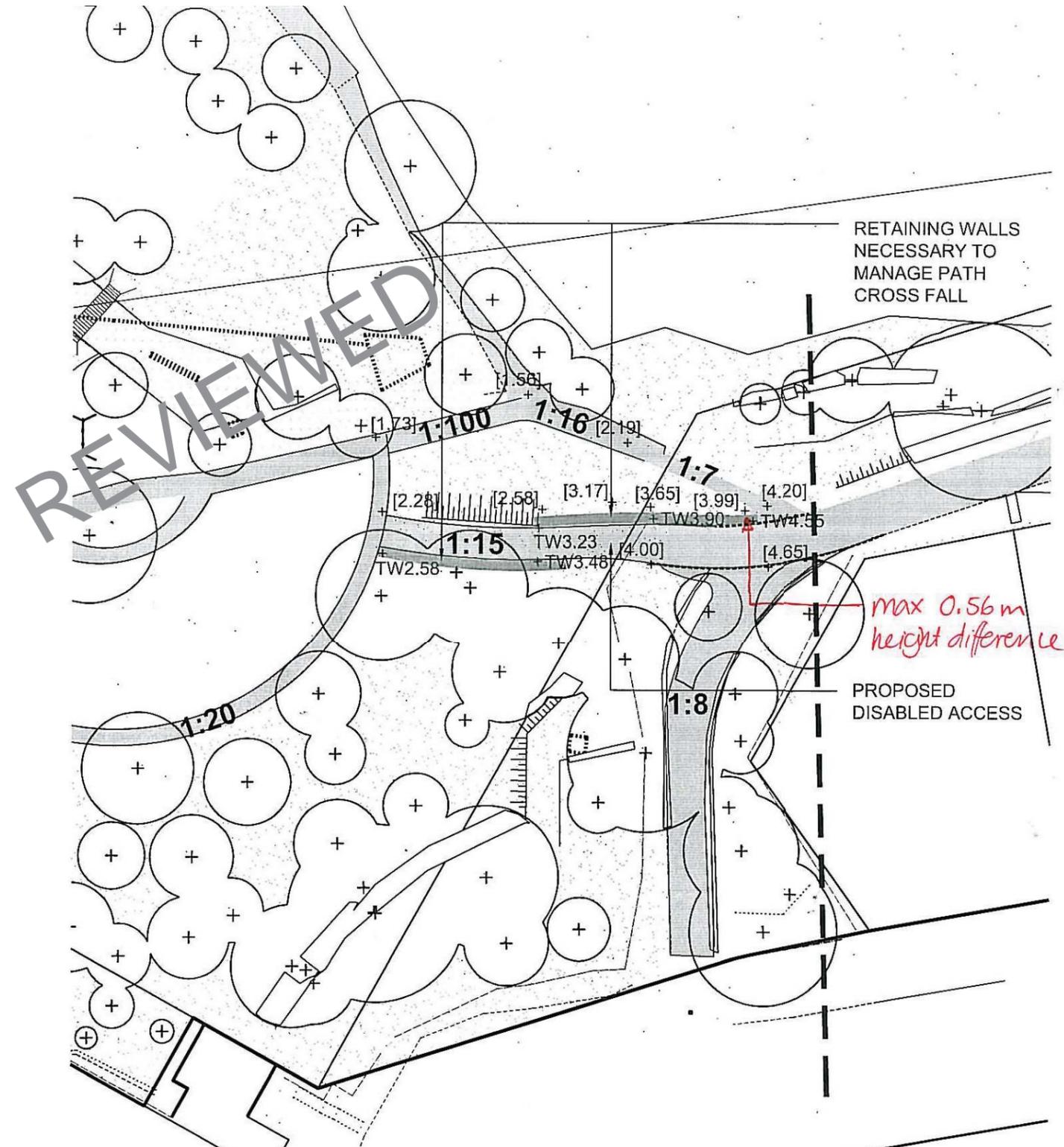
Scale 1:500 @ A4



**Access Associates Sydney Response:**  
 Alternative entry – Option 4 which provides an accessible path to the shelter is also provided. We note that as previously suggested provision of an on- street accessible parking space, within the existing area of parking in Nicholson Pde should be provided in conjunction with Option 4 as it provides an accessible entry for as person with a disability who drives their own vehicle.

### Alternative Entry - Option 4

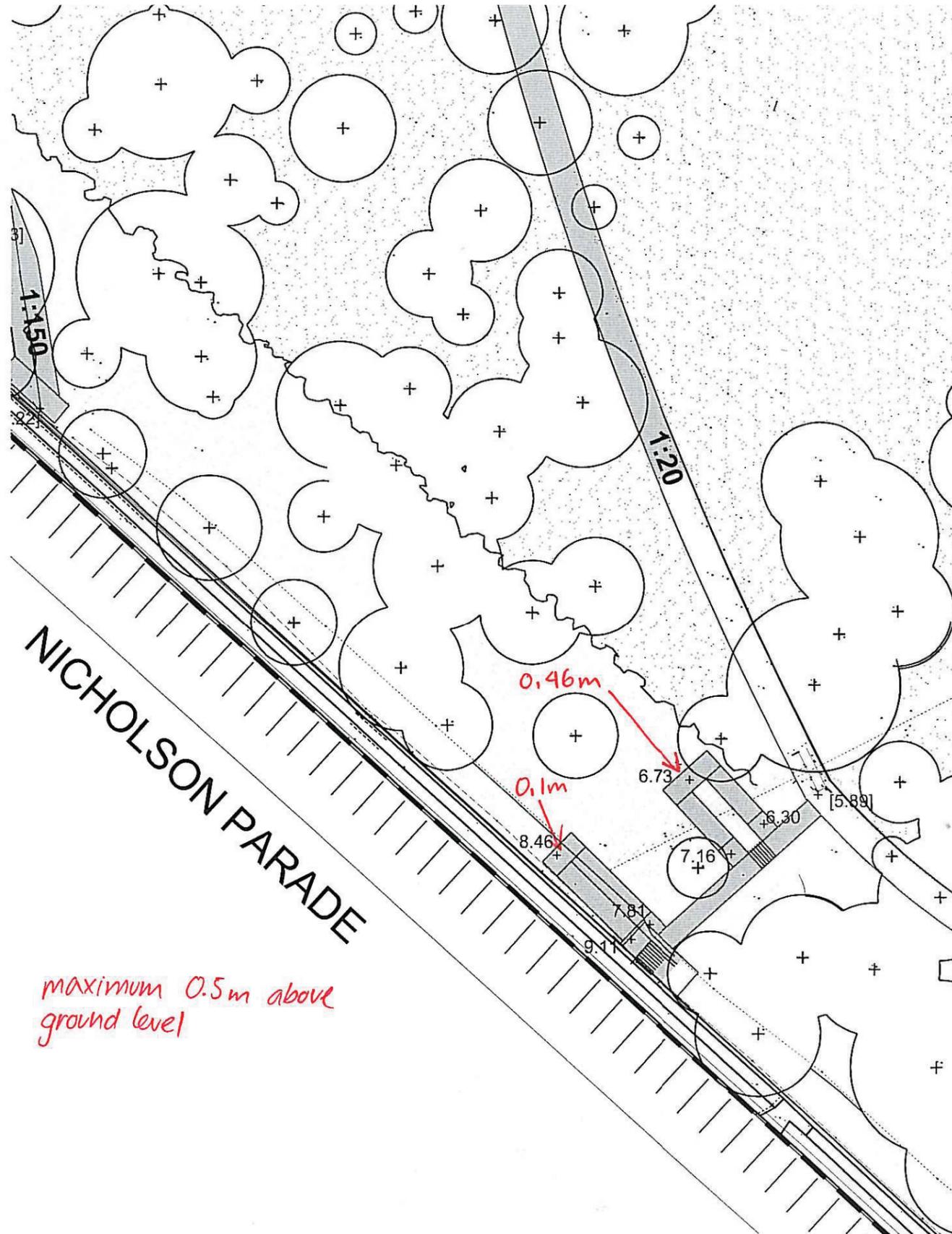
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**Access Associates Sydney Response:**  
 Option 5 does not provide a main entry to meet the intent of the DDA – it could provide an additional accessible link if desired.

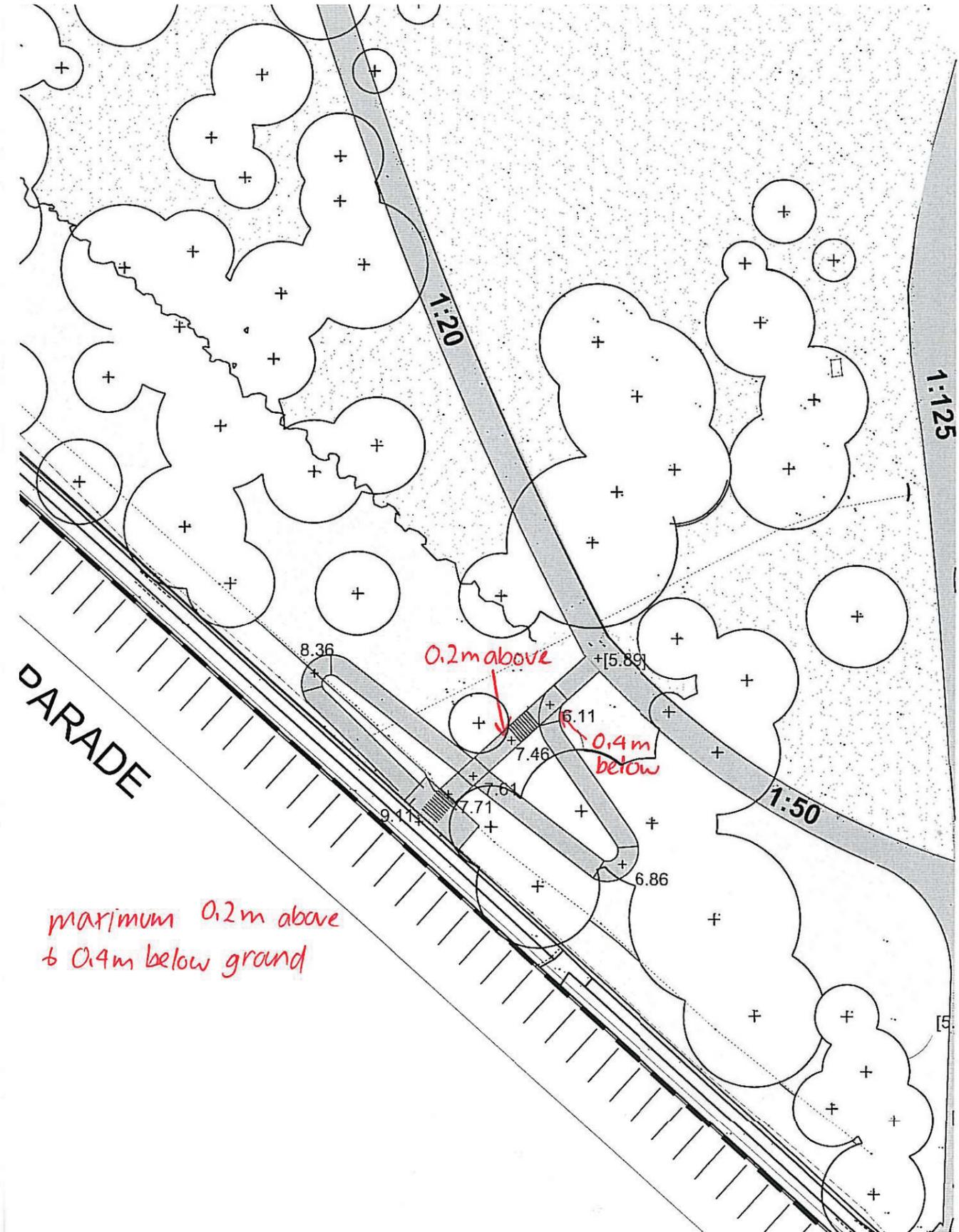
### Alternative Entry - Option 5

Scale 1:500 @ A4



Alternative Entry 1:14 - Option 6

Scale 1:500 @ A4



Alternative Entry 1:20 - Option 7 (Preferred)

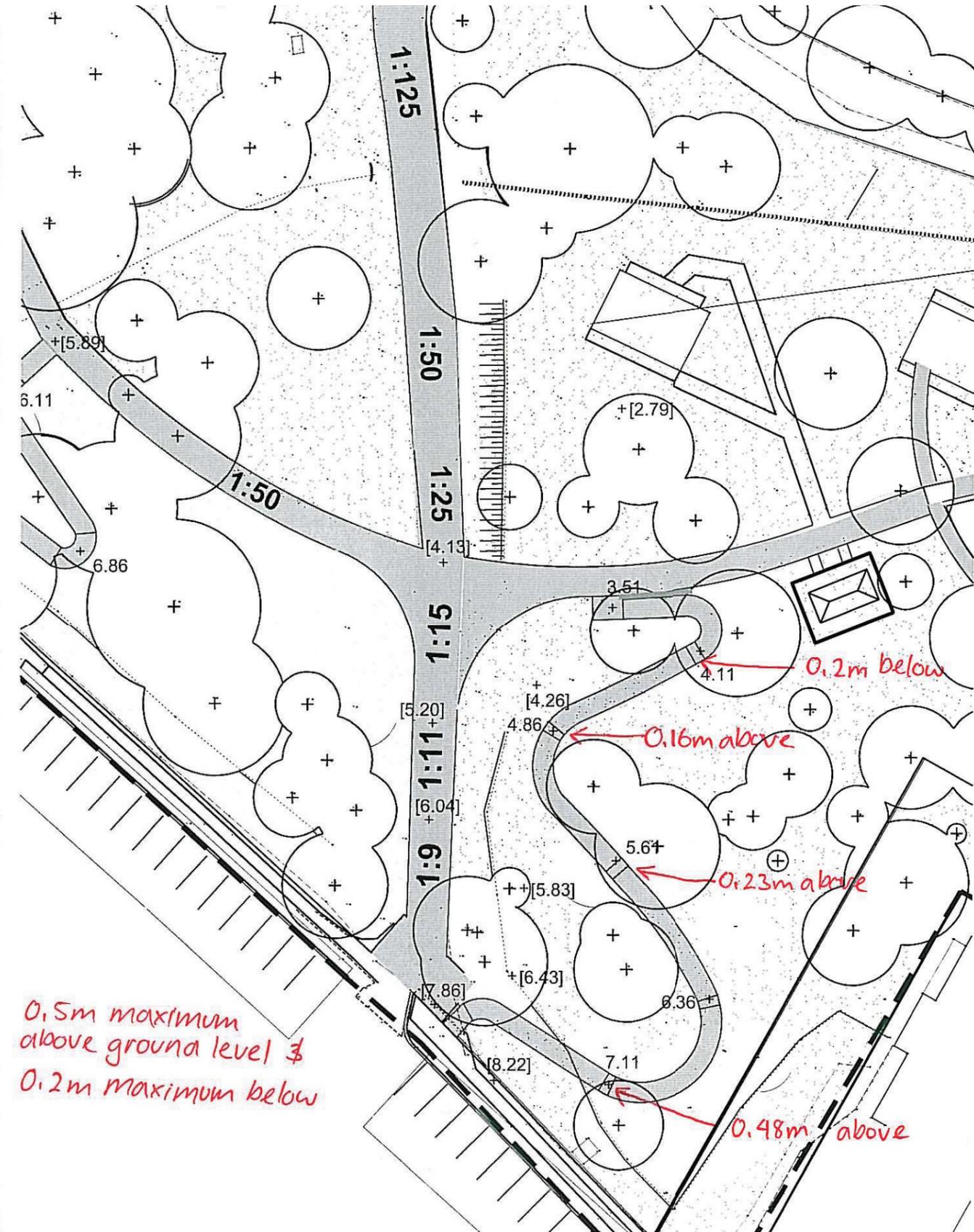
Scale 1:500 @ A4





Alternative Entry 1:14 - Option 8 (Preferred)

Scale 1:500 @ A4



Alternative Entry 1:20 - Option 9

Scale 1:500 @ A4





## Pre 1939



1925 CRONULLA PENINSULAR



GUNNAMATTA BAY (c.1910s)

The underlying geology of Gunnamatta Park and Tonkin Oval is Hawkesbury sandstone. The indigenous vegetation was woodland consisting predominantly of *Casuarina glauca*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Angophora costata*.

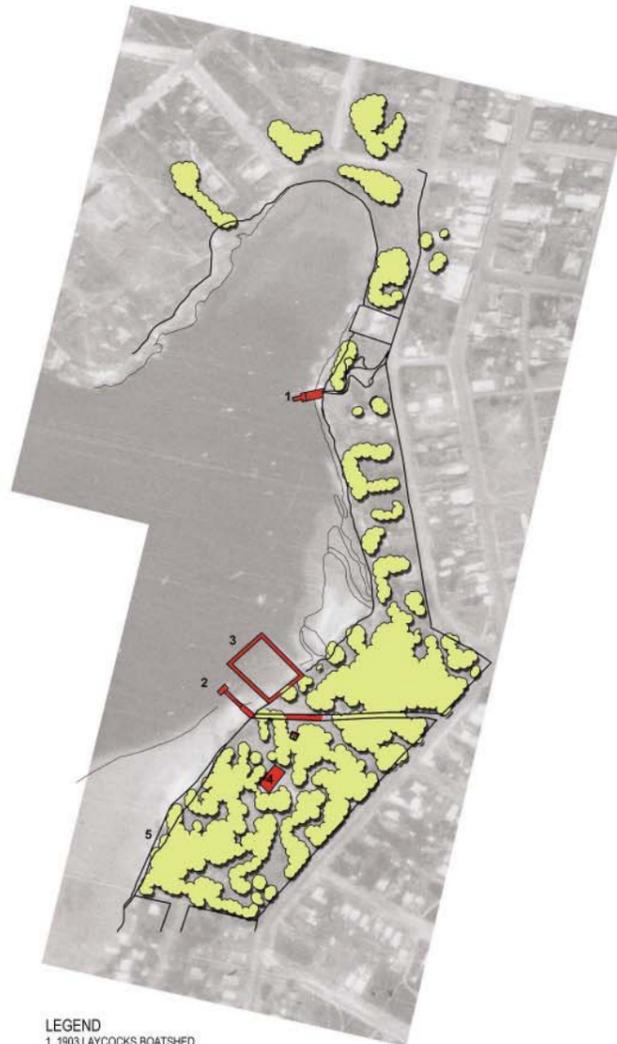
The first European encounters in 1770 identified that the Aboriginal Clan referred to as the Gweagal Clan of the Dharawal Nation occupied Gunnamatta Bay. To date the Aboriginal significance of the site has not been confirmed.

The Port Hacking estuary was first surveyed by Mr Dixon in 1827 and then by Lord Audley during 1863-4. The name Gunnamatta was first recorded 1896 as 'Goonamarra' meaning in the Aboriginal language beach and sandhills.

The first permanent settlement in Gunnamatta Bay was in the late nineteenth century, with more permanent settlement following the establishment of reliable access to the area in the early twentieth century. In 1910 the land was dedicated as a public reserve initially referred to as The Reserve and later as Gunnamatta Park.

The increased popularity of the park during the early nineteenth century resulted in the construction of a number of community facilities and buildings including Laycocks Boatshed, Gunnamatta Bay jetty, a tram siding at the junction of Waratah Street and Nicholson Parade, swimming baths, picnic shelter and toilet block.

Consideration was given to reclaiming the inter-tidal area at the head of Gunnamatta Bay after Cronulla Public School was established in 1927. In 1939 the swimming baths area was extended necessitating the removal of the jetty. A new jetty was built next to Laycocks boatshed.



- LEGEND**
1. 1903 LAYCOCKS BOATSHED (SANDSTONE STAIRS REMAIN)
  2. 1909 GUNNAMATTA BAY JETTY
  3. 1915 SWIMMING BATHS, 1921 DIVING TOWER ADDED
  4. 1923 PICNIC SHELTER
  5. 1936-7 CONCRETE SEA WALL



## 1940-1947



1940s AERIAL  
(LOCAL STUDIES, SUTHERLAND SHIRE LIBRARY)

In 1939 the swimming baths area was extended necessitating the removal of the jetty. A new jetty was built next to Laycocks boatshed. Architect Arthur B Polin designed the Gunnamatta Park Pavilion in 1939 as a symmetrical composition in the Inner War Art Deco style similar in design to the Bondi Pavilion (1928). The new facilities included a larger bathing facility, entry, kiosk, ablution and change rooms and caretakers flat.

The railway line and Cronulla station were constructed in 1939.

The inter-tidal area at the head of Gunnamatta Bay was reclaimed for use as sporting fields in 1947. This area was named Tonkin Oval.



- LEGEND**
1. 1939 RAILWAY WITH JOINING PATH BETWEEN RAILWAY & JETTY
  2. 1940 GUNNAMATTA PARK PAVILION (ARTHUR B POLIN) INCL. ENTRY, KIOSK, CHANGEROOMS & CARETAKER FLAT
  3. 1940 SWIMMING BATHS RE-CONSTRUCTED
  4. 1947 PLAYING FIELDS



GUNNAMATTA PARK (c.1919)



GUNNAMATTA PARK LOOKING SOUTH (c.1920s)



GUNNAMATTA PARK (c.1920)



GUNNAMATTA PARK (c.1925)



GUNNAMATTA PARK PANAROMA (c.1925)  
(SOURCE FOR ALL IMAGES THIS SHEET: LOCAL STUDIES - SUTHERLAND SHIRE LIBRARY)

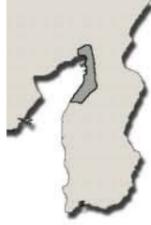


GUNNAMATTA PARK (1937)  
(STATE LIBRARY OF NSW COLLECTION)



PICNIC IN GUNNAMATTA PARK (1937)  
(STATE LIBRARY OF NSW COLLECTION)





## 1948-1957

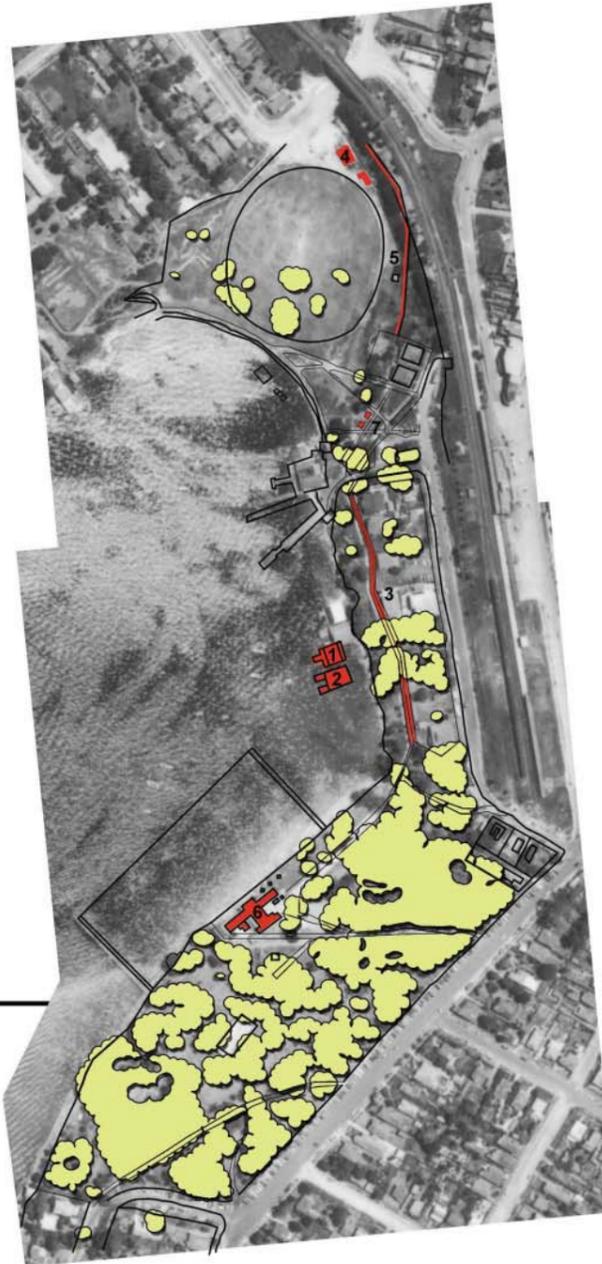


LOOKING FROM GUNNAMATTA PARK ACROSS CRONULLA ISTHMUS (1952)  
(MURLEY, F., 1952. SYDNEY FROM THE SKY. ANGUS AND ROBERTSON, SYDNEY.)

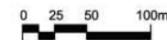
During the 1950's the sandstone foreshore between Laycocks Boatshed and Gunnamatta Park Pavilion was developed to provide facilities used for a number of local clubs including, a sailing club and Sea Scouts. These buildings were erected on the intertidal zone on an exposed sandstone edge in a line to the south of the 1940 Jetty and below a walking path known as Waratah Street.

An earth embankment created by the Cronulla rail alignment (constructed in 1939) defined the north end of Tonkin Oval. In the 1950's this embankment was planted with coral trees (*Erythrina x sykesii*). In 1952 a small maintenance shed was located on the eastern periphery of Tonkin Oval. Further residential buildings were constructed to the north of the oval and a pipeline installed along the toe of the railway embankment.

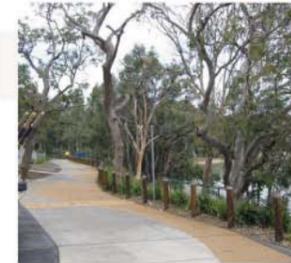
In the late 1950's new additions were made to the west and south of the Gunnamatta Park Pavilion to cater for water based sport groups and squash courts.



- LEGEND**
1. 1947-51 SAILING CLUB ERECTED
  2. 1952 SEA SCOUTS BOAT SHED ERECTED
  3. 1950's WARATAH STREET WALKING PATH ESTABLISHED
  4. 1952 SMALL MAINTENANCE SHED ERECTED
  5. EARTH EMBANKMENT CREATED BY RAILWAY ALIGNMENT PLANTED. 1956 PIPELINE ADDED TO TOE
  6. 1950's NEW ADDITIONS TO GUNNAMATTA PARK PAVILION CATERING FOR WATER BASED SPORTS & SQUASH COURTS
  7. 1950's SEPERATE MENS & LADIES TOILETS AT TONKIN OVAL



## 1958-PRESENT



WARATAH STREET (2004)



GUNNAMATTA BAY PAVILION (2004)

In 1959 the North Cronulla Surf Life Saving Club erected a boatshed between Laycocks Boatshed and the Gunnamatta Park Pavilion.

In the post war years the building allotments at the corner of Waratah Street and Nicholson Parade were incorporated into Gunnamatta Park. Laycocks Boatshed was established as a marina in 1969.

A water polo enclosure was constructed on the south east corner within the baths during the early 1970's and the Gunnamatta Park Pavilion underwent further renovations. The caretakers unit was demolished and a new kiosk and facility used by the local RSL youth clubs completed in the 1980's.

The indigenous plantings in Gunnamatta Park had become stressed due to localised changes to the soil environment and prolonged drought. In the 1970's and 80's further planting took place in Gunnamatta Park.

In recent years Waratah Street has been upgraded and maintained to conserve and strengthen the indigenous flora along the foreshore and create a sense of identity in a context where the environment is being increasingly degraded.

### LEGEND

1. 1959 NORTH CRONULLA SURF LIFE SAVING CLUB
2. LAND INCORPORATED INTO GUNNAMATTA PARK
3. 1969 LAYCOCKS BOATSHED WAS ESTABLISHED AS A MARINA
4. EARLY 1970's WATER POLO ENCLOSURE
5. 1970's AMPITHEATRE
6. 1980's NEW KIOSK FACILITIES & RSL YOUTH CLUB
7. 2003 PLAY EQUIPMENT
8. 2003 WARATAH STREET UPGRADE AND CONSERVATION STRATEGY
9. SANDSTONE PLATFORM
10. REMNANT FORESHORE VEGETATION



MARINA AREA (2004)



TONKIN OVAL (2004)  
(SOURCE FOR ALL COLOUR PHOTOS THIS SHEET: MATHER AND ASSOCIATES)



PIPELINE TONKIN OVAL (2004)



GUNNAMATTA PARK PANAROMA (2004)



PLAY EQUIPMENT (2004)



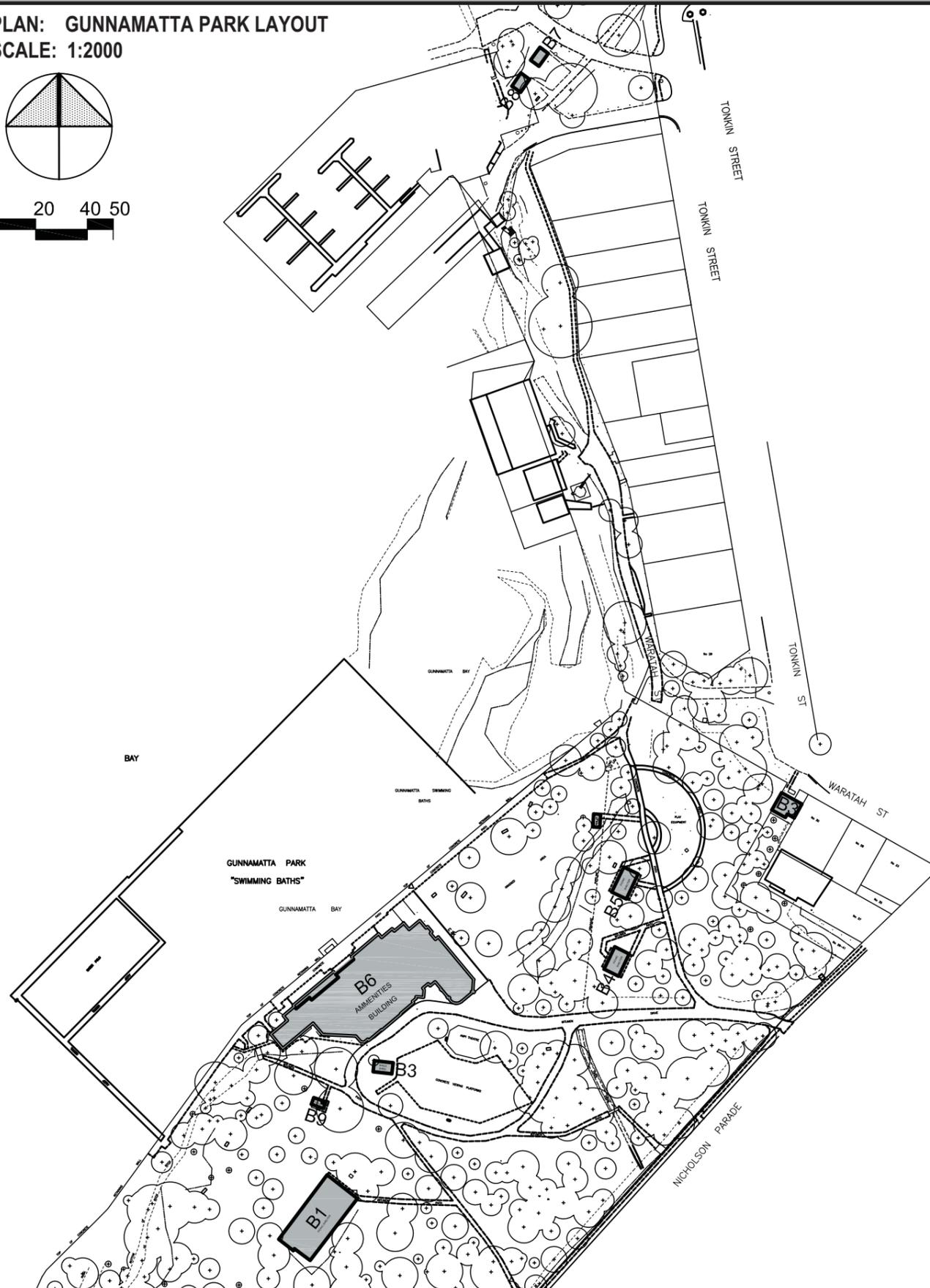
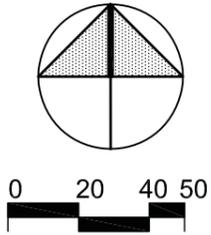
1925 GUNNAMATTA PARK PANAROMA (2005)  
(SOURCE FOR ALL IMAGES THIS SHEET: MATHER AND ASSOCIATES)



# GUNNAMATTA PARK BUILDING INVENTORY



PLAN: GUNNAMATTA PARK LAYOUT  
SCALE: 1:2000



# GUNNAMATTA PARK BUILDING INVENTORY



**NAME:** B1  
LARGE PICNIC SHELTER **PERIOD:** INTER WAR PERIOD 1923

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Corrugated metal hipped roof and timber structure. Roof form and location within natural woodland setting characteristic of period.

Modern picnic setting and configuration

**SIGNIFICANCE:**  
High.  
  
Rare surviving example of large picnic shelter prevalent in Sydney recreation areas during federation and inter war periods.  
  
Strongly associated with the identity of Gunnamatta Park as a former recreation reserve.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**  
Conserve form and surrounding parkland context including views to the water plane of Gunnamatta Bay. Review layout of internal picnic settings.

**PHOTOGRAPH:** (MALA - 24.01.05)



SOUTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

# GUNNAMATTA PARK BUILDING INVENTORY



**NAME: B2**

TILED ROOF BUILDING ADJACENT TO  
AMPHITHEATRE

**PERIOD:** 1940s

**DESCRIPTION:**

Brick building with hipped tile roof.

Evidence of earlier adaptation in the form of an extension to the east.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

Moderate

Impact of adjacent amphitheatre construction diminishes significance.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Conserve and adapt for appropriate use.

Detailed investigation required to assess condition of internals and services available.

**PHOTOGRAPH:** (MALA - 24.01.05)



WEST ELEVATION

EASTELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

# GUNNAMATTA PARK BUILDING INVENTORY



**NAME: B3**

ELECTRICAL SUB-STATION

**PERIOD:** INTER - WAR PERIOD

**DESCRIPTION:**

Single storey brick structure with gabled tiled roof and projecting eaves, later brick additions to the west.

Decorative rendered facade placed centrally around doorway with louvred vent above.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

Moderate

New addition detracts from significance.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Conserve

Consider removal or part removal of addition.

**PHOTOGRAPH:** (MALA - 24.01.05)



SOUTH ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

# GUNNAMATTA PARK BUILDING INVENTORY



**NAME: B4 & B5**  
PICNIC SHELTERS

**PERIOD: INTER-WAR PERIOD**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Brick columns, timber roof structure and corrugated.

Adaptation of earlier brick walled structure with hipped roof of symmetrical composition. Roof structure timber with projecting eaves.

Part of pair of former structures within the valley of the Gunnamatta Reserve.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

Moderate

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Maintain and conserve roof form. Consider reducing the extent of fixed furniture.

**PHOTOGRAPH: (MALA - 24.01.05)**



SOUTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY: CAB CONSULTING AND MATHER AND ASSOCIATES

# GUNNAMATTA PARK BUILDING INVENTORY



**NAME: B6**  
GUNNAMATTA PARK PAVILLION

**PERIOD: 1939-1940 INTER-WAR PERIOD**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Complex of buildings added to original symmetrical design by architect Arthur B Polin.

Masonry construction part rendered and part face brick with concrete sea wall and concourse to the west.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

Moderate.

Squash courts with 1970s and 1980s addition detract from the significance of this facility.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Conserve central pavilion and remove remaining fabric. Redevelop using the language described in *Appendix One: Gunnamatta Bay Built Form* from meaningful courtyards to unifying the scale of the whole place.

**PHOTOGRAPH: (MALA - 24.01.05)**



SOUTH ELEVATION



FORESHORE PROFILE

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY: CAB CONSULTING AND MATHER AND ASSOCIATES

# GUNNAMATTA PARK BUILDING INVENTORY



**NAME: B9**

LADIES TOILET WEST OF LARGE SHELTER      **PERIOD:** c1958 MODERN

**DESCRIPTION:**

Flat roofed painted brick utility structure with adjoining bitumen and concrete paving.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

Low.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Remove and relocate facilities within pavilion or adopt adjacent brick building.

Reconstruct parkland setting.

**PHOTOGRAPH:** (MALA - 24.01.05)



NORTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

# GUNNAMATTA BAY BUILDING INVENTORY



## APPENDIX ONE:

### GUNNAMATTA BAY BUILT FORM

CONSERVE OPEN PARKLAND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER OF OPEN SPACE (PARKS, RESERVES AND FORESHORE) WITH UNITY OF BUILT FORM, HARMONY OF FORM, EXPRESSION AND MATERIALS.

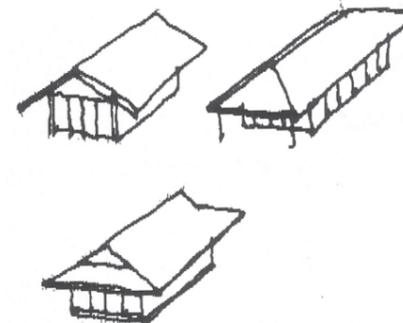
BUILT FORM TO RESPECT THE FORM AND CHARACTER OF THE INITIAL RESERVE DEVELOPMENT AND ALONG THE FORESHORE DURING THE PEDESTRIAN PERIOD AND INTER WAR PERIOD: BATHS, LAYCOCK'S BOATSHED, PICNIC SHELTERS (LARGE AND SMALL)

**FRAMED STRUCTURES:**

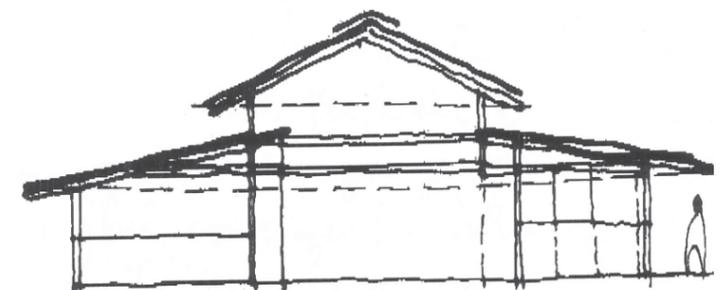
- PITCHED ROOF PLANES
- SMALL SPAN
- SCALE OF ELEMENTS
- RELATE TO HUMAN SCALE
- CABLE AND/OR HIPPED ROOF FORM



**SINGLE PAVILION**



**COURTYARD FORM**



**COMPLEX FORMS**

- GENEROUS ROOF OVERHANGS
- SHADE AND PROTECTION
- FINE EDGES EXPRESSED
- DEEP SHADOW LINES
- NORTHERN ORIENTATION
- NATURAL LIGHT AND VENTILATION
- DEGREE OF TRANSPARENCY
- LIGHTNESS
- VIEWS TO WATER PLANE OF GUNNAMATTA BAY

