



ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY POLICY COMMITTEE

AGENDA

5 JULY 2022

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 that an **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING of ORANGE CITY COUNCIL** will be held in the **COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE** on **Tuesday, 5 July 2022.**

David Waddell

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

For apologies please contact Administration on 6393 8106.

AGENDA

1	INTRODUCTION.....	3
1.1	Declaration of pecuniary interests, significant non-pecuniary interests and less than significant non-pecuniary interests.....	3
2	COMMITTEE MINUTES.....	5
2.1	Minutes of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee meeting held on 18 May 2022.....	5

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

The provisions of Chapter 14 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (the Act) regulate the way in which Councillors and designated staff of Council conduct themselves to ensure that there is no conflict between their private interests and their public role.

The Act prescribes that where a member of Council (or a Committee of Council) has a direct or indirect financial (pecuniary) interest in a matter to be considered at a meeting of the Council (or Committee), that interest must be disclosed as soon as practicable after the start of the meeting and the reasons given for declaring such interest.

As members are aware, the provisions of the Local Government Act restrict any member who has declared a pecuniary interest in any matter from participating in the discussion or voting on that matter, and requires that member to vacate the Chamber.

Council's Code of Conduct provides that if members have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest, the nature of the conflict must be disclosed. The Code of Conduct also provides for a number of ways in which a member may manage non pecuniary conflicts of interest.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Committee Members now disclose any conflicts of interest in matters under consideration by the Environmental Sustainability Policy Committee at this meeting.

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES

2.1 MINUTES OF THE PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 18 MAY 2022

RECORD NUMBER: 2022/1099

AUTHOR: Nigel Hobden, Manager City Presentation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee met on 18 May 2022 and the recommendation from that meeting are provided to the Environmental Sustainability Community Committee for adoption.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “7.1 Preserve - Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee at its meeting held on 18 May 2022.
- 2 That Council determine recommendations 5.1 and 5.5 from the minutes of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee meeting of 18 May 2022.
 - 5.1 That the Charter for the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee be adopted by the Committee Members with the following amendments:*
 - *Quorum – At least four community members and one Councillor.*
 - *Meeting Frequency – A minimum of 4 meetings per year to be held on a Thursday with specific meeting dates and times to be determined by the Committee.*
 - 5.5 That the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee meet at least 4 times per year on a Thursday at 5.00pm with specific dates to be determined by the Committee.*
- 3 That the remainder of the minutes of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee at its meeting held on 18 May 2022 be adopted.

2.1 Minutes of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee meeting held on 18 May 2022

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation's impact on Council's service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 PTWCC - Minutes - 18 May 2022
- 2 PTWCC - Agenda - 18 May 2022, D22/35377 [↓](#)

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

HELD IN COUNCILLOR'S WORKROOM, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE

ON 18 MAY 2022

COMMENCING AT 5:00 PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr M McDonell (Chairperson), Cr D Mallard (zoom, until 6.25pm), Cr Jason Hamling (zoom), Cr G Floyd (Guest), Mr Brendan Stuart (left at 6.30pm), Mr William Tuck, Ms Sarah Keir (left at 5.45pm), Mr Reg Kidd (zoom, until 6.25pm), Mr Malcolm Stacey, Mr Neil Jones, Mr Gavin Kidd, Ms Amanda Lockwood (zoom, until 6.25pm), Ms Sharyn Pussell, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Manager City Presentation

1.1 Apologies and Leave of Absence

Nil

1.2 Acknowledgement of Country

The Chairperson conducted an Acknowledgement of Country.

1.3 Declaration of pecuniary interests, significant non-pecuniary interests and less than significant non-pecuniary interests

Nil

2 PREVIOUS MINUTES

RESOLVED

Ms S Keir/Mr N Jones

That the Committee acknowledge that there were no minutes from the 22 September 2021 meeting as a quorum was not met and the meeting did not proceed.

3 COMMITTEE MINUTES

3.1 CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES FROM THE MEETING HELD 21 OCTOBER 2020

TRIM REFERENCE: 2022/868

RESOLVED

Mr G Kidd/Ms S Keir

That the Minutes of the Meeting of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee held on 21 October 2020 (copies of which were circulated to all members) be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate records of the proceedings of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee meeting held on 21 October 2020.

4 PRESENTATIONS

4.1 ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

TRIM REFERENCE: 2022/822

RECOMMENDATION

Ms A Lockwood/Mr B Stuart

That the Urban Forest Strategy be included in the Committee Action Plan and that the Landscape Master Plans and Conservation Management Plans be made available to Committee members.

4.2 CITY PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

TRIM REFERENCE: 2022/830

RECOMMENDATION

Mr G Kidd/Mr M Stacey

That the verbal report on the City Presentation overview presented by the Manager City Presentation be acknowledged.

5 GENERAL REPORTS

5.1 DRAFT COMMITTEE CHARTER - PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2022/750

RECOMMENDATION

Mr N Jones/Cr M McDonell

That the Charter for the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee be adopted by the Committee Members with the following amendments:

- Quorum – At least four community members and one Councillor.
- Meeting Frequency – A minimum of 4 meetings per year to be held on a Thursday with specific meeting dates and time to be determined by the Committee.

5.2 CODE OF CONDUCT 2022 - PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2022/752

RECOMMENDATION

Ms S Pussell/Mr W Tuck

That the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee acknowledge the requirements set by the Code of Conduct, and members commit to act in accordance with the Code of Conduct at all times while on Committee/Council business.

5.3 PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN

TRIM REFERENCE: 2022/770

RECOMMENDATION

Cr M McDonell/Mr B Stuart

That the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Action Plan be reviewed and updated at a separate workshop to be held on 16 June 2022.

5.4 DRAFT COOK PARK CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

TRIM REFERENCE: 2022/771

RECOMMENDATION

Mr G Kidd/Cr D Mallard

That the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee acknowledge that the draft Cook Park Conservation Management Plan be included in the Parks, Trees and Waterways Action Plan.

5.5 PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING DATES AND TIMES

TRIM REFERENCE: 2022/862

RECOMMENDATION

Mr N Jones/Ms A Lockwood

That the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee meet at least 4 times per year on a Thursday at 5.00pm with specific dates to be determined by the Committee.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 6.40PM.



PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

AGENDA

18 MAY 2022

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 that a **PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING of ORANGE CITY COUNCIL** will be held in the **COUNCILLOR'S WORKROOM, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE** on **Wednesday, 18 May 2022** commencing at **5.00PM**.

David Waddell

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

For apologies please contact Nigel Hobden on 6393 8241.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**

AGENDA**EVACUATION PROCEDURE**

In the event of an emergency, the building may be evacuated. You will be required to vacate the building. The Committee Clerk will now identify the emergency muster point.

Under no circumstances is anyone permitted to re-enter the building until the all clear has been given and the area deemed safe by authorised personnel.

In the event of an evacuation, a member of Council staff will assist any member of the public with a disability to vacate the building.

1	INTRODUCTION	3
1.1	Apologies and Leave of Absence	3
1.2	Acknowledgement of Country.....	3
1.3	Declaration of pecuniary interests, significant non-pecuniary interests and less than significant non-pecuniary interests.....	3
2	PREVIOUS MINUTES	3
3	COMMITTEE MINUTES.....	4
3.1	Confirmation of the Minutes from the meeting held 21 October 2020	4
4	PRESENTATIONS.....	7
4.1	Items for Discussion.....	7
4.2	City Presentation Overview	7
5	GENERAL REPORTS	8
5.1	Draft Committee Charter - Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee	8
5.2	Code of Conduct 2022 - Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee	11
5.3	Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Action Plan	13
5.4	Draft Cook Park Conservation Management Plan.....	17
5.5	Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Meeting Dates and Times.....	173

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**

1 INTRODUCTION**MEMBERS**

Cr M McDonell (Chairperson), Cr D Mallard, Mr Brendan Stuart, Mr William Tuck, Ms Sarah Keir, Mr Reg Kidd, Mr Malcolm Stacey, Mr Neil Jones, Mr Gavin Kidd, Ms Amanda Lockwood, Ms Sharyn Pussell, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Manager City Presentation, Water Treatment Manager, Parks Supervisor

1.1 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE**1.2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY**

I would like to acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we meet today, the people of the Wiradjuri Nation. I pay my respects to Elders past and present, and extend those respects to Aboriginal Peoples of Orange and surrounds, and Aboriginal people here with us today.

1.3 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

The provisions of Chapter 14 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (the Act) regulate the way in which Councillors and designated staff of Council conduct themselves to ensure that there is no conflict between their private interests and their public role.

The Act prescribes that where a member of Council (or a Committee of Council) has a direct or indirect financial (pecuniary) interest in a matter to be considered at a meeting of the Council (or Committee), that interest must be disclosed as soon as practicable after the start of the meeting and the reasons given for declaring such interest.

As members are aware, the provisions of the Local Government Act restrict any member who has declared a pecuniary interest in any matter from participating in the discussion or voting on that matter, and requires that member to vacate the Chamber.

Council's Code of Conduct provides that if members have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest, the nature of the conflict must be disclosed. The Code of Conduct also provides for a number of ways in which a member may manage non pecuniary conflicts of interest.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Committee Members now disclose any conflicts of interest in matters under consideration by the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee at this meeting.

2 PREVIOUS MINUTES**RECOMMENDATION**

That the committee note there are no minutes from the 22 September 2021 meeting as a quorum was not met and the meeting did not proceed.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**3.1 Confirmation of the Minutes from the meeting held 21 October 2020

3 COMMITTEE MINUTES**3.1 CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES FROM THE MEETING HELD 21 OCTOBER 2020**

RECORD NUMBER: 2022/868

AUTHOR: Makita Kennedy, City Presentation Support Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

That the committee acknowledge the minutes of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee meeting held on 21 October 2020.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “17.1 Collaborate - Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That the Minutes of the Meeting of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee held on 21 October 2020 (copies of which were circulated to all members) be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate records of the proceedings of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee meeting held on 21 October 2020.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation’s impact on Council’s service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

ATTACHMENTS

1 PTWCC Minutes 21 October 2020

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**Attachment 1 PTWCC 21 October 2020 Minutes

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL**MINUTES OF THE****PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**

HELD IN COUNCILLOR'S WORKROOM, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE

ON 21 OCTOBER 2020

COMMENCING AT 5.30PM

1 INTRODUCTION**ATTENDANCE**

Cr Reg Kidd (Chairperson), Cr S Nugent, Cr J Hamling (left at 6.10pm), Mr Dennis Croucher, Mr Cyril Smith, Ms Sarah Keir, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Manager City Presentation

1.1 Apologies and Leave of Absence

RESOLVED**Mr C Smith/Cr S Nugent**

That the apologies be accepted from Mrs Neina Campbell, Mr Brendan Stuart and Mr Neil Jones for the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee meeting on 21 October 2020.

RESOLVED**Mr C Smith/Cr S Nugent**

That a letter be sent to Gemma McDonald thanking her for her contribution to the committee, wishing her every success and that she keeps in touch.

1.2 Acknowledgement of Country

Cr Reg Kidd conducted an Acknowledgment of Country.

1.3 Declaration of pecuniary interests, significant non-pecuniary interests and less than significant non-pecuniary interests

Nil

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**Attachment 1 PTWCC 21 October 2020 Minutes

MINUTES OF PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE 21 OCTOBER 2020

2 PREVIOUS MINUTES**RESOLVED****Cr S Nugent/Mr C Smith**

That the Minutes of the Meeting of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee held on 20 November 2019 (copies of which were circulated to all members) be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee meeting held on 20 November 2019.

RESOLVED**Cr S Nugent/Mr C Smith**

That the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee acknowledge the sad passing of Cr M Previtera and welcome Cr J Hamling.

3 PRESENTATIONS**3.1 UPDATED CHARTER**

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/2049

RECOMMENDATION**Cr J Hamling/Ms S Keir**

That the Charter for the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee be adopted with the inclusion of meeting frequency being quarterly on the third Wednesday of the month.

4 GENERAL REPORTS**4.1 PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN**

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/2046

RECOMMENDATION**Mr C Smith/Ms S Keir**

That the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Action Plan be reviewed and priorities determined.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 6.45PM.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**

4 PRESENTATIONS**4.1 ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION**

Cr Melanie McDonell requested the following be tabled for discussion:

- Urban Forest Strategy

Mr Neil Jones requested the following items be tabled for discussion:

- An update on the status of Council's strategic planning documents relevant to the workings of this Committee, as referred to at the bottom of the Charter, and in particular any amendments needed in light of recent urban expansion.
- Report on the progress of the Native Display Garden at the Orange Botanic Gardens.
- Impacts of recent urban development and recreational activities on the health, integrity and habitat of water, vegetation and wildlife of Orange's constructed Wetlands and water courses.
- Report on the progress of the development and implementation of the Landscape and Tree Replacement Plan for the Bloomfield Sporting Precinct.
- With reference to work of the previous committee, a progress report on the plans to plant trees in a number of smaller neighbourhood parks, as identified during an on-site inspection.

4.2 CITY PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

Manager City Presentation to provide an overview of City Presentation section.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**

5 GENERAL REPORTS**5.1 DRAFT COMMITTEE CHARTER - PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**

RECORD NUMBER: 2022/750

AUTHOR: Nigel Hobden, Manager City Presentation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Orange City Council has developed the draft Charter for the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee for the period commencing 2022.

The Charter sets out the operations and composition of the Committee and is presented for consideration and adoption by the Committee.

If required, the Committee may recommend to Council a change to the Charter, however any such change must be consistent with Council's Code of Meeting Practice.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "7.1 Preserve - Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That the Charter for the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee be adopted by the Committee Members.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation's impact on Council's service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Draft - Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Charter, 2022/201

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**

Attachment 1 Draft - Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Charter



PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

2022/201

F1510

PURPOSE

To advise Council and make recommendations in relation to:

- Community planning for parks and open spaces, including Cook Park and Orange Botanic Gardens
- Community planning for streetscapes
- Community planning for waterways and stormwater management programs and associated learning programs.

The Committee does not have a role in the operational function of Council. This is the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer and staff. Equally, where Council has adopted a Strategic Policy or Strategic Planning document, the Committee must observe the Council position as set out in that policy, plan or document.

REPORTS TO

Environmental Sustainability Policy Committee

TERM

The Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee shall dissolve at the General Election of Orange City Council. Council may dissolve the Committee at any time by resolution of Council.

MEMBERSHIP

Two or more Councillors (one of whom shall be Chairperson, as elected by Council)
 Up to ten community representatives
 Chief Executive Officer (or nominee)
 Non-voting Committee Clerk
 Council staff as required (non-voting)

QUORUM

Majority of community members and at least one Councillor.

MEET MEETING FREQUENCY

Quarterly, with specific dates and times to be determined by the Committee.

VOTING

Each member of the Committee is entitled to one vote only. In the equality of votes, the matter is to be referred to Council for determination.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**Attachment 1 Draft - Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Charter

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE CHARTER

REPORTS AND RECORDING

Matters to be considered by the Committee must be included in the agenda for the meeting, and must be provided in writing to the Committee Clerk at least 10 days before the meeting. Formal minutes of meetings of the Committee will be produced in accordance with Council's Code of Meeting Practice. The Committee may make recommendations to Council, via the Environmental Sustainability Policy Committee. Council may adopt, amend or decline any recommendation.

VACANCIES

Vacancies may arise during the term of the Committee. If a vacancy does occur, the Committee may invite an individual to join the Committee, or seek expressions of interest to fill the vacancy.

COMMITTEE CLERK

The Chief Executive Officer will provide a Committee Clerk who will be the representative of the Chief Executive Officer, and will exercise the functions of the Chief Executive Officer so far as they are relevant to the Committee and its Chairperson.

RELEVANT POLICIES/DOCUMENTS

Orange City Council Code of Conduct
Orange City Council Code of Meeting Practice
Orange Community Strategic Plan
Delivery/Operational Plan
Asset Management Plan Strategy and Plans
Orange Outdoors Strategy
Plans of Management for Community Land
Public Open Space Asset Management Plan
Master Plans; Orange Botanic Gardens, Cook Park, Street Tree, Gosling Creek Reserve
Precinct, Lake Canobolas and Environs, Anzac Park, Moulder Park, Sir Jack Brabham Park and
Wade Park
Noxious Weeds Policy ST106
Trees and Tree Roots ST074

Copies of these and other documents are available on Council's website at www.orange.nsw.gov.au or from the Committee Clerk.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**

5.2 CODE OF CONDUCT 2022 - PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

RECORD NUMBER: 2022/752

AUTHOR: Nigel Hobden, Manager City Presentation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Local Government Act 1993 (the Act) requires all Councils in NSW to adopt a Code of Conduct that incorporates the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct issued by the Office of Local Government.

The Orange City Council Code of Conduct applies to all Council delegates – Councillors, staff, volunteers, Committee Members and contractors. Accordingly, Committee Members are requested to read the document and are asked to comply with the Code at all times while on Committee/Council business.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “7.1 Preserve - Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

The Code of Conduct reflects the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005. Members of all Council Community Committees are required to comply with the provisions of the Code of Conduct.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee acknowledge the requirements set by the Code of Conduct, and members commit to act in accordance with the Code of Conduct at all times while on Committee/Council business.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation’s impact on Council’s service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The Code of Conduct is attached to this report and members are requested to retain a copy for future reference. If during the term of the Committee any significant changes are made to the Code, the amended version will be provided to the Committee.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Code of Conduct Acknowledgement Form - Park Trees and Waterways Community Committee - 2022, D22/24986

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**Attachment 1 Code of Conduct Acknowledgement Form - Park Trees and Waterways Community
Committee - 2022

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS, DELEGATES, ADVISORS - ACKNOWLEDGMENT**Code of Conduct
Acknowledgement of Receipt Form**

Name	
Position	
Address	
I hereby certify that I have read, understood and agree to comply with the provisions of the Orange City Council Code of Conduct for Committee Members, Delegates, Advisors.	
Signature	
Date	

Please return to the Executive Support Manager or via council@orange.nsw.gov.au

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**

5.3 PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN

RECORD NUMBER: 2022/770

AUTHOR: Nigel Hobden, Manager City Presentation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Attached for the information of the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee is the Action Plan from the meeting of 22 September 2021.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “7.1 Preserve - Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Action Plan be reviewed and priorities determined.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation’s impact on Council’s service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Park, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Action Plan - 2018, D18/37145

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**

Attachment 1 Park, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Action Plan - 2018

D18/37145

**Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee
Action Plan**

Action	Who	Delivery/Operational Plan reference	Cost implications	Resourcing implications	Start	End	Update/Completed
Investigate the possible use of permeable pavement around street trees and report back to the Committee.	Horticultural Services Supervisor & Manager City Presentation	7.1. Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment. 9.4 Develop a vibrant civic and commercial precinct as a centre for the community	Nil – Investigation only.		August 2018		Investigations continuing into suitable permeable pavements and the effectiveness of this treatment COMPLETED
Undertake a review of the Street Tree Master Plan	Committee	7.1. Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment. 9.4 Develop a vibrant civic and commercial precinct as a centre for the community	Nil - review only.		Mid 2020	December 2019	Presentation to be provided at the Parks, Trees and Waterways Committee meeting in November 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General overview of the document How Council staff apply the STMP COMPLETED

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**

Attachment 1 Park, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Action Plan - 2018

Action	Who	Delivery/Operational Plan reference	Cost implications	Resourcing implications	Start	End	Update/Completed
Identify small neighbourhood parks that could benefit from tree planting to increase their environmental value	Committee	7.1. Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment.	Nil – investigation only. Cost to undertake planting to be		July 2018		Committee to be provided with a list of neighbourhood parks that can be considered for additional tree planting. Desk top review available PTW members to be undertaken 5.30pm Wednesday 19 June 2019 Reinitiate a drive/site visits. Send out a map and feedback on locations. Scheduled for 18 November 2020. COMPLETED
Undertake a review of Cook Park Masterplan	Committee	7.1. Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment.	Nil – review only			June 2020	Committee to take a walk around Cook Park early 2020. Budget bid for steel edging for paths. Estimate of cost to undertake. COMPLETED

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**Attachment 1 Park, Trees and Waterways Community Committee Action Plan - 2018

Action	Who	Delivery/Operational Plan reference	Cost implications	Resourcing implications	Start	End	Update/Completed
Geographical name board – naming of unidentified parks eg Stirling Ave.	Committee	7.1. Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment.					To be covered in POM by consultants.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**

5.4 DRAFT COOK PARK CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECORD NUMBER: 2022/771

AUTHOR: Nigel Hobden, Manager City Presentation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Provide an update on the draft Cook Park Conservation Management Plan.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “7.1 Preserve - Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee review the draft Cook Park Conservation Management Plan and provide feedback for Council consideration.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation’s impact on Council’s service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021, IC21/21594

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Cook Park - 24-46 Summer Street, Orange NSW



June 2021



Adaptive Architects Pty Ltd
PO Box 1947, Orange NSW 2800
M: 0414 716 587 – ABN: 86 154 387 836
E: adaptivearchitects@gmail.com
Nominated architect: James Nicholson - Reg No 7205

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Contents

1	Executive Summary.....	2
2	Introduction.....	6
2.1	Purpose.....	6
2.2	Methodology and Limitations	6
2.3	Authorship	6
2.4	Acknowledgements	6
2.5	Client and Community Consultation and Feedback:	6
3	The Site.....	7
3.1	Grant and Ownership.....	7
3.2	Site Location.....	7
4	Historical Background.....	9
4.1	Pre- European Settlement	9
4.2	European History of Orange.....	10
4.3	Cook Park Site – Early Settlement 1846 – 1873	15
4.4	Cook Park – Victorian Era 1873 – 1900.....	15
4.5	Cook Park – Federation Era 1900 – 1920	18
4.6	Cook Park – Interwar Era 1920 – 1940.....	23
4.7	Cook Park – Post War Development.....	28
4.8	Chronology of Significant Events	35
4.9	Social History relating to Cook Park.....	36
4.10	Citizens Influential in the Development of Cook Park	37
4.10.1	Mr. John Arthur Templer	37
4.10.2	James Joseph Bastick Senior and James Joseph Bastick Jnr (Jim)	37
4.10.3	Alderman James Dalton	37
4.11	Summary of Historic Themes - Orange Thematic Study – 2009	38
4.11.1	Environment – Naturally Evolved	38
4.11.2	Aboriginal Cultures	38
4.11.3	Agriculture	39
4.11.4	Environment and Cultural Landscape	39
4.11.5	Events	39
4.11.6	Pastoralism	39
4.11.7	Transport	39
4.11.8	Towns, Suburbs and Villages	39
5	Fabric Assessment.....	41
5.1	The site	41
5.1.1	Description	41
5.1.2	Community Role	45
5.1.3	Streetscape	46
5.1.4	Park Layout	47

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



5.2	The trees	49
5.3	Bastick Cottage	49
5.3.1	Description	49
5.3.2	Community role	50
5.3.3	Setting	50
5.3.4	Development stages	54
5.3.5	Style	55
5.3.6	Date of Construction	55
5.3.7	Victorian Era Gatehouses	56
5.3.8	Duntryleague Gate House	57
5.3.9	Architect	58
5.3.10	Original cottage 1887	58
5.3.11	First addition c1915	60
5.3.12	Second Addition c1950	61
5.4	The Propagating House	62
5.4.1	Original section c1905	62
5.4.2	The addition c1962	64
5.4.3	Context	64
5.5	The 1934 Blowes Conservatory	65
5.6	The 1938 Fernery	67
5.7	Bandstand / Rotunda	69
5.8	Dalton Fountain.....	72
5.9	John Gale Fountain	74
5.10	Aviary	74
5.11	Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden	75
5.12	Toilets / Work Shed	76
5.13	Duck Ponds and Bridge.....	78
5.14	Wisteria Arbour	80
5.15	German Field Gun and Bore Cannon	80
5.16	Fences and Gates	81
5.16.1	Summer – Clinton Street Gates	81
5.16.2	Summer Street Central Gates	82
5.16.3	Summer – Sampson Street Gates	84
5.16.4	Kite Street Central Gates	85
5.16.5	Perimeter Fence	86
5.17	Pathways	88
5.18	Park Furniture.....	89
6	Comparative Analysis.....	90
6.1	Cook Park.....	90
6.2	Robertson Park	90
6.3	Machattie Park Bathurst.....	93

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



6.3.1	Axial planning of elements	96
6.3.2	Folly and lake in landscape	96
6.3.3	Toilets	99
6.3.4	Gates	101
6.3.5	Caretaker's Cottage	102
6.3.6	Fernery	103
6.3.7	Rotunda	103
6.3.8	Conservatory	104
6.3.9	Fountain	104
6.3.10	Ponds	106
6.4	Belmore Park, Goulburn	107
6.4.1	Rotunda	108
6.4.2	Conservatory	108
6.4.3	Fountains	108
6.4.4	Memorials	110
6.5	Queen Elizabeth Park, Lithgow	112
6.6	Robertson Park, Mudgee.....	113
6.7	Albury Botanical Gardens	114
6.8	Central Park Armidale	116
6.9	Collins Park, Wagga Wagga	117
7	Assessment of Heritage Significance	119
7.1	Existing Heritage Status	119
7.1.1	SHR	119
7.1.2	LEP	119
7.1.3	Conservation Area	119
7.2	Previous Assessments of Significance	119
7.2.1	SHR	119
7.2.2	LEP	119
7.3	Detailed Assessment of Significance	120
7.3.1	SHI Criteria (a) - Historical Significance	120
7.3.2	SHI Criteria (b) - Associative Significance	120
7.3.3	SHI Criteria (c) - Aesthetic Significance	120
7.3.4	SHI Criteria (d) - Social Significance	121
7.3.5	SHI Criteria (e) - Research Potential	121
7.3.6	SHI Criteria (f) - Rarity	121
7.3.7	SHI Criteria (g) - Representativeness	121
7.3.8	Intactness	122
7.4	Summary Statement of Significance.....	122
8	Graded Zones and Elements of Significance	123
8.1	Definitions	123
8.2	Elemental Analysis	123
8.2.1	Exceptional Significance	123

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



8.2.2	High Significance	124
8.2.3	Moderate Significance	124
8.2.4	Little Significance	124
8.2.5	Intrusive	125
8.2.6	Plan of Site with elemental analysis	125
9	Constraints and Opportunities	126
9.1	PREFACE: The purpose of heritage	126
9.2	Heritage Significance	129
9.2.1	Governing Principle	129
9.2.2	Compatible Use	129
9.2.3	Ownership	129
9.2.4	Fabric	130
9.2.5	Reconstruction – details	130
9.2.6	Archaeology	130
9.2.7	Maintenance	131
9.2.8	Interpretation	131
9.2.9	Guidance on Character of elements	131
9.2.10	Bastick Cottage Precinct	132
9.3	Owner's Needs	134
9.3.1	Previous Reports	134
9.3.2	Options for Managing Future Occurrences of Grey-headed Flying-Fox Camps in Orange City With Particular Reference to Cook Park and the Immediate Surrounds, Cenwest Environmental Services (November 2010) :	134
9.3.3	Community Consultation	135
9.4	Physical Condition	136
9.4.1	Building Condition Reports	136
9.4.2	General state of repair and completeness	136
9.5	Statutory Controls	137
9.5.1	The State Heritage system in NSW	137
9.5.2	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979	137
9.5.3	Building Code of Australia 2011	138
9.5.4	Occupational Health & Safety	140
10	Conservation policies	141
10.1	Governing Principle	141
10.2	Compatible Use	141
10.3	Ownership	141
10.4	Setting	142
10.5	Trees	142
10.6	Pathways	142
10.7	Fabric	142
10.8	Reconstruction – details	143
10.9	Archaeology	144

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

Attachment 1Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021

18 MAY 2022



10.10 Maintenance.....	144
10.11 Painting.....	144
10.12 Interpretation.....	144
10.13 Owner’s needs	145
10.14 Disabled access	145
10.15 Implementation of the Conservation Management Plan.....	146
11 Bibliography	147
APPENDIX A – Building Condition Assessment Report	148

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Executive Summary

1 Executive Summary

Adaptive Architects Pty Ltd has been commissioned by *Orange City Council* to review the *Conservation Management Plan* prepared by *Integrated Design Associates* for Cook Park in 2012. The site has been listed on the State Heritage Register in the interim. This report reviews significance and provides both short and long-term management policies and works to preserve significance, maintain fabric elements, and enhance the public use of the park.

Cook Park is now listed as an item on the *State Heritage Register*. The item is listed as "Cook Park" 24-26 Summer Street, Orange - Lot 27 DP653772.

This Conservation Management Plan provides a description and assessment of the significance of the site, reviews the constraints on the site, assesses the condition of the fabric, and provides advice on conservation and preservation of significance.

We have assessed the heritage values of the site and determined the following Summary Statement of Significance.

Cook Park is the finest example of a Victorian era urban park within regional NSW. Its qualities as a large four hectare densely planted park of exotic and rare species with a traditional Victorian layout and features and a high-quality landscape setting make it unique among regional centre urban parks. Cook Park features some examples of high levels of craftsmanship from the Victorian era including the two cast iron fountains, two sets of wrought iron gates, a small park lodge, a propagating house, a Federation band stand, and an Interwar glass conservatory and timber fernery, along with Victorian landscaping features such as the ornamental lakes, sunken gardens, radiating paths, feature elements set along axes, and corridors of significant trees.

Cook Park has a scientific botanic role given the special cool European climate of Orange that

permits rare exotic species to flourish. This collection includes elms, oaks, lindens, poplars, redwoods, cypresses, firs, ash, and a Bunya Pine. It has a dense canopy of European species that are unlike any other urban park in the State. It was initiated with plants sent from the Sydney Botanic Gardens in the 1870s including rare and endangered species such as the Sequoias which are of national significance. The park contains a collection of rare mature exotic tree plantings from the Victorian to Interwar periods.

Cook Park has been a popular recreation area from the earliest period of the town, was a stopping point for teams to camp and water their stock on their way into the far west up to the 1870s and remains widely valued for its quality and character as an essential place to stop for tourists.

The park was reserved for public use in 1854 by John Templer, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Coroner, Magistrate, and one of the pioneering flour millers in the region. The site is also the first design and layout of Andrew Patterson, a much sought-after landscape gardener and surveyor in the Central West, who also designed Machattie Park in Bathurst. Cook Park has benefitted from the generosity of significant Orange merchant James Dalton and his family over many years with contributions to its establishment and fabric elements and is associated with two generations of the Bastick family who worked and lived in the park from 1891 through to 1973.

The park has a high level of integrity and much of its Victorian and early heritage fabric, landscape and layouts remain intact.

The subject site is of State significance.

Council has expended a lot of energy in the past decade in marketing Orange as a tourist destination, and that effort is being rewarded with Orange taking on a status as a place that is highly desirable to visit. Cook Park is a front-line asset for the town often used in tourism

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Executive Summary

marketing and as a recreation space for residents. Many of the facilities have been upgraded to meet the expectations of the new market that now visit Orange.

But there are aspects of the park that have been neglected for decades and there is more work to do to bring the whole park up to this level. There also needs to be a new vision for how some of the elements might work in the space. Recognition of how important the Bastick Cottage Precinct is in the park layout, and how the aggregations around it are unhelpful in making a successful space is an example of how past expectations need to be reassessed.

Recent works have upgraded elements within the park to ensure they are appropriate within a site of high heritage significance that is of such importance to locals and visitors to the city.

- The fernery was largely rebuilt and still has some additional works still to do
- The conservatory was significantly restored and reconstructed
- The ponds were renovated and upgraded
- The swings have been upgraded a number of times

New works should focus on improvements to the Bastick Cottage Precinct, disabled access in the park, the relocation of the service areas to a western axis arm to Sampson Street gates, and the replacement of the toilet block with smaller less intrusive toilet pods spread through the park.

- Protect Bastick Cottage from water damage by connecting all downpipes to a stormwater line that drains away from the building into grass or existing drains
- Remove the garden beds from adjacent to the soft 1887 brickwork in Bastick Cottage and replace with gravel to protect from rising damp

- Remove the leaf build up from the base of Bastick Cottage walls and clean up from the roof and gutters
- The paint on the stone/render work on the Summer-Sampson and Summer-Clinton corner gate piers requires repair. Strip off the paint that is retaining water and repair the substrate with lime rich mortar and repaint with acrylic with demonstrable vapour permeability
- The ironwork on the Summer-Sampson corner gates requires repair – remove gates and glass bead blast surface to remove paint and rust scale down to sound material, make epoxy repairs where needed and paint with rust proofing agent
- Other ironwork is rusted but not very damaged and should be cleaned with wire brushes before being repainted with rust proofing agent
- Provide disabled access to the site and the swings via a new complying gate to Kite Street, provide a new concrete path to the swings
- Provide disabled access to the site and Bastick Cottage via EITHER consolidating the surface at the existing Summer Street gates with concrete, bitumen or other hard surface OR a new gate to Summer Street aligning with Berrilea and the crossing at the traffic lights, provide a new concrete path at the level of existing paths to the rear of the cottage and make a new complying opening for access – reconfigure cottage
- Move service entry to the west face along Sampson Street with new steel gates interpreting earlier iron gates – cease service access from Summer Street
- Recognise the importance of the precinct around Bastick Cottage to

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Executive Summary

public engagement – concept plan for a new courtyard between the cottage and propagating house – new tea room respecting the character – remove Council stores, workshops, offices and meeting room and toilets from this precinct

- Move service areas, parks staff offices and meeting room to western axis arm to Sampson St gates and demolish from areas around Bastick Cottage
- Demolish toilets and replace with smaller toilet modules spread throughout the park - designed to blend in with the Victorian and landscape character – plumbing
- provide paths and verandahs to Bastick Cottage along with entry through west wall
- Rebuild 1970s south porch enclosure to Bastick Cottage to address south courtyard
- Restore missing fireplace surrounds to three fireplaces in Bastick Cottage
- Remove redundant kitchen fitout and rework for Cook Park memorabilia and educational resources related to the park alongside Guildry materials
- Conserve c1905 propagating house – make plants inside visible to people in courtyard adjacent
- The process of moving the service entry to the Sampson Street western entry can be reinforced with the traditional axial planning of the park by clearing a path for the western axis. At present, the aviary is blocking the western axis. We recommend that the aviary can either be reorientated to an east-west alignment along the north of the new service arm and the structure repurposed, or the structure could be removed all together.

- The Sampson Street western axis should be dedicated to services, stores, and staff areas. These can be mirrored either side of the western axis to maintain symmetry to the axis. This will allow the Summer Street axis to be dedicated to public areas.
- In order to provide a tourism focus for the ornamental lakes, and to allow a café concession in the park for visitors and families, we recommend that the idea of a Victorian *folly* on the edge of the lake be introduced, similar to how Patterson made his caretaker's residence a lake *folly* in Bathurst's Machattie Park. This should align with the pond conservatory axis and western arm axis. In the short term this might be a mobile pack-up coffee shop to test the viability. If successful, then the *folly* should be something picturesque and memorable to add to the experience of visiting the park.
- Reconstruct an interpretation of the original post and beam fencing along Sampson Street with powdercoated cold formed steel sections and wire mesh

We conclude that Cook Park is a successful park that well deserves its recent State Heritage listing. It has an even bigger footprint in its contribution to the local recreation and tourist attraction of Orange, being one of the town's highlights. Good work has been done to improve the park facilities to meet the higher expectation of tourism in a popular destination, but there remain some poor decisions from the 1970s that need to be reworked to ensure the park has the excellent experience that the town wants for it. Those changes need to be driven by the heritage values of the cottage and the park to protect the significant values and to recognise the opportunities to improve.

Cook Park is now a main element of the town's marketing strategy. That is paying dividends to

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021

**Executive Summary**

the town in terms of tourism. Council needs to see the value added in funding the works to Cook Park for these upgrades and review their budgetary expectations for the park. The works in the Building Condition reports should be able to meet the expected timeframes with adequate funding.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Introduction

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose

Adaptive Architects Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Orange City Council to review the *Conservation Management Plan* prepared by Integrated Design Associates for Cook Park in 2012. The site has been listed on the State Heritage Register in the interim. This report reviews significance and provides both short and long-term management policies and works to preserve significance, maintain fabric elements, and enhance the public use of the park.

2.2 Methodology and Limitations

The methodology used in this report is in accordance with the principles and definitions as set out in the guidelines of the *NSW Heritage Manual – Conservation Management Documents*.

The historical background provided in this report is a short summary of the site and buildings to determine significance.

This report does not address the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the site. This report makes only general notes relating to the European archaeological potential of the site based on the historical research.

Building nomenclature in this report follows standard heritage practice in using the original name of the building, or another appropriate identifier that does not change through time. This will usually be prefaced with "former" or "old" or use a date and designer to identify the building.

2.3 Authorship

This Conservation Management Plan was prepared by James Nicholson, Heritage Architect, of Adaptive Architects Pty Ltd. James is listed on the NSW Heritage Branch's Heritage Consultant's Directory and has twenty-five years' experience in heritage assessment and conservation of historic buildings and sites.

Several site inspections were conducted by James Nicholson, Heritage Architect – *Adaptive Architects Pty Ltd* in the second half of 2020. Bastick Cottage, The Propagation Shed, Blowes Conservatory, and the Fernery were inspected internally and externally.

2.4 Acknowledgements

We thank John Kich, Robert Linklater, Theo Lucas, Jim Coffey, Margaret Bastick, and Ross Maroney who have provided many answers to questions, documents and photos and plans that have been essential to this report.

2.5 Client and Community Consultation and Feedback:



The Site

3 The Site

3.1 Grant and Ownership

The original grant of land from the Crown was directly to the “Municipal Council of Orange” in 1873¹, predating the Crown Lands Act of 1884. The Act allowed the NSW Colonial Government to act as the Crown and revoke or modify any previous grant of land from the Crown. As such by the time the *Regulations for the Management of the Recreation Ground at Orange* known as *Cook Park* were first gazetted in 1898 it had reverted to Crown Land and the Council were the Trustees. The Orange City Council is the Crown Land Manager for the park.

3.2 Site Location

Cook Park is located to the west of Orange’s CBD in a predominantly residential area. The city park is Robertson Park. The city has grown around Cook Park and so it is now near to central and certainly within walking distance. It lies on the main road, Summer Street and occupies the block bounded by Summer, Clinton, Kite and Sampson Streets.



Figure 3.1 Cook Park, shown as a red square, is to the immediate west of the heart of the Orange CBD – Google Maps

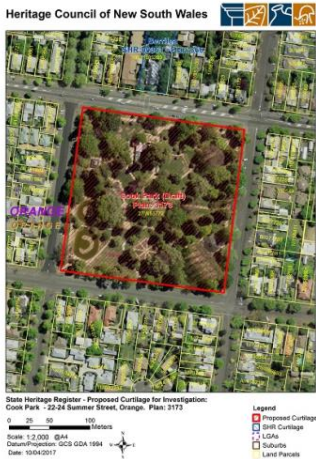


Figure 3.2 The SHR boundary matches the site boundary and includes the full site. Still marked a draft, this has now been gazetted. The Berrilee SHR area is shown to the north. – SHR Listing



Figure 3.3 The site showing the park occupying the full block originally Allot 27 of the town plan. All of the surrounding uses are residential with some home businesses. Entry points are generally at the corners and central to each side. – Google Maps

The title details for the site are Lot 27 DP653772. The site has an area of 4.1 ha.

Figure 3.4 (overleaf) Original Land Grant made by Sir Hercules Robinson in 1873 to the Municipal Council of Orange for peppercorn (nil) rent in perpetuity showing the boundaries as they are today. – Vol 172 Fol 34 Land Titles

¹ Volume 172 Folio 34 Land Titles

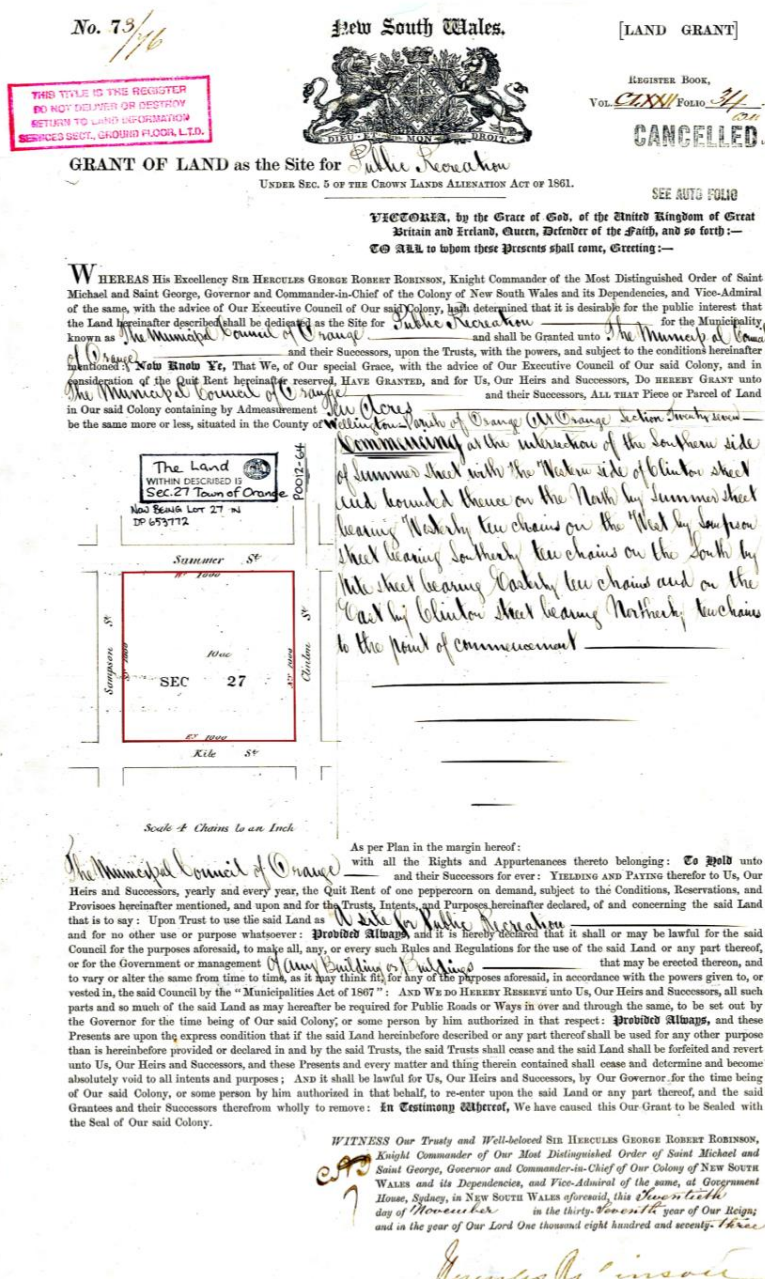
PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



The Site

COOK PARK, ORANGE
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

June 2021
8

ADAPTIVE ARCHITECTS PTY LTD

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

4 Historical Background

4.1 Pre- European Settlement

The following summary has been edited from the 2012 CMP. Further consultation with the *Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council* is recommended to establish the nature of pre-European interactions with the park and precinct.

The pre-European settlement of Orange consisted of the Wiradjuri people who were the first peoples of the Central West district. The Wiradjuri lands are bordered by the Lachlan, Macquarie and Murrumbidgee rivers in Central New South Wales. The name Wiradjuri means, 'people of the three rivers' and traditionally these rivers were the primary source of food for the Wiradjuri people.



Figure 4.1 Orange is within the Wiradjuri lands¹

Several customs were unique to the Wiradjuri communities with one of the most significant being the marking on trees to signify the burial place of a Wiradjuri person. Logging and land clearing have destroyed almost all of these burial markers, with one surviving tree trunk now on display in Bathurst Museum².

Relations were initially amicable when white numbers were negligible, but as settlement of the area west of the Blue Mountains escalated in the 1820s conflict increased³.

European settlement followed the fertile land alongside inland rivers causing the Wiradjuri people to clash with settlers. Dispossession of land and the decimation of their traditional fishing areas spurred on retribution killings from both settlers and the Wiradjuri clans, and these violent incidents between 1839-1841 are referred to now as the Wiradjuri Wars⁴.

Kangaroos and possums, meat staples of the Wiradjuri, were slaughtered wholesale, sacred sites were desecrated, prime riverside land taken. Martial law was declared in 1824 and armed settlers roamed the countryside murdering Aborigines on sight, thereby decimating the tribe which was dispossessed and completely broken by the 1840s. William Cox, who made a significant contribution to their extermination, claimed the last local black died in 1876⁵.

The gold rush of the 1850s introduced the most significant period of change for the Wiradjuri people. With the gold rush, inland New South Wales quickly became some of the most densely populated areas the state, and soon significant numbers of Aboriginal people were lost to diseases introduced with these new settlers.

The debris that has been accumulated around river flats, open land and waterways has indicated that the Wiradjuri people moved in small groups throughout these areas with a degree of regularity through the seasons. Orange waterways and springs yielded a rich provision of waterbirds, tortoises, fish and crayfish. The plants found around riverbeds, springs and swamps also provided a good source

¹ <https://aiatsis.gov.au/explore/map-indigenous-australia>

² <http://about.nsw.gov.au/encyclopedia/article/wiradjuri-people/>

³ <http://www.smh.com.au/travel/travel-factsheet/gulgong-culture-and-history-20081119-6b2y.html>

⁴ <http://about.nsw.gov.au/encyclopedia/article/wiradjuri-people/>

⁵ <http://www.smh.com.au/travel/travel-factsheet/gulgong-culture-and-history-20081119-6b2y.html>

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

of fibre for the Wiradjuri people, with many local water places being the locations of initiations and ceremonies or were instilled with a spiritual meaning.⁶

The patterns of the Wiradjuri people following water holes, rivers and springs as they moved to seasonal hunting and camping grounds indicates the importance of water for the livelihood of the early native people of the area. The swampy marshes of Cook Park on its south boundary is likely to have been included as a campsite for the Wiradjuri tribes, providing plant and birdlife as a seasonal food source for the local tribe.⁷

Today there are large Wiradjuri communities in several inland centres including Condobolin, Griffith, Wagga Wagga and Parkes⁸.

In 2002 the Wagga Wagga City Council prepared a Wiradjuri Heritage Study. It can be accessed online⁹, but focuses predominantly on the local Wagga Wagga area.

The location of the site in the early days of European settlement was considered to be a sizeable distance from the 'commercial precinct' of the town, and as such its location along the main road west from Orange together with the reservation of the site for public recreation lent the site to function as a camping ground for travellers, rangers and drovers in the 20 years between the intervention by John Templer for the reservation of the site (1853) and its establishment as a park (1873). It is possible that Cook Park also served as a post- settlement meeting place for aboriginal people travelling between mission stations and settlements although it is Robertson Park that was more known to have been used for this purpose.¹⁰

4.2 European History of Orange

Located 261 km west of Sydney and about 860m above sea level, Orange is a substantial and sophisticated rural service centre which lies at the heart of some of New South Wales' most rich and beautiful agricultural land. The area is part of the large Wiradjuri nation.¹¹

By 1823, occupation of the country west of Bathurst had begun.¹² A survey of the district began in 1828 and in 1829 the name *Orange* appears on the maps as a Parish.¹³ Settlers recognised the value of the rich basalt soils of the locality at the foot of the extinct volcano Mt Canobolas, and in 1836 land on the outskirts of the village site was sold.¹⁴ Flour milling was the earliest industry carried on in the locality. In 1847, *Templer's Mill* was established at the nearby *Narrambla* estate.¹⁵

The site for the township of Orange was proclaimed on 18 November 1846. No land in the town itself was sold until 1849, and little development occurred. In 1848, there were only three buildings in the town – an inn, a store and a private residence. In 1849, nearly all the buildings in the settlement were made of slabs and bark, and there were no defined streets. A Methodist Church, the first church in Orange, was built in 1849.¹⁶

James Dalton arrived in Orange in 1849, and set up a retail store in the town, subsequently going into partnership with his brother, Thomas. Business grew as a result of the local gold finds and in 1861 Dalton opened the first flour mill in the town.¹⁷ The Dalton Brothers also established a large goods store in the town, greatly expanding their business.

⁶ 2012 CMP – Cook Park

⁷ *ibid*

⁸ <http://about.nsw.gov.au/encyclopedia/article/wiradjuri-people/>

⁹ <http://www.wagga.nsw.gov.au/www/html/5063-wiradjuri-heritage-study.asp>

¹⁰ 2012 CMP – Cook Park

¹¹ www.smh.com.au/travel/travel-factsheet/orange-20081113-sykk.html

¹² www.orange.nsw.gov.au/site/index.cfm?display=147039

¹³ *ibid*

¹⁴ *ibid*

¹⁵ *ibid*

¹⁶ *ibid*

¹⁷ www.heritageaustralia.com.au

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

In April 1851, the first payable gold in Australia was discovered at Ophir, approximately 28km from Orange, and thousands of people flocked to the diggings. Gold was then found at Lucknow, 10km from the Village of Orange, shortly afterwards and many more people came to the district. An impetus was given to the development of the village.¹⁸

The population of Orange in 1851 was only 28 people, while over 700 men were working in the mines at Lucknow. By 1861 the population had reached 581, a growth rate of 35%p.a. over the decade. In 1871 the population of Orange was 1,456, which was a growth of 9.6%p.a. By 1881 the population had nearly doubled – the census figure was 2,701, a growth rate of 6.3%p.a. During the twenty years 1851-1871, there was a constant movement of gold seekers on their way to new rushes west and south of Orange. All this meant more business and more population. Furthermore, some of the disappointed miners remained as settlers.¹⁹

On 18 July 1859, a meeting to discuss the incorporation of Orange was held at the Royal Hotel, when it was unanimously decided to take steps to establish a municipality. The town became a municipality on 9 January 1860.²⁰ In 1858, a court was established at Orange, and Mr JT Lane, a local grazier was appointed Police Magistrate in 1867.²¹ The Anglican Bluestone Hall was constructed 1857-58 as the first Church of England in Orange, with a timber rectory that has not survived.²²

The passage of the Robertson *Land Act* of 1861 was responsible for much development around Orange. Between 1860 and 1870, nearly a thousand settlers took up an area of over 20,234 hectares on which they grew wheat. For nearly

fifty years, Orange was one of the principal wheat growing areas of the colony.²³

In June 1862, Cobb & Co established its headquarters at Bathurst and the following month coaches were passing through Orange on their way to and from the Forbes diggings. The company provided gold escorts, mail and passenger services throughout NSW and Queensland till the end of the 19th century. In 1863, a tollgate was established on the Bathurst road on the outskirts of Orange. Tolls would have been collected on vehicles using this road on their way to the Ophir diggings and to Templer's Flour Mill.²⁴ It was in Mr Templer's homestead *Narrambla* that the Australian poet, Andrew Barton Banjo Paterson was born on 17 February 1864.²⁵

By the 1870s the area was known for its high-quality wheat and was gaining a reputation as the finest wheat producing area in New South Wales.²⁶ The opening of the railway in 1877 was an important historical landmark, since improved transport enabled farmers to move the produce of the land to market more quickly and cheaply. For several years, Orange was a railhead, making it the centre of a vast hinterland.²⁷

The 1870s saw some of the more ambitious buildings constructed, as there was great confidence in Orange's future as a large city. The original section of the current St Joseph's Catholic Church was built in 1869-70 to a design by architect Edward Gell. The double-storey Bowen Terrace was built in East Orange in 1876. The *Duntryleague* mansion was built in the same year for businessman James Dalton.²⁸ Other mansions like Strathroy (1875), Llanello (1883) and Wolaroi (1884) followed. The Methodist

¹⁸ www.orange.nsw.gov.au/site/index.cfm?display=147039

¹⁹ *ibid*

²⁰ *ibid*

²¹ *ibid*

²² <http://www.holytrinityorange.org.au/about-us/history>

²³ www.orange.nsw.gov.au/site/index.cfm?display=147039

²⁴ *ibid*

²⁵ *ibid*

²⁶ <http://www.smh.com.au/travel/travel-factsheet/orange-20081113-5ykk.html>

²⁷ www.orange.nsw.gov.au/site/index.cfm?display=147039

²⁸ www.heritageaustralia.com.au

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

Church was expanded with a new tower and spire (1876). The Anglicans built their large church, later called Holy Trinity, designed by Thomas Rowe and constructed in 1879.²⁹

As the goldfields declined farmers began to take further advantage of the rich volcanic soils of the area. Fruit trees were planted in the 1880s and the orchard industry grew to dominate the local economy at the expense of wheat production.³⁰

The old Court House was demolished in 1881 to make way for the present building designed by James Barnet, NSW Colonial Architect, in 1882-83.³¹ James Barnet also designed the Orange Post Office, which opened in 1880, in his familiar Victorian Italianate style. The large and impressive Orange National (Public) School also opened in 1880-81.³² It was the last public school designed by GA Mansfield.

The old Town Hall was built in 1887 and in the same year, the work of beautifying Cook and Robertson Parks was begun. Tree planting in the streets was commenced in 1886. In 1887 the Council purchased the plant of the local gas company, which had formed in 1877. Water was laid on in 1890, and work on a sewerage system was begun in 1915 and completed in 1918.³³

What was originally a private town across the railway at East Orange was declared a municipality in 1888 and a major subdivision of Bowen's land holdings began at this time.³⁴

The 1890s Depression was followed by a lengthy drought that stifled development in the regional centres and put to an end the ambitious expectations of growth in the regions. Recovery came slowly in the new century. After 1900,

subdivision of lands on every side of Orange began and building allotments and cultivating blocks were marked out.³⁵ However the intervention of the First World War, with the 1930s Depression and the Second World War following hard upon, established the general tide of growth focussed in the metropolitan areas to the expense of the regional areas of the State.

Begun just before the 1890 Depression, the municipality of East Orange struggled to meet its obligations. It built its own Council Chambers before the end of the drought in 1903, but soon succumbed to amalgamation in 1912.

In 1927, the area of the town was increased to 6.96km² and later further extensions were made. Orange was proclaimed a city on 19 July 1946 when its population was over 15,000. By 1948 the City had increased in area to 20.8km². On 1 October 1977, the City of Orange local government area was extended to 298km² with the amalgamation of surrounding shires.³⁶

By the 1970s the district was producing over 10 per cent of the country's apple supplies and reputedly more than half the apples grown in New South Wales. Today the city prides itself on being one of the country's food baskets. Olives, grapes, apples, berries, fine lamb and beef are all grown in the local area and the produce is of the highest quality.³⁷ Food related tourism has become of central concern to the town's identity. The rural city of Orange now has a population of approximately 38,000 people and is today known for its surrounding orchards, wine and parks and gardens within the city.³⁸

²⁹ Ibid

³⁰ Ibid

³¹ www.orange.nsw.gov.au/site/index.cfm?display=147039

³² www.heritageaustralia.com.au

³³ www.orange.nsw.gov.au/site/index.cfm?display=147039

³⁴ 1894 parish map of Orange – NSW Land Registry Services

³⁵ Ibid

³⁶ www.orange.nsw.gov.au/site/index.cfm?display=147039

³⁷ <http://www.smh.com.au/travel/travel-factsheet/orange-20081113-5ykk.html>

³⁸ www.heritageaustralia.com.au

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

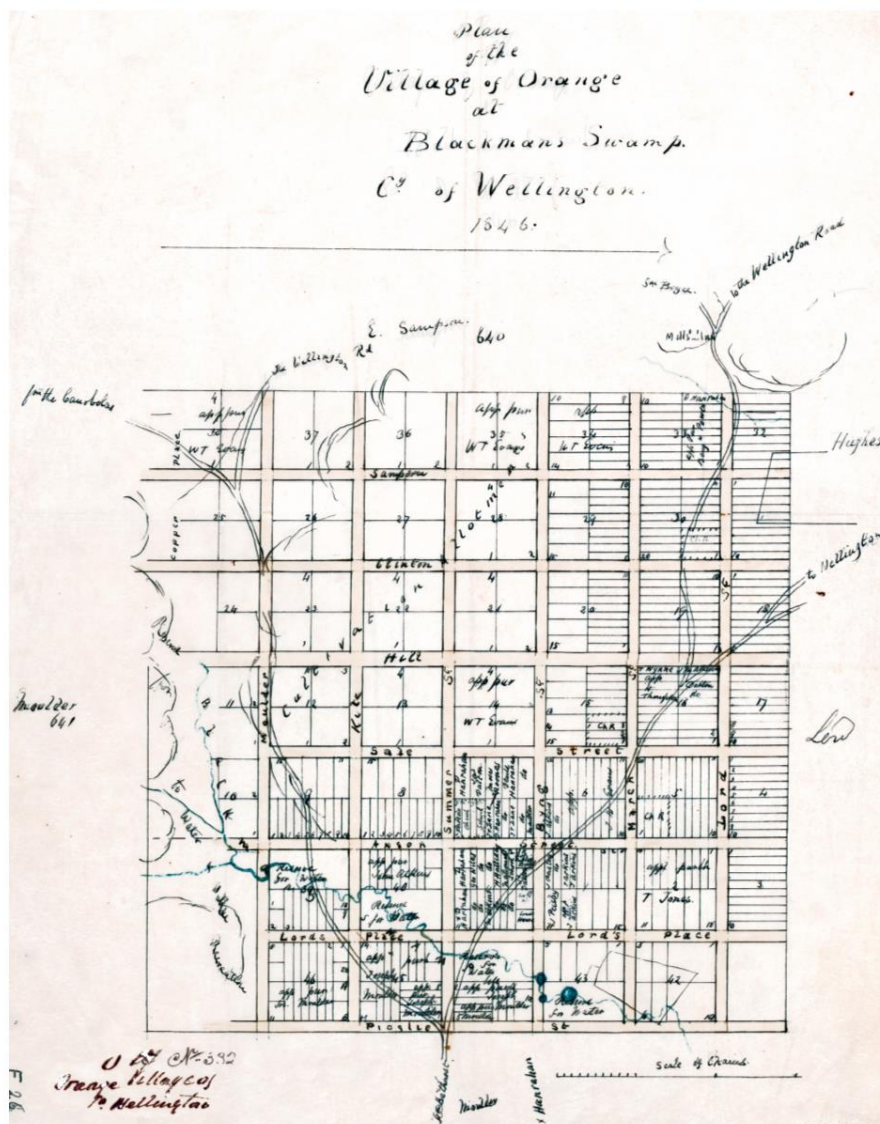


Figure 4.2 1846 proposed town map of Orange before the town was settled. The expectation was that the town would develop along the existing transport pathways focused on Anson St and March St. Initially Byng St was the main street, but the CBD followed Dalton Bros to Summer St. In the early days Allot 27 was very much out of the centre of the town. Templer had great foresight to imagine it as the Town Square. Perhaps for this reason it never developed with the Town Hall and was instead put aside as a park reserve. The creek only incidentally interacts with Cook Park and the bulk of it is well to the south, but it appears there was a water hole on Kite Street. Add this to the fact that Allot 27 was the high point of the town and it may have been a gathering place for Aboriginal people. – NLA Map F26

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

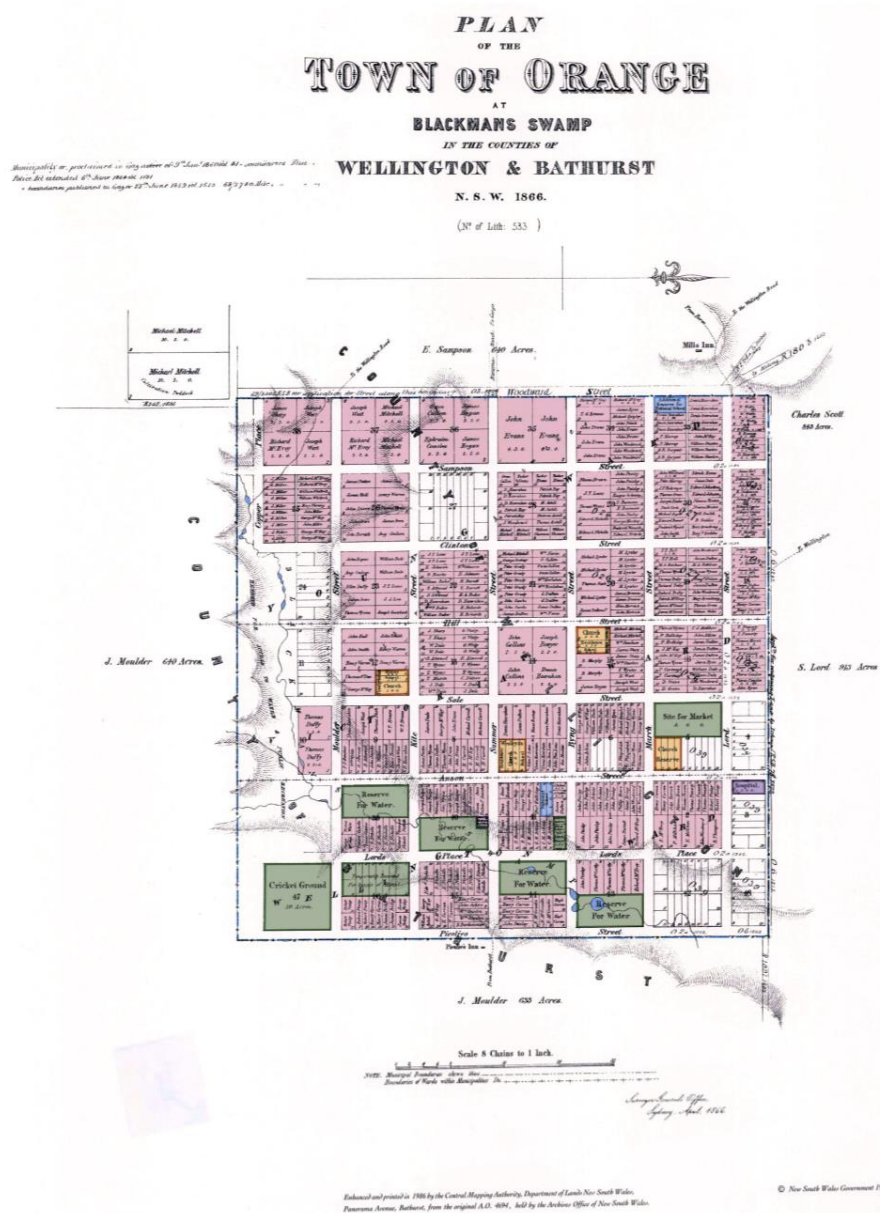


Figure 4-3 A 1986 reprint of the 1866 Town Map shows a much more even spread of development. It also shows the attempted subdivision of Allot 27 that was stopped to create the Town Square and in turn the later Cook Park.- NLA Map F27

COOK PARK, ORANGE
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

June 2021
14

ADAPTIVE ARCHITECTS PTY LTD

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

4.3 Cook Park Site – Early Settlement 1846 – 1873

The Cook Park area (Allot 27) is the highest point in the CBD and yet the swampy land that ran through the centre of the CBD extended to its southern lower areas. The presence of a swampy water hole may have been utilised as a meeting place for Aboriginal groups visiting the area before the town existed, but they had several equal sites to choose from. Once the village started to take form and Cook Park was reserved against development it may have been the only area they could have visited.

Allotment 27 was also used as a camping ground for teams heading west, and in the years from 1846 – 1860 was known as Cattle Dray Park³⁹. It was one area used for early ploughing competitions⁴⁰. The low-lying swampland extended into the park in the centre of the lower, southern side. Local children would use the area as a swimming hole⁴¹.

The allotment at Section 27 (refer Figure 4.3) was set out in the standard 20 lots subdivision for commercial sale by surveyor L Nicholson in 1853⁴², and this is still indicated on the 1866 town plan. However, John Templer intervened and revoked the subdivision and reserved Section 27 for a future Town Square in 1854⁴³.

Mr Templer was not just a concerned citizen, in 1841 he had been made Magistrate of the Territories, and in May 1853 was appointed a Commissioner of Crown Lands. So, this type of intervention was well within his responsibilities.

The 2012 CMP relates a story that the parliamentary members to whom Mr. John Templer wrote his letter of appeal initially ignored his request for Section 27 to be retained as a reserve. This seems incongruent with the powers over Crown Lands given to Mr Templer

and with the resultant protection of the area. We have not found any source to confirm the story. Whatever the details, the subdivision and sale of the site did not go ahead. While Templer had secured the site as a reserve, he had not converted it into a park, and so the site sat vacant as a camping ground until 1873.

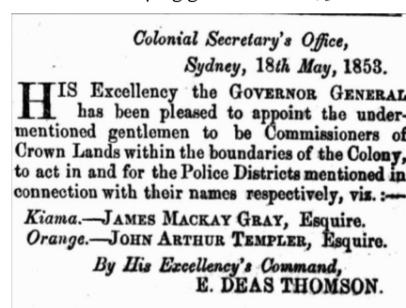


Figure 4.4 NSW Government Gazette 1853

4.4 Cook Park – Victorian Era 1873 – 1900

The reserve, after lying dormant for almost 20 years was the subject of a Crown Grant as land for public recreation in 1873 (Fig 3.4 - Grant) to the Municipal Council of Orange.

The development of the site was initiated in 1876. Michael Hickey was paid £5 for grubbing trees and filling holes and a Rufus Falkiner cleared a recreation ground for £17. Henry Mitchell fenced the reserve in the same year – being a wire fence with timber posts and rails at a cost of £130. Upon the opening of the railway line in 1877, Cook Park was utilised for the celebrations. In 1878 Ald. Windred and Ald. Dalton were given a sum of £20 to select trees for the area, and subsequently a letter was received from the director of the Sydney Botanical Gardens advising that two boxes of plants had been sent.⁴⁴

³⁹ Orange 1960 book

⁴⁰ Folster – CWD 25 May 1946

⁴¹ Harry Albon (who came to Orange in 1872) CWD 12 April 1957 & 6 June 1958

⁴² RC Sheridan CWD 6 June 1958

⁴³ Folster, CWD, 13 April 1946

⁴⁴ CWD clipping 1978

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

Grants appear to have been made annually from 1881 for the improvement of Parks in Orange. In 1883, the grants made were £100 for Cook Park, £100 for Robertson Park and £200 for Wentworth Park.

This is the first reference the Lands Department can trace to the reserve being called Cook Park.⁴⁵

The park was named Cook Park, no doubt as the centenary of Captain James Cook's arrival in Australia in 1770 was still in the public consciousness. [It joins other parks named after Cook in Botany, St Marys, Mt Pritchard, and in Sydney]. It did not officially take on this name until 1882 and a bust of Captain Cook was placed in the park at this time, which was subsequently removed.⁴⁶

The park was first formally laid out in 1887 by Alfred Andrew Patterson (1859-1932), the first person employed as caretaker or head gardener of the park. Patterson was a surveyor who was working as a gardener at Duntryleague due to illness in 1885, and it was his surveying skills that were so useful in public garden design.⁴⁷

*In 1887 and 1888 Cook Park was changed from a wilderness of grass and weeds to ordered lawns and colourful flowerbeds, a broad gravel walk was laid down and a conservatory filled with choice plants. Two rustic pavilions were built and garden seats were installed.*⁴⁸

The broad gravel walk was the north – south axis, shown as a street width pathway in early photos. The conservatory filled with plants may indicate a precursor (c1887) to the Propagating House (c1905), or may refer to an earlier conservatory on the site of the 1934 conservatory shown in the 1919 sewer plan. The two rustic pavilions include the fernery along Summer Street to the west of the cottage that was moved and remodelled in 1938, and most likely the building shown

occupying the position of the current 1930/1994 aviary in the 1919 sewer plan.



Figure 4.5 Early 20thC photo of the park in snow showing part of the broad gravel walk running north south through the park – postcard attrib to John Flynn

The caretaker's cottage has been identified as being built in 1887 with a Council allocation of £185. A more detailed discussion about dating the building can be found in the physical analysis section.



Figure 4.6 Bastick Cottage in heavy snow. One source has c1900, and another attributes this to Bursle and is c1908. The earlier date seems more correct as the building has yet to be added to and has no surrounding structures – postcard on eHive

*In Cook Park (10 acres) the Council have spent £300 in laying it out, an experienced landscape gardener resides on the spot as caretaker and the result is already pleasing.*⁴⁹

In early 1890 a deputation from Bathurst, including Mayor Simmons and local MLA, WH

⁴⁵ RC Sheridan CWD 6 June 1958

⁴⁶ CWD 28 July 1978

⁴⁷ Heritage Impact Statement Duntryleague – Lucas Stapleton Johnson 2019

⁴⁸ Orange 1960 book

⁴⁹ Clipping 1890 Orange City Library

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

Paul, went to Orange, ostensibly to examine the gravitational water supply scheme. They were taken to Cook Park where they met Patterson and happened to mention Bathurst was seeking a head gardener to lay out the new Machattie Park in Bathurst, and that a competition was first being held to find a design for the park. In March 1890 Bathurst Council advertised for a head gardener, and in April Patterson was appointed. This caused some disquiet amongst the Aldermen of Orange.⁵⁰



Figure 4.7 Early 20thC photo of the park in snow showing the broad gravel walk running north south through the park adjacent to the cottage, which appears to have a slate roof along with a decorative ridge – postcard attrib to John Flynn

In 1890 the head gardener appears to have been a Mr McCloskie, who continued to design and layout new elements of the park. In the same year Mr Arndt is mentioned as being involved and is referenced as head gardener in 1895 and right through till 1901.

*Houses for birds of prey in Cook Park, but complaints the meat provided for them was so high as to be very offensive to visitors. On a recent visit to the Park, a little boy who accompanied some ladies was so affected by the stench that he had an attack of retching.*⁵¹

Cook Park was thronged yesterday afternoon with numerous visitors, when the ornamental fountain formally presented to the borough by Mr. James Dalton on Thursday last was in full play, and in the prominent

position in which it has been erected adds greatly to the beauty of the Park. The fountain, which is of cast iron painted dark green tipped off with gold, is 10'6" [3.2m] in height, and throws the water from the cap jet in an umbrella-shaped spray which is caught in a lower basin; here four water cranes are standing in various positions. At the base are four children holding urns from which the water discharges into the main basin. This basin is 16' [4.9m] in diameter and is surmounted with ornamental ironwork.⁵² At either side there is a pillar bearing a terracotta palm basin, and drinking cups are to be attached to automatic taps. The whole cost was about £200, including the erection, and this is borne by Mr Dalton.⁵³



Figure 4.8 Early 20thC shot of the edge of the fountain with cast iron edge detail. The wisteria is at the rear. Snow seemed to be the main focus of early photography in the park – postcard attrib to John Flynn

*Edward Gallagher making slow progress with the excavation of the ornamental lake in Cook Park.*⁵⁴

By 1890, the first lake had been built in the current sunken garden. By 1891 Cook Park had been 'beautifully laid out with flower beds'⁵⁵ with the main entrance gates on the corner of

⁵⁰ SHR Listing Card

⁵¹ Orange Leader, Sept. 1890

⁵² check against current size to confirm reports basin was enlarged due to overspray in 1920

⁵³ National Advocate, 15 Sept. 1891

⁵⁴ Western Advocate, 6 Sept. 1890

⁵⁵ Cook Park Draft Plan of Management

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

Summer and Clinton Streets placed in 1892. In 1893 a 3" (75mm) water main had been extended from Summer Street to Cook Park costing £40. An 1896 visit recorded in a Catholic newspaper mentions that there are three lakes with little islands. By the turn of the century, Cook Park consisted of site plantings, the lakes on the south side, fencing and the caretaker's cottage and the James Dalton Fountain located in the centre of the park.

*The additions to the fernery at Cook Park have been completed, and in the centre of a large bank of ferns and palms a fountain has been erected, throwing a light, cooling spray over the foliage...*⁵⁶

This quote may indicate the John Gale fountain was installed in 1891 or was another altogether. It is likely that the John Gale fountain started in the lake and so is not the same as the one mentioned here.

*Another lake has been formed in Cook Park, with a right little tite little island in the centre. It only wants a couple more lakes to turn the whole concern into a reservoir.*⁵⁷

This quote would indicate that the current duck ponds were built by 1892.

James Joseph Bastick (b.1877-d.1958) joined the gardening team in 1894 at the age of 17 and by 1903 was appointed head gardener.

The Bastick family moved into the cottage in 1899. The Council had been reducing staff at Cook Park after the large expense of setting up the park. James Joseph Jnr was born in 1909, the youngest of five, and the family moved to take up a new opportunity in Wagga Wagga in 1910. This move seems to have not worked well as they returned to Orange in 1912 due to ill health but James Snr would not regain his position at Cook Park until 1920. For a time, he worked at Duntryleague.

From this point he remained head gardener until 1946 and was replaced with his son James

Joseph Bastick Jnr (Jim) who remained in the position until 1973. The caretaker's cottage has been named after this family's long association with the site.

4.5 Cook Park – Federation Era 1900 – 1920

On 12th March 1908, the Bandstand (rotunda) was presented in Cook Park by Orange Town Band and in the same year a fountain in the memory of John Gale had been placed in the centre of the 1890 lake on an island.



Figure 4.9 1908 - John Gale Memorial Fountain in its original location in the centre of the lake – 1908: The Orange District Tourist Guide.



Figure 4.10 1908 – a common theme in this book is the snow scene. Here a seat has been covered with snow adjacent to the new ponds - 1908: The Orange District Tourist Guide.

A Mr PC Griffiths was head gardener appointed in 1911 and served until 1919. The present duck ponds were added before 1908 (photographed that year) and the James Dalton fountain had its basin at the base enlarged and the ironwork removed in 1920 due to overspray.

⁵⁶ Clipping, 20 Oct. 1891, Orange City Library

⁵⁷ Clipping, 1892, Orange City Library



Historical Background



Figure 4.11 1908 – snow scene in Cook Park - 1908: *The Orange District Tourist Guide*

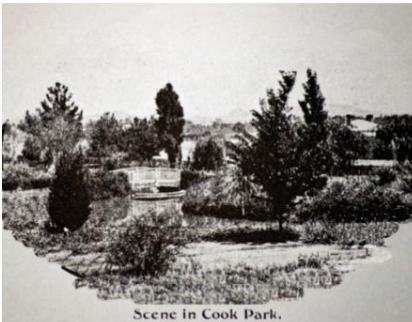


Figure 4.12 1908 ponds with an early timber bridge - 1908: *The Orange District Tourist Guide*



Figure 4.13 The caretaker's cottage in 1908 from the SW looking through what would now be the toilets. Interesting that the rear skillion indicated on the 1891 plan does not appear to be evident, and this image predates later additions. The roof has an iron decorative ridge detail and as it was a residence it was separated from the park with a timber fence. A post and wire fence can be seen in the background - 1908: *The Orange District Tourist Guide*



Figure 4.14 A view through the laurel archway which framed the SE entry in 1908. It has since been removed - 1908: *The Orange District Tourist Guide*



Figure 4.15 In 1908 there appears to be a much greater level of seating including ring seats around trees. In the foreground are decorative Victorian seats on either side of the pathway - 1908: *The Orange District Tourist Guide*



Figure 4.16 James Dalton Fountain prior to 1920's upgrade with decorative wrought iron trim and ceramic urns atop higher piers. 1908: *The Orange District Tourist Guide*

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021

18 MAY 2022



Historical Background



Figure 4.17 1908 image depicting the construction of the band rotunda. Note flower display beds in foreground - 1908: *The Orange District Tourist Guide*



Figure 4.18 A poor quality photo but clear enough to see that the early rotunda was fitted with shutters c1910 – *FB Old Orange Crew* – Virginia Taylor



Figure 4.19 Large central pond in 1920 showing the fountain and swans. View to south fence, which is a rough form of pickets with trees running along the boundary. Beyond there appears to be no houses. – *Posted to FB Old Orange Crew by Becky Ingham-Bloomfield*



Figure 4.20 Duck Pond and bridge – 1927 calendar – John Kich



Figure 4.21 Main central pond – 1927 calendar – John Kich



Figure 4.22 A visit to Cook Park in 1911 describes the main elements at the time – *Cowra Free Press 4 Feb 1911 p4*

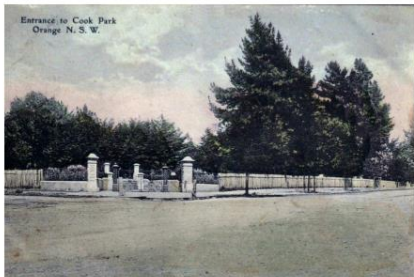


Figure 4.23 Cook Park gates around 1910 – predates the laurel arbour, the arched steelwork above the piers, and the second set of piers at the ends. Fence was rough pickets. Stonework may not have been painted – *postcard c1910*



Historical Background

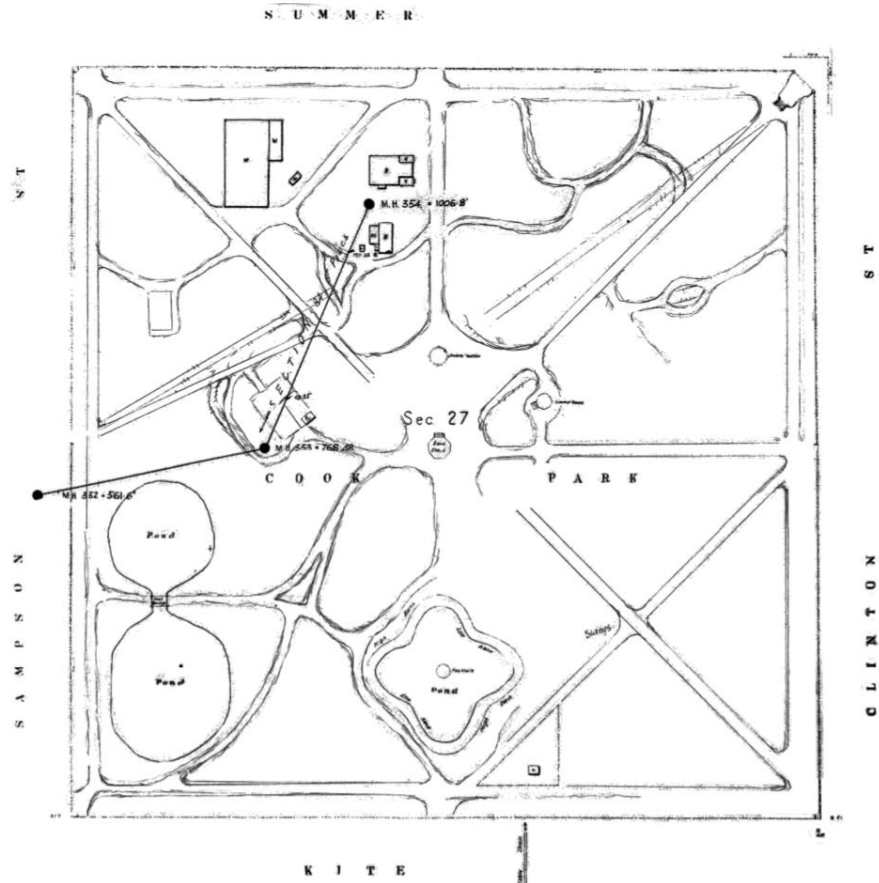


Figure 4.24 **Sewer Plan** dated 1919 showing the park layout without trees. In the current location of the Blowes Conservatory is its forerunner. To the SE of this is an unknown building, roughly where the aviary is now, which appears to have some form of fenced area around it. In the centre of the park is the bandstand and the fountain in their current locations. To the SW of the park are the current duck ponds and to the south the sunken garden is still a pond complete with fountain in the centre. The swings were located to the SE quadrant near the path crossing and another small building is near the south entry, possibly another privy. The fenced area for animals was to the SE quadrant but there is no indication of it on the plan. Some of the pathways (6 of the 8 axes) are in their current form but many others are quite unfamiliar and there appears to be some design or experimentation on the sketch. The perimeter pathway to the south has not been maintained. The entry gates are in place to the NE corner but the laurel hedge has not been shown, and the Robertson Park gates have not yet been moved to the NW corner.–courtesy of John Kich on Old Orange Crew FB website

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

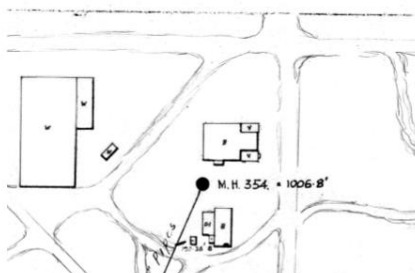


Figure 4.25 Detail of cottage, fernery and propagating house in 1919. The plan shows the cottage in its current location with the oldest section (1887) joined by the first of two extensions to the west, meaning the last addition is post 1920. The southern verandah infill is also not present. To the immediate south is the propagating house without the south addition, but with a galvanised iron addition to the west. None of the council workers buildings exist. To the west along Summer St is the first Victorian period fernery. It was a large rectangular building marked as weatherboard, with a very small, isolated building that may have been a privy. – Sewer Diagram – Orange City Council

Elements which are evident in pre 1920s images but have been removed / relocated / replaced include:

- A Victorian fernery located to the west of the cottage along Summer Street, of smaller scale and form than the current fernery.
- A second building located where the aviary is now that may have been the second fernery mentioned in early quotes.
- A laurel arbour straddling the pathway behind the main entrance gates, located on the south west side of the cannon and German field gun.



Figure 4.26 Laurel arbour with gun behind - undated

- A timber Wisteria arbour in the same location as the current steel Wisteria arbour to the east of the bandstand.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

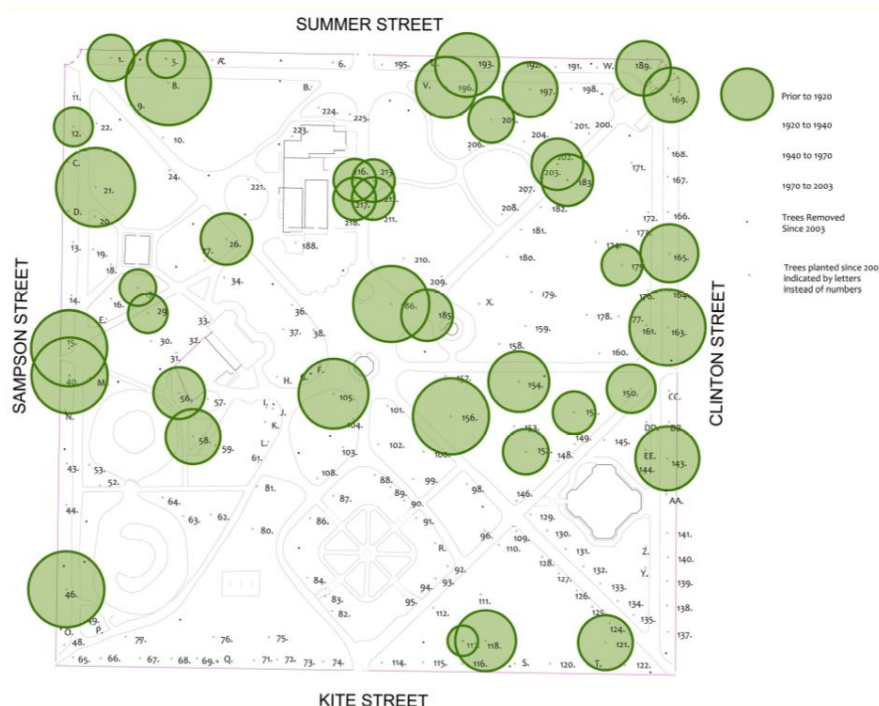


Figure 4.27 Surviving trees from the pre-1920 period. These are the oldest trees on the site. This is not a plan of pre-1920 trees because many of those trees have since been removed. – Mark McCrone 2021

4.6 Cook Park – Interwar Era 1920 – 1940

By 1923 Cook Park had notably tall trees, lawns, ponds with black swans and bucks, the war memorial artillery guns flanking the main entrance pathway, the laurel arbour at the main entrance (now removed), the rotunda, the current fountain, some early swings, and a fenced ‘zoo’ area along Kite street consisting of Kangaroos, Brolgas, and Emus.



Figure 4.28 Detail of an c1930 photo from a plane showing very dense tree plantings at Cook Park – Fairfax Archives



Figure 4.29 Detail of an c1930 photo from a plane showing very dense tree plantings at Cook Park – Fairfax Archives

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background



Figure 4-30 Detail of an c1930 photo from a plane showing very dense tree plantings at Cook Park (centre distance), Robertson Park (foreground) and Duntryleague (top right) – Fairfax Archives

In 1927, the Robertson Park entrance gates were relocated to the corner of Summer and Sampson Streets. The wrought iron gates and rendered brick piers were made by Dick Venables in 1892. The whole structure was lifted and moved intact in 1927. The funds raised for the original gates were from a sham fight and military display on the Gosling Creek water reserves. They were inscribed with the Mayor, Mr W Tanner's name, but it was later chipped off.⁵⁸



Figure 4-31 Robertson Park c1900 showing gates in position – John Kich

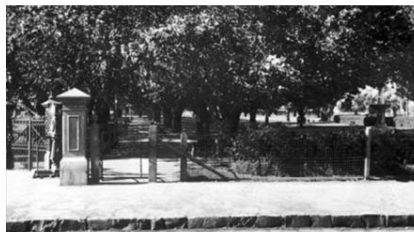


Figure 4-32 Robertson Park c1920 with gates in place – the colour scheme follows David Scobie's advice from the period with a darker colour overall and features picked out in lighter colours – John Kich



Figure 4-33 Cook Park c1920 fence with iron work – John Kich and Theo Lucas advise this is Cook Park, and there is a shadow of a higher wall on the gates along Clinton Street – John Kich

A description of the park provided in the Orange District Illustrated from 1928 provides a historical and aesthetic description of the park at the time:

Cook Park, named after the discoverer of Australia, is one of the finest public parks outside the metropolitan area, reflecting the greatest of credit upon the town. It is a garden of singular beauty and elicits the warmest admiration from all visitors. Its amazing grace places it in the foremost rank of the many beautiful places around Orange. One of its features is the unique variety of tall and stately trees and shrubs, which contribute more natural charm to such a park than any other means. The former comprises the finest collection of varieties of English and Australian trees, outside Sydney Botanical Gardens, in the State.

The park is situated in Summer Street, two blocks from the shopping centre, extending back to Kite Street, and from Clinton to Sampson Streets. The main gates are on the Summer and Clinton Streets corner, and open on to stone steps, which lead into a splendid walk. They are watched over by captured German guns; a field gun and a Howitzer, on one side, and an old cannon on the other. Through the archway, formed by two laurel trees, said by a tourist who had travelled the world to be the finest he had ever seen, the visitor enters onto the lawns, in the shade of the trees, where the multicoloured flowers waft their sweet perfume on the clear air. It is greatly, exhilarating and pleasing to the senses. Through the tree, and along the pathways, one can wander to the ponds, where ducks and black swans glide, or to the shrubbery close by. There is a band

⁵⁸ Orange Leader – 12.08.1927 p8

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

rotunda and a little away from it, a beautiful fountain. Another fountain plays on the tiny island in one of the duck ponds. There are swings for the children and seats on the lawns beneath the trees. At the Kite Street end of park are wire netted runs, in which Kangaroos, Emus a stately Brolga. Cook Park is truly a place of surprises, and visitors often spend some days reclining in its cool shades and delightful surroundings.⁵⁹

The original fernery is shown on the 1917 sewerage plans of Orange, and it was originally located addressing Summer Street to the west of the cottage. In 1938 the fernery was moved from the Summer Street side of the Park and rebuilt in its current location.

In 1938 the first original lake on the Kite St side of the park was converted to the present sunken garden, and the fountain which had been placed in the centre of the lake by 1908 was moved to the new fernery along the Clinton Street side of the park. Dr. Wally Matthews donated birds for the bird aviary in the 1930's.

Blowes Conservatory was erected in 1934 and was named after Mayor AW Blowes. It was also a Depression era work relief project opened by the Duke of Gloucester, and designed by EA Rennie – Building Inspector. Blowes became interested in tuberous begonias when CW Curran introduced them to his store in town. Many the original plants were donated by the City of Ballarat. The building was a great success with large crowds visiting it, and inspired similar conservatories at Bathurst and Lithgow.⁶⁰

Further quotes of endearment indicate the beauty and uniqueness of Cook Park :

“Australia can boast no park of like proportion carrying such a wonderful collection of trees. The types are unique and singular in that the climate admits such a wide variety being cultivated. It is evident from a glance that the early attention given was that of men conversant with the culture of trees and no doubt the

assortment resulted from the nurseries of the Byng District, then a prominent industry”.⁶¹

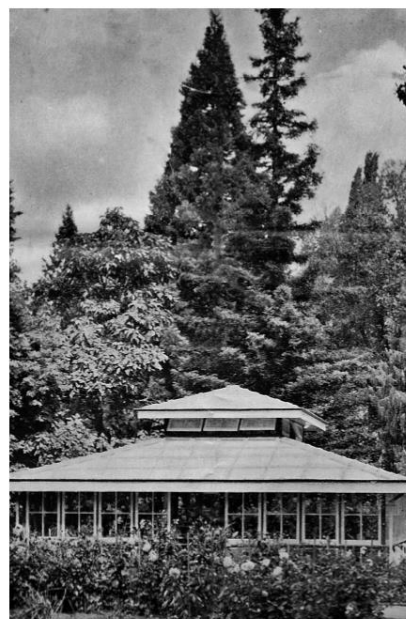


Figure 4.34 An early shot of Blowes Conservatory in context - Posted to FB Old Orange Crew by John Kich

The half round pipe with decorative metalwork over the Summer / Clinton St corner gates also must date from the late 1930s.

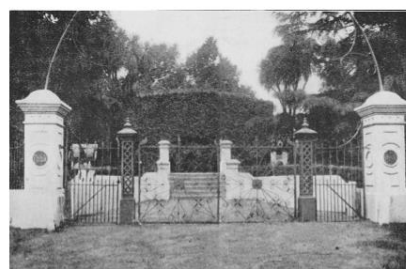


Figure 4.35 Cook Park gates – 1938 calendar John Kich

⁵⁹ Orange District Illustrated 1928 Historical, Statistical and Descriptive

⁶⁰ Lithgow Mercury 1/3/1937 p2

⁶¹ W Folster Articles, Molong, 1988



Historical Background



Figure 4.36 Sunken garden 1935-55 – RAHS postcards



Figure 4.37 Sunken garden 1935-55 – RAHS postcards



Figure 4.38 Begonia house 1940 – RAHS postcards



Figure 4.39 Fernery 1935-55 – RAHS postcards



Figure 4.40 Fountain and rotunda 1935-55 – RAHS postcards



Figure 4.41 The gardens 1935-55 – RAHS postcards



Figure 4.42 The gardens 1935-55 – RAHS postcards



Figure 4.43 Inside Blowes Conservatory 1935-55 – RAHS postcards

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background



Figure 4.44 Inside Blowes Conservatory 1935-55 – RAHS postcards



Figure 4.46 Dalton fountain 1935-55 – RAHS postcards



Figure 4.45 Trees and path 1935-55 – RAHS postcards

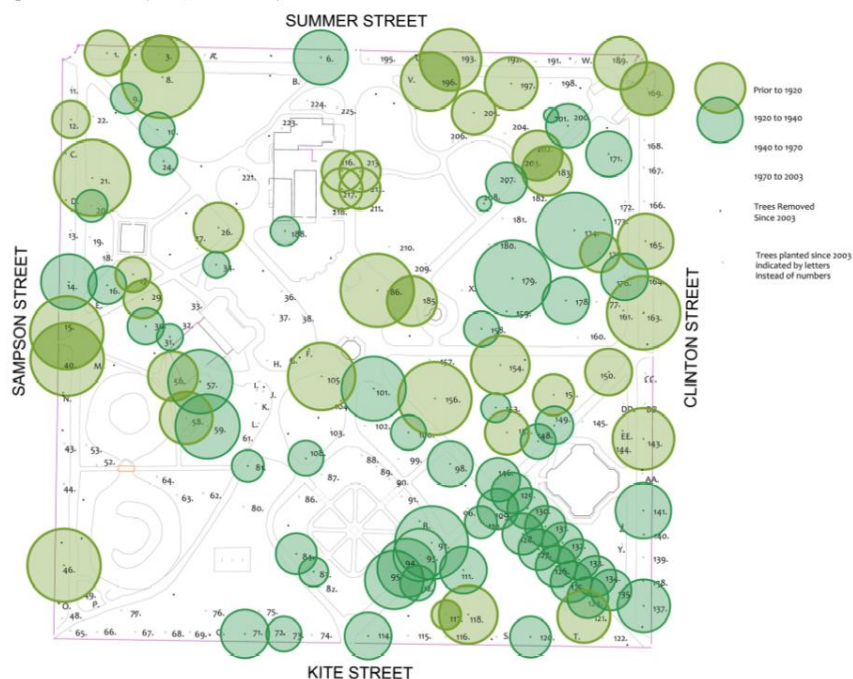


Figure 4.47 This plan shows surviving trees in 1940. Many of the surviving trees date from 1920-1940 – Mark McCrone 2021

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

4.7 Cook Park – Post War Development



Figure 4.47 Blowes Conservatory 1940 – Flickr Colin Griffith



Figure 4.48 Fernery 1949 – Flickr Colin Griffith

Elements which have been removed / relocated / replaced in Post War developments include:

- Gates and shrub fencing to the east and south of Bastick Cottage which originally created a 'yard' area on the south side of Bastick Cottage, between the cottage and the potting shed.
- Laurel arbour at the Summer and Clinton Street entry.



Figure 4.49 Cook Park gates in 1949 – National Trust postcard



Figure 4.50 Summer Street fence with timber posts and wire in 1958 – CWD negative Orange & Dist Historical Society John Kich

The gates at mid-Summer Street are shown in the above 1958 photo, although it appears the posts have been changed, most likely in the 1980s.

The gates at mid-Kite Street were a farm gate style until replaced with the current gates in the 1980s, having a degree of decorative rolled metalwork amongst steel mesh and concrete posts to the Kite Street entrance.



Figure 4.51 Cook Park aerial photo 1954 - NLA

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background



Figure 4.52 Fountain 1966 – Stephen Fleay Collection – posted to Old Orange Crew on FB by Alex Favenchi



Figure 4.53 Fountain 1966 – Stephen Fleay Collection – posted to Old Orange Crew on FB by Alex Favenchi



Figure 4.54 Not begonias, but often called the Begonia House (Blowes Conservatory) 1966 – Stephen Fleay Collection – posted to Old Orange Crew on FB by Alex Favenchi

In 1969 Cook Park won the Sydney Morning Herald rural parks competition, the judge Mr. Gripper claiming, *'The park still retained its old world charm and had the trees to hold the interest of all who stayed to relax and soak in the beauty.'*



Figure 4.55 Begonia House (Blowes Conservatory) 1966 – Stephen Fleay Collection – posted to Old Orange Crew on FB by Alex Favenchi



Figure 4.56 Propagating House and Dalton fountain from rotunda 1966 – the second south stage of the propagating house is missing and given the dirt and setout may actually be under construction – Stephen Fleay Collection – posted to Old Orange Crew on FB by Alex Favenchi



Figure 4.57 Sunken Garden 1966 – Stephen Fleay Collection – posted to Old Orange Crew on FB by Alex Favenchi

Consultation with Margaret Bastick (James Bastick's daughter, born in 1947) revealed the following further information regarding the post war development of Cook Park:

- The original toilets were attached to the rear of the caretaker's cottage on the west side of the building. This would indicate the second



Historical Background

- additions to the cottage were in place during Margaret's life and may be dated to c1950.

 - Bastick cottage had a hedge all around the immediate perimeter with gates near the southeast side of the cottage between the cottage and the potting shed (near rear door).
 - A laurel hedge (now removed) was at the main entrance, near the guns.
- The Wisteria arbour was originally timber and the same size as the existing.
 - The current duck ponds were utilised also by local children as a swimming pool

Margaret Bastick remembers hiding in the laurel arch, which was located at the main entrance, as a child in the 1950s. It was so substantial she could hide in it unseen by park users walking below.

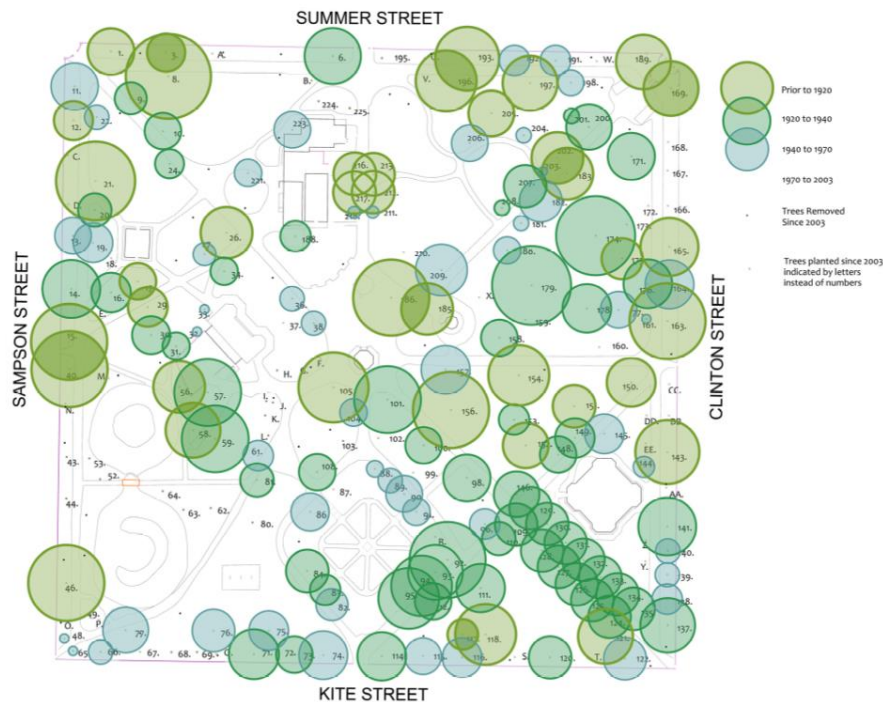


Figure 4.58 Surviving trees from before 1970. These are the bulk of surviving trees. – Mark McCrone 2020

In 1973 the Bastick family retired from the Caretaker's Lodge and it was renamed Bastick Cottage in their honour in 1977. In the same year, the lighting system was installed to celebrate the 50th anniversary of lighting in Orange.

Following Mr Bastick as park caretakers were Mr Bruce, and Mr McFarlane, with a Barry Quinlan in charge of the park in 1978 and through to the

1980's. By the late 1990's the park had four full time staff.

From 1973 to 1975 the cottage was used as a temporary council residence. Following the council occupation of the cottage it was deemed unsuitable for continued use as a residence due to its size and condition. At this point the presence of the cottage was in jeopardy with suggestions made that the cottage be

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

demolished. Alternatives included using the cottage for offices or a store for the parks and gardens department of the council.



Figure 4.59 Cook Park in 1960 – looking east along the north end of the park – posted to Old Orange Crew on FB by John Kich

Upon a suggestion of the usage of the cottage as premises for the sale of craft, Orange City Council allocated \$5,000 to the Guildry Management Committee for the renovation of the cottage for that purpose, with a further grant of \$1,600 from the State Government.

Bastick Cottage underwent renovations in 1977 by the Cook Park Cottage Committee, following which the Cook Park Guildry had its first year of trading with goods to the value of \$30,000 sold in that year. The facility has value to the community as an outlet for hand crafts, and in the past the funds raised from the sale of goods in Bastick Cottage have provided financial contributions for specific uses. The Guildry now lease the building from Council.

The present amenities block was constructed in 1976. It was placed close to the west face of the

propagating sheds and close to the SW corner of the cottage.

More recent works to elements of the park consist of the 1987 bicentennial grant for the restoration/rebuilding of the fernery.

In 1994, the 1930's bird aviary was extended to its current condition. The fencing has subsequently also been replaced with garden wire mesh fencing matching the 1950s fence and clipped shrubs growing over to the park perimeter, and a further park entrance added to Kite Street in the middle of the block.

The cannon wheels were replaced in 2006.

The centenary of the bandstand was celebrated in March 2008 with performances from Orange City Band and the unveiling of a new plaque to the stair pillar at the front of the rotunda.



Figure 4.60 Cook Park in autumn 2004 – Flickr Danny Butler



Figure 4.61 Cook Park in autumn 2014 – John Kich

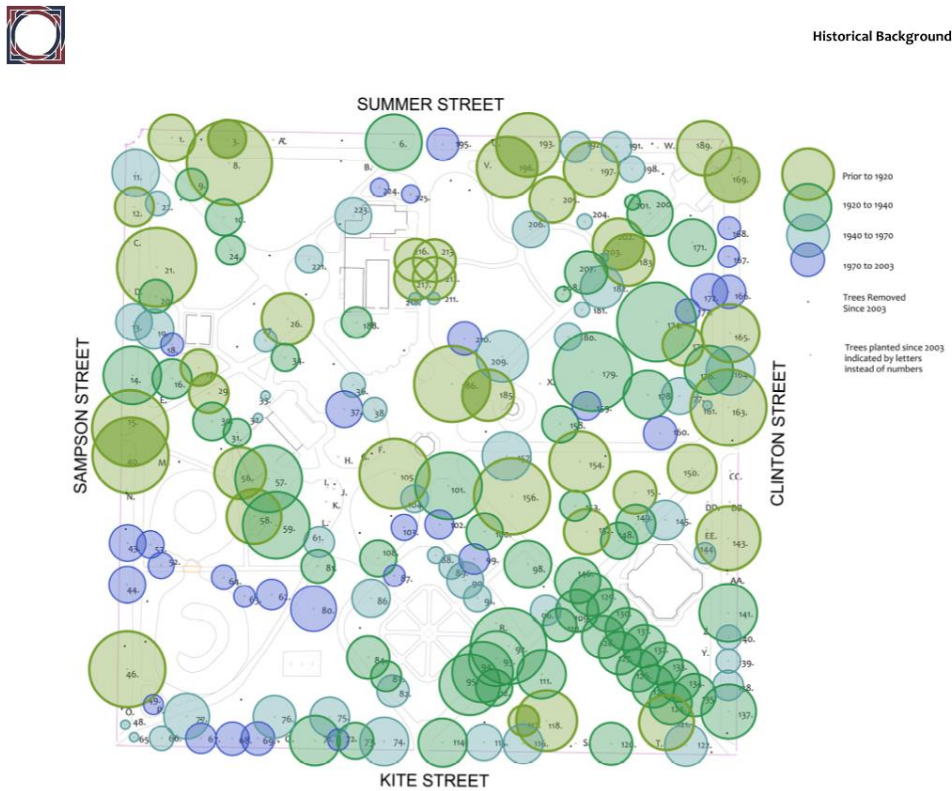


Figure 4.62 Surviving trees in 2003. There was a significant level of infill planting between 1970-2003 – Mark McCrone 2021



Figure 4.63 Cook Park – ponds in frost 2018 – by Anne Cooper

In 2013 the duck ponds were drained and significantly refurbished with a new concrete base before refilling.

In 2015 the Dalton Fountain was restored and refinished.

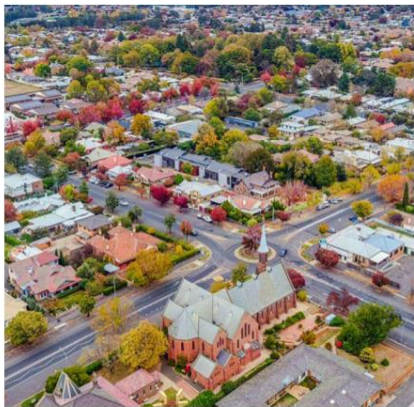


Figure 4.64 In the modern era Cook Park does not stand out so much as the only place where trees are found. The streets and gardens are now filled with trees, but the park remains a highly prized landscape – Troy Pearson aerial 2020



Historical Background

In 2017 the Blowes Conservatory underwent significant conservation and rebuilding works.



Figure 4.65 Cook Park in Autumn



Figure 4.66 Daffodils in Cook Park



Figure 4.67 Fernery in Cook Park – Orange 360 website

Cook Park now features in the marketing of Orange as a tourist destination with a beautiful

landscape, of which Cook Park is the main attraction.



Figure 4.68 Dalton fountain and rotunda in Cook Park – Orange 360 website



Figure 4.69 Dalton fountain in Cook Park – Orange 360 website

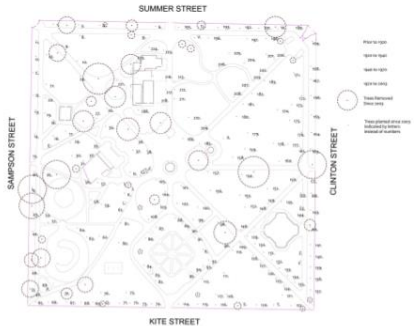


Figure 4.70 Trees removed since 2003 when the last major tree survey was carried out – Mark McCrone 2021

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021

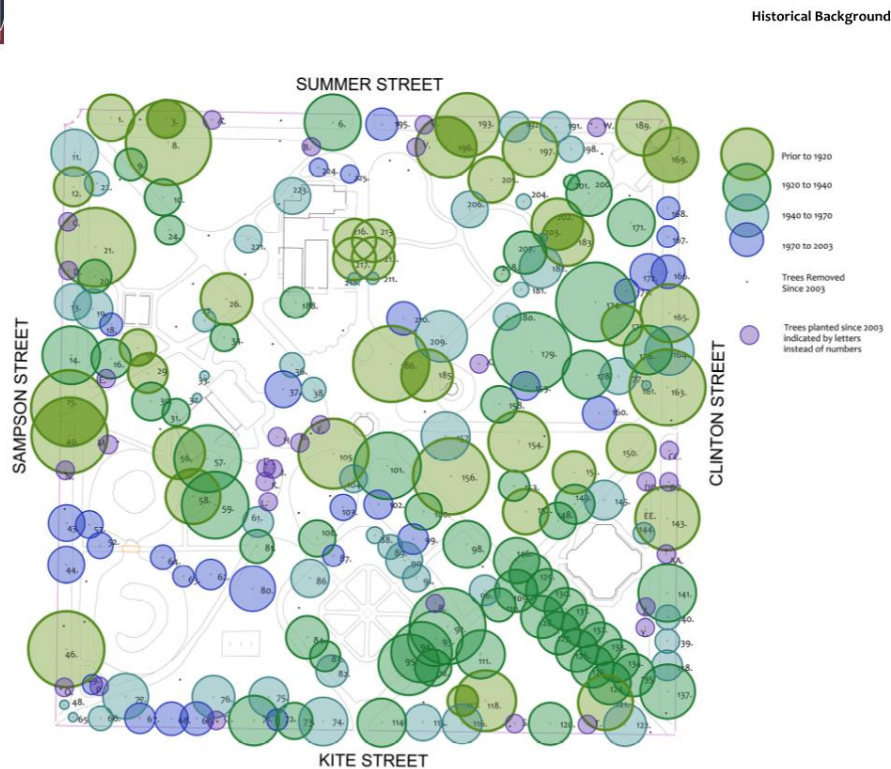


Figure 4-71 Current surviving trees on the site in the various periods of planting. Recent planting has been less significant than previous periods
- Mark McCrone 2021

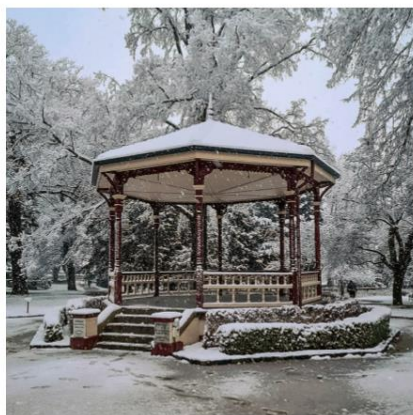


Figure 4-72 Cook Park in snow June 2021 - Karen Lancaster - Facebook

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

4.8 Chronology of Significant Events

- 1828 Surveys of the Orange area (for farming)
- 1834 "Orange" district named by Major Mitchell after the Prince of Orange
- 1845 Request for a village to be laid out in the Orange District, site selected was 'Blackmans Swamp'
- 1846 Orange proclaimed as a village
- 1853 After being marked for residential sale. Section 27 of the Orange Village reserved as open space by Commissioner of Crown Lands Mr John Templer.
- 1846 – 1860 Used as a meeting place for aboriginals meeting when they came into town. Used for camping by teamsters travelling west.
- 1873 The site was granted to Orange Municipal Council as a recreation reserve.
- 1876 First fence - wire with timber posts
- 1877 Used for the celebrations to open the rail line.
- 1878 Exotic trees commenced planting. Aldermen Windred and Dalton given funds to select trees sent from the Sydney Botanical Gardens
- 1882 Officially named Cook Park after Captain Cook. Bust of Captain Cook was placed in the park but has since been removed.
- 1887 Andrew Patterson employed as curator. Park 'laid out' at this time. Caretaker's cottage built.
- 1890 Lake built where Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden is presently. Mr. McCloskie head gardener of Cook Park.
- 1891 James Dalton Fountain donated and centrally placed.
- 1892 Gates built at Clinton / Summer Streets.
- 1892 Second pond excavated
- 1894 JJ Bastick senior joined garden staff at Orange Council, at the age of 17.

1895 Approximate date when Mr Arndt became head gardener

1903 JJ Bastick Snr becomes head gardener.

1908 Fountain placed on an island in the lake. Duck ponds (present) built. Bandstand presented by Orange Town Band.

1911 JJ Bastick leaves Orange for Wagga Wagga. PC Griffiths becomes head gardener at Cook Park

1911 JJ Bastick Snr head gardener at Wagga Wagga

1911 JJ Bastick senior returned to Orange and became head gardener for JD Dalton at Duntryleague.

1920 Fountain near bandstand upgraded – wrought iron perimeter fence and urns removed. JJ Bastick senior re-appointed as caretaker of the parks and gardens in Orange.

By 1923 Garden descriptive indicates:

- Tall trees
- Guns – Howitzer (WWI) and Cannon
- Laurel arbour at main entrance
- Lawns
- Ponds – both Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden and current ponds with black swans and ducks. The fountain on the island in the middle of the central pond
- Rotunda
- Fountain
- Swings
- Fenced 'zoo' area (Kite Street) with kangaroos, emus and brolgas – various stories about dog attacks on animals

1927 Gates relocated from Robertson Park to Summer / Sampson Street entrance of Cook Park.

1928 Image from 1928 Tourist Guide shows steel arch to gates with decorative curled steel elements

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

1930 Original aviary – birds donated by Wally Matthews – Mayor of Orange

1934 Blowes Conservatory built – most likely donated by Mayor Blowes – Duke Gloucester visited the opening.

1938 Fernery moved to current location and rebuilt. Pond drained and sunken garden built in its place. John Gale Fountain moved to fernery

1946 J.J Bastick senior retires from position of caretaker, with the position being taken up by his son James Bastick.

1954 Bird bath donated by Mrs. Fox-Martin in memory of H. Fox-Martin

1969 Cook Park wins Herald Competition for town parks

1973 Lighting system installed to celebrate 50th anniversary of lighting in Orange. Bastick family leaves the cottage.

1973-75 Council uses cottage for a residence. Decides it is unsuitable for use. Building in poor condition.

1976 Amenities block built

1977 Cottage restored. Guildry established for the sale of craft in the cottage

1987 Bicentennial Grant for restoration of fernery

1994 1930's aviary extended to current form – the front section is new, the smaller rear section is from the 1930s.

2006 Cannon wheels replaced.

2008 Centenary of the bandstand was celebrated in the park.

2013 Duck ponds were drained and significantly refurbished with a new concrete base before refilling.

2015 Dalton Fountain was restored and refinished

2017 Blowes Conservatory underwent significant conservation and rebuilding works

4.9 Social History relating to Cook Park

Cook Park holds significant social history in its relationship with the community of Orange and wider regional use of the park.

The Cook Park site has had a continuous historical link with community and public use, initially as a meeting place for Aboriginals visiting Orange. While Cook Park is presently considered as part of the town of Orange close to the CBD, originally it was on the town's outskirts. This marshy reserve just out of town was a good place for all travellers to make a stop-over or to have a picnic.

The Park has received ongoing community use as the centre point for celebrations within the community, as early as 1877 for the celebrations of the opening of the railway line. Cook Park's social history is further enhanced by the elements that have been donated, and/or dedicated to the park throughout the 20th century such as the John Gale Memorial Fountain, the rotunda, the Blowes Conservatory, the Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden, and more recently commemorative seating.

Cook Park remains a central community facility for Orange with regular events occurring in the park including Weddings, Australia Day Celebrations, markets, bands and music, food and wine events etc.

Cook Park is the most popular park contributing to the "Orange – Garden City" identity and always features prominently in tourism brochures and other marketing for the city. Among the public Cook Park is regarded as the most admired park within Orange.⁶²

⁶² Recreation Needs Study – Insite 2008

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

4.10 Citizens Influential in the Development of Cook Park

4.10.1 Mr. John Arthur Templer

John Templer played a significant role in both the development of Orange and the development of Cook Park. John Templer ran the first flour mill in Orange on his property at 'Narrambla' to the north east of the town on the Ophir Rd, where an April 1860 advertisement in the Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal states that *the flourmills are now in full operation*. The mill was known as Templer's Mill and the building, along with its enormous heritage and industrial tourism potential, was demolished in the 1970's.

Templer was appointed a Magistrate of the Territory in 1841 when he was still living in Nanima at Wellington. Templer was also Orange's first coroner and a judge on the Kings Plains Agricultural Association. In 1853 he was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, which allowed him to determine that the 4ha of land which had been set aside for commercial sale in the survey by Nicholson be retained as a reserve.

Templer's name appears extensively on the list of subscribers to the National School at Orange (built 1880), and he also took the chair in the public meeting of the supporters, indicating his significance in development of an educational institution in Orange. Templer's activity within the community is further evidenced by his support for widows of the sailors and soldiers engaged in the 'current war' (Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal), and involvement in the Orange auxiliary association.

4.10.2 James Joseph Bastick Senior and James Joseph Bastick Jnr (Jim)

James Joseph Bastick was born 1877 and died 1958 at the age of 81 yrs old. His parents, James and Catherine, had arrived from Ireland in 1864 and they moved to Orange to join his brother John Bastick who had come to Orange in 1863. In Grevilles 1872 directory the elder James Bastick

is working as a "watchman", but an 1881 directory says a "watchmaker".

He joined the gardening team in at 17 and at 26 was appointed head gardener. James Joseph Snr married Lilly May McLean in 1899 and it appears they moved into the cottage the same year. About a year after the youngest of their five children, James Joseph Jnr, was born in 1909 the family moved to take up a new opportunity in Wagga Wagga in 1910. The photos showing the small three room cottage had not been extended by this time may have been one reason for the move. They returned to Orange in 1912 due to ill health. For a time he worked at Duntryleague and again took position as head caretaker in 1920 for Orange Parks and Gardens for council. Upon his retirement in 1946, his son Jim Bastick remained as caretaker until his retirement in 1973.

Jim Bastick Jnr was employed as a groundsman from 1928 under his father and was noted for his Begonias and was responsible for selection and planting of all trees and shrubs. Jim Bastick was also a director of Orange Base Hospital for 23 years. Cook Park, under the care of Jim Bastick Jnr won the Sydney Morning Herald Garden Competition in 1969 with Robertson and Esso Parks. Jim Bastick Jnr was the manager of all these parks at the time.

In 1973 the family moved out of the cottage and it was used as a Council residence for a short time before being redeveloped for the Guildry in 1973.

4.10.3 Alderman James Dalton

James Dalton was born in Duntryleague, County Limerick, Ireland and arrived in Australia at the age of 15. Upon his arrival in the colony James Dalton was a store assistant in his father's shop (the first shop in Orange) and went on to set up his own store in 1853 on the corner of Post Office Lane. In 1858, James' brother Thomas arrived in Australia and co-managed the store, with the Dalton Bros. business becoming the largest wholesale merchant business west of the Blue

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

Mountains. In 1872, Dalton commenced purchasing 311 acres, which belonged to the Campdale property (land granted in 1836 to William Sampson, Campdale comprised many of the early buildings of Orange including the Coach and Horses Inn). In 1876 James Dalton commissioned the design and construction of a mansion on his extensive property 'Duntryleague' of mid-Victorian splendour representative of the wealth Dalton had acquired by this time.

The influence of the Dalton family extends to the state of NSW, being one of the most influential and wealthy Catholic families, having extensive political and social influence. James Dalton was the Mayor of Orange in 1869.

James Dalton donated the existing water fountain to Cook Park in 1889.

Thomas Dalton, James's brother and business partner, is noted on the 1908 bandstand as a President indicating the family's ongoing relationship with the park.

- **John Gale** – In the absence of any other candidate this appears to be *Sir John Gale* – a famous newspaper proprietor & coroner in Queanbeyan, MLA Murrumbidgee 1887-1889, died 1929 aged 98. He was prominent in advocating for Canberra as Australia's capital city and was one of the members of the Federal Capital committee. He seems to have no association with Orange as he moved to Queanbeyan in 1860. The theory is that Dalton, or some other influential official, named the fountain after him as part of the pitch for Orange as the Federal Capital.
- **Frank Mulholland** – Orange town clerk from 1895 – 1935, the longest serving Town Clerk (later GM).
- **Alderman Windred** – Assisted James Dalton in purchasing the trees in 1878.
- **Alderman Blowes** – Was Mayor of Orange when the Blowes Conservatory was

constructed in 1934. It is most likely that the Mayor donated the funds for the project.

- **Mrs Kerr** – Donated the gates on the corner of Summer and Clinton Streets with her own and friends funds (Mrs. Kerr was the owner of 'Wellwood').

4.11 Summary of Historic Themes - Orange Thematic Study – 2009

Note: Titles coincide with the Orange Thematic Study but have been renumbered.

Key Themes :

4.11.1 Environment – Naturally Evolved

Basalt and Volcanic soils are highly fertile allowing for high quality farming lands and soils, which allow for parks and the planting of significant trees. The display value of Cook Park highlights the fertility and agricultural productivity of Orange.

Natural swamp has provided the impetus for the ponds.

Orange has a specific climate (zone 7 BCA) that permits the large range of European species to flourish

4.11.2 Aboriginal Cultures

Wiradjuri tribes' occupation of the west, seasonal following of watercourses and use of water courses for food. The actual extent of use of the site by the Wiradjuri requires further research. While the south end towards Kite Street was a low swamp, the remainder of the site was originally called a *slight rise* and was densely wooded till the 1880s. There were other sites in Orange that had a better relationship with the creek, such as Robertson Park, but perhaps as the town developed and Cook Park remained a reserve it may have developed as a more important stopping point for Aboriginal groups up until the park was laid out by Patterson in 1887.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Historical Background

4.11.3 Agriculture

Location of the site along Summer Street, originally used as a stock route for drovers lending the site to use as a stopping area and camping ground for travellers and drovers.

Social significance of the site in relation to the benefactors of the park as large landowners and founding proponents of the agricultural development of Orange (Kerr, Dalton and Templer).

Ongoing association through education with the horticultural industry.

4.11.4 Environment and Cultural Landscape

Orange originally named 'Blackmans Swamp', the area consisting largely of swampy marshes. Cook Park site originally part of swamp lands with marshes on the south side of the site, represented currently by duck ponds and Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden.

4.11.5 Events

1877 celebrations of opening of train line

1883 naming of park commemorating centenary of Captain Cook landing in Australia in 1770

1934-38 Depression employment schemes – Fernery, Conservatory, Sunken Garden



Figure 4.73 "Duke delivers his speech" in SLNSW catalogue but newspapers note he opened Blowes Conservatory in Nov 1934 from the bandstand and there is enough of it to confirm this is at Cook Park. Good reference for early paint scheme – SLNSW FL1352354

1934 Duke of Gloucester visited for the opening of Blowes Conservatory – newspaper says he delivered speech from bandstand



Figure 4.74 Duke inspects ex-servicemen at Cook Park – SLNSW FL1391876

2008 centenary of rotunda celebrations

Australia Day celebrations from 1994

Annual city festivals

4.11.6 Pastoralism

Cook Park was site of early ploughing competitions up to 1860

Cook Park as a resting place and camping ground for travellers and drovers from 1845 – 1870. The location of the park along Summer Street (main road), and the location of the site on the 'outskirts' of the township allowed for the convenient utility of the site as a rest area.

4.11.7 Transport

Use of the site in 1877 for the celebrations for the opening of the railway line.

Location of the site on the main route west as a convenient camping ground and rest area for travellers.

Continued rest area for travellers travelling west through Orange.

4.11.8 Towns, Suburbs and Villages

Developments to the north of Orange inaugurated by Templer (among others).

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021

**Historical Background**

Surveyor Davidson Square Mile Plan which divided land into both large allotments for arable cultivation and smaller allotments.

Section 27 as part of original square mile plan, which set aside the land for commercial sale

Templer attempting to establish a town square on the site complete with plans for Town Hall.

Possible failure as town square due to distance from town centre and subsequent change to town park

Orange declared municipality in 1860, with Municipal Council established that year.

Section 27 grant to Orange Municipal Council in 1873 as a public reserve.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

5 Fabric Assessment

5.1 The site

5.1.1 Description

The site features a moderately dense coverage of large mature trees that include exotic specimen trees throughout the park. Cook Park has extensive lawns and a “Union Jack” layout of crossing pathways with a centrally located rotunda / bandstand and cast-iron fountain. The Park consists of varied perimeter fences and

historic wrought iron entrance gates at both Summer Street corner intersections. The main entrance is historically the corner of Summer and Clinton Streets, although the entry at the centre of Summer Street is now more frequented.

There are many stories of the historical Cook Park being connected to the swamps that were associated with Blackman’s Swamp Creek before any man-made structures were made on the site. From this one would expect that Cook Park was part of the lowlands of Orange.



Figure 5.1 Cook Park aerial photo from c2011 – SIX viewer Dept Lands

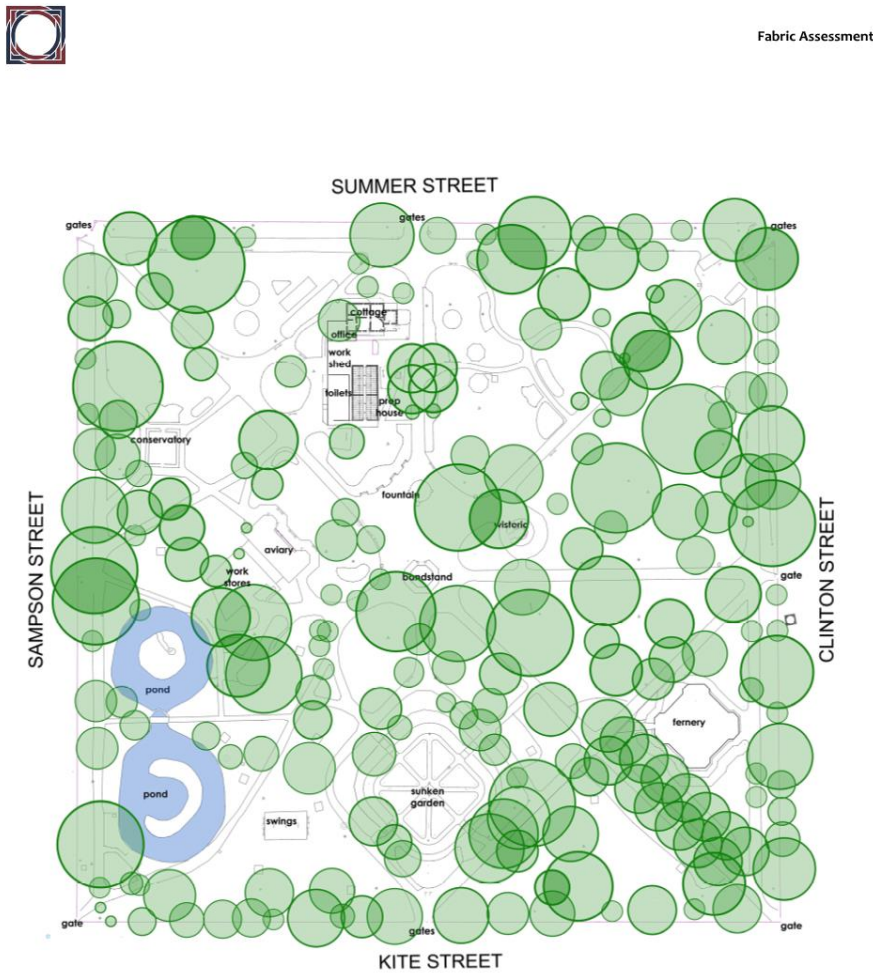


Figure 5.2 Main features of the park with trees – combined images from survey and tree reports

The truth is the very opposite, that Cook Park is a localised high point for the town, which is possibly why Templer decided to reserve this allotment for the Town Square. Before any development in the town, and with all the trees denuded in the Victorian era, this site would have had unimpeded views of the whole area of Orange. The main town, the southern creek bed and the northern parts of Orange all have an elevation of around 870m above sea level. Cook Park rises to a central peak of 888m above sea level approximately at a point between the

bandstand and the fountain. The Summer Street boundary rises in the middle to 887m from the two gates at 884m and 885m, respectively. It runs near level with slight rises and falls to the central entries along the east and west boundaries, before falling sharply 3m – 4m to the Kite Street south end (1:33 and 1:25 fall). The steepest falls are through the N-S centreline, 6m over 100m or 1:16 fall.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021

18 MAY 2022



Fabric Assessment

[OPPORTUNITY]: There is a remarkable coincidence between this elevation and the Chinese lucky number 888, meaning “triple fortune”. It would not need to be played up too much, but a sign acknowledging this as the high

point of the town and noting the “888m” elevation may create its own buzz amongst Chinese tourists and should be set up to be a photographic moment.



Figure 5.3 A Google Earth Pro tool allows the exaggeration of the vertical axis to x3, which allows more subtle topography to be seen. Here we can now see the valley along the creek bed to the south and east of the CBD, which once fed the swamp lands. Strangely Cook Park stands up as a small hill in comparison to the rest of the town, yet the swamp land extended to its southernmost areas. Perhaps this is why John Templer thought this would be a good site for a Town Square, as the area was largely untouched in his time and commands an imposing position. This disappears behind trees and building in a normal aerial.



Figure 5.4 Drone photo of Cook Park trees over Clinton Street in 2020 by Michael Hill – posted to Old Orange Crew FB page

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

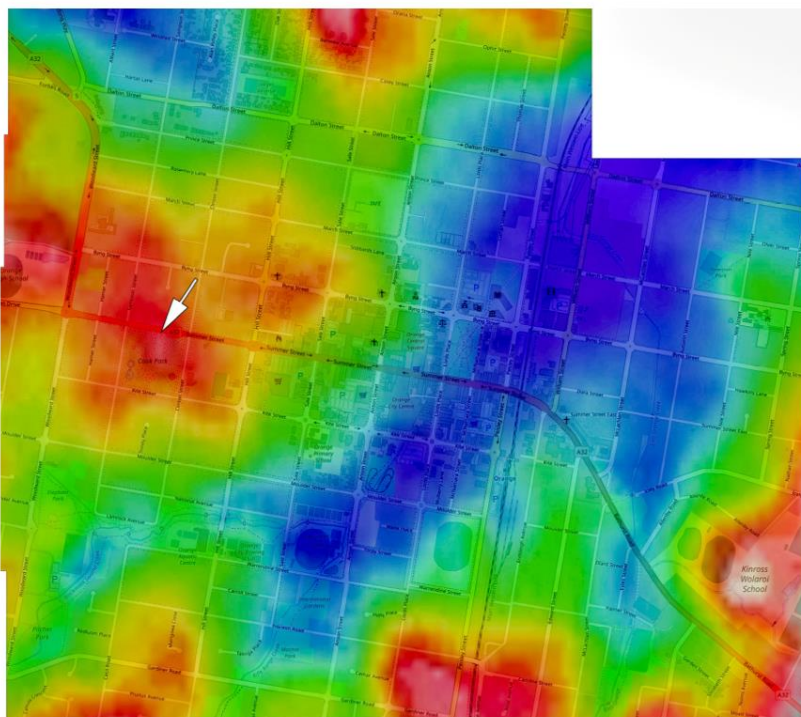


Figure 5.5 A topography map showing low elevation as blue and high elevation as red/white. The major part of the city sits in a hollow running NE, whereas Cook Park sits on the ridge extension from Duntryleague and is not matched in height in the CBD until the other side of town at Kinross. The fall to the south side of the park can even be detected - <https://en-au.topographic-map.com/>

The low lying Kite Street end is where the natural swamp originally extended, although even at 882m it shows the creek water levels were once very deep and the swamps were extensive from the creek bed level at 870m. The 1866 town plan (Fig 7) shows that the creek valley originally turned towards Allot 27 at the centre of Kite Street. The sunken garden memorial to Frank Mulholland was once a natural pond that was drained in 1938. The two duck ponds (originally "ornamental lakes") to the south west corner were hand excavated in 1890.

To the centre north of the park is Bastick Cottage with the associated Potting Shed to its south, and work sheds and toilets to the south west side of the cottage. There are feature gates to the Summer and Sampson Streets corner. The Blowes Conservatory is centrally located on the west side of the park along Sampson Street, the duck ponds located in the south west corner and the bird aviary between. The Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden is centrally located on the south side of the park with swings adjacent the duck ponds. The Cook Park Fernery and avenue of Elms are situated in the south-

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

east corner of Cook Park. The main gates on the corner of Summer and Clinton Streets are flanked by a FK 16 – 77 mm German Field gun on the south side of the pathway and a 24 Pound Smooth bore Cannon on the north.

At the very centre of the park is the bandstand, and to its immediate north is the Dalton fountain. They sit along the earliest and main pathway running north south.

One thing we have noticed about the layout of the park is that historically the built features were very heavily weighted to the west side of the park. Until 1938 there were no significant structures on the east. When Templer originally reserved the land in 1854 he intended it for a Town Square and 10 acres at the Summer -Clinton Street corner were reserved for a future Town Hall¹. This was supposedly put aside when the remainder of the block was nominated as parkland in 1882, but perhaps this idea persisted and drove the design to avoid any structures in this area. We also have seen a newspaper article noting that part of the site was still original woodland as late as 1901, and perhaps this also worked against structures to the east side.

5.1.2 Community Role

From old newspaper articles Cook Park has always been a popular spot in town. Given that the Victorian era town had removed almost every tree in the CBD it must have been quite a desirable spot to go and sit in the shade of a mature tree and rest in the natural environment.

Cook Park is however a bit of an oddity as it is not the town's ceremonial park. That role is played by Robertson Park, which includes the features of the main elements of an Australian regional town park located in the heart of the CBD such as the war memorial, a fountain, toilets, along with other common features.

Cook Park is also not a botanic garden, as that role is played by the Orange Botanic Gardens to the town's north, opened in 1988.

So, Cook Park is left with an historic legacy of significant plantings in an exceptionally large regional park that is largely a passive recreational area with an extraordinary character of historic values, botanic values, architectural features, and natural landscape features. This history makes the park somewhat unique for a regional town park.

In reading tourist comments about visiting Orange there will always be a lot of comments very favourable towards Cook Park, with many calling it the best park in NSW. There are many personal photographs of the park shared online. The autumn leaves of Cook Park will often be used in the tourist marketing for the town of Orange. Cook Park has won awards as a regional town's parkland. Orange has developed a reputation as a town with beautiful trees, and this is now central to our identity in our own community and the wider tourist audience.

Over time the expectations from Cook Park are changing. It has recently been listed on the State Heritage Register. Orange has

¹ Orange & District Historical Society notes by Ross Maroney – CWD clippings 1978

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

been successful in marketing itself to Sydney tourists as an upmarket regional centre well within reach. The high-quality food marketing has also played into this character. The town has been labelled, fairly or not, as the “Mosman of the West”.

This will have consequences for Cook Park, as one of the town’s main marketing features to this audience. In the main Cook Park delivers on expectations as a high-quality park, and tourists are happy. But there are still elements that are fixed in the *small country town* stage of development, and these may become more of an issue as expectations rise. The main elements that fit this category are the toilets, the Council storage areas, the Council offices, along with less obvious elements such as the fencing and the appropriateness of the aviary in the long term. But it will also impact the standard of care for Bastick Cottage and the other features on site. Both the Blowes Conservatory and the Fernery have been suitably upgraded in recent years. This needs to continue with all elements on the site. That will mean higher budgets from Council and grants where possible.

5.1.3 Streetscape

From these contextual photos, Cook Park uniquely occupies a whole city block surrounded by residential development without any ancillary or public development on the site. Each of the various curtilage views is presented with mature trees.



Figure 5.6 Summer Sampson Streets corner – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.7 Sampson Street side – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.8 Sampson & Kite Streets corner – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.9 Kite Street side – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.10 Clinton & Kite Street corner – Adaptive Architects 2021

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.11 Clinton Street side – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.12 Summer and Clinton Streets corner – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.13 Summer Street side – Adaptive Architects 2021

5.1.4 Park Layout

The path layout for the park has been called a Union Jack due to its vertical and diagonal cross, and this is typical of Victorian era parks. It may have been done for Imperial reasons, but it also formalises the most common ways to cross the park. With long Victorian parks often the diagonals and one square path are used, but as Cook Park is a square block it has eight paths radiating from the centre.

Feature elements within the park align strongly with these main axis lines running through the park, and this is a Victorian design feature that needs to be emphasised and, in some places, recovered. Work to the park after WW2 largely ignored these axes and this has diluted the impact of the design intent.

There are secondary axes formed as a diamond pattern within the square, and there are some relationships that are along axes that are square to the streets but fit within this diamond. For instance, the alignment of the conservatory is along one of these diamond arms and has a north-south axis with the ponds. Likewise, the Mulholland sunken garden has an alignment with the diamond pattern and an east-west alignment with the ponds. The fernery comes close to this as well but has been left a little off alignment.

A tertiary pattern in the pathways is the smaller less formal meandering pathways that break off from the main axes and follow no set out. In the 1919 sewer plan some of these appear to have been formed by radial sweeps from significant crossing points, but they have morphed into loosely defined paths.



Fabric Assessment

Six of the eight arms are strongly emphasised, but the south-west arm is interrupted by the duck ponds and sweeps around them. The west arm is more significantly obstructed, and this seems to have been from at least 1919. It is presently obstructed by the aviary, but this was built in 1930 and the 1919 sewer plan shows another building in the same position with the same oblique orientation. The label is not clear but there are references to two ferneries in the early stages of the park, and this may have been the position of the 2nd one. This was later built into a small aviary, which was then enlarged to its present form in the 1990s.

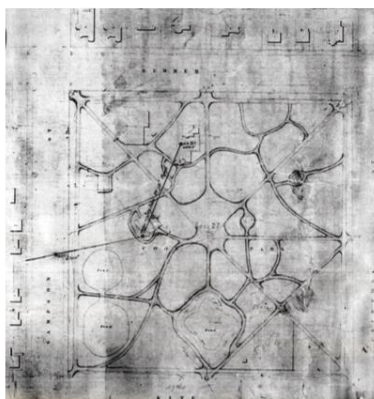


Figure 5.14 1919 Sewer Diagram. The corner axial lines were clearly in place by the 1890s and the north south axis is shown in the earliest photos from the early 1900s. The eastern axis is well formed, and the south axis was originally occupied by the pond. The SE corner is continued in this very formal geometric layout with a secondary axis somewhat replicated on the NW quadrant. The 1890s ponds to the SW break down the geometry and the western axis was never formed due to the unknown building located there with an incongruous orientation. By 1919 the newer ideas of meandering paths had started to influence the layout in secondary pathways off the main axes – *Orange City Council*.

One of the identified future objectives for the park is to relocate the service and vehicle entry from the Summer Street gates

to the Sampson Street gates. This will leave the Summer Street gates for pedestrians and will improve the pathway finish at that gate.

There is an opportunity that along with making the western accessway a service entry with new gates, that the whole western arm could be made clear to open the vista to the bandstand and interpret one of the original design features for the park, the axial planning. This gives the opportunity to place items along axes and to make the axes clearer to the modern viewer.



Figure 5.15 If the aviary structure is realigned or removed then the western axis arm can be opened as a service arm and a pedestrian route. New park and gardens offices and stores building can then be introduced in a less intrusive way to the natural and built elements – *Adaptive Architects* 2021

This would mean completely removing or reorientating the aviary structure to move it out of the line of the pathway. The site of the aviary could be better utilised to house the park staff offices and meeting room. It is necessary to relocate staff areas to the western arm to discourage use of the Summer Street gates for park staff.

The diagram above indicates that the stores and park staff areas should be formed with modular structures that can be added to with minimal impact on the landscape. In the same way that the toilets can blend in better as smaller items with a suitable cladding, these staff areas might be clad with vertical timber cladding over a modular



Fabric Assessment

steel frame. This area of the park offers a sunny aspect with a good view of the park areas.

5.2 The trees

The largest and most important elements in Cook Park are the trees, but this report will largely omit any assessment of them

because a separate report is being prepared to review the trees in detail. That said a large part of the heritage significance of the park is derived from the very mature trees, some of which date from the Victorian era. The trees have always been the centre of the comments through different eras of people’s appreciation of the park.

5.3 Bastick Cottage

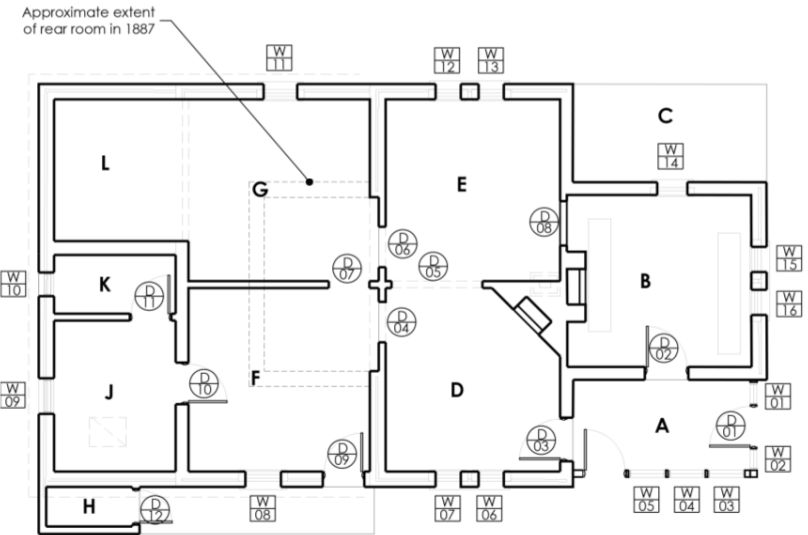


Figure 5-16 Bastick Cottage detailed measured plan. The original T-shaped three room plan includes A-E. Additions occurred in two stages with first G&F added then J,K&L – Adaptive Architects 2020

5.3.1 Description

Bastick Cottage is a relatively small Victorian cottage built originally in a T-shaped configuration with north and south verandahs on the leg of the T. Each end is a matching gable with decorative barge boards, dog tooth vertical boards and a paired set of narrow double hung windows

with rendered lintels and projecting sills. It has a central decorative chimney and the original slate roofing with decorative metal ridge has been replaced with Colorbond. Two stages of additions form low pitch skillions to the western (rear) side, the earliest in very similar style with a wider double hung window, and the latter a

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

c1950s addition with aluminium windows and lighter dry pressed bricks.

The northern verandah is largely inaccessible from the interior with an odd double hung window and door panel underneath that may have been for a pet at one stage. The southern verandah has been infilled with half timber vertical boards and 4 pane double hung windows and a 4 panel door dating to the 1977 redevelopment for the Guildry. We have enquired and found that this replaced an original verandah enclosure that no doubt had a similar arrangement with earlier fabric.

Internally the building layout is now difficult to reconcile with a family occupation but based on the separate entry to the front room and other examples it appears this was an office space for the gardener. Originally the single gardener lived in the two rooms behind in what must have been a sleeping and a living/eating room. There is fabric evidence of a small kitchen skillion, but photos do not correlate this.

When the Bastick family arrived the building was eventually enlarged to have two additional rooms, no doubt bedrooms. A later skillion was added for a bathroom and toilet along with a kitchen.

The repurposing of the building for the Guildry involved a loss of original fabric in the fireplaces, some walls, windows, doors, along with original trims and potentially some ceilings. The building was reportedly in a bad condition before 1975. Today it presents very well and the original T-section is largely intact.

5.3.2 Community role

Bastick Cottage is an unusual element within the park. It is one of the early

important elements and has a large specific community that makes use of it even to this day.



Figure 5.17 The caretaker's lodge now known as Bastick Cottage – Adaptive Architects 2020

Yet because it was an enclosed private residence for so long, and because of the way it has been surrounded by inaccessible elements since conversion to the Guildry building in 1977, it is an element that does not feature in the public's recreational photos of the park and is not the centre of the community's value of the park. This is a role that it could and perhaps should play, and its location would support this role very well, but there would need to be some changes to the way it is presented to the community.

5.3.3 Setting

The cottage is the focus of the main entrance from Summer Street and sits along what has always been the main spine of the park. It is visible to passersby and most visitors will walk past it more than once. While grander, both the corner Summer Street entry gates connect to lesser pathways further from the heart of the park. So Bastick Cottage should be the

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

focus of public engagement, but there are some aspects of its setting that mediate against this.

COUNCIL OFFICES AND STORES: The main problem with the cottage setting is the position of the Council offices, stores and toilets attached to its immediate south west. The courtyard between the cottage and the propagation sheds was always a part of the Bastick's private enclosed area, and since the removal of their fences the use of this courtyard as a public space has not yet been explored.

COURTYARD: This courtyard has an enormous potential for public engagement with the four large cedars as shade, immediate access to the cottage and excellent views of the lawns, trees, and flowers to the east. It is also a good place to passively view the items within the propagating house and is well located along the main pedestrian route. Instead, it forms the driveway access for Council vehicles and has an area that does not permit public access. This area does have a functional role, as Council garden staff access the propagating house as part of their duties.

The cottage and the propagating house are early elements critical to the park's development, and so this precinct has high heritage significance within the framework of the park. The park stores and offices are thus detracting elements within this precinct, which needs some work to have the significance respected. This should be the main public interface, the main element of interpretation, and a space of high public interaction with the park. At present it does not play any of these roles.

For this courtyard space to reach its potential, the Council offices and stores

would need to be demolished and moved to better locations. The Propagating House will need to remain as a staff only area but can be accessed from a public courtyard with a heightened tourism and interpretation role associated with the cottage.

PROPAGATING HOUSE: The Propagating House could form a passive tourism and information role as the public can still see what goes on inside and can see the botanic displays. There may be a good justification for restoring a more transparent cladding to the propagating house if it can lead to a role in interpretation and education of tourists and visitors such as schools. There are interpretation spaces that play this role at the Orange Botanical Gardens. Rather than the 10mm toughened glass required by the Glazing Code it might be better to use 4mm clear acrylic sheets, which have greater toughness than glass, are much cheaper, and have good UV resistance.

TOILETS: Almost as intrusive are the 1970s toilets along the west side of the propagating house and south of the cottage. These will prevent the free flow of pedestrians around the cottage and through an upgraded courtyard. The toilets are not designed to be a compatible fit to the Victorian character of the park and are a detracting element in heritage terms. They are also relatively poor quality with reference to how Cook Park has become a central feature of Orange's marketing of itself as a high-quality regional destination. These toilets need to be demolished and replaced with a far superior option designed to fit with the park in more appropriate locations.



Fabric Assessment

BASTICK COTTAGE GUILDRY: Lastly there is the use of the cottage. It has a lot of support and the city needs more spaces dedicated to the arts and crafts community. In playing that role it is doing very well and manages to maintain its role with volunteers.

However, its role is still niche in our community and more importantly somewhat oblique to the park’s historical value and the central tourist’s objective in visiting the park. Most people who visit the Guildry will be locals with an interest in the crafts, with some tourists browsing for souvenirs. The souvenirs are not directly related to the park or to Orange as a town, and so the opportunity to market the town is somewhat lost.

Many tourists will also visit the Information Centre and so it does not need to duplicate that role, in fact it is important not to replicate that role as the material can easily get out of date without a dedicated staff member. It would be good if there was some opportunity for merchandising for the location of Cook Park, as well as more specific park, tree and garden information and books. That way the cottage could have an educational as well as a mercantile role.

This would not necessarily have to impact the Guildry significantly, as there are areas of the cottage that can play this role. There is some potential for displays in a reworked south verandah. If the setting of the cottage was improved and a disabled access was introduced from the west and the offices relocated, then a verandah to the west would also make the kitchen much more attractive a space and it could be dedicated to the above-mentioned items.

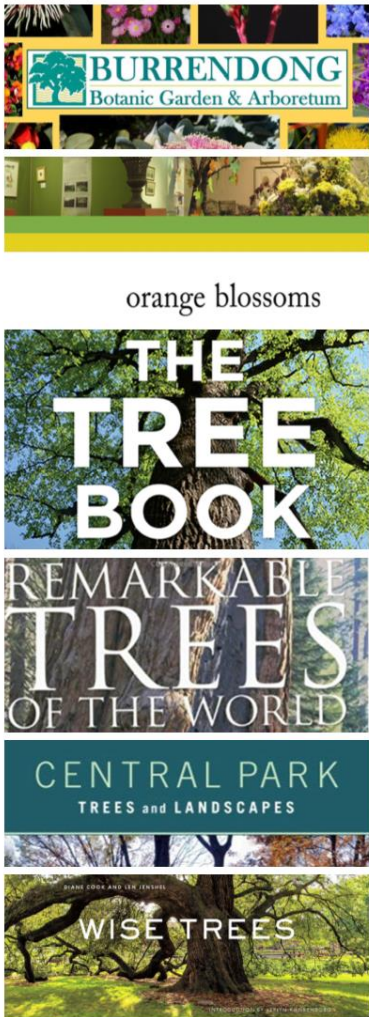


Figure 5.18 The sort of horticultural books that might sell to an audience who are inspired by the beauty of Cook Park

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

INTERPRETATION SPACE: It is good that there is a display space in the building and using the unconnected old gardener's office for this was a good idea. The displays have been well considered and are useful information.

The space would be a better interpretation of the Victorian heritage of the cottage if the fireplace were reconstructed to its original form.



Figure 5.19 **Former gardener's office and interps space:** The interpretation display should always respect the characteristics of the room and allow the heritage architectural values to be interpreted as well. Low displays under windows will allow windows to be appreciated. Also noted here are the reconstruction of the lost fireplace surrounds and the potential for reinstating a door that may be indicated by the cracking patterns – Adaptive Architects 2021

VERANDAH INFILL: We can only assume the verandah infill was based loosely on what preceded it, based on the anecdotal reports from older members of an Orange FB group who can remember the building prior to 1975. The four pane windows are the wrong period, and the construction quality is starting to show its age. 1970s conservation/redevelopment is often associated with poor material choices.



Figure 5.20 The verandah as it is presently – Adaptive Architects 2021

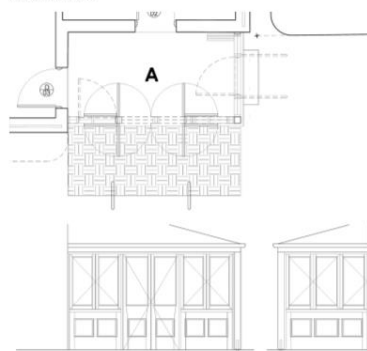


Figure 5.21 A rebuilt south porch reconfigured to face the south upgraded courtyard – the aim should be to construct a Victorian era verandah enclosure to interpret the original enclosure before the 1970s reworking. Levels could be worked to provide disabled access – Adaptive Architects 2021

By replicating the infill that was used for a residence, the refit did not look at what potential there was for repurposing the infill for a new use. The verandah could be redirected towards the south, with French doors that could open against their sidelights and be pinned open. In turn this could then open onto a platform that connected to the south courtyard. This



Fabric Assessment

courtyard and make the porch available for displays.

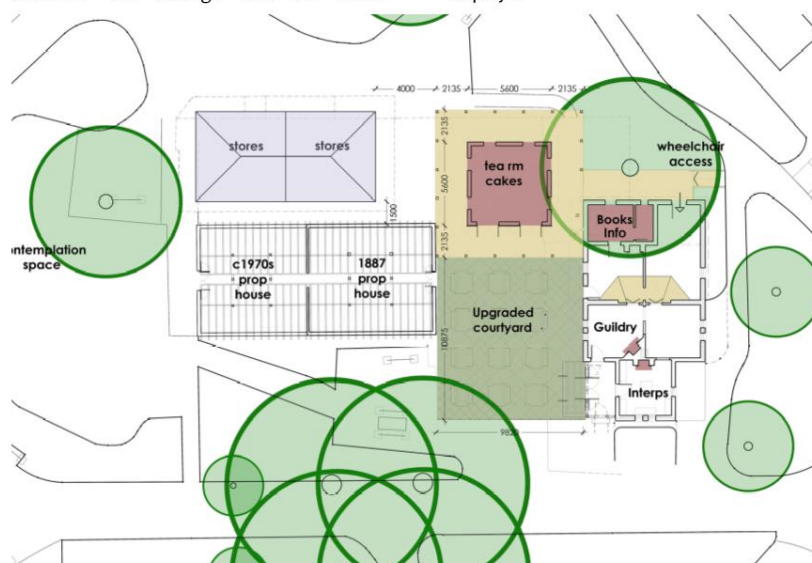


Figure 5.22 **Bastick Cottage Precinct:** Some of the opportunities that open when the toilets and staff areas are removed from the precinct. The courtyard between the buildings is a good sunny spot for seating, and there is the opportunity to take advantage of this with a tearoom or some form of concession to provide refreshments, which also plays the role of framing the courtyard. This changes the relationship of the cottage to the precinct, making it more of a focus and a destination. The need for accessible entry can be accommodated, and this will revitalise the western end of the cottage possibly making the kitchen available as a new function like a book room. Stores may replace the toilets but they need to be designed in a way to recede into the landscape, and also should allow room to walk around the Propagating House and allow good drainage throughout. The Propagating House could become a passive display of whatever is being managed within if the roof were changed to clear acrylic sheet. The main aim is to make this a more public space that contributes to the park experience – *Adaptive Architects 2021*

Bastick Cottage began as a small three-room lodge in a T-shaped plan with open verandahs to the south and north. There is fabric evidence that indicates there was a skillion to the west that was not full width but we have no documentary evidence to correlate this. Other buildings of the period indicate the leg of the T to the east was an office, hence the separation of access, although some wall cracking may indicate there was once a connecting door.



Figure 5.23 1908 photo of caretaker's lodge from SW, a vantage now blocked by toilets. There appears to be no rear skillion at this stage. The privacy screening is in place and a picket fence to Summer Street can be seen to the left. – 1908 “The Orange District” tourist guide

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.24 This undated postcard shows the front of the cottage with a decorative ridge - identical to a W Bursle photo from 1900 – AT&CJ 21.07.1900 p21

The other two rooms would have been eating and sleeping in accordance with simple cottages, and if the skillion existed it may have been a kitchen. The 1919 sewer plan shows separate privy sized buildings nearby as toilets. A bath may have been freestanding in any space.

This was suitable for one man during Patterson's tenure but during the Bastick family's occupation it would have been extended. The two room skillion to the west is shown on the sewer diagram in 1919 but not in a c1908 photo, and likely dates from c1915. This would have made four rooms and an office. The lack of space may have been the reason Bastick left for the opportunity in Wagga in 1909-10.

The last additions were considered part of the house by Margaret Bastick, born in 1947. So, the western rear additions most likely date from c1950. This addition continued the skillion roof of the first additions and so the ceiling height drops to relatively low levels.

5.3.5 Style

While many are confident that the building is from the Victorian Period that is not so obvious from the building. It has a lot in common with the style of residences built in Orange from 1904 onwards.

There are some Victorian era features like the narrow-paired windows, which reference Italianate style. The building originally featured a slate roof and that would have given it a more Victorian appearance. It has a Classical pitch to the roof and the decorative rendered chimney is Italianate rather than the more detailed Federation. The rendered lintels and sills are more Victorian than Federation, but this sort of treatment was also popular among early 1900s housing in Orange.

5.3.6 Date of Construction

In our first inspection of the building the presence of a cavity brick wall appeared to discount the idea of the building dating from 1887. The common understanding is that brick cavities did not become widespread until around 1900. In addition, the 1898 Regulations for Cook Park mention that Council may erect a caretaker's cottage, loosely implying there was not one.

There were of course conflicting pieces of evidence. The reference to a Council document that made the funding for the cottage available in 1887 – although that may not have been acted on. However, the presence of the exact footprint of the building on the 1891 Town Plan of Orange was difficult to ignore.

So, we consulted with Australia's premier architectural historian when it comes to building materials, Miles Lewis. He had done detailed research on cavities in Australia and

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

in his view an 1887 cavity brick wall was quite possible.²

He noted that *the lesson we learned from JM Freeland that the brick cavity wall was an Australian invention from about 1885, that became standard practice by 1895, and then spread to the rest of the world was totally incorrect*. Instead, the brick cavity wall developed from several different types of proto-cavity wall in England and the US from the early 1800s. True cavity walls were used in those countries as early as 1850.

So, when did a standard stretcher bond cavity wall come into common use in Australia? Seems a range of different cavity ties were patented in the 1870s in the UK, although a quote in 1876 shows that architects in the UK were still hesitant about the invention. In 1880 there was a belated claim to the first cavity wall in London, and by 1883 a shop in the UK was advertising 6 different models of galvanised wrought iron ties, indicating a widespread acceptance of cavity walling.

Cavity walls were introduced in Australia in 1868 and by 1873 a widely used specification text recommended "double walling" where walls are exposed to rain, but these featured bricks on edge. By 1877 a Melbourne barrister sued his architect for not using a cavity wall. The oldest authenticated surviving example of a cavity wall in Melbourne is dated 1881, with a 75mm cavity.

By the 1880s cavity walls were more common, although until the late 1880s only the walls exposed to weather were cavities. GA Mansfield, who designed OPS in 1880,

advocated for cavity walls in 1872. Against this, in 1887 the Australasian Builder & Contractor's News argued that cavity walls, though effective, were too expensive for ordinary work. Public Works buildings in the 1890s would mostly be in cavity walls.

Our detailed measured drawing of the plan has confirmed that the exposed walls are cavity walls and the walls under verandahs are solid, indicating that it dates from the late 1880s and not 1900. The odd staggered brickwork on the northern verandah is where the bricklayer has had difficulty concealing the cavity gap between courses and shows a naivety to the practice of how to close a cavity. So, the caretaker's cottage is a relatively early example of the cavity wall construction technique.

5.3.7 Victorian Era Gatehouses

The three-room T-shaped gatehouse is not a novel design with many antecedents. In fact, it is a surprisingly early plan form for an 1887 building. There is a similar plan form at the Overnewton Gatehouse in Melbourne dating to 1843.



Figure 5.25 - Overnewton Gatehouse elevations - by Peter Lombardozi and Tom Drazic SLVic

² Notes on cavity construction come from Miles Lewis's private research



Fabric Assessment

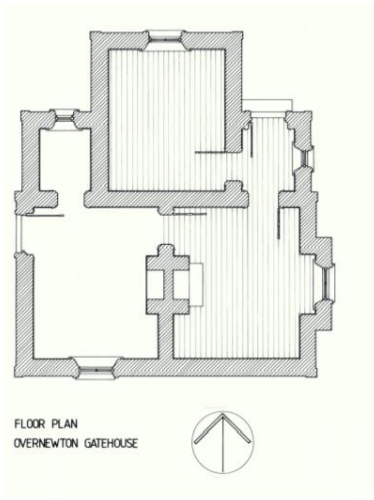


Figure 5.26 OverNewton Gatehouse plan - by Peter Lombardozzi and Tom Drazic SLVic

5.3.8 Duntryleague Gate House

Of more interest is an antecedent that is the most likely primary influence on the design. The gate house at Duntryleague was built around the same time, or shortly after the mansion in 1876. When working as the head gardener at Duntryleague for Dalton, Patterson would have lived in this gate house in 1885.

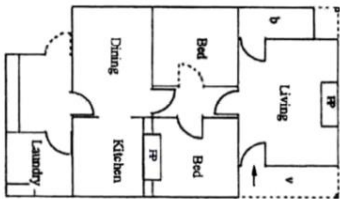


Figure 5.27 A sketch of the Duntryleague Gatehouse showing the living room / twin bedroom arrangement in a T-shape with north and south verandahs. The later skillion additions to the west have now also been added at Cook Park. The main difference is that Cook Park has no central hall – Aitken, C Outline CMP Duntryleague 2003



Figure 5.28 The Duntryleague gate house has a remarkably similar plan and the similarities do not end there. It has tall narrow windows, a Classical pitched roof with gable ends, and hipped matching verandah roofs – Adaptive Architects 2021

Christo Aitken’s Outline CMP for Duntryleague describes the gate house as:

This gatehouse is a relatively finely detailed Victorian cottage in brick with a slate roof and face brick chimneys. The brickwork generally has been rendered and painted apart from the chimneys which are decoratively corbelled and bevelled.

There is a similar attention to detail with the slate work which has been laid with three decorative diamond and scallop courses in the mid-slope.

The roof gable to the east retains its intricate traceried barge board.

There are two small galvanised iron clad verandahs at the principal entry points one of which retains a decorative timber bracket.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

There are weatherboard and mini-orb clad skillion extensions at the rear.³

5.3.9 Architect

No architect has been associated with the cottage, and there are very few references to the building and no recorded opening ceremony, so it is unlikely we could find out who designed the building.

It may have been Patterson himself, as surveyors often worked as architects in this period. This would explain the similarity between the Cook Park cottage and the cottage Patterson had left at Duntryleague.

The two main local architects working in Orange in this period were John Hale and William Lamrock. John Hale had a good feel for the Picturesque and liked to work in what we now call Rustic Gothic, although then was known as Old English. He was also getting towards the latter part of his career given his first design was in 1865. He was nonetheless still active, working on Molong hospital in 1887. In contrast William Lamrock was at the beginning of his career having arrived in Orange in 1883 and his first Orange project was in 1886. Lamrock would show a much more experimental use of styles common in the 1890-1905 period.

Of the two, I think Lamrock is the more likely to have experimented early with the new brick cavity construction, and the relatively low-pitched roof is more Lamrock than Hale. It would also have been a modest project, and the new younger architect is the more likely to have been responsible.

There were other architects that worked in projects in Orange at the time, so it may have been someone from out of town.

5.3.10 Original cottage 1887

The original 1887 cottage is a face brick building forming a T-shape with the leg of the T pointing east. This provides three gabled ends with dog-tooth boards and matching paired narrow windows with a decorative rendered lintel and projecting sill. The windows are original double hung windows as the bead detail is a late Victorian type. The window to the north verandah is unusual in that it is a double hung window with what appears to be a pet door underneath.

The roof pitch is Classical at approx. 30deg and a central chimney is decorated at the top with simple corbels. Originally the roof was slated (or terracotta flat tiles) with a decorative ridge cap that is most likely terracotta but may have been metal. This has now been replaced with Colorbond corrugated steel sheets.

The T-shape allows a north and south verandah. The north verandah has been left open to the sun but has had the original timber deck replaced with a concrete slab c1950s. The base of the brick walls is bluestone footings with rendered facings. This means the render and mortar joints can bridge the otherwise impervious bluestone. The slab may contribute to rising damp, but the verandah cover limits this. The verandah also has been rebuilt, possibly with new materials as the post base is not original. The garden areas around the 1887 soft

³ Aitken, C – *Duntryleague and the Orange Golf Club* – Outline Conservation Management Plan – 2003 p45

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

brickwork will be contributing to rising damp.



Figure 5.29 Exterior of cottage from NE – Adaptive Architects 2020

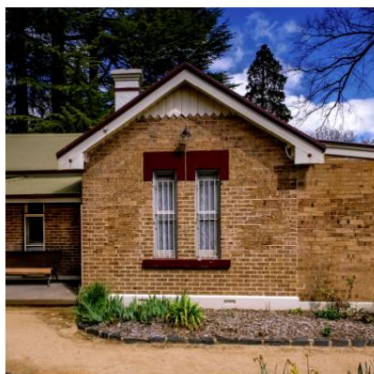


Figure 5.30 North gable – Adaptive Architects 2020

The south verandah has been enclosed and it is reported that the 1977 rebuilt verandah enclosure replaced an earlier enclosure with similar characteristics. The 1977 conservation works is easily spotted with the splayed joinery beading that was common in the 1970s. It is functional but

poorly built and has incorrect four pane windows and poorly proportioned doors.



Figure 5.31 Exterior from SE – Adaptive Architects 2020

There is a four panel door (D.02) to what was the gardener's office (B) in the leg of the T. It has a fireplace that has been blocked up and the surrounds removed (c1977). The ceiling has splayed edges as the ceiling rises above the roof spring point. The ceiling is lined with panels and trims, normally associated with Interwar buildings. It is possible that a lath and plaster ceiling failed in the same event that caused the roof replacement. The exposed floorboards are slightly wide and appear original. Joinery appears original.



Figure 5.32 Interior former gardener's office, Rm B looking NW – Adaptive Architects 2020

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.33 Interior former gardener's office, Rm B looking SE – Adaptive Architects 2020

Door D.03 to Rm D is also an original four panelled door. Both windows in Rms D & E are original. The splayed fireplace in Rm D has been infilled and the fire surrounds removed. A larger opening between Rms D & E has been introduced. Openings to the west from both rooms appear original and sit under an unusual long beam that runs along a single skin wall between two cavity wall returns. This indicates there may have been a small skillion at the rear, but the early photos do not show this.



Figure 5.34 Interior Rm E looking south west – Adaptive Architects 2020

Ceilings again have splayed edges but are in recent plasterboard in Rm E while Rm D has the same panel and trim as Rm B. Lighting is fluorescent tube. Floors have vinyl coverings and walls are painted.

These rooms are fitted out for the Guildry. There is a split system above windows W.06 & W.07.

5.3.11 First addition c1915

The first addition to the back of the original cottage is also in face brick. We date it to c1915 as it is not shown in 1908 (and poss 1912) photos but is on the 1917 sewer diagram. It is formed by a one room deep skillion across the back springing from the low point of the pitched roof.



Figure 5.35 Exterior – north elevation – Adaptive Architects 2020

The front verandahs step up into the main cottage, and at the junction with the addition the floors step down again. This means the floors are likely to be an early concrete slab.

The brickwork is similar but distinct, and is toothed in at every fourth course, flush with the old wall. It would be a cavity wall. There may be evidence of rebuilding at the top of the north wall. The north wall is splitting above the window and it would appear to be some settlement of the west wall. This should be monitored.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

The edges are a simple fascia and the footings are most likely the rendered face of the slab.

The window W.11 has a lower sill and head, and is wider with a double hung window that has an mid-Victorian style glazing trim. We surmise that it may be a salvaged window from another site. On the south wall there is a matching window opening W.08 but it is a single pane of obscured glass. The door D.09 is four panelled. There is a rudimentary ledged and braced door but it does not appear to be early.

A fireplace in Rm F is blocked up and covered over.

These rooms have no skirting or cornice and the ceilings appear to be plasterboard. Lighting is fluorescent tube. Internally rooms G & F slope down to low ceilings, following the rake of the roof. These rooms were additional bedrooms for the Bastick family.

5.3.12 Second Addition c1950

Margaret Bastick recalls the rear additions as part of her childhood, and so they must have been built c1950.

The brickwork is again similar but distinctly lighter, and the wall is again in line with the original wall and toothed in. There is no footing exposed. There are no windows to the north and a plant espalier has been set up against this wall. On the west there are two small aluminium windows that have

been blocked up. To the south the addition adjoins the external toilet.



Figure 5.36 Exterior – view from NW – Adaptive Architects 2020

The addition continues the line of the already low skillion, making a disproportional addition to the small original. On the north, the rear wall has been taken out and Rm L is a continuation of Rm G. Rm J is a small kitchen that dates from c1950-1970s. Rm K is a small store.

The roof connects with the later offices at a box gutter, and the very low pitch is also a concern due to the large trees that surround it. While the roof is cleaned regularly this is a high-level maintenance requirement as the roof does not shed the leaves. At the time of inspection, the roof was covered with leaf debris and the gutters were full of leaves.



Fabric Assessment

5.4 The Propagating House

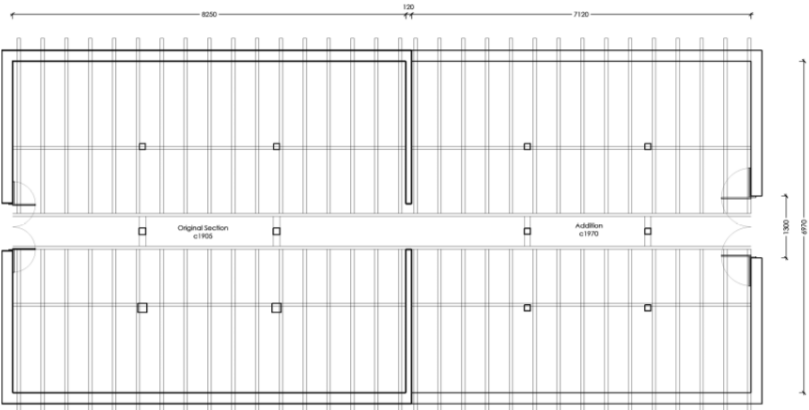


Figure 5.37 Layout of the Propagating House with roof framing shown – north is to the left. The building is made up of two parts, the northern is the earliest and likely dates from c1905. The second part was built c1970 – Adaptive Architects 2021

The Propagating House is located on the south side of Bastick Cottage, with modern infill workshops joining the Cottage and Propagating House on the south side of the cottage. The Propagating House has been used for the propagation of plants and shrubs for use within the park. The building is constructed of brick with small timber framed window openings on the east and west sides of the building. The building has a gable roof form with ridge top light and clerestory windows. The [Propagating House] has undergone a modern [c1962] addition to the south of the original structure, which is evident in the brickwork, roof timbers and windows. Roofing has been replaced with translucent polycarbonate roofing.⁴

5.4.1 Original section c1905

There are some notes in the history that would indicate an early date for the Propagating House, but the built fabric does

not indicate an 1887 date. Unfortunately, a lot of the fabric has been altered and so it is difficult to determine from the fabric alone. There does appear to be a building in this location in the 1908 photo so we date it at c1905.

The walls are largely stretcher bond with some header courses on the north wall. This north wall has been substantially rebuilt but retains some of the original fabric. Doors and windows are timber but have been replaced, and this would predate the c1970 south addition as that has the anachronistic 4 pane sashes. The earlier replacements have 2 pane awnings, and the chunkiness of the section would indicate a period like the war period c1942. The joinery has no glazing detail and is a square member, but the exterior has window putty.

⁴ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

COOK PARK, ORANGE
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

June 2021
62

ADAPTIVE ARCHITECTS PTY LTD

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.38 North wall doors to the Propagating House. Some early features are present – Adaptive Architects 2020

The space is very tight and headroom low, as the building is largely utilitarian. A clerestory runs the full length of the building and the timber framing is original in the c1905 section but again all high-level awning sashes have been replaced, and some aluminium louvres have been inserted in some bays to match the 1970s addition.

The biggest change is that the glass roof has been removed and replaced with clear polycarbonate corrugated sheeting, which changes the character of the exterior. The original rafters are notched for a glass panel to sit on top of them. While the plastic sheeting does allow light to pass, it does not contribute the greenhouse effect of glass. The high energy short wavelengths from the sun pass through the glass but the lower energy long wavelengths reflected from the earth do not, and so the glass retains this energy and contributes to warming the space. This will not happen as well with thin plastic.

Two things mediate against reinstating the glass. Firstly, and most importantly, the original glass was probably 3-4mm thick. The current glazing code would require

10mm toughened glass because it is not vertical and is within climbing range of the public. This would be a significant expense. Secondly, large trees have been allowed to grow nearby, shading the building, and making it much less effective as a greenhouse.

On the other side of the argument, the lack of glass will limit the propagation to species that are cold tolerant as the building does not provide a warmer climate. Reconstructing the glass may also contribute to a passive tourism and educational benefit in that people can see what is being propagated.

An alternative that can allow better views into the Propagating House without the extra expense of thick toughened glass would be a 4mm clear acrylic sheet. This could be introduced in the position of the original glass with original detailing but would not have the safety issues of the glass.

In the original building there are old pipes that once carried boiling water from a wood or coal burner that the gardener had to maintain to keep the propagating house warm overnight. This is an early use of hydronic heating. These are no longer used and the boiler has been dismantled, but the pipes remain significant.

The internal framing has been adjusted. One of the purlins is within the walking area around the central planting area and is approximately head height. On one side this has been raised and repositioned to avoid hitting one's head. The other side is untouched.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.39 East side view of the Propagating House with seating area in foreground.

5.4.2 The addition c1962

The additions go to some lengths to replicate the form of the original but with simpler details and a less confined internal space. The brickwork is in extruded bricks with a header sill. The rafters are not notched for glass. The clerestory windows are fixed panes rather than awning sashes with aluminium louvres interspersed. At the same time, the timber awnings in the east wall are four paned awning sashes.

The end wall to the south may have originally been in glass, although the aged, corrugated plastic sheeting does look like it is from c1962. The building would be greatly improved by glass or clear acrylic panels to the south.



Figure 5.40 The south wall of the c1970 addition to the propagating House. The windows here are different. The corrugated plastic could be replaced with glass – Adaptive Architects 2020

5.4.3 Context



Figure 5.41 The current courtyard between Bastick Cottage and the Propagating House is uninviting and in the main locked off – Adaptive Architects 2020

The north of the Propagating House is the courtyard to Bastick Cottage. This is currently partially within the Park Staff compound, with access to the Propagating house restricted.

To the east there is a garden bed with some plants reaching up to 1m high, which would obscure any tourism or educational role the house might have.



Figure 5.42 The courtyard could extend down to the east of the Propagating House but some decisions would need to be made about the gardens against the building – Adaptive Architects 2020

To the south the Propagating House opens to a small, grassed area that is well separated from the park by a ring of plants. It is accessible but the psychological barriers mean it is little used other than by women walking to the toilets. It might be a good

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

spot for a reflection garden or meditation space.

To the west there is about a 1m corridor to the toilets building, which is paved with concrete. The water must sit in this space as there is mould growing up the walls of the Propagating House. This slab should be removed and adequate drainage installed to this zone. The width would make this space largely unusable and if the toilets are demolished the space to the west should be expanded to make a useful space.



Figure 5.43 The Propagating House addition from the SE – Adaptive Architects 2020

5.5 The 1934 Blowes Conservatory

Blowes Conservatory was erected in 1934, donated by Mayor AW Blowes. It was also a Depression era work relief project. It was significantly restored in recent years.



Figure 5.44 Blowes Conservatory from the SW – Adaptive Architects 2021

The conservatory has a square footprint and is timber-framed with infill glazing and a brick plinth. The roof is a hipped glazed roof form with protruding top light and clerestory windows, constructed of timber framing and coved terracotta ridge tiles.

The top light clerestory windows are timber framed glazed panels which consist of a leadlight feature spelling 'Blowes Conservatory' to the east and west clerestory windows. The conservatory plan has perimeter plantings, a rectangular pathway and central plant platform. Benches and display tables are concrete with open dish drains.⁵

⁵ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.45 Blowes Conservatory from the NW – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.46 Blowes Conservatory after the reconstruction works, with night lighting – FB Old Orange Crew – photo by Damon Bell 2020



Figure 5.47 Stained glass work at Blowes Conservatory (overleaf)



Figure 5.48 Blowes Conservatory with flowers Feb 2021 – Orange City Council website



Figure 5.49 Blowes Conservatory from the NE – Adaptive Architects 2020

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.50 Blowes Conservatory from the E – Adaptive Architects 2020

As the conservatory has recently been significantly restored there is little urgent work left to do. It will need ongoing maintenance, especially the external painted timbers.

5.6 The 1938 Fernery

The Fernery, located on the south east side of the park along Clinton Street was constructed in 1938 and replaced the original fernery located on the north side of the park along Summer Street [to the west of Bastick Cottage]. The fernery is a timber-framed structure with concrete plinth wall and timber lattice cladding. It is essentially an octagonal footprint with additional rectangular areas located on the north, east, south, and west sides with the stairs and entrance located on the west side, a concrete enclosed area on the north and timber framed glazing on the east and south areas. The fernery has surrounding decomposed granite gravel pathways adjacent to the external edges of the fernery with garden beds on the outer edge of the path. The steps to the fernery are constructed of stone with stonewalls to either side, or stone paving to the entrance. The fernery contains the John Gale Memorial fountain relocated from the 1890s pond in 1938. There is a small water feature associated with the fountain. The fernery was restored in 1988 as a bicentennial grant.⁶



Figure 5.51 Fernery from the west – Adaptive Architects 2020

⁶ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

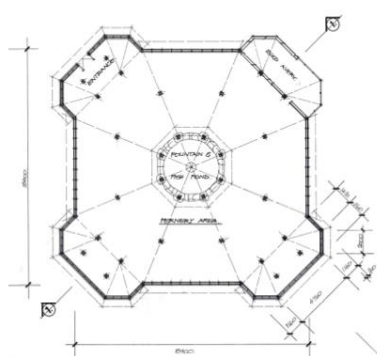


Figure 5.52 Fernery plan 1986 – McKinnon Contract Drafting for Orange City Council

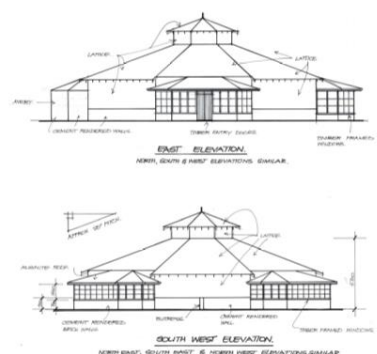


Figure 5.53 Fernery elevations 1986 – McKinnon Contract Drafting for Orange City Council

Stone edging to garden beds; Patterned concrete surface to pathways (red with black 'mortar'); Timber structure intact; Centrally located original John Gale Memorial Fountain with masonry base, sculptured swans and iron water baths above; Stone retaining wall surrounding fountain with timber roof columns attached surrounding; Elements of 1980's upgrade evident in elements such as concrete shoes to timber columns, modern pathway paving, concrete to internal wall of fountain pond, pump cage, new timbers to

structure. Pump exposed – attached to roof column around pond wall within steel cage – pipes, electrical cords visible.



Figure 5.54 Fernery from the east – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.55 Fernery fountain – Adaptive Architects 2020

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.56 Fernery bay – Adaptive Architects 2020

The Fernery has had significant work done recently and has been largely rebuilt with new members. There remain some areas of lattice work to be replaced. In time the ferns will be more fully established and better fill the fernery.



Figure 5.57 Fernery panorama – Adaptive Architects 2020

5.7 Bandstand / Rotunda

The rotunda was constructed in 1908, donated by the Orange town band to Cook Park. The rotunda celebrated its 100-year anniversary in 2008 with a weekend celebration of the Orange City Band and visiting bands.

The rotunda is an octagonal structure with decorative timber framed construction and masonry plinth and floor. The roof is constructed of [flat] terra cotta tiles and converges to a central point with a punctuating timber finial. The rotunda is a highly significant element within the

park, centrally located and highly visible as a performance space for the park. The rotunda consists of a timber balustrade with moulded timber posts and opens to the north with concrete steps and brick piers at the end.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.58 The rotunda and fountain were often the centrepieces in Victorian park planning. At Cook Park the rotunda occupies the central position – Adaptive Architects 2020

Moulded timber columns and detail work moderately intact - some rotting at base of posts. Internal ceiling lining (timber boards) intact. Lichen growing on roof tiles. Drainpipe removed from west side of rotunda – stub adjoining gutter present and drainpipe moulding allowance on concrete floor. Paint cracking / falling off top of capital to brick piers flanking steps to rotunda. Edges of original rotunda dedication plaque wearing away.⁷



Figure 5.59 The rotunda sits on the crossing of all the main axial lines in the park. This gives it the primary prominence in Patterson's plan, despite being built 18 years after he left – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.60 1934 photo showing Duke of Gloucester opening Blowes Conservatory from the rotunda – even though this is in black and white it does show the tones of the paint in this period – SLNSW FL1352354

⁷ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.61 Rotunda from the NW showing the steps, decorative posts, handrail and hipped octagonal roof with flat terracotta tiles. A garden bed surrounds the element – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.63 Rotunda from the SE showing the open space around the rotunda – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.62 Detail of rotunda – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.64 A tree overwhelms the rotunda in the 1920s – Rex Hazlewood SLNSW

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

5.8 Dalton Fountain

The James Dalton Fountain was placed on its current site in 1891 and remodelled in the 1920's [base was widened as the spray was overshooting the base] and was donated by James Dalton of Duntryleague. The fountain is a masonry circular water feature, with four masonry piers - one each to the north, south, east and west sides and a centrally located moulded iron sculptural fountain piece. The central fountain piece is a moulded cast iron element depicting four cherubs with water caskets through which the water for the fountain flows, above which additional decorative elements are included. The original fountain had urns at each pier and an iron filigree edge. These were removed by the 1920's.

Stagnant water source – ensure water circulation. Recently repainted with cream external walls, burgundy to the rim and pier capitals, and aqua blue internal walls (visible slightly above water line). Cast iron sculpture indicates recent repaint (black). The fountain has plastic & steel valve / pump cover exposed surrounding the outer edge. Early (1908 / 1928) images indicate decorative iron filigree to perimeter of pond, and ceramic urns atop the piers which have since been removed – likely in the 1920's remodeling of the pond.⁸

Description in the National Advocate 1891:-

"Cook Park was thronged yesterday afternoon with numerous visitors, when the ornamental fountain formally presented to the borough by Mr. James Dalton on Thursday last was in full play, and in the prominent position in which it has been erected adds greatly to the beauty of the Park.

The fountain, which is of cast iron painted dark green tipped off with gold, is 10 ft. 6 ins.[3.2m] in height, and throws the water from the cap jet in

an umbrella-shaped spray which is caught in a lower basin; here four water cranes are standing in various positions.

At the base are four children holding urns from which the water discharges into the main basin. This basin is 16 ft. [4.9m] in diameter and is surmounted with ornamental ironwork.

At either side there is a pillar bearing a terracotta palm basin, and drinking cups are to be attached to automatic taps. The whole cost was about £200, including the erection, and this is borne by Mr. Dalton".⁹



Figure 5.65 Dalton fountain from the south looking up NS axis to Summer Street – Adaptive Architects 2020

⁸ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

⁹ National Advocate 15/9/1891

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.66 Dalton fountain detail – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.67 Dalton fountain from the north west– Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.68 Dalton fountain to left of image with cast iron edging and a different south end – there are reports in the newspaper that the spray was too large for the base and so it was widened in the 1920s– NLA John Flynn 1912-1951

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

5.9 John Gale Fountain

The John Gale fountain was placed on an island in the centre of the 1890's lake [at an unknown date likely c1903 and was photographed in 1908] and was moved to the fernery upon the completion of the fernery in 1938, at the same time as the lake was transformed into the Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden.

The John Gale Fountain consists of a circular stone edge with central water feature containing 3 swans about a water-spout.¹⁰



Figure 5.69 The John Gale fountain in the fernery – Adaptive Architects 2020

If the John Gale fountain was presented to influence John Gale, the most vocal supporter of Canberra for the Federal site, then it must have been made c1902-1903 when the Senate visited the various candidate sites. The committee had excluded Orange by 1904 and the debate was between Dalgety and Yass-Canberra.¹¹

¹⁰ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

¹¹ www.aph.gov.au – Federation and Seat of Government Debate 1900-1911

5.10 Aviary

The original aviary is located on the west side of the current aviary structure, and was constructed in the 1930's. The current aviary was constructed / added to the original in 1994 and is constructed entirely of a steel frame with wire mesh structure. The aviary has a rectangular footprint and symmetrically located round bays on either end. The aviary is in good condition with routine maintenance necessary for the removal of leaves and debris, which collect on the aviary roof.¹²

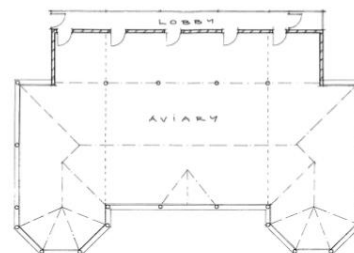


Figure 5.70 1994 Aviary Plan – McGregor Projects for Orange City Council



Figure 5.71 The 1994 aviary structure from the NW – Adaptive Architects 2020

¹² 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.72 1994 aviary structure – Adaptive Architects 2020

5.11 Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden

The Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden is located on the site of the first original lake, which had been dug out of a swamp on the site in the 1880's. In [c1903] a memorial fountain to John Gale, was placed on an island in the centre of the lake. The lake was drained, and the fernery relocated in 1938. The sunken garden was opened in 1938 on the same day as the fernery, and as such the fountain was relocated to the fernery. The gardens were a Dutch garden form, rotated 90-degrees with a corner-to-corner north-south axis. The gardens consist of stone stairways with arbours located on the northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest linear sides with pathways meeting in the centre at a centrally located sundial. The original layout has been altered over the years and currently contains a rose garden. Stone paving has been upgraded.¹³

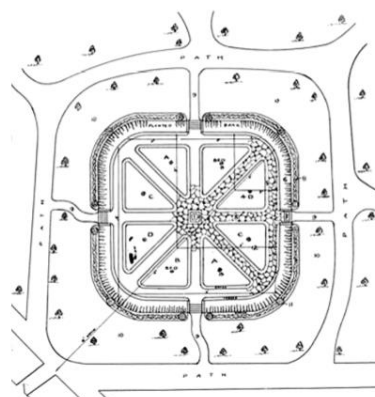


Figure 5.73 "Proposed MulHolland Memorial Dutch Garden – Cook Park" – design drawings by Thomas Kass (?) of the Botanic Gardens Sydney 1936

¹³ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.74 Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden from the W
– Adaptive Architects 2020

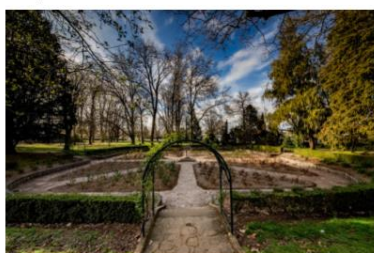


Figure 5.75 Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden from the NW
– Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.76 Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden from the N
– Adaptive Architects 2020

5.12 Toilets / Work Shed

The toilets are a 1976 addition to the park consisting of yellow brick construction and simple low pitch gable roof form. The toilets [have a 1m wide corridor to] the Propagating House on the west side and are an intrusive element within the park and the Bastick Cottage precinct.

Yellow / orange brick 1970's style toilet block generally intrusive. Mould and moss growing on south wall – rising damp. Intrusive junction with Propagating House. Leaves accumulated on the roof (maintenance). Mould to north wall and base of west wall of entrance to men's toilet¹⁴

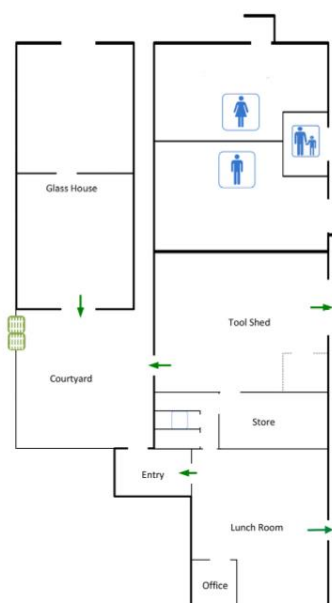


Figure 5.77 Workshed plan with Propagating House –
Egress diagrams Orange City Council

¹⁴ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.78 The toilet block to the immediate west of the Propagating House. The block is inappropriate in form, material, location, and size – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.79 The toilet block and work shed. If removed this vista would open through a courtyard to the large group of trees on the other side – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.80 North wall – three pans and one shower – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.81 South wall – trough equivalent to 4 urinals – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.82 South wall – extra pan and non-complying disabled toilet – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.83 West wall – 3 basins – Adaptive Architects 2020



Fabric Assessment

5.13 Duck Ponds and Bridge

The current duck ponds were excavated [in 1890-1892] and have a figure 8 form, located on a north south axis in the south west corner of the park [aligning with the conservatory]. The ponds have internal islands, with the south most pond being the larger and having multiple islands to the centre. A timber framed bridge with steel balustrade crosses the ponds at the pinch between the two, with an overflow located on the north side of the bridge for the north most pond.¹⁵

"Edward Gallagher making slow progress with the excavation of the ornamental lake in Cook Park"¹⁶

"Another lake has been formed in Cook Park, with a right little tite little island in the centre. It only wants a couple more lakes to turn the whole concern into a reservoir".¹⁷

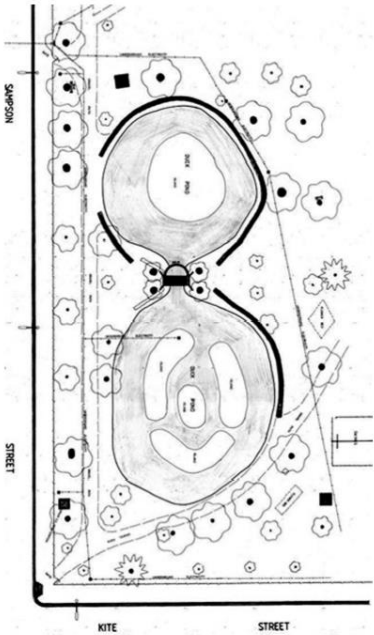


Figure 5.84 Plan of Duck Ponds 1982 – Orange City Council



Figure 5.85 N pond from the W – Adaptive Architects 2020

¹⁵ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

¹⁶ Western Advocate 6/9/1890

¹⁷ Clipping 1892 Orange City Library

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.86 N pond from the N (best location for folly) – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.87 N pond from the E – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.88 S pond from the E – Adaptive Architects 2020



Figure 5.89 Concrete bridge with railing – Adaptive Architects 2020

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

5.14 Wisteria Arbour

The steel framed Wisteria arbour has been constructed on the location of an original timber arbour that was removed from the park in the 1970's (circa). While the arbour is modern and exposed in the winter months it serves to retain an older Wisteria and built element in the park. The arbour is an octagonal structure with a wire mesh balustrade fence, internal seating, earth floor with concrete steps and opening on the west side. The arbour consists of surrounding garden bed with stone edging and surrounding decomposed granite gravel pathways.¹⁸



Figure 5.90 c1912 view of wisteria arbour when it was timber framed. The arbour is now steel framed – John Flynn NLA

5.15 German Field Gun and Bore Cannon

The German Field Gun and Bore Cannon flank the Main entrance pathway. The Sydney City Council gave the cannon to the park in 1904 after it was dismantled from the battlement at Bennelong Point. The German Field Gun was captured by the 33rd battalion at the battle of Amiens in 1918. The Gun was first placed in Robertson Park and moved to its current location in Cook Park in [1940].

Mould growing on cannon plinth and cannon. Corrosion to wheels on German Field Gun, and evident on joints such as where rivets connect parts – may require professional restoration / repainting to allow for ongoing interpretation (restoration program initiated by Orange City Council and Department of Veterans Affairs).¹⁹



Figure 5.91 Smooth bore cannon – Adaptive Architects 2020

The two guns were aligned with the now missing laurel hedge. It is the intention to realign both guns so that they are aligned with the open pathway.

It is also the intention to remove the fences around the guns. At present members of the public step over the fences to allow their children to play on the guns. The guns

¹⁸ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

¹⁹ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

will need to be made safe in terms of sharp elements to be in the public realm.



Figure 5.92 German Field Gun – Adaptive Architects 2020

5.16 Fences and Gates

5.16.1 Summer – Clinton Street Gates

The Gates at Summer and Clinton Streets form the more formal and celebratory entry in character and detail. The gates were donated from funds raised by Mrs JH Kerr of Wellwood and were erected in 1892. The gates include decorative wrought iron central wide pedestrian gates flanked on either side with decorative cast iron columns and smaller wrought iron and palisade pedestrian gates to either side.

The gates overall are flanked by large masonry piers with decorative capitals. [The outer piers are not shown in the earliest photos. We suspect the main piers are in stone and the outer piers are rendered brick]. A steel pipe arch arises from the piers, visible in an image from the 1928 Orange Tourist Guide [but not in earlier photos]. An iron palisade fence runs from the piers in the west and south directions for [several metres].

Undergone recent repair / repaint. Some bent iron bars on palisade gates. Paint peeling from centre balustrade on stairs.²⁰

PAINT: After heavy rain the paint on the main piers forms bubbles that hang down off the stonework. It appears that the paint used was an enamel or somehow waterproof paint and this is trapping water inside the paint and potentially damaging the stonework. The paint appears to be inappropriate for the stonework and needs to be stripped off. The stonework needs to be taken back to the substrate and any repairs required made with epoxy repairs. If the main piers are stone, then they should not be painted. Where they are early render, they should be painted. Paint should be in

²⁰ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

acrylic in a brand that can demonstrate vapour permeability.



Figure 5.93 Paint falling due to incorrect paint type – retaining water and likely damaging substrate – Adaptive Architects 2021

IRON WORK: Some rusting through paint but not serious. Wire brushing, rust agent and repainting required to protect iron.

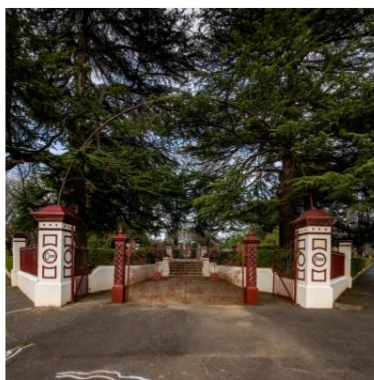


Figure 5.94 Sampson and Clinton Streets gates

5.16.2 Summer Street Central Gates

The current Summer Street entrance gates were likely to have been placed in the 1950's. these gates include a central vehicle entrance gate and two side pedestrian gates. The gates are fabricated painted galvanised iron of a c1950's detail. Pillars are concrete posts. The gates coincide with a set of traffic lights across Summer Street, and as such are in continual use by pedestrians and particularly residents of the nursing home opposite.

The Summer Street steel gates are shown in identical form in a 1958 photo, although the posts have been altered. Advice is they were installed in 1980s.

Generally good condition - style varies from Summer St. corner entrances but is similar to less formal Clinton and Sampson Street entrances. Right vehicle gate bent at top. Decomposed granite surface muddy when wet and is eroded by vehicle use – consider hard surface paving to entrance area (landscaping). A small section of the bitumen at one of the pedestrian gates is crumbling, as are the edges of the bitumen footpath.²¹



Figure 5.95 Gates in open position – driveway crossing – Adaptive Architects 2021

²¹ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates



Fabric Assessment

The main issue with the Summer Street gates is that it has become the main access for pedestrians and the main service entry for park work crews. This can work, but it is not ideal. The cars make the crushed granite at the entry soft and potholed and in wet conditions this can become an area of wet mud that is not conducive to pedestrian traffic, let alone wheelchair access.

In order to improve this access the service vehicles need to be moved to a different access, and the Sampson St side gates have

been nominated as a new vehicle access point.

The kerb crossing should probably remain at the Summer St side gates for ceremonial vehicles, emergency vehicles and for vehicles associated with stalls during large celebrations.

The Summer St gates are not of high significance and could be replaced if there was a move to replace the wire gates around the perimeter with new gates.

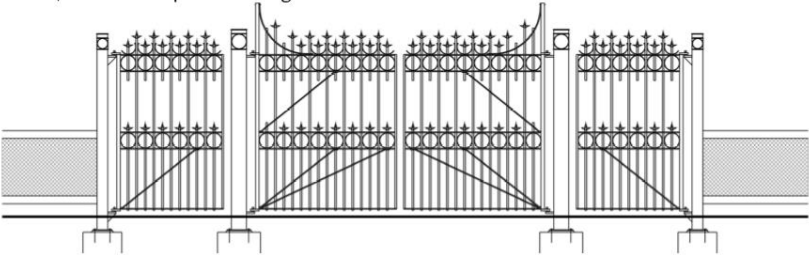


Figure 5.96 New ceremonial entry gates at Summer Street could be a dramatic way to signal that this has become the main entry for the park. New steel gates can both reference the style of the earlier wrought iron gates and interpret them in a modern way. The CMP 2012 was concerned about retaining the functional primacy of the Victorian era wrought iron gates on both Summer Street corners. While these gates will retain a primacy in heritage significance, the changing nature of the use of the park and how people access the park will change which entry points are the most important. The main central spine running north-south has always been the main axis in the park. At this point in history the Summer St gates are the main access point for most users, but all entries play a role in how people use the park – Adaptive Architects 2021

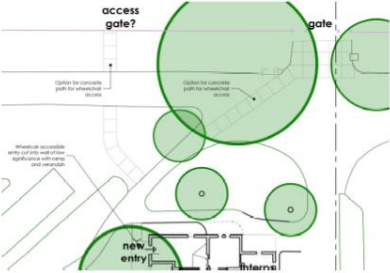


Figure 5.97 (left) There are several ways to make the entry more wheelchair accessible from the Summer Street gates into the park and to its features, like Bastick Cottage. Better drainage to this area would be a primary option. Another element to consider is to introduce a more resilient surface such as bitumen or concrete to the gates and to somehow blend that into the crushed granite pathways. An alternative would be a new dedicated accessible gate with concrete pathway, which might align with the traffic lights crossing and Berriela across the road – Adaptive Architects 2021

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

5.16.3 Summer – Sampson Street Gates

[The corner gates at the corner of Summer and Sampson Streets were constructed in the 1890s and were] previously located at the entrance to Robertson Park and were relocated to Cook Park in 1927. The gates were paid for by a community fundraiser and constructed by Dick Venebles of Parkes. The gates are of similar appearance to the gates at Summer and Clinton Streets, however of smaller scale and with only central double pedestrian gates. The gates consist of cast iron columns with capitals and finials, flanked by an iron palisade fence on a masonry plinth and outer masonry piers with decorative capital.

[Substrate in poor condition on both piers and iron work]. West masonry pier requires straightening. Bitumen paving to street corner footpath in poor condition.²²



Figure 5.98 1890 gates in place at Robertson Park – John Kich

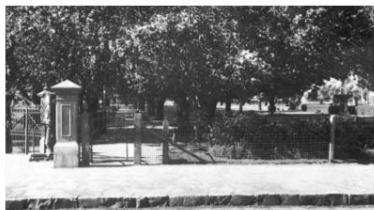


Figure 5.99 1890 gates in place at Robertson Park – John Kich

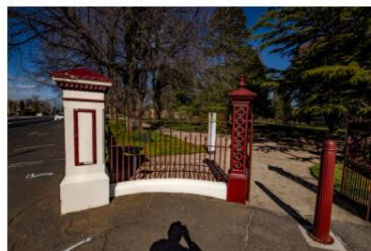


Figure 5.100 Left side from the road – Summer and Sampson Streets corner – Adaptive Architects 2020

PAINT: After heavy rain, the paint on the main piers forms bubbles that hang down off the stonework. It appears that the paint used was an enamel or somehow waterproof paint and this is trapping water inside the paint and potentially damaging the render. The paint appears to be inappropriate for the render and needs to be stripped off. The render needs to be taken back to the substrate and any repairs required made with a 1:2:9 mix of Cement:Lime:Sand. Paint should be in acrylic in a brand that can demonstrate vapour permeability.



Figure 5.101 Right side from the road – Summer and Sampson Streets corner – Adaptive Architects 2020

IRON WORK: Some rusting through paint on the palisades but not serious. Wire

²² 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

brushing, rust agent and repainting required to protect iron.

The gates are in worse condition with the surface losing integrity. There are areas where the iron has rusted away from the gate and this flaking surface has been painted. The base metal is intact and recoverable.

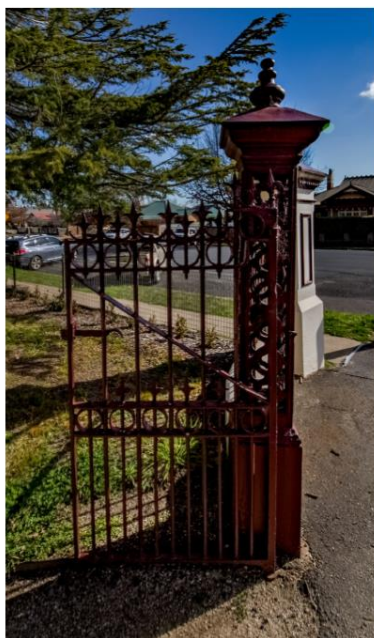


Figure 5.102 Gates and particularly the hinge area needs repair – Adaptive Architects 2020

The gates will need to be removed and taken for glass bead blasting to take off the paint and the rust scale down to base metal. We expect epoxy repairs will be needed. The iron should then be treated with rust proofing primer and repainted with a tough paint for metalwork. Refer to heritage architect for detailed specification.

5.16.4 Kite Street Central Gates

The Kite Street gates to the south of the site are of similar appearance and construction to the gates at the centre of Summer Street and are likely to date from the late 1940's and early 1950's. The gates are largely practical in function with minor decoration in comparison with the more formal entrance gates on Summer Street. The gates consist of double gates for vehicle entrance and a single pedestrian gate on the east side of the vehicle gates. The gates consist of steel mesh on the lower half of the gate panel with simple ribbon mild steel strap patterns to the upper half of the gate panel and a decorative panel above. The gates are hinged about simple masonry piers.

We are advised by OCC that these gates were installed in the 1980s. They have a similar appearance to the Summer Street gates, which appear in a 1958 photo.



Figure 5.103 The Kite Street gates – Adaptive Architects 2021

The Kite Street gates also have a problem with drainage, being at the lowest point of the park, and the pathway from the gates also suffers from tree root unevenness. This makes wheelchair access to the swings and into the park from this point quite difficult.

In this case modifying the surface to concrete or bitumen would be more dramatically out of character as this end of the park is far more rural and informal compared to the Summer St end.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

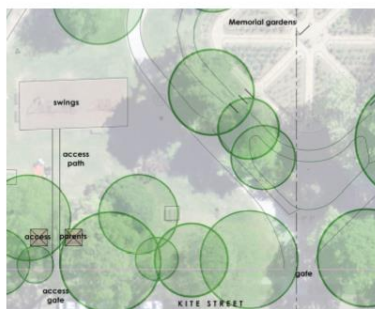


Figure 5.104 The best solution for accessible access to the swings is via a separate purpose-built path with separate gates. This will allow the Kite Street gates to remain a semi-rural character – Adaptive Architects 2021

5.16.5 Perimeter Fence

The original perimeter fence for the park was constructed by Henry Mitchell, in 1876 of wire with timber posts. Early images (1908 / 1928 tourism books) indicate post and wire fences, a timber panel fence to the northeast in front of the main entrance (likely the area originally reserved for the town hall), and timber panel fence along Kite Street and Summer Street (images from 1908 tourism booklet). Steel mesh fences to the perimeter have replaced the timber panel fences from the 1908 images.

Iron palisade fencing flanking the sides of the Main Entrance on Summer / Clinton Streets, and on the gates at Summer / Sampson Streets. Wire mesh fencing to Clinton, Kite, Sampson and Summer Streets on masonry footing / plinth. Clipped shrubs to the fencing along Summer Street and Clinton Street with exposed areas of mesh fencing along the top, Kite Street west of the rear gate, and extensive coverage along Sampson Street.²³

The Sampson Street boundary is a good test case for a new interpretative fencing type

as it is heavily shaded and may not succeed in growing a hedge that can conceal the fence, and it is the street where a new entry is to be installed. The interpretative fencing should be a post and rail type as per the original fencing.

One way to interpret this would be in cold formed steel sections that are powder-coated. These posts would be set on concrete pad footings and the posts made from a folded steel sheet (1mm) into a 190mm square post with a decorative cast aluminium cap. The rails would be either folded sheet or two c-purlins interlocked and powder-coated. They should be 140x60mm and could span 3.6m. There would be two rails, the top at 1.2m and the bottom at 0.3m. The posts would be 1.5m tall. Between rails would be a suitable galvanised mesh that can resist vandalism. The hedging can then be grown against this and while it becomes mature the fencing would be a compatible fit to the park. If successful it might be used on other boundaries.

Another alternative that is also low maintenance but may be a higher capital cost would be to introduce a post and rail fence in a Durability Class 1 hardwood timber and allow it to age naturally rather than paint it. A concrete pad footing with the timber post sleeved over a short stub upright would ensure a longer life by avoiding wood rot in the soil. The dimensions would be similar to the above but the spans would be limited to about 2.5m.

²³ 2012 Cook park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment



Figure 5.105 Perimeter hedges still in the process of reaching the fence height on Kite Street – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.106 Mature hedging on Summer Street almost conceals the fencing type, but any damage or poor growth area reveals it – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.107 The Sampson Street fence has only recently had hedge planting introduced. It is the best vantage for trialling new post and rail fence types – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.108 The hedging along Clinton Street is the most mature given the favourable sun and almost completely conceals the fence - Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.109 A site nearby Cook Park in Clinton Street has the early fence type of hardwood timber post and rail in a Victorian style – Adaptive Architects 2021

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

5.17 Pathways

The pathways within the park are largely constructed of compacted crushed granite. The pathways run in a pattern that leads from the corners of the park to the centre, along with encircling significant elements within the park. The pathways reflect generally the 1890 – 1920 layout of the park, although some paths have been removed. The slope of the site has caused the granite to gradually be eroded toward the south of the site and onto Kite Street. The Park pathways tend to be poorly drained when the park is wet, and the conditions of the pathway at the entrance to the park along Summer Street inhibit the use of wheelchairs due to the muddy conditions. An alternative limestone gravel is being trialed in sections of the park. This is of a white colour, different to the red brown of the granite. Further research is required to find a suitable gravel for implementation throughout the park.²⁴



Figure 5.110 Example of the less formal edges – one a metal strip and the other a transition between gravel and grass – this sets a very rural tone – Adaptive Architects 2021

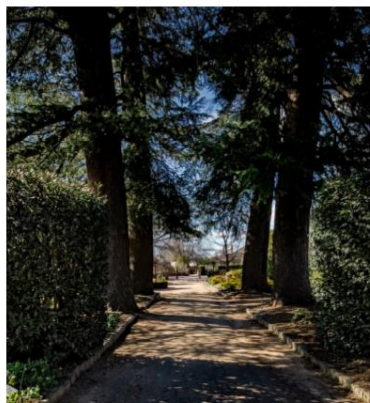


Figure 5.111 More formal brick edges to the main north-south path, which has always been the main walkway – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 5.112 Towards the south the paths become more rural and less defined. This puts them at risk of erosion and unevenness – Adaptive Architects 2021

²⁴ 2012 Cook Park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Fabric Assessment

5.18 Park Furniture

Cook Park furniture consists of timber tables, benches and bins. The furniture is generally of a sympathetic nature but is varied in its form from Victorian style cast iron seats through to [later period seating]. Bins throughout are modern timber and steel bins.²⁵



Figure 5.113 Specialised cast ends for Cook Park with timber slats – Adaptive Architects 2021

²⁵ 2012 Cook Park Orange CMP – Integrated Design Associates

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis

6 Comparative Analysis

Urban parks in large regional centres are a central feature of the community as a meeting place, recreational ground, formal ceremonial space, and place of leisure. They are important elements in any Victorian town or city. They will play an important role in significant town events such as Australia Day celebrations, Anzac Day services, festivals, show days and community celebrations and gatherings. Regional urban parks have a high social significance often being the reception places for many visiting dignitaries to the townships and are often located at critical areas in the CBD.

6.1 Cook Park

When compared against other regional urban parks Cook Park is an unusual case. The role of Orange's ceremonial park is played by Robertson Park, which has the Cenotaph and thus the Anzac Day service. Robertson Park is also a Victorian Park with a rotunda and radiating arms and historical plantings.

Cook Park does not meet the criteria for a botanic garden. The Orange Botanic Gardens was opened to the north of the town in the 1980s.

Cook Park is used for some ceremonial roles. It has hosted Australia Day ceremonies since 1994 and is used for other community events. It has had a role as a leisure park for locals for as long as it has existed and has for a long time been one of the main targets of tourists and travellers.

It is a unique example of a large Victorian Park with all the features that entails, which is not the central park in a large regional

CBD but is a little out of the centre. That has made it more amenable to passive recreation, more available for specialised planting, and has contributed to why it is well regarded and much visited.



Figure 6.1 Orange City Council zoning map showing that while the city has grown around Cook Park it would never have fulfilled the Town Square role that Templer envisaged. It remains well clear of the CBD Business Zone in blue

6.2 Robertson Park



Figure 6.2 Robertson Park in 1954 shows the very formal symmetry of the park and how the cenotaph has always been aligned with the Canobolas Hotel. The western elms were the main feature of the park, with other plantings at an immature level at this point, possibly due to recent works to cover the creek bed - NLA

Orange is blessed with two Victorian era parks, the second being Robertson Park in

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis

the CBD. Less than half the size of Cook Park at 90m x 200m, the park is 1.8ha. Much narrower it runs north south and has a more open feel in the centre with far fewer trees.

Robertson Park has the typical features of a regional centre urban park including the Cenotaph, rotunda, fountain, memorials, and Victorian radiating pathways. It shares the exotic species that Orange allows but with much less diversity and has floral displays. These are common in older town's central parks.



Figure 6.3 Robertson Park in the heart of the CBD surrounded by commercial buildings c2010 – SIX Viewer NSW Land Registry Services

It does not have a caretaker's cottage, a duck pond or large water feature, small

features like the wisteria, a fernery, or a conservatory. It does have a CWA lodge, which is also a common feature that Cook Park does not have.

Robertson Park also demonstrates the strong axial planning seen in Cook Park, with even the recent toilets being installed as a mirror element to the CWA lodge. On the face of it, the cenotaph appears to break with the axial planning that governs the rest of the park, until you see how it aligns on site.



Figure 6.4 The Cenotaph has an axial link to the central feature of the Canobolas Hotel – Adaptive Architects 2021

On the ground the cenotaph aligns with the large and impressive Canobolas Hotel behind it. This is another layer of axial planning seen in historic city parks in that they align axes with prominent buildings in the surroundings. The rest of the park does not display relationships with buildings outside the park, perhaps because many of these relationships postdate the establishment of the park. It is unusual that there is no axial link to the Court House, which has a similar heritage to the park.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis

Cook Park also has few links to the surrounding context, for similar reasons. There were no significant structures built when the park was laid out in the late 1880s.



Figure 6.5 Once known as Elm Tree Avenue along the west side of Robertson Park – c1920s postcard RAHS



Figure 6.6 The same view today – Adaptive Architects 2021

Robertson Park has been modified over the years with some elements moving location, and some of its features have been lost. The row of trees to the west side has all the characteristics of a formal planting for unknown reasons. Some research shows that this was once a memorial walk that has since been overgrown.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis

6.3 Machattie Park Bathurst

Machattie Park is a useful comparison to Cook Park as Andrew Patterson had a large involvement in its planning and carried out the design implementation. We can see what he did differently at Bathurst after his successes at Orange. The design that won the competition for the park was created by James Hine, a Bathurst architect. Patterson came 2nd, but took the role as head gardener and so had the opportunity to modify this design. The bones of the layout and relationships on site were shaped by Hine.

Machattie Park is only 2.7ha in area, but through clever use of the 200m x 200m block the park gives the appearance of being as large as Cook Park. The block also includes the grand Court House, Council offices and an Entertainment Centre. The ceremonial park functions are in Kings Parade (1ha), and in a way this is an extension of Machattie Park.

There are several design connections between the two parks, which indicate the things that Patterson and his community thought were essential in a larger Victorian urban park.

Both parks have;

- significant botanical tree plantings and avenues
- a central rotunda
- a commemorative fountain
- ornamental lakes
- fernery
- conservatory
- caretaker's residence
- formal cast iron gates at entry points

As Kings Parade is the ceremonial park, Machattie park has a similar role to Cook

Park in being largely recreational and botanical. Without Orange's elevation (863m) some specialised botanic species would not be suitable in Bathurst (650m).

Interestingly, Hine moved away from the Union Jack radiating paths from the centre and in this design gives priority to both the rotunda and the fountain in the centre with a more St George Cross layout. Patterson injected some diagonal paths but otherwise the paths meander loosely instead of the formal layout.

While Bathurst has some Victorian era gates, they have continued to attempt to have impressive and monumental gates at all entrances, despite there being several later periods to the designs. Machattie Park also has the advantage of having a roadway running through the site, and this is the focus of the stores and parks and garden's staff areas, rather than having them intruding on the park areas.



Figure 6.7 Machattie Park in 1954. Apart from the Council building the site is remarkably similar with a major courthouse, two cathedrals, a major church, and a large war memorial carillon as the context - NLA

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis

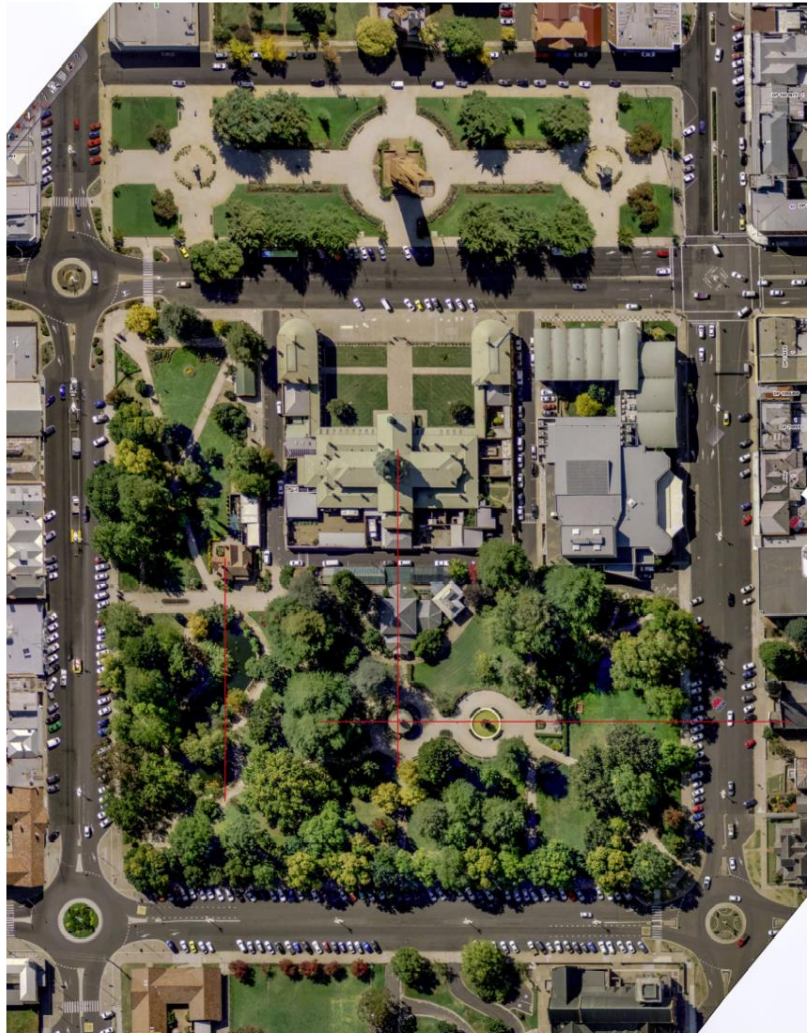


Figure 6.8 Machattie Park aerial showing the park, Court House and Kings Parade. The main axial links within and outside the park are noted. The western axis may have aligned with the Catholic Presbytery, which has been demolished - SIX Viewer NSW Land Registry Services

COOK PARK, ORANGE
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

June 2021
94

ADAPTIVE ARCHITECTS PTY LTD

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis

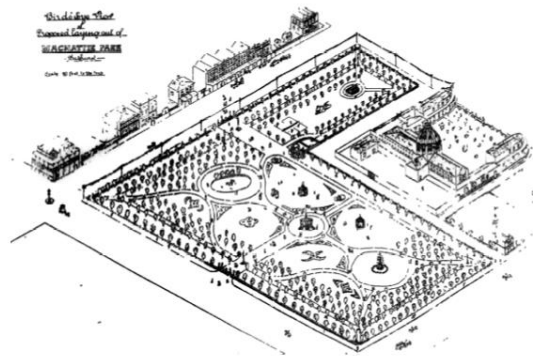


Figure 6.9 James Hine's winning design for Machattie Park. Patterson was able to amend the scheme during works – Spencer Harvey – "Alfred Patterson and Bathurst's Machattie Park" in Australian Garden History Vol 19 No 3 2007-2008 p11

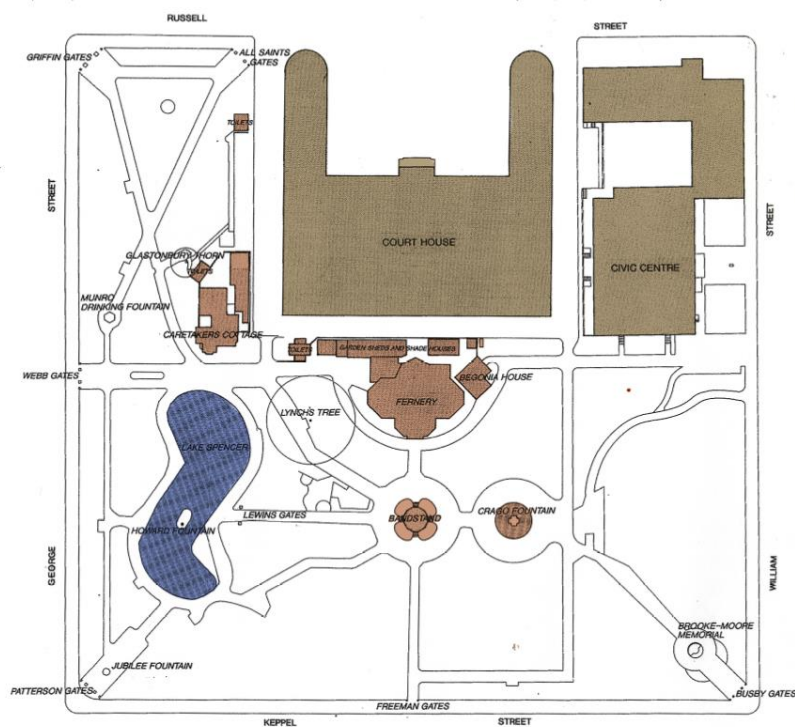


Figure 6.10 Layout and major features of Machattie Park - Patterson's changes can be seen against above – Bathurst Regional Council



Comparative Analysis

6.3.1 Axial planning of elements

While less formal with the path layout, the symmetry and axial planning is enhanced in this park layout. One thing Patterson had to work with at Bathurst that was not available at Cook Park was a series of existing significant buildings surrounding the park. He takes advantage of this external symmetry emphasising the central axis through the centre of the Court House dome, running his horizontal axis through the (then) Methodist Church (the spire did not exist in 1890). He does not take advantage of the Catholic Cathedral or any of the commercial buildings.

6.3.2 Folly and lake in landscape

There is also an axis through the caretaker’s cottage, which is set as a Folly on the edge of the lake. A “Folly” was a feature of English Georgian landscaping design, also called an “Eyecatcher” that was often a non-functional building that was erected to enhance a natural landscape. In fact, the Georgians saw almost all buildings for their value to the landscape.

Patterson has taken advantage of this idea to gain a more traditional setting for his landscaping. This was not available in Cook Park as the cottage preceded the lakes.

The Folly device provides a focus for the lake and offers a great photographic opportunity.



Figure 6.11 Various examples of Follies in a landscape being the focus of a pool or lake.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis



Figure 6.12 In the same way, Patterson used his own caretaker's residence as the Folly for his ornamental lakes with the cottage directly addressing the lakes and seen as the backdrop to them. To the right is the original fernery. c1892 SL-Victoria



Figure 6.13 Ornamental lake (duck pond) at Cook Park Orange – Adaptive Architects 2021

The ornamental lakes in Orange are beautiful as they stand but having a focus element would add to their appeal. There is an axis between the conservatory and the ponds, and where this crosses the radiating arms is an opportunity for another element. This could be an empty pagoda or a small concession coffee shop. In any case this would need to be a well built and Picturesque Folly in the English landscape tradition.

6.3.2.1 DESIGN CHARACTER

To contribute to and not detract from the character of the landscape, the main characteristics of this Folly should be:

- designed in a Picturesque style suitable to the 1890-1920 period, which was very eclectic and experimental in mixing historic styles
- address the lakes with a verandah
- be relatively small in footprint and height like the size of the toilet pods recommended by this plan (see below)
- have external materials that are like natural timbers and earthy colours so as to blend in with the context



Comparative Analysis

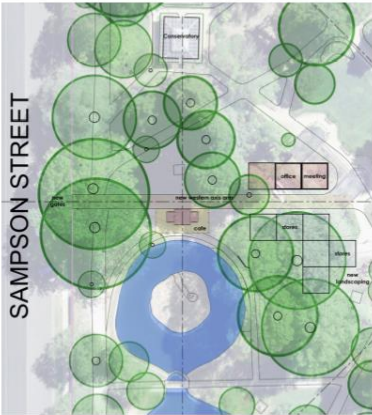


Figure 6.14 There is an axis between the duck pond bridge and the conservatory. At the crossing with the western arm axis is a point where it would be appropriate to locate an element within the axial framework of the design. This is also a point where a building could be photographed with the lake in the foreground and the element as a Folly being the focus of the landscape. The sketch indicates this could be a small coffee concession with a pitched roof and wrap around verandah. This would be of interest to photographers, tourists and locals looking for a suitable context for their photos - Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 6.15 Folly from the south with verandah addressing the lakes. This provides opportunities for photos on the verandah overlooking the lakes.



Figure 6.16 Folly from SE – the idea is to have three-dimensional modelling in the Picturesque style of having attractive viewpoints “in the round”.



Figure 6.17 Folly from the NE – this is how the Folly addresses the main west axial roadway from the park centre. Public access doors.



Figure 6.18 Folly from the W – the design is narrow at this point and emphasises the public verandah



Figure 6.19 The layout should have a simple central 3.5m² room as a café servery, entry and verandah



Figure 6.20 An isometric view of the design



Comparative Analysis

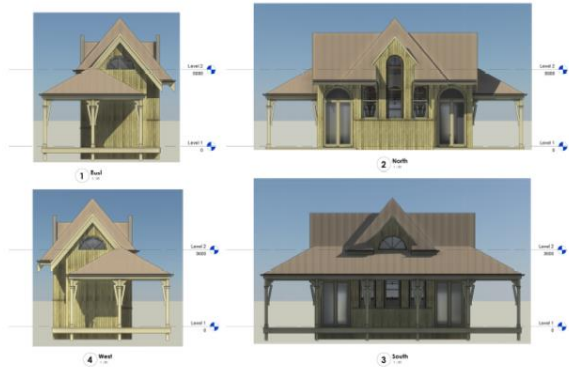


Figure 6.21 Elevations of potential Folly for the ornamental lakes along western axis from park centre – Adaptive Architects 2021

6.3.3 Toilets

Machattie Park has several smaller toilet facilities spread through the park, and this is one element that can make them less conspicuous and intrusive to the park layout. If Cook Park were to replace its toilets to open the precinct around the caretaker’s cottage, the best way to do this is to distribute smaller elements throughout the park.

Other ways to reduce impacts is to use materials that blend in with the natural surroundings and do not look out of place.



Figure 6.22 With the right materials a smaller toilet block can be large inobtrusive – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 6.23 Using more compatible materials, the toilets will be more in keeping with the park character and become elements within the space rather than an imposition on the space – Imgur

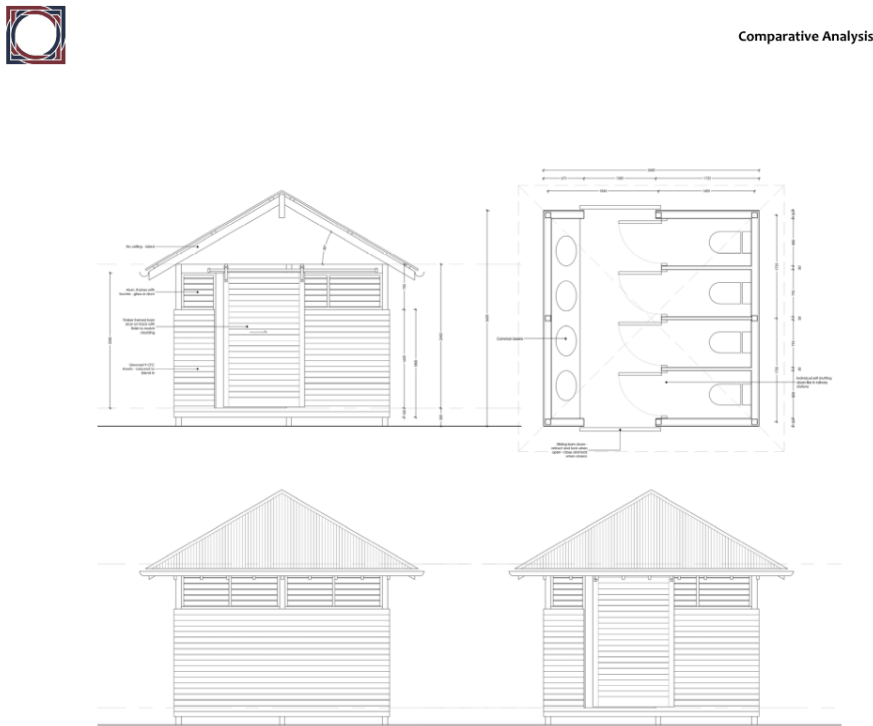


Figure 6.24 A concept for a smaller modular toilet building. These would be separated into Male and Female toilets, but each individual toilet is like the banks of individual toilets at Sydney railway stations like North Sydney – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 6.25 A smaller unit can provide a disabled toilet, or a parents room – Adaptive Architects 2021



6.3.4 Gates

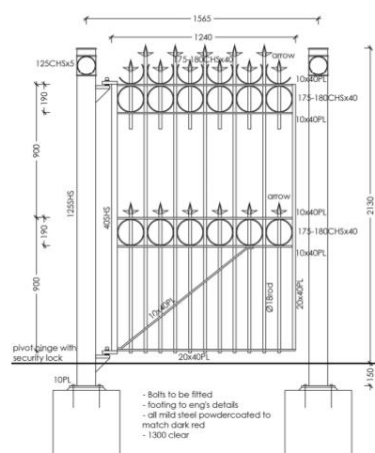
Machattie Park is very conscious of the quality of the entry point to the park. It is a point of welcome and sets the tone for the park as a whole.



Figure 6.26 Machattie Park takes the monumental quality of its gates very seriously, whatever the period – Adaptive Architects 2021

There may be new gates proposed for Cook Park in the new service entry from the west, and in single gates to meet disabled access requirements. These gates can be a modern galvanised steel version interpreting the earlier period wrought iron and cast iron gates.

Comparative Analysis



**Standard
Pedestrian Gate**

Figure 6.27 A design for a galvanised steel gate with many of the characteristics of the traditional gates but with modern posts and ground fixings. These will be necessary for the new disabled access gates noted and might be used to upgrade existing single gate entry points – *Adaptive Architects 2021*

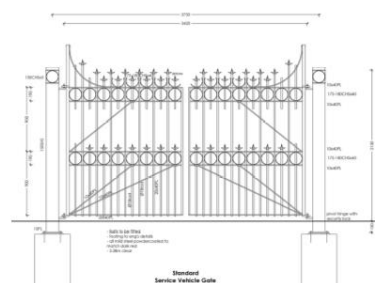


Figure 6.28 The service entry to the west will need new gates and this design shows how a modern galvanised steel gate might interpret the original wrought iron gates with modern posts and fixings – Adaptive Architects 2021



Comparative Analysis

6.3.5 Caretaker's Cottage



Figure 6.29 Designed by architect James Hine, the new caretaker's cottage was quite a step up from the small three-room cottage at Cook Park. The cottage is a deliberately sculptural element designed to be a feature of the garden – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 6.30 – the south side addresses the ornamental lake and is the “front” of the cottage in a time when the public realm was more important than environmental performance - Adaptive Architects 2021

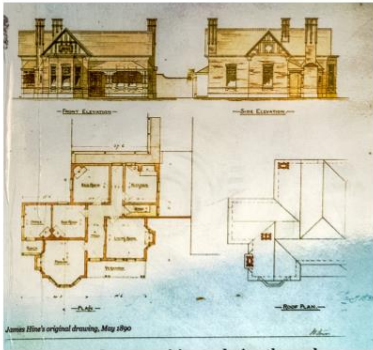


Figure 6.31 James Hine's drawings of the cottage demonstrate the improvement in Patterson's accommodation. It is also a significant investment by the Bathurst community - Adaptive Architects 2021

The Gardener's Cottage was home to the Head Gardener from 1890 until 1971 when it was handed over to the Bathurst Society of Music. In this it very closely mimics the history of Orange's Bastick Cottage.



Comparative Analysis

6.3.6 Fernery



Figure 6.32 The Fernery from the rotunda with the Court House behind – Adaptive Architects 2021

The Bathurst fernery was established well before the Orange version and was designed by James Hine in 1890. Patterson relocated it to be aligned with the main roof of the Courthouse and brings the park into alignment with the historic Town Square alignment. The fernery has a partially clad roof with lattice on the walls. Like Orange it has smaller bays at entry points referencing an Italian Pallazzo.



Figure 6.33 Early postcard of the fountain inside the Fernery – undated but c1940 – RAHS

6.3.7 Rotunda



Figure 6.34 The rotunda forms one of two central foci of the park – Adaptive Architects 2021

Like at Cook Park, the rotunda forms the main central element of the park, and has radiating vistas to elements within the park, and to main feature buildings outside the park.

The rotunda was another of James Hine’s designs in the early 1890s and as such pre-dates Orange’s band donated rotunda.

There are many similarities with the two rotunda. The main difference is the multiple points of access at Bathurst, and the permanent seating around the rotunda. Bathurst is clearly designed to work in the round, whereas at Cook Park the rotunda appears more directional. Bathurst is a dodecahedron, whereas Cook Park has an octagon.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis

6.3.8 Conservatory



Figure 6.35 The conservatory is not stand alone, but instead sits adjacent to the fernery – Adaptive Architects 2021

The Conservatory was built after the one at Cook Park, and in fact the success of the Begonia House inspired the construction of the one at Machattie Park. It is clearly not part of the original design as it does not fit on any axis and is tucked in at an angle to the fernery.



Figure 6.36 Early postcard of the Conservatory – undated but c1940 – RAHS



Figure 6.37 The adjacent Courthouse lends a sense of grandeur to the park in many vistas – Flickr – Peter Wydeveld

Bathurst's Begonia House was built in 1936 and was the last main structure added to the park. The conservatory was funded by a £500 grant from the State Government and thus was named in honour of the Minister for Works, Mr Eric Spooner.

It is a very similar structure to Orange's conservatory, except again has a corrugated polycarbonate roof instead of glass, and has a little more head room.

6.3.9 Fountain

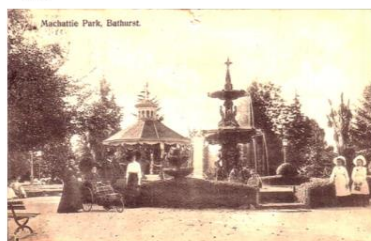


Figure 6.38 The fountain is a popular point for group photos - RAHS



Comparative Analysis

Installed in 1891 by the Progress Association, which is the same banner that James Hine submitted his scheme. Bathurst residents in 1890 saw the park as a great move forward in the progress of their town. It is a near contemporary with the Dalton Fountain at Cook Park.



Figure 6.39 The fountain from the rotunda with the Uniting Church behind – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 6.40 The fountain was dry on the day we visited – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 6.41 Bathurst Regional Council makes good use of the park after dark and the fountain is a well-lit feature – Flickr – Merryjack



Figure 6.42 Night lighting Machattie Park – Flickr – Dana Sibera

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis

6.3.10 Ponds

There are three main changes that Patterson made to the ponds at Machattie Park from the precedent at Cook Park. Firstly, he made the pond one big S shape instead of several discrete ponds. Second this pond is deeper and has fish in it. Thirdly the pond has always been fenced, whereas at Cook Park it is not.

The rationale for the S-shape is not known but may have been a way to make the plumbing easier. The added depth is understandable, especially given the extent of earthworks to remove the gaol footings. The fence may be a result of the greater depth and thus greater risk of a child drowning.

The fence does have a big impact on the setting of the pond. There is a lack of the immediacy at Cook Park and you don't get those views of the water and landscape as one.



Figure 6.43 The pond behind the fencing – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 6.44 Another view of the pond – Adaptive Architects 2021



Figure 6.45 Some of the fish in the pond – Flickr – Eric Schieber



Figure 6.46 The pond does have some good vistas that flow through to important structures – Flickr – Skye McCarthy



Comparative Analysis

6.4 Belmore Park, Goulburn



Figure 6.47 Again associated with a James Barnet Courthouse, Belmore Park is a good example of a central urban Victorian park with many of the same characteristics as Cook Park but on a smaller scale – SIX Viewer NSW Land Registry Services

Belmore Park, Goulburn is of comparable age and character to Cook Park. It is much smaller at 1.67ha, and much more exposed being the central park on a former market site.

There are several design connections between the two parks essential in a larger Victorian urban park.

Both parks have;

- significant botanical tree plantings
- a central rotunda

- a commemorative fountain
 - conservatory
- Belmore Park has radiating paths but breaks the park into two halves instead of one long pattern as at Robertson Park. Instead of a central rotunda, the rotunda is a central element towards the main street and aligns along a central axis with several memorials. The conservatory and toilets are off centre and not obviously aligned to any axis, as they are later items and have come after the axial alignments were important or

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis

understood. There is a central axis that connects to the courthouse dome, but this is mainly formed by paths and trees. It is very nearly interrupted by the later toilet and conservatory.

The smaller size does not allow this park to accommodate many of the elements found in Cook Park. Its connection to a large Victorian Courthouse is like Machattie Park. The Courthouse forms a backdrop to the park.

As a central CBD park, it also has a lot in common with Robertson Park, and plays the ceremonial role with some war memorials, although the main Cenotaph in Goulburn is up on Rocky Hill.

6.4.1 Rotunda

The rotunda is an early element built in 1897. It is octagonal like at Cook Park. It is much lower to the ground.



Figure 6.48 The rotunda is a very ornate structure and commands the most visible part of the park – FB – Explored Visions by GD

6.4.2 Conservatory

The conservatory is a much later element and has aluminium windows. It still manages to have a Victorian character.



Figure 6.49 The conservatory is a 2000 replacement of a 1959 conservatory with modern materials, but it provides an interpretation of an early structure. The glass roof and position would make it operate well as a glass house. The lower sill and clear windows make it a clearer view for visitors. It is interesting that this was considered such an important element to introduce at such a late period – FB Gail Geary



Figure 6.50 The conservatory appears to date from a similar period to the adjacent toilet block – FB Gail Geary

6.4.3 Fountains

The Hollis Memorial fountain is again an early element dating from 1898. It was a tribute to a local MP.



Figure 6.51 The Hollis fountain with the city buildings as backdrop. The fountain is still painted all white as it would have been in the 1970s – FB Gail Geary

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis



Figure 6.52 The Hollis fountain with the James Barnett Courthouse as backdrop. One of the best buildings in the Victorian era, it makes a dramatic impact on the park – FB Gail Geary

Belmore Park has two fountains, although one is more of a drinking fountain.



Figure 6.53 An incredibly early element from 1886, the Temperance Fountain is up on the street frontage of the park to provide drinking water to passers-by. The Temperance Movement was immensely popular around the turn of the century and this monument is a lasting record of their cause – FB Gail Geary



Figure 6.54 The Temperance Fountain is part of a fairly dramatic entry space with special paving, stone gate posts and a Victorian palisade fence – FB Gail Geary



Figure 6.55 The decorative entry area is best seen from the air – FB – Explored Visions by GD



Comparative Analysis

6.4.4 Memorials

Belmore Park goes beyond a ceremonial space to almost a memorial space with several memorials in the central CBD. Goulburn has one of the oldest CBDs in NSW and this collection of memorials is one of the unique features of this park. The memorials also date the park squarely in the Victorian Period.



Figure 6.56 The 1868 Mayor Davies Memorial is the oldest in the park – FB Gail Geary



Figure 6.57 The 1904 Boer War Memorial occupies a large area within the park – FB Gail Geary



Figure 6.58 The 1904 Boer War Memorial is a large and dramatic statement like the one at Bathurst’s Kings Parade – FB Gail Geary



Figure 6.59 The 1910 Knowlman Memorial – FB – Explored Visions by GD

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis



Figure 6.60 The 1902 Coronation Pier for Edward VII is a reminder of Australian cities' long celebration of Royalty – FB Gail Geary



Figure 6.61 Belmore Park also has a role as a stop off for travellers and has some provision for picnics in the park. This would have much less use since the bypass of the town - FB Gail Geary



Figure 6.62 Belmore Park has the advantage of a truly magnificent backdrop across the road - FB – Explored Visions by GD

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis

6.5 Queen Elizabeth Park, Lithgow

Centrally located rotunda with war memorial and fish ponds located off main axis, highly prominent main visual and

access pathway with significant elements loosely attached, strong avenue of plantings along north (Main Street) edge.



Figure 6.63 Queen Elizabeth Park appears more loosely defined without the rectilinear edges of the other parks, but it does feature similar items and some axial planning – SIX Viewer NSW Land Registry Services



Figure 6.64 A photo of the rotunda c1900 in what was then Lithgow Park – Kerry & Co



Figure 6.66 Central rose walk, artillery gun, and war memorial – Flickr – Anne Haiwan



Figure 6.65 Over time the park has developed a very strong axis – Flickr – Mark another Kiwi in Oz



Figure 6.67 Replacement rotunda – Deviant Art – Stoned Smeagol



Comparative Analysis

6.6 Robertson Park, Mudgee



Figure 6.68 Robertson Park, Mudgee has many of the Victorian features and has a central rotunda with radiating arms, but these only include 5 of 8 arms and 4 of those are non-continuous. There is axial alignment between the rotunda and cenotaph but otherwise the elements are not placed on axes - SIX Viewer NSW Land Registry Services

Robertson Park was originally the Market Square and was dedicated as a park in 1891. Rotunda centrally located with memorial cenotaph aligned on central axis, possible caretaker’s cottage on west (left) side and associated CWA / community hall on south east (bottom right) corner. The Mudgee park seems to be an example of when a very structured geometrical park is not followed by structured additions and the order slowly breaks down.



Figure 6.70 At Mudgee some more contemporary park elements have be introduced that break away from the Victorian character – visitmudgeeregion.com.au



Figure 6.69 The central rotunda was the first element in the park and dates from the 19thC. It was designed by local architect Harold Hardwick and constructed by Stoddart of Mudgee – FB – Explored Visions by GD



Figure 6.71 Fallen Soldiers Memorial – 1925 - FB – Explored Visions by GD



Comparative Analysis

6.7 Albury Botanical Gardens



Figure 6.72 Albury Botanical Gardens is the only park that has a similar area to Cook Park at 4.09ha. Interestingly it started as a remarkably similar park to Cook Park, but took a very different turn in design under the curator JER Fellowes in 1901 - SIX Viewer NSW Land Registry Services

Perhaps because it has been designed as a Botanical Gardens, the Albury park is the only regional park that has a similar area to Cook Park. Granted in 1864 and first formed in 1877 they took on a very Victorian character by 1887 with radiating paths in the form of a Union Jack.



Figure 6.73 The original layout of the Gardens was in the part shape of the Union Jack. Initially, the Gardens were laid out with straight paths and rows of pines, elms and other trees, which met at a central artificial lake and island that were surrounded by a circular conservatory – Albury City Council

In 1901 Mr J.E.R. Fellowes was appointed curator, a position he held for 36 years. In this time he transformed the Gardens. The

straight paths and shrub beds became curved and rounded, giving a softer, less formal appearance. Shrubberies, annual borders, collections of Australian rainforest trees, exotic trees & palms were established.

By 1951 further modifications to the layout had occurred. In particular, the straight path from the main entrance gate to the central ponds had been removed, as had the formal circular walk around the ornamental ponds. The straight path adjacent to Wodonga Place had also been removed, together with the path access to the rotunda. New paths included a diagonally aligned path from the sundial to a new entrance to Dean Street at the western end of Elm Avenue, and a modified and enlarged central loop.



Figure 6.74 The current layout of Albury Botanic Gardens shows a sharp change in park design from 1890 to 1901. The Victorian character of the park has been largely removed although it retains early features such as the entry gates (1903), Grecian figure (1892), curator’s residence (1909), Hume Monument (1858), rotunda (1890), drinking fountain (1916).

Modifications to the garden bed layout are substantial if compared to the 1906 Fellowes Plan, although changes since the 1951 plan are generally relatively limited. The two major changes are the modification of the rose garden area and the establishment



Comparative Analysis

of the Children's Garden to replace the fern walk in the Bowling Lawn area.¹

While the layout and even philosophy of this park is quite different to Cook Park, both parks are especially important tourism centres, with Albury gardens having 300,000 visitors each year. There may be important ideas that the two parks can share given their similar size, intention, importance, and use.



Figure 6.75 Colours of various exotics – Albury Council



Figure 6.76 Some of the active play features of the gardens – Busy City Kids



Figure 6.77 Formal walkways defined by landscape – Ingenia Holidays



Figure 6.78 A range of trees – Twitter – Stuart Williams



Figure 6.79 A more recent rotunda and some of the curving garden walks – Visit NSW

¹ Lawrence, D. (2012). *Albury Botanic Gardens*. Albury, N.S.W.: Albury Library Museum

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis

6.8 Central Park Armidale

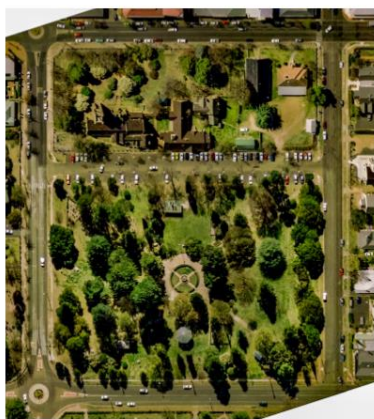


Figure 6.80 Central Park in Armidale has the Victorian radiating arms to four corners of the park with a central fountain and a rotunda on the central axis - *SIX Viewer NSW Land Registry Services*



Figure 6.81 Pathways are in concrete and many of the park's features are relatively modern - *airbnb*



Figure 6.82 The main central feature is a war memorial - *booking.com*



Figure 6.83 Some features retain the Victorian aesthetic such as the cast iron seat ends - *Flickr - davidgee2008*



Figure 6.84 The park has mature trees - *Flickr - Terry Cooke*



Figure 6.85 This fountain has a mid-20thC character - *Flickr - Paul Earl*



Figure 6.86 The site has impressive buildings as its backdrop - *Armidale Council*



Comparative Analysis



Figure 6.87 The park boasts a traditional rotunda – Flickr – Paul Earl

6.9 Collins Park, Wagga Wagga

Collins Park Wagga Wagga has a lot of similarities with Robertson Park in that it is a long thin park of 2.15ha in the centre of town. It modifies the radiating arms for two gradual arcs that join the corners with the centre, which is focused on a Boer War Memorial.



Figure 6.88 Boer War Memorial at centre of the park – Flickr – Don Cameron



Figure 6.89 Collins Park in Wagga Wagga – while it was commenced early with the Boer War memorial, the remainder of the park is relatively recent and appears more of a recreation space than a ceremonial space - SIX Viewer NSW Land Registry Services



Figure 6.90 Swings and modern shelters – Wagga City Council

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Comparative Analysis



Figure 6.91 Paths and trees – Flickr – Don Cameron



Figure 6.92 Some Bunya Pines – Flickr – Don Cameron



Figure 6.93 A cannon without fencing – Flickr – Mark

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Assessment of Heritage Significance

7 Assessment of Heritage Significance

7.1 Existing Heritage Status

7.1.1 SHR

The subject site is listed as an item on the *State Heritage Register*. The item is listed as Cook Park - Lot 27 DP653772. This listing was recently made and so the listing card information is relevant and recent.

7.1.2 LEP

The subject site is indicated as an item in the *Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011* (2012 EPI 55), Schedule 5 – Heritage Items. The listing is for “Cook Park (including fernery and Blowes Conservatory)” (128) but the SHI listing card identifies the listing type as being a Conservation Area. Looking at the history it appears the park was listed as part of the Central Conservation Area in 2000, generating the SHI listing card, and then as an item in its own right in 2012.

7.1.3 Conservation Area

The subject site is also included within the Orange Heritage Conservation Area (C1), listed on the *Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011*, Schedule 5 – Heritage conservation areas.

7.2 Previous Assessments of Significance

7.2.1 SHR

The SHR listing is very comprehensive but suffers from quoting independent sources without consolidating them. So there is conflicting information about various elements.

It provides the following Summary Statement of Significance

Cook Park is of State heritage significance as a fine example of the Victorian era public park. Situated adjacent to the town's main street, the park has outstanding mature plantings and many fine features. It was set aside as a public reserve in 1854 and the park was proclaimed in 1873. From the 1870s onwards an outstanding collection of exotic trees were planted which today are large, mature specimens. This collection includes, elms, oaks, lindens, poplars, redwoods, cypresses, firs, ash and walnuts, with two Bunya pines and one Tasmanian blue gum. Cook Park is set out on a radial plan, with a system of paths radiating in the form of a Union Jack flag with crossing gravel paths set in fine lawns. These paths focus on many items of interest, including a bandstand (1908), fountains (from 1891), a parkman's lodge (c.1890), conservatory (1934), fernery (1938), ponds (from 1890), aviaries (c.1930), artillery pieces (1870 and 1917), and two fine sets of gates from the turn of the 20th century. The park has State significance expressed in intact Depression era projects including the fernery, Blowes conservatory and the Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden.

Cook Park is an excellent example of a nineteenth century Victorian park. It maintains various elements from its establishment through to the present day including general formal layout, mature tree and shrub plantings, flower beds and built elements. It provides a focal point in Orange.

7.2.2 LEP

A particularly fine park (possibly the finest Victorian town park in NSW), of approx. 4 hectares, with almost all the characteristic features intact. It has historic, streetscape, individual merit. It has been reserved for open space since 1854 and proclaimed in 1873. It was laid out in 1890s. The Park contains an outstanding display of well grown trees and buildings of

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Assessment of Heritage Significance

significance in the development of the City of Orange.

7.3 Detailed Assessment of Significance

Our assessment using the detailed criteria is as follows.

7.3.1 SHI Criteria (a) - Historical Significance

Cook Park has historical significance as a highly intact example of a Victorian period town central park featuring a cottage and other structures, fountains, and wrought iron gates from the 19thC. - STATE

Cook Park has historical significance as a stopping point for teams to camp and water their stock on their way into the far west of the State from 1854. - STATE

Cook Park has historical significance for its relationship with the Sydney Botanic Gardens in exchange plantings from the 1870s. - STATE

7.3.2 SHI Criteria (b) - Associative Significance

John Templer, Coroner, Magistrate and Commissioner of Crown Lands, owner of Narrambla and one of the first millers in the region had the foresight to see that this site even though well out of town at that point would be very important to the future city. - STATE

Cook Park has also benefitted from the generosity of significant Orange merchant James Dalton and his family over many years with significant contributions to its establishment, heavy involvement in the selection of trees and provision of monuments such as the Dalton fountain,

and is likely to have had an influence over the cottage – LOCAL

The site is also the first design and layout of Andrew Patterson, a much sought-after landscape gardener and surveyor in the Central West. This park and Machattie Park in Bathurst are a testimony to his skills. – LOCAL

Cook Park also has the rare feature of having been associated with two generations of the Bastick family who worked and lived in the park from 1891 through to 1973. The cottage has been named after them. – LOCAL

Cook Park has monuments to long serving Council officers such as Mayor Dalton, Mayor Blowes, and Town Clerk Mulholland. - LOCAL

7.3.3 SHI Criteria (c) - Aesthetic Significance

Cook Park is an exceptional Victorian era urban park of over four hectares occupying an entire regional city block. Due to Orange's climate, it has a dense canopy of European species that are unlike any other urban park in the State. The surviving 1870 tree plantings from the initial group sent from the Sydney Botanic Gardens include rare and endangered species such as the Sequoias which are of national significance. The park is highly regarded by locals and tourists for its character, history, and quality of landscape. – STATE

Cook Park features some examples of high levels of craftsmanship from the Victorian era including the two cast iron fountains, two sets of wrought iron gates, a small park lodge, a propagating house, a Federation band stand, and an InterWar glass conservatory and timber fernery, along with

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Assessment of Heritage Significance

Victorian landscaping features such as the ornamental lakes, sunken gardens, radiating paths, feature elements set along axes, and corridors of significant trees. - STATE

Bastick Cottage features an remarkably early brick cavity wall dating from 1887 and the brick coursing shows evidence of naivety in how to close the cavities. - STATE

7.3.4 SHI Criteria (d) - Social Significance

Cook Park is the preeminent park within a regional city highly regarded for its urban landscape trees and city parks and is of vital importance to the Orange community. The park serves as the platform for recurring community events such as Australia Day celebrations, band performances and festivals. - LOCAL

Cook Park has social significance in the value of the site as a camping and watering site for early teams taking stock to the outer western regions. The park remains an essential place to stop for tourists travelling to or through the city of Orange. The park is a magnet for photographers and is regularly featured in holiday posts. - LOCAL

Cook Park was the site of a number of Depression era work schemes that resulted in the high quality 1934 Blowes Conservatory and the technical achievement of the 1938 timber Fernery. - LOCAL

Cook Park is the product of community action both in providing ongoing financial support and donations through its early Victorian to Interwar phases of growth, but also in the provision of the community elements in the park such as the fountain, band stand and ponds. That sense of community ownership can still be seen in

the remembering seat for loved ones. Trees have also become an important part of the local identity and there are many locals willing to actively defend trees when threatened by development - LOCAL

7.3.5 SHI Criteria (e) - Research Potential

Cook Park has been modified but has not seen significant building meaning that it may retain archaeological potential in the grounds of all previous activity. There may be remains of Aboriginal people's visits before the town was formed, although the 1850s ploughing competitions may have disturbed these. There would be layers of the early developments of the park land, remains of previous park structures, and many dropped items from the various users throughout its history. - LOCAL

Cook Park has a scientific botanic role given its early associations with the Sydney Botanic Gardens and the special climate that permits rare species to flourish - STATE

7.3.6 SHI Criteria (f) - Rarity

Cook Park contains a collection of rare mature exotic tree plantings from its 1890 – 1920 Victorian period and from the 1920 – 1940 development period. These exotic trees are rare in Australia due to the cool winter climate of Orange. As such the trees are not seen in many of the rural parks within NSW. - STATE

The large size, Victorian age and high quality of the landscape setting in Cook Park is rare for a regional centre urban park. - STATE

7.3.7 SHI Criteria (g) - Representativeness

Cook Park is the finest example of a class of historic Victorian era urban parks within regional NSW. Other examples in this class

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Assessment of Heritage Significance

include Robertson Park in Orange, Machattie Park in Bathurst, Queen Elizabeth Park in Lithgow, Belmore Park in Goulburn and Robertson Park in Mudgee. The main characteristics of the class include location within or close to the town centre, extensive exotic mature plantings, central visual element such as rotunda / performance space, water feature/s, and fountain / memorial sculpture. The more formal Victorian parks of Machattie and Cook Parks contain the characteristic elements of the caretaker's cottage, fernery, propagating house, duck ponds, conservatory and highly decorative rotunda and fountain. STATE

7.3.8 Intactness

Cook Park is highly intact with contributing Victorian elements, including a high integrity of remaining trees, monuments to individuals such as the fountains, built fabric, and path layouts.

7.4 Summary Statement of Significance

Cook Park is the finest example of a Victorian era urban park within regional NSW. Its qualities as a large four hectare densely planted park of exotic and rare species with a traditional Victorian layout and features and a high-quality landscape setting make it unique among regional centre urban parks. Cook Park features some examples of high levels of craftsmanship from the Victorian era including the two cast iron fountains, two sets of wrought iron gates, a small park lodge, a propagating house, a Federation band stand, and an Interwar glass conservatory and timber fernery, along with Victorian landscaping features such as the

ornamental lakes, sunken gardens, radiating paths, feature elements set along axes, and corridors of significant trees.

Cook Park has a scientific botanic role given the special cool European climate of Orange that permits rare exotic species to flourish. This collection includes, elms, oaks, lindens, poplars, redwoods, cypresses, firs, ash and walnuts, with a Bunya pine. It has a dense canopy of European species that are unlike any other urban park in the State. It was initiated with plants sent from the Sydney Botanic Gardens in the 1870s including rare and endangered species such as the Sequoias which are of national significance. The park contains a collection of rare mature exotic tree plantings from the Victorian to Interwar periods.

Cook Park has been a popular passive recreation area from the earliest period of the town, was a stopping point for teams to camp and water their stock on their way into the far west up to the 1870s and remains widely valued for its quality and character as an essential place to stop for tourists.

The park was reserved for public use in 1854 by John Templer, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Coroner, Magistrate, and one of the pioneering flour millers in the region. The site is also the first design and layout of Andrew Patterson, a much sought-after landscape gardener and surveyor in the Central West, who also designed Machattie Park in Bathurst. Cook Park has benefitted from the generosity of significant Orange merchant James Dalton and his family over many years with contributions to its establishment and fabric elements and is associated with two generations of the

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Graded Zones and Elements of Significance

Bastick family who worked and lived in the park from 1891 through to 1973.

The park has a high level of integrity and much of its Victorian and early heritage fabric, landscape and layouts remain intact.

The subject site is of State significance.

8 Graded Zones and Elements of Significance

8.1 Definitions

The guide to gradings of significance published by the NSW Heritage Branch¹ have five stages in order to bring consistency to assessments.

Grading	Justification	Status
EXCEPTIONAL	Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to an item's local and State significance.	Fulfills criteria for local or State listing.
HIGH	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfills criteria for local or State listing.
MODERATE	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfills criteria for local or State listing.
LITTLE	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
INTRUSIVE	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.

8.2 Elemental Analysis

8.2.1 Exceptional Significance

COOK PARK BUILT ELEMENTS:

Axial path layouts

Bastick Cottage 1887 form and materials

Propagating House original c1905 section and its association with Bastick Cottage, original form and original materials

Duck Ponds

Rotunda

Dalton Fountain

John Gale fountain

Summer/Clinton Street gates

¹ NSW Heritage Office publication 2001 – *Assessing heritage Significance* – Ch 6 p11

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Graded Zones and Elements of Significance

Summer/Sampson Street gates

COOK PARK NATURAL ELEMENTS:

Refer to tree report

Avenue of Elms,

Bunya Bunya Pine,

Giant Sequoia,

Deodar Cedars,

Mature Exotic plantings,

Garden beds,

1890 – 1920 tree plantings

BASTICK COTTAGE DETAIL: Generally all the original elements from the 1887 cottage. This will include the bluestone footings, face brick walls featuring very early cavities in exposed walls and unusual brick coursing layout and decorative render and sills, internal plastered brick walls with original finishes and trims, original floor boards and skirtings, original double hung windows, original four panel doorsets, original roof framing and fascia detailing, *[exclude original rainwater goods gutters and downpipes, and the roof cladding as these need remedial works]*, dog tooth boards, any original ceiling linings, original fireplaces and chimneys, and original beams to rear skillion if part of the original building.

8.2.2 High Significance

Frank Mulholland Memorial Gardens

Fernery

Blowes Conservatory

German Field Gun and Bore Cannon

BASTICK COTTAGE DETAIL: This will include the first additions to the cottage c1915 including the unknown footings (bluestone, brick or slab), the floor slab if original, the

face brick cavity external walls and decorative render and sills, and internal plastered walls with original finishes and trims, any original skirtings, original salvaged double hung window and frame, and the frame of the modified window to the south, modified four panelled door to south, *[exclude the roof framing and linings as the design of this element is causing damage to fabric]*, original fireplace to west wall

8.2.3 Moderate Significance

COOK PARK BUILT ELEMENTS

Bird aviary 1930 portion

Steel frame and mesh Wisteria arbour

Summer Street central gates c1950s

BASTICK COTTAGE DETAIL: Generally all the elements added c1950s to the west of the building. This will include the slabs, face brick external cavity walls and internal render and trims, all doors, all aluminium windows, all fitout items such as the kitchen furniture, *[exclude the roof framing and linings as the design of this element is causing damage to fabric]*, external toilet.

Generally the rebuilt front and rear verandahs with slabs, new timber framing, linings and cladding, and the rebuilt verandah enclosure to the south with its framing, cladding, windows and doors.

8.2.4 Little Significance

COOK PARK BUILT ELEMENTS:

Kite Street central gates c1980s

Addition to Propagating House - 1962

Secondary central entrance gates on Clinton Street and Sampson Street.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Graded Zones and Elements of Significance

Secondary corner gates at Clinton/Kite Streets and Sampson/Kite Streets

Park benches – steel post and timber structure

Lighting boxes, Park bins,

Bird aviary – 1990's additions

Worksheds and screening fence to west of bird aviary

8.2.5 Intrusive

COOK PARK BUILT ELEMENTS:

Steel mesh fence around perimeter of site

Worksheds adjacent Propagating House and Bastick Cottage

1970's toilet block adjacent to Propagating House

PVC drainage pipe to west wall of Bastick Cottage

8.2.6 Plan of Site with elemental analysis

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

9 Constraints and Opportunities

9.1 PREFACE: The purpose of heritage

In response to some conflicting policies in the 2012 CMP and a common view among the public that heritage is about *locking something into a museum state* we need to preface the policies with a statement about what heritage is aiming to achieve.

Contrary to this *locked up museum state*, the primary purpose of heritage is to **manage change**. Change is accepted and expected on any site, and the aim of heritage is to manage that change so that the primary significance of the site is maintained amid the change.

Cook Park is a dynamic space in a dynamic city and trying to retain its entire form and fabric in a Victorian state is not feasible or desirable. There are aspects of the Victorian use of the park that a modern user would have issues with, such as the zoo, and some aspects have moved on, such as a resident caretaker.

The process of heritage assessment and policy is to understand the past, identify the aspects of that past that have special ongoing value or significance to us, and to determine which aspects of the park those values are attached to. Out of this we can develop policies that can manage change and retain significance.

At the point of interaction with change there can be some confusing aspects. The Burra Charter notes that new work should be *identifiable as new work on close inspection*. Sometimes this gets blown out of proportion becoming a requirement that

everything new should be Modern and distinct. This is not the intent; it is a much more subtle approach. On the opposite side we find the approach that nothing is to be touched and everything must go back to the way it once was. This is equally the wrong approach.

The right approach will identify what makes the park significant and provide protections and controls on those items and character. It will then identify the approach to use for any new items. The park will always change and there will be new items, but they should have what is termed a **compatible fit** with the most important aspects of the park.

In the case of Albury Botanic Gardens, which started out almost in an identical way to Cook Park, it took a turn away from the Victorian approach early in its history and has reshaped the park to be something else. That now needs to be respected and not forced back into a Victorian mould. Most regional urban parks have some Victorian and Federation elements alongside new items from many periods and the character has changed along the way.

Cook Park, Robertson Park and Machattie Park are still very Victorian in their character and later elements have not had a big impact on their main values. This may be due to a conservative streak in the Central West. Or it may be because of the appeal of Patterson's designs and the early success and community pride in the parks, which led to a conservative approach.

In terms of fabric elements some examples may illustrate the point. The CMP 2012 wrestles with this historic versus modern character in a few points but the problem surfaces most noticeably in the treatment of the gates.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

- The CMP 2012 makes broad statements about wanting to keep the whole park in much the same state as it was in the 1920s.
- It recognises the importance and primacy of the two 1890s iron gates
- The secondary vehicle gates to Summer Street are c1950s steel pipe gates. The CMP warns against upgrading them in case they were to compete in importance with the Victorian iron gates.
- The tertiary pedestrian gates are also steel pipe gates. But the CMP recommends that these tertiary smaller single gates are inappropriate and should be upgraded in a Victorian style to be more in keeping with the primary iron gates
- But then it recommends that new work should be Modern

There are two forces at play here. We do not want the new to detract from the important aspects of the park's significance. At the same time, we want new items to fit well with the existing character, as we have identified it. For some this is easier than others.

In a park with a more mixed period character, the response would be to favour new work as Modern because that is how the park had developed over time and it should continue to do so. But when one of the primary aspects of significance of Cook Park is that it is a *Victorian era park*; that it has retained so much of the 1880-1900 design character (along with compatible 1900-1940 elements), and that character is of primary significance and one of the things that people really enjoy about the park.

This does not mean that nothing should change, but it does mean that change should aim to retain the Victorian character of the park in any new work. That means that the new work should respect the axial layout of the park and work with it, rather than against it. A good example is the Robertson Park toilets, which respected the axial and symmetrical planning and was located to mirror the CWA building.

At a fabric level it means that new work should interpret and be consistent with the Victorian character overall. This means using compatible materials, colours, and forms. A modern construction is possible, but with a Victorian character. Work that is not a strict reconstruction should not use Victorian detailing, but compatible fit will require structures with steeper roofs, vertical windows, smaller scale, verandahs and other motifs that are common within the Victorian era. In this way a modern compatible addition will contribute to the overall character of the park and reinforce it.

So, coming back to the issue of the gates. At this point there is little need to replace the Summer and Kite Street vehicle entry gates, but there is a plan to introduce a new service vehicle entry on Sampson Street. What should these gates look like? If they were a modern steel fence gate they would detract considerably from the character of the park and be completely inappropriate. If we went to a foundry and forged matching wrought and cast-iron gates they would certainly match, but they would be anachronistic and detract from the significance of the original two iron gates.

So, the answer is to introduce powder-coated steel gates that interpret the



Constraints and Opportunities

character of the iron gates with palisades (rods with aluminium castings) and cut pipe detailing rings. The gates are hung in the same pivot hinge way. But the fence post can be a modern steel post. What this does is that overall, the gates look like they fit with the Victorian era from a distance but are easily seen as modern in construction up close.

Even the arch over the top of the Summer/Clinton Streets gates is clearly a different era on close inspection. It isn't wrought iron, the fixings are different, and it can be seen to be a c1930s addition, but the majority of the public accept it as part of the gates.

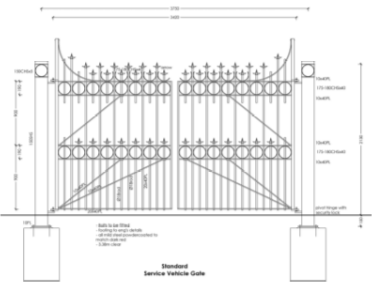


Figure 9.1 Using modern materials with Victorian forms can ensure that new elements will have a compatible fit with the park's overall character without detracting from significant items. This is *interpreting* the significance in the new element – Adaptive Architects 2021

In another example, the same approach can resolve how to address the need for toilets in the park. Victorian era toilets were small privies, and they would never have built a large brick toilet block. The idea is to meet them halfway and reduce the size of the toilet block to a smaller building that can house fewer toilets. To meet the demand these can be spread around the park, and different ones can meet the need for accessible toilets and parent rooms.

These can be designed as small buildings with steep hipped roofs, exposed eaves, traditional window forms in aluminium sections, and traditional doors. A modern FC cladding that has a character like timber boards provides a finer grain to the cladding while being fire and vandal proof, and a colour that fits in with the landscape will reduce its impact on it setting. The aim is to have a modern building that has an overall character that would not look too much out of place in a 1920 photo.



Figure 9.2 A compatible toilet block for a Victorian era park needs to interpret some of the Victorian era characteristics even if the materials are modern. Then using colours and materials that blend with the landscape the toilets will not intrude on the character of the significant landscape – Adaptive Architects 2021

Using this strategy of determining what is significant, and what level of change can be accommodated, we can then have a more consistent approach in our policy development. We can encourage change, while still preserving significance.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

9.2 Heritage Significance

Cook Park at Orange has been assessed as having State heritage significance. The future management of the site must have due regard to its heritage significance. This leads to a series of constraints on the site and its fabric to preserve that significance.

This section essentially states those principles of preservation without regard for other constraints. These statements will be filtered through the other constraints before becoming recommendations.

9.2.1 Governing Principle

1. Cook Park at Orange is a place of cultural significance that should be conserved and managed in accordance with accepted conservation principles and practice as defined in the Burra Charter and through the NSW Heritage Manual.
2. Cook Park at Orange should be recognized as a place of cultural significance by its ownership group
3. Cook Park at Orange is an item of State cultural significance and should remain protected under the State Heritage Register
4. Cook Park at Orange should retain public access to the main public spaces
5. An updated datasheet on the State Heritage Register should be prepared using the information in this Conservation Management Plan as a guide to assist the community in understanding the significance of the place

9.2.2 Compatible Use

6. The best outcome is that the site should continue in use as a public park, which is what it was designed for
7. The site requires continual care, maintenance, and regular use.

8. Individual buildings may change use over time, but each use should be assessed as to whether it is a **compatible use** before being approved.

9. A **compatible use** is one that does not impact upon identified historic fabric further than defined within the elemental significance section of this CMP that identifies exceptional, high and moderate significance and makes recommendations about what level of change is acceptable to this fabric.

10. Disabled access, fire and egress upgrading works for public safety should be carried out in ways that minimize the impact upon fabric. A use that does not require significant upgrading is a preferred use.

11. Adaptation of the significant fabric, to the extent required for a compatible use, is acceptable provided that no fabric identified as of exceptional or high significance is impacted

12. A use that has the potential financial return to carry out works to rework the identified intrusive fabric elements and recover significance should be encouraged

13. It is preferable to find an alternative compatible use than to modify exceptional significance in a bid to preserve significance through adaptive reuse. This means that a use that requires changes to the exceptional fabric, other than reconstructing an earlier element, is not a compatible use.

14. Adaptation of high significant fabric should only be considered where there is no alternative and the preservation of significance is at risk without the adaptation. This should be clearly identified in a statement of heritage impact that can be assessed against the standard criteria

9.2.3 Ownership

15. Ideally the site should remain within the ownership of Orange City Council, as it was

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

granted to them and the entire history of the site relies on their work.

16. The owners need to ensure the ongoing security and maintenance of the site.

9.2.4 Fabric

17. Fabric identified as of **high or exceptional significance** is to be retained and preserved, and should not be altered, obscured, or made less legible. Any works to these elements must not lessen their significance and must be in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Burra Charter 1999
18. Concealed or relocated elements of **high or exceptional significance** should be recovered to their original configuration where it does not affect other significant fabric
19. Elements of **high or exceptional significance** that have been removed or demolished should be reconstructed based on photographic or documented evidence. Where this is not possible the original significance may be referenced through interpretation
20. **Reconstruction** should not be based on speculation, but should be from original photographs or drawings in accordance with the Burra Charter
21. The significant relationships embodied in fabric identified as of **moderate significance** should not be altered, obscured, or made less legible but detailed fabric changes may be considered where necessary if they can be shown not to reduce the significance of the whole place
22. Generally, elements of **moderate significance** are not sufficiently important to justify reconstruction
23. Works to lesser significant fabric should not impact on more significant fabric

24. Fabric identified as of **little significance** can be altered or removed without heritage impact

25. Fabric identified as of **intrusive significance** should be removed and work then undertaken to recover lost significance or to introduce compatible elements. Priority should be given to removing items that are causing damage in the short term, then incompatible elements in the medium term and long term.

26. Water damage is always a high priority repair due to the risks to important fabric. The downpipes on Bastick Cottage do not connect to a stormwater line and this is a risk to the fabric. Likewise the leaf filled gutters can cause water damage and need to be regularly cleared or the gutters removed.

27. Care should be taken in removing intrusive elements so as not to impact significant fabric or to damage concealed items of significant fabric

9.2.5 Reconstruction – details

28. The south porch enclosure to Bastick Cottage is a reconstruction from c1975 of the original. Proper detailing and material selection was not followed. The enclosure needs to be rebuilt with correct detailing suitable to the age of the cottage. On close inspection the modern work and glass will be identifiable.
29. The loss of the three fireplace surrounds in Bastick Cottage is critical to its Victorian character and these should be reconstructed.

9.2.6 Archaeology

30. The sub-floor of Bastick Cottage front rooms (1887) would have high archaeological potential
31. The whole park has some potential for relics from Aboriginal and early Colonial times,

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

though the ploughing and garden works may have destroyed any evidence.

9.2.7 Maintenance

32. Decisions about works to the place, maintenance, repairs, or more extensive adaptation works should always consider the impact on the significance of the place, both as a whole and on individual components – this is evident in how the 1970s toilets and work sheds have crowded the Bastick Cottage precinct and reduced its ability to demonstrate its significance.

33. Advice should be sought from an experienced heritage professional when undertaking maintenance on the significant fabric. They will be able to advise on the right materials and techniques to avoid damaging early fabric through later and inappropriate materials and techniques.

9.2.8 Interpretation

34. The historic importance of Cook park to Orange should be interpreted in a way that conveys the significance of the site to the public.

35. There are numerous opportunities for interpretation of Cook park on websites, in books sold on the site, in pamphlets, heritage walks and site signage and displays.

36. New gates should interpret the original wrought iron gates with new materials and fixing details.

37. New fencing can interpret the original timber post and beam form in modern materials such as powdercoated cold formed sections with steel galvanised mesh. This will reduce the maintenance requirement.

9.2.9 Guidance on Character of elements

38. In future upgrades the following Key heritage themes need to be taken into account :

39. Materials: Consistent Victorian Gardenesque styling of materials selection for paths, edging, and furniture.

40. Fences: Timber Posts (possibly 1876), Wire (ornamental) (possibly 1876), Brick footings

41. Stone paving in Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden originally from court house (1948)

9.2.9.1 CHARACTER:

42. Cook Park described as 'graceful', 'splendid walk'

43. Stately trees and shrubs

44. European character / changes of season

45. Trees: Elms, Oaks, Lindens, Poplars, Redwoods, Cypress, Ash

46. Arboretum – specimen trees throughout Park as single specimens rather than groupings of trees in clusters.

47. Stately trees and shrubs

48. Duck ponds in a natural drainage line

49. 1930's depression era / interwar unemployment relief projects

50. Blowes Conservatory, Fernery, Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden

51. Identify box of trees sent from Botanical Gardens in 1878 (future research required)

52. Annuals beds 1920's onwards

9.2.9.2 INTERPRETATION THEMES

53. Former uses: Aboriginal, Stock Route, Camping, Swimming, Zoo

54. Former layouts

55. People: Mr. John Templar, Patterson, Bastick Family, Memorialised Councillors

56. Community Memories: Orange City Band, Events, Memories

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

9.2.10 Bastick Cottage Precinct

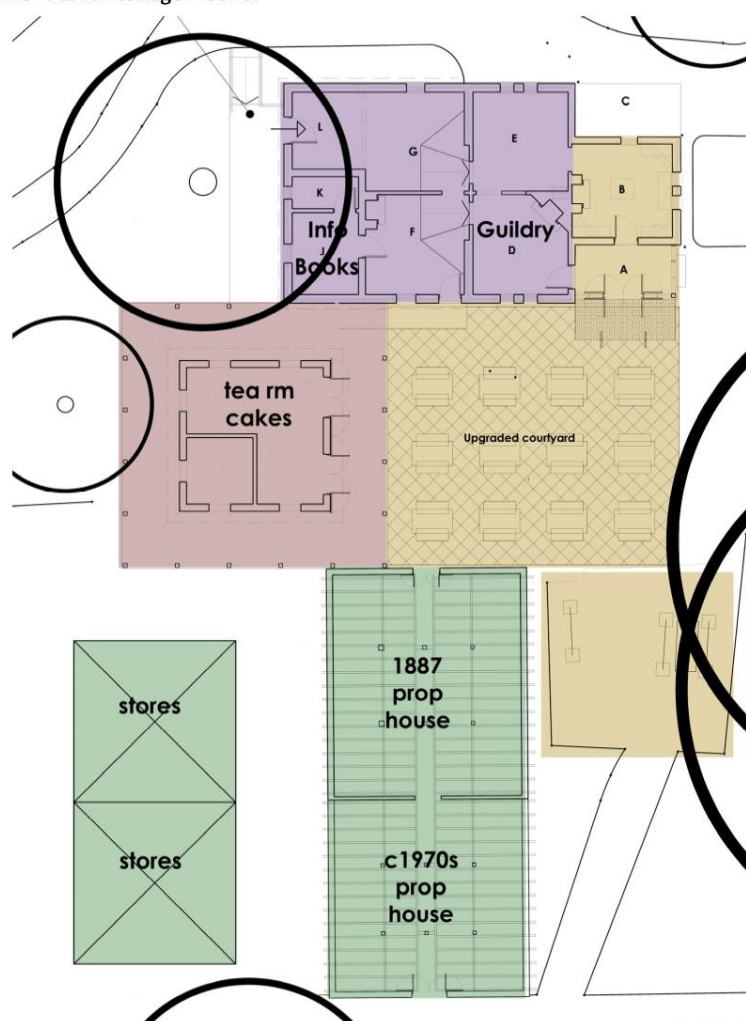


Figure 9.3 Diagram showing recommendations to the Bastick Cottage Precinct – at top – disabled access via low significance additions, with step ramps to make cottage disabled accessible – Rm J converted from kitchen to Cook Park related goods, memorabilia and information books – Rm B modified to respect heritage values of room – Rm A modified to open up to courtyard – Courtyard between cottage and propagation house – offices and work sheds demolished – new tea room built on axis of new court – toilets demolished – new stores built allowing access around propagation house – propagation house in two parts – north c1905 high significance – south c1970s can be renovated or rebuilt to improve function – Adaptive Architects 2021

COOK PARK, ORANGE
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

June 2021
132

ADAPTIVE ARCHITECTS PTY LTD

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

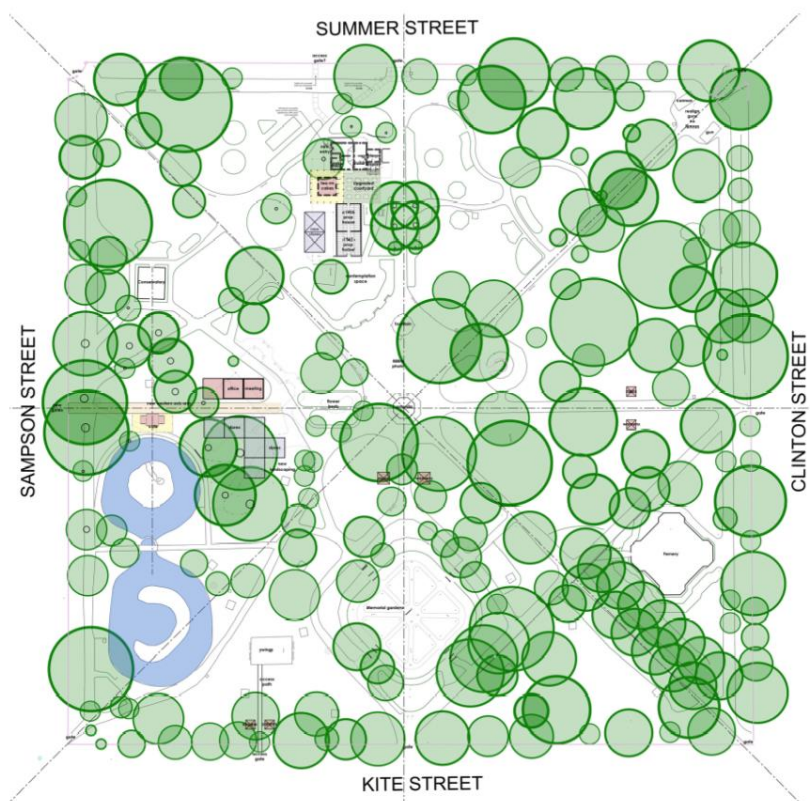


Figure 9.4 Overall recommendations – possible new gate and disabled ramp to Summer Street or upgrade Summer Street gate surface for wheelchair compliance; Works to Bastick Cottage Precinct – demolish workshops and toilets – new tea room – new courtyard – modify Bastick Cottage – conserve c1905 propagation house; Works to western axis, new entry gates and parks stores, offices and meeting room; demolish aviary; Café/Folly to north end of lakes on conservatory axis; smaller less intrusive toilets spread around the site; new disabled access gates and ramp to swings – Adaptive Architects 2021

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

9.3 Owner's Needs

The main interested parties in Cook Park are Orange City Council, Orange 360, Cook Park Guildry, Orange City Band, Orange Horticultural Society, Wontama Nursing Home residents, and wider Orange community.

9.3.1 Previous Reports

Cook Park Management Plan, Lyn Gough (Ca. 1991):

The current management plan is requiring updating in the light of the current study.

The Cook Park Management Plan proposes a strategy for development within and for Cook Park. Its purpose is to ensure the ongoing historical significance of the park through the appropriate management and maintenance of the site.

The essential issues associated with this plan incorporate safety, access and the aesthetic of the park on an ongoing basis.

Duck Pond

- Immediate areas around tables and chairs be paved (high traffic areas).
- More seating near duck pond perimeter.
- Lattice paneling to open sides of bridge for safety.

Frank Mullholland Memorial Garden

- Complete renovation of sunken garden

Blowes Conservatory

- More cost efficient heating.

Fences / Gates

- Fencing should be in style sympathetic to Victorian period – original fence not believed to survive today's vandalistic culture.

Seating / Tables / Bins

- Park benches replaced over time, as affordable with seating in keeping with Victorian setting.
- More tables / chairs needed to be available to users.

Play Equipment

- Play equipment to cater for younger age group due to higher usage rate.

Lighting

- To be upgraded to a serviceable standard – upgrading and maintenance schedule included in report.

9.3.2 Options for Managing Future Occurrences of Grey-headed Flying-Fox Camps in Orange City With Particular Reference to Cook Park and the Immediate Surrounds, Cenwest Environmental Services (November 2010) :

[This report] identifies options for the management of future occurrences of Grey-Headed flying-fox (GHFF) camps in Cook Park. The report allays the difficulty associated with relocating the colonies from a location once established, however the establishment of colonies within parks results in significant loss to the amenity of the park and significant tree damage. The settlement of the GHFF within Cook Park has been concluded to be an unusual cyclical event of 2010 however it can be expected to occur approximately four times per century.

Key Recommendations:

The health risks associated with fox camps is over-emphasised, with the health risks in fact being minimal to non-existent.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

The decrease in population of the GHFF limits the re-location of the fox and processes are monitored by the DECCW and DSEWPC.

The Department of Environment Climate Change and Water (DECCW) and Department of Sustainability Environment Water Population and Communities (DSEWPC) have a general blanket ban on relocation attempts during the breeding season – any planned intervention is therefore limited to May – July each year.

9.3.3 Community Consultation

The Community Consultation was carried out for the project hosted by Orange City Council and chaired by Cloustons on the 15th and 16th September 2011.

The Community consultation reflected a continued desire for the park to remain a central facility and recreation space within the city. The comments also reflected an overall appreciation of the history and botanical resource of the park and a desire to continue to recognize this.

Key community interests raised include :

- Addressing of the issues relating to the deteriorating Elm Avenue – retain the avenue of Elms but look into the best way to do it.
- Issues relating to aging trees and replacement mechanisms.
- Like the passive and peaceful nature of the park.
- Enjoying the nighttime experience.
- Replacement of fence with a more appropriate styling.
- Problems identified with event usage and circulation / access.
- Sign posting and wayfinding
- Restore / upgrade bird aviary and duck pond.

- More strategic planning to planting and planning of garden beds.
- Maintain an Arboretum theme to the park.
- Improve interpretive material throughout the park.
- Integrate the toilet block and workers compound better into the park.
- Retain surrounding streetscape character.
- Retain Victorian feel to the park.
- Improve Disabled access.
- Improve Children's facilities
- Provide coffee shop / food facilities
- Improve display and attractions.
- Appreciation of shade quality of the park.
- Improve picnic facilities
- Revitalise Frank Mullholland memorial garden.
- Consistency of Paths and Circulation
- Potential impact of bypass may make the park more a local park than a traveller park.
- Water supply into the future.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

9.4 Physical Condition

This section considers some of the issues that may impact on the future of the place in relation to the physical condition and form of the place. It is primarily aimed at identifying areas where the poor condition of the fabric may be threatening significance or may place limits on any conservation policy.

9.4.1 Building Condition Reports

Urgent works are primarily works that will prevent ongoing damage and so the investment is worth attending to in the next 12 months to avoid higher costs in the long term.

Short term works are more involved projects that are not essential to be done immediately. These are given a timeframe of 3-5 years.

Medium term projects are things that will improve the site but have no real urgency due to existing use patterns. These have been given a 7-10 year timeframe.

Long term projects are works that would improve the heritage significance of the site, but that have significant costs associated. We have put these down as works over a 10-20 year schedule.

9.4.2 General state of repair and completeness

Refer to *Building Condition Assessment*

9.4.2.1 THE ADDITIONS TO THE BUILDING

Refer to *Building Condition Assessment*

Burra Charter - Article 15.4 The contributions of all aspects of cultural significance of a place should be respected. If a place includes fabric... of different periods... emphasizing or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another

can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Maintenance and Building Management (Refer to Appendix 1 Condition Report)

There are ongoing issues regarding the vandalism of significant elements and buildings in the park and necessary security measures associated.

Ongoing maintenance to the park and its structures will enable the park to remain a highly significant feature of Orange into the future.

Failure to maintain the buildings such as clearing of gutters and keeping soil levels below building level will cause water ingress and rising damp to the buildings.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

9.5 Statutory Controls

This section outlines statutory and other constraints that affect Cook Park

9.5.1 The State Heritage system in NSW

Cook Park is listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

The Heritage Act 1977 (Amended) is an Act to conserve the environmental heritage of New South Wales. The 1979 changes to the EP&A Act and a 1985 Ministerial Directive required the involvement of local government in heritage management in New South Wales. Subsequent amendments to the NSW Heritage Act, gazetted in 1999, established the State Heritage Register and clarified the roles of state and local government in heritage management. The responsibility for identifying, assessing and managing items of local significance rests with local government. The NSW Heritage Office focuses on items of State significance and the State Heritage Register.

The Heritage Council, which provides advice and recommendations to the Minister for Planning NSW, is the consent authority for items listed on the State Heritage Register. The State Heritage Register is a list of items of particular importance to the people of New South Wales and includes items and places in public and private ownership. Items are only listed on the Register when the Minister agrees to the Heritage Council's recommendation that they are of State heritage significance. Approval for alteration, damage, demolition and development to a SHR listed site must be obtained from the Heritage Council under section 60 or section 140 of the Heritage Act 1977, before the commencement of any

work. Work may still proceed but must be justified in a heritage impact statement to the satisfaction of the Heritage Council.

There is a published list of 'standard exemptions' for minor works to SHR listed sites, and some sites have site specific exemptions included in their listing.

9.5.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979

Cook Park is also protected as a local item under the Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011.

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&AA) enables responsibility for heritage to be shared by State and local government agencies. The Act also provided local government with the power to protect items and places of heritage significance in the local area through local environmental plans (LEP) and development control plans (DCP). The 1985 Ministerial Directive confirmed local council's obligation to identify heritage items in their local environmental plans.

Under the EP&AA councils may prepare local environmental plans which incorporate standard heritage provisions, and which contain schedules of items and places of heritage significance, previously identified through a heritage study process. Heritage items may also be identified in State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP) and Regional Environmental Plans (REP).

Development consent must be obtained from the local council for work that may impact on the heritage significance of items listed. Council must also consider the impact of a proposal on the heritage significance of an item, before deciding about it.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

Councils also prepare development control plans to specify more detailed management policies for those items and places listed in the schedule of a local environmental plan. These, together with any other heritage issues, must be considered by the council when assessing development applications, as required by section 79C (Matters for Consideration) of the EP&AA.

Council's may not make conditions that are incompatible with approvals obtained for SHR items under the NSW heritage Council.

Orange City Council - General Zoning

The site is zoned RE1 Public Recreation, within a land area zoned General Residential and with Groundwater Vulnerability in the Draft LEP 2010. In accordance with clause 4, for zone RE1 of the land use table in the Orange Draft LEP 2010 environmental protection works are permitted without consent, with demolition of any elements prohibited.

Orange City Council - SHI No. 2220028 (LEP No. 128)

Cook Park is listed as a Heritage Item in the Orange Heritage Inventory. Cook Park is listed as a locally significant heritage item in the Draft Orange LEP 2010 Heritage Schedule. The park has been assessed as being of State significance but has not yet been registered to the State Heritage register. As such the statutory listing remains local.

COUNCIL LEP / DCP:

Applicable Controls:

Miscellaneous Provisions - Heritage Conservation (Section 5.10, Part 5)

Development Controls – General Consideration for Zones and Development (Part 5, DCP 2004)

Development Controls - Heritage (Part 13, DCP 2004)

Development Controls – Land Used for Open Space and Recreation (Part 11, DCP 2004)

9.5.3 Building Code of Australia 2011

The Building Code of Australia 2011 (BCA) provides essential technical regulations for the design and construction of buildings, and as a national performance-based document it establishes a uniform approach to building regulation in every State and Territory in the country.

The BCA is developed by the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) for the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments. Enabled by each Government's legislation, the BCA provides performance requirements to gain approval for building proposals.

All new work to the buildings in Cook Park is required to comply with the BCA or seek appropriate alternative solutions for certification. New works can be a trigger for works to upgrade the building to compliance. There may be several areas where compliance would conflict with the need to preserve heritage significance. These need to be dealt with on a case by case basis and alternative solutions found to achieve the performance requirements that can be certified.

The Fire, Access & Services Advisory Panel within the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage has been set up to assist building owners to find ways to comply with building regulations, while maintaining the heritage significance of the fabric. Expert advice on these matters can be provided based on a written application that can be downloaded from the NSW Heritage Branch through the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage website.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

9.5.3.1 FIRE RATED CONSTRUCTION

The heritage buildings on the site are a low risk for fire safety. This is primarily because they are single storey buildings well separated from the boundaries and any fire source feature.

For any Class of building under the BCA, the type of construction required will be Type C, which is the least stringent. Most structures on the site will either be a Class 10 or a Class 6.

The lack of fire source features within 3m of any external wall means that no walls need to be fire rated, unless they are of a class that has its own requirements for compartmentation.

9.5.3.2 EGRESS

There is a general principle of conflict between traditional heritage doors and the requirements of egress, in that historic doors traditionally opened inwards, while the BCA requires egress doors to generally swing out from a building passageway. Individual room doors do not need to be egress doors, but once on the path of egress they must swing in the direction of egress.

9.5.3.3 DISABLED ACCESS*6.3.2 Upgrading Required for Modern Use*

Disabled access – particularly to front gate for Wontama Nursing Home residents

Toilets – upgrading and possible relocation

More suitable and durable pathway paving and vehicle access

Disabled access has been significantly upgraded under AS1428.1-2009. The new requirement for disabled access has been elevated from the prior need to provide

access to public spaces and a proportion of specific spaces, to the need for universal access throughout a building for all occupants, both guests and staff. There are now few exceptions and the only spaces exempt are areas with specific access requirements that are off limits to general occupants.

Meeting the BCA in terms of disabled access shows the owner is acting in good faith to provide equitable access, but the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 is the primary law that needs to be addressed. If a case can be made for discrimination, then a property owner has a risk of being sued.

Generally, the new requirements will not be applied unless there is a major upgrade of the building or a change of use. However, when changing doors these should endeavour to meet the new requirements where the heritage values will permit. Sometimes this takes a creative solution. There are no exemptions to the DDA other than *undue hardship*, which can only be tested in the courts.

The external access into Bastick Cottage would also be a significant issue, although in this case there is far more scope to make changes that can comply. Accessible access can be achieved via the rear of the cottage, which is an area of low significance, and this can be treated as a second entry point.

The requirements for disabled toilets have been substantially enhanced. If the building has a disabled toilet that complied at the time it was constructed it may be able to remain in place. A reasonable attempt to make dignified access available to all is necessary.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Constraints and Opportunities

9.5.3.4 SERVICING AND FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Generally, a park will have a low level of servicing requirements due to the nature of use and Type of Construction required.

9.5.3.5 HEALTH AND AMENITY

notes

9.5.3.6 SECTION J REQUIREMENTS

Another area that has recently been significantly upgraded is the Section J provisions for energy efficiency. Somewhat unexpectedly, older buildings can be expected to perform relatively well in terms of energy efficiency under the Section J provisions. This is because one of the main areas that are controlled is the size of windows, and traditional buildings have relatively small areas of glazing. Double glazing will most likely not be required for this building and should not be installed over windows of high significance.

insulation

Lighting and electrical services are also controlled by Section J. It is important to test the wiring through the building to see if any of it needs to be replaced or upgraded. To reduce the risk of fire, ensure the safety of occupants, and to have the building at peak efficiency it is a good idea to keep electrical wiring up to date.

There have been great improvements in the efficiency of lighting, particularly in long life and low wattage LEDs. Consideration has been given to a lighting refurbishment in the longer-term works.

9.5.4 Occupational Health & Safety

The New South Wales Work Health and Safety Act 2011 aims to secure the health,

safety and welfare of people at work. It lays down general requirements which must be met at places of work in New South Wales. The provisions of the Act cover every place of work in New South Wales. The site owner is required to comply with the WH&S Act or seek appropriate alternative solutions.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Conservation policies

10 Conservation policies

10.1 Governing Principle

- P1. Cook Park at Orange is a place of State cultural significance that should be conserved and managed in accordance with accepted conservation principles and practice as defined in the Burra Charter and through the NSW Heritage Manual.
- P2. Cook Park, Orange should be recognized as a place of cultural significance by its ownership group
- P3. Cook Park, Orange is an item of State cultural significance and should remain protected under the State Heritage Register
- P4. An updated datasheet on the State Heritage Register should be prepared using the information in this Conservation Management Plan as a guide to assist the community in understanding the significance of the place

10.2 Compatible Use

- P5. The best outcome is that the site should continue in use as a passive recreational park for the community
- P6. The use of any historic building is critical to its preservation, as experience shows that empty buildings fall into neglect and the fabric suffers from lack of continual care, maintenance, and regular use. The buildings on the site should not be left vacant and should always be used in a way that is compatible with their heritage significance
- P7. A **compatible use** is one that does not impact upon identified historic fabric further than defined within the elemental significance section of this CMP that identifies exceptional, high, and moderate significance and makes recommendations

about what level of change is acceptable to this fabric.

- P8. Disabled access, fire and egress upgrading works for public safety should be carried out in ways that minimize the impact upon significant heritage fabric. A use that does not require significant upgrading is a preferred use.
- P9. Cook Park, Orange should retain public access to the site, except for operational areas. Public access to the Bastick Cottage Precinct should be improved.
- P10. Adaptation of significant fabric, to the extent required for a compatible use, is acceptable provided that no fabric identified as of exceptional or high significance is impacted
- P11. Adaptation of high significant fabric should only be considered where there is no alternative and the preservation of significance is at risk without the adaptation. This should be clearly identified in a statement of heritage impact that can be assessed against the standard criteria
- P12. It is preferable to find an alternative compatible use than to modify exceptional significance in a bid to preserve significance through adaptive reuse. This means that a use that requires changes to the exceptional fabric, other than reconstructing an earlier element, is not a compatible use.
- P13. Bastick Cottage: Future use of the cottage should enable the original layout and use of the building to remain interpretable

10.3 Ownership

- P14. The site should remain as Crown Land with Orange City Council as Crown Land managers.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Conservation policies

- P15. The owners need to ensure the ongoing security and maintenance of the site for the term of its ownership.

10.4 Setting

- P16. The existing main axial visual links from outside the park to the central Rotunda must be preserved. No structures should obscure the visual thoroughfare to the centre of the park and rotunda.
- P17. Preserve the setting and prominence of Cook Park within the Summer Street streetscape.
- P18. Preserve original path layouts dating from the 1870 – 1920 period.
- P19. Preserve significant trees. Tree management is to be governed by the Tree Report associated with this CMP 2021.
- P20. The landform and perimeter of the park should be preserved and remain interpretable within the wider Orange setting.
- P21. Future works to the perimeter of the park should not obscure views into the park and allow important elements to remain visible from the street.
- P22. Services to built elements in the park should as far as possible be concealed from the vantage of the main axial pathways. These axial pathways should be treated as if they were street frontages for park elements.
- P23. Rotunda: - The setting and visibility of the rotunda from Summer Street is to be protected.
- P24. Frank Mullholland Memorial Garden: - Preserve the setting and prominence of the garden with low shrubs and plantings to the outside perimeter
- P25. Memorial guns: - Realign the guns to the axial planning layout and remove fencing

10.5 Trees

- P26. Policies for managing the planting on site are to be found in the arborist's report 2021.
- P27. A detailed analysis of plant types and garden themes within the park to establish a planting palette for the garden beds can be found in the arborist's report 2021.

10.6 Pathways

- P28. The overall strong axial pathway structure is to be maintained and reinforced where possible.
- P29. Locate new structures and features on the intersections of axial reference lines. Use symmetrical planning to reinforce the axes.
- P30. The opportunity to open the western axial arm with the relocation of the service entry to the west should be used to interpret the Victorian era park design characteristics
- P31. Preserve the meandering paths and secondary axes as later park planning influences.

10.7 Fabric

- P32. Fabric identified as of **high or exceptional significance** is to be retained and preserved, and should not be altered, obscured or made less legible as significant fabric. Any works to these elements must not lessen their significance and must be in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Burra Charter 1999
- P33. Concealed or relocated elements of **high or exceptional significance** should be **restored** to their original configuration where it does not affect other significant fabric
- P34. Elements of **high or exceptional significance** that have been removed or demolished should be reconstructed based

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Conservation policies

on photographic or documented evidence. Where this is not possible the original significance may be referenced through interpretation

P35. Reconstruction should not be based on speculation, but should be from original photographs or drawings in accordance with the *Burra Charter*

P36. The significant relationships embodied in fabric identified as of **moderate significance** should not be altered, obscured or made less legible. Detailed fabric changes may be considered where necessary if they can be shown not to reduce the significance of the whole place

P37. Generally, elements of **moderate significance** are not sufficiently important to justify reconstruction

P38. Works to lesser significant fabric should not impact on more significant fabric

P39. Fabric identified as of **little significance** can be altered or removed without heritage impact

P40. Fabric identified as of **intrusive significance** that is causing damage or has the potential to cause damage should be removed and work then undertaken to recover lost significance or to introduce compatible elements.

P41. Fabric identified as of **intrusive significance** that is not causing damage but is incompatible or out of character may be removed or remodelled to better fit the building character.

P42. The four elements of the minimum standards of repair; weatherproofing, fire protection, security against vandalism, and essential maintenance, are always a priority repair due to the risks to important fabric.

P43. Care should be taken in removing intrusive elements so as not to impact significant

fabric or to damage concealed items of significant fabric

P44. Propagating House: - the west wall towards the toilets is currently a damp wall. The concrete needs to be removed from the brickwork and adequate drainage introduced. The wall needs to be treated for salt damp and repaired.

P45. Fernery: - Control of rising damp to the rendered masonry walls may be considered by the removal of the soil level against the walls internally and externally, where not within the garden beds.

P46. Frank Mullholland Memorial Garden: - Retain original 1938 paths and 8-sector layout.

P47. Wrought and cast iron gates: - where damaged paint is due to surface rust, clean with a wire brush to good substrate and prime with rust proofing agent

P48. Wrought and cast iron gates: - where damaged paint is due to rust expansion, use glass bead blasting to good substrate and prime with rust proofing agent

10.8 Reconstruction – details

P49. Bastick Cottage: Reconstruction of previously removed elements evident in early images and documents may be considered to return the cottage to its original decorative Victorian condition

P50. The fireplaces and surrounds in Bastick Cottage should be reconstructed to better interpret the Victorian character of the spaces.

P51. The roof of the original 1887 section of Bastick Cottage should be returned to a slate cladding with decorative terracotta ridges at the end of the current roof cladding's effective life.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Conservation policies

P52. The original glazing in the c1905 Propagating House should be reconstructed using 4mm clear acrylic sheet for better viewing of the interior, and the original roof glazing details should be reconstructed to better interpret this element.

P53. A demonstration section of the original style of timber fencing may be reconstructed along the shaded areas of Sampson Street where the hedging may struggle to determine if a durability class 1 hardwood can be a low maintenance option for fencing

P54. Repairs or reconstruction of brickwork should be carried out by a bricklayer and stonemason experienced in heritage restoration with the skill to match existing workmanship. Salvaged bricks from the site and corresponding period are preferred to a matching dry pressed brick. Any new arch bar lintels should be in stainless steel. Mortar for any brickwork built pre-1900 should be in a porous lime rich mortar without cement such as St Astiers lime. Decorative courses, sills and arches should be matched to existing.

10.9 Archaeology

P55. The subfloor of the original section of Bastick Cottage is to be regarded as an area of high archaeological potential.

P56. There is some potential for relics throughout the site, but this must be regarded as a low potential due to the early ploughing races of the 1860s. The management of archaeology should rely on the Relics Provision to govern site works.

P57. All artefacts and items found on the site or collected from other sources as having had an association with the site should be kept on site and housed in their original location

where possible or utilised in interpretation of the site.

10.10 Maintenance

P58. Decisions about works to the place, maintenance, repairs or more extensive adaptation works should always consider the impact on the significance of the place, both as a whole and on individual components

P59. Advice should be sought from an experienced heritage professional when undertaking maintenance on the significant fabric. They will be able to advise on the right materials and techniques to avoid damaging early fabric through later and inappropriate materials and techniques.

P60. A maintenance schedule derived from the *Building Condition Report* should be maintained by the site owner.

10.11 Painting

P61. Paint schemes are by nature reversible and external paint schemes are relatively short term as they are renewed every 7-10 years.

P62. Colour schemes relating to a Victorian, Federation or Interwar style are considered desirable.

10.12 Interpretation

P63. The historic importance of Cook Park in Orange and the site history stretching from 1854 through to the present should be interpreted in a way that conveys the significance of the site to the public.

P64. The interpretation should be publicly available or accessible. Early drawings and photographs should be featured. The main elements of the Statement of Significance should be highlighted.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Conservation policies

P65. The tertiary gates may be replaced with an interpretation of the Victorian style wrought and cast iron gates in steel sections (refer to sketches)

P66. The fencing may be replaced with an interpretation of the original post and rail fencing in durable hardwoods or prefinished cold formed steel sections with suitable framing dimensions

10.13 Owner's needs

P67. Orange City Council have identified the need to move service vehicles away from the Summer Street entrance to a new Sampson Street vehicle entry.

P68. This new entry opens the possibility of reinforcing the Victorian axial planning by opening the western axial arm.

P69. The new entry offers an opportunity to interpret the Victorian era wrought and cast iron gates in a new steel gate

P70. Staff offices and meeting rooms should be moved to the new service arm to discourage staff vehicles entering via Summer Street

P71. Opening the western axial arm will require demolition or relocation of the aviary structure

P72. Orange City Council have identified the need to demolish the toilets and staff offices from the Bastick Cottage Precinct.

P73. New toilets should be smaller, designed to be compatible with a Victorian era park, resistant to fire and vandalism, located throughout the park primarily along axial spines in a symmetrical layout. They should have minimal impact on the park.

P74. Orange City Council should search out and apply for heritage grants to meet the need for repairs and maintenance.

P75. Orange City Council should commit to the necessary funding meet the works identified in each stage within the timeframe indicated.

P76. Orange City Council should have access to a heritage architect or heritage advisor to oversee the heritage works.

10.14 Disabled access

P77. Orange City Council needs to develop a strategy to ensure that equitable access to Cook park can be achieved in the medium term. Equitable access is not limited to wheelchairs but also includes the frail and elderly, ambulant impaired, blind and vision impaired along with others.

P78. The Summer/Clinton corner cannot be made accessible without unacceptable heritage impact.

P79. The Summer Street entrance is the de facto main entry used by the public. The drainage at this point can make wheelchair access difficult. This can be addressed by providing a better surface treatment to the Summer Street entrance. Alternatively by introducing a new accessible entry gate aligned to Berrilea Cottage and the traffic light crossing axis with a complying pathway to Bastick Cottage.

P80. Accessible entry to Bastick Cottage requires changes to the fabric. The complying entry point should be at the western end, the rear of the skillion addition, where there is little heritage impact from cutting a new opening in the brickwork and installing ramps and verandahs.

P81. Accessible travel within Bastick Cottage will require step ramps as shown in the plans in this report.

P82. The Propagating House is not open to the public and this is a mitigating factor in not

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Conservation policies

providing access. Wheelchair access is also not feasible in the tight spaces.

P83. The Blowes Conservatory will provide non-complying wheelchair access that may require assistance at some of the tighter turning points, but with doors held open and a clear space most wheelchair users should be able to navigate the space.

P84. The Fernery does not provide accessible access. A method of providing a complying ramped area should be considered.

P85. The Bandstand does not provide accessible egress. Accessibility may have an unacceptable heritage impact on this structure.

P86. The swings are a major public area within the Park. Recent complying accessible swings have been installed. Access to the swings via the Kite Street central gates is problematic due to poor drainage, tree root damage to the path and the selected crushed gravel paving. A dedicated separate gate and complying pathway may be the best outcome for accessibility.

10.15 Implementation of the Conservation Management Plan

P87. The adopted Conservation Management Plan should be distributed to the following:

- Heritage NSW
- Orange City Council
- Orange City Library

P88. The Conservation Management Plan should be reviewed in the following circumstances:

- When any State Planning legislation that effects the listing of the property is altered;
- If the site ownership is changed from Crown Land
- If the site is badly effected by any natural disaster resulting in the destruction of significant building fabric or items;
- Within 5 years of State Government endorsement of the current Plan; and
- With any future development of the site.

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



Bibliography

11 Bibliography

Websites:

Australian War Memorial Collections Database, 2008, www.awm.gov.au/database/collection.asp

Orange Local Environment Plan, 2010, Orange City Council, www.orange.nsw.gov.au

NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Heritage, 2011 www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

State Library of New South Wales and Trove online search, 2011 www.nla.nsw.gov.au

About NSW <http://about.nsw.gov.au/encyclopedia/article/wiradjuri-people/>

Wiradjuri People and Water <http://www.watermarks.com.au/pages/sustain/wiradjuri.cfm>

Office of Environment and Heritage, South Western Slopes – regional history. <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/bioregions/SouthWesternSlopes-RegionalHistory.htm>

Mudgee District Local History http://www.mudgeehistory.com.au/wiradjuri/wiradjuri_p1.html

Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation <http://www.wiradjuricondcorp.com/>

Murray Lower Darling Rivers Indigenous Nations <http://www.mldrin.org.au/membership/wiradjuri.htm>

Publications:

Other Documentation:

Draft Thematic Heritage Study for the Community Based Heritage Study

David Scobie Architects Pty Ltd, Orange Community Based Heritage Study 2011, Orange

Heritage Inventory, Cook Park, 24 – 46 Summer Street, Orange, NSW,

Lyn Gough for The City of Orange, Cook Park Draft Plan of Management, Ca 1991

Kirwan Group Services in collaboration with Mark D. McCrone Landscape Architect for Orange City Council, Cook and Robertson parks, Orange Tree Assessment, 2003

Insite Planning, Engineering, Environmental, Orange City Council Recreational needs Study, 2008

Cenwest Environmental Services for Orange City Council, Options for Managing Future Occurrences of Grey-Headed Flying-Fox Camps in Orange City, With Particular Reference to Cook Park and Surrounds, 2010

Orange City Council, Cook Park Heritage Walk,

Goulburn Visitor Centre A Self Guided Tour of Belmore Park, Cabra Print Goulburn, June 2010

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

18 MAY 2022

Attachment 1 Conservation Management Plan - Cook Park - July 2021



APPENDIX A – Building Condition Assessment Report

**APPENDIX A – Building Condition
Assessment Report**

PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE**18 MAY 2022**

5.5 PARKS, TREES AND WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING DATES AND TIMES

RECORD NUMBER: 2022/862

AUTHOR: Nigel Hobden, Manager City Presentation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee is requested to consider meeting dates and times for the remainder of 2022. Council has resolved the frequency of Committee Meetings to be as required however it is up to the Committee to determine meeting dates around that frequency.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “7.1 Preserve - Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That the Parks, Trees and Waterways Community Committee set meeting dates, times and locations for the remainder of 2022.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation’s impact on Council’s service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The Committee is requested to lock in meeting dates, times and locations for the remainder of 2022. This will allow meetings to be planned well in advance and members and Councillors can ensure their availability to attend wherever possible.

The proposed meeting dates can be amended at a later date if required, however Council’s preference is to lock in the meeting dates.