

McQUADE (WINDSOR) PARK CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



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for Hawkesbury City Council
2004**

McQUADE PARK, WINDSOR CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background, study area

Hawkesbury City Council commissioned conservation management plans for three parks in Macquarie towns in April 2003. This report is for McQuade Park, or more correctly, Windsor Park, which is bounded by

1.2 Method

The report is structured according to NSW Heritage Guidelines as required by the brief. It contains an analysis of the historical development, extant fabric and present character of the landscape of Windsor (McQuade) Park. It identifies the cultural significance for the entire site and makes policy recommendations in regard to the park.

A community consultation meeting was held at the Council Chambers, Windsor, October, 2003.

1.3 Study Team

The study team comprised of Colleen Morris, landscape heritage consultant and team leader, Associate Professor R. Ian Jack, historian and Geoffrey Britton, heritage and design consultant.

1.4 Acknowledgements

Sean Perry, Manager Parks and Recreation, Hawkesbury City Council, and Michelle Nicols, Librarian. We are grateful for historical information concerning the bicentennial celebrations supplied by Jan Barkley-Jack and for her interpretation of the 'Flood panorama' (Figure 2).

2.0 HISTORY

2.1 The Creation of Windsor by Governor Macquarie, 1810-2

When Governor Macquarie established his five Hawkesbury-Nepean towns in 1810, Windsor was to be the largest, beginning at the north with the existing village of Green Hills and extending for three kilometres along the ridge-top as far south as the present Ham Street. In January 1811 the surveyor James Meehan laid out the new town, consisting of thirteen cross-streets running east-west and two, four or six north-south streets, depending on the width of the ridge. This is the town-plan which Macquarie signed personally in 1812 (Figure 1).¹

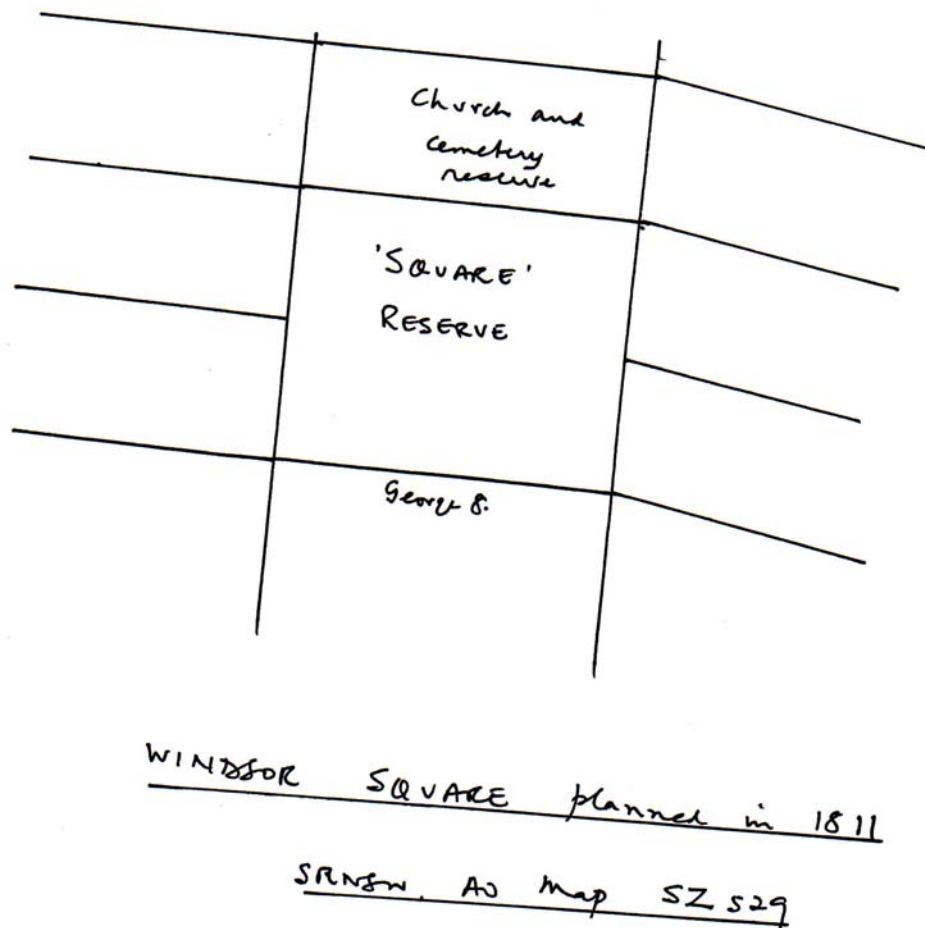


Figure 1

¹ State Records NSW [SRNSW], AO Map SZ 529

Windsor is less tidy than Richmond or Wilberforce: the terrain allowed a standard grid-plan to be sustained only at the south end, from Brabyn Street south (and this area was to be cut through by the railway in 1863-4). As in all the towns, there was a Square, but at Windsor, unlike the others, the Square was not at the centre of the grid, but to the north of centre, where the ridge-top changes direction and all the streets adopt a new alignment. Windsor was also unique among these Macquarie towns in having two Squares: because there was an existing village centre at Green Hills, with open space around the wharf, Macquarie named this area Thompson Square after the emancipist entrepreneur Andrew Thompson.

Despite having a rival in Thompson Square, the new Square a kilometre west of Green Hills had all the important expectations of Macquarie's other town Squares. James Meehan, the surveyor, on 9 January 1811 spelt out with some precision in his field-book the functions envisaged for the new Square:

'Also the Space being 15 chains in length on S34W and 1550 in depth W34N is intended as a Square or Open Area - as a parade or park for the use of the Town only a road or street of one chain to be taken off all round it.'²

The area designated as the Square was already roughly cleared in Macquarie's time and was almost certainly used for grazing. The famous flood panorama of 1816 shows clumps of trees just beyond the site of the future St Matthew's and open country in the vicinity of the Square (Figure 2).³

The view of Windsor by Joseph Lycett painted in 1821 or 1822 from McGraths Hill also shows the cleared character of the Square in Macquarie's time, accentuated by the lack of buildings around St Matthew's Anglican church (still without a rectory) and by the Anglican glebe land adjacent (Figure3, detail in Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7).⁴

² SRNSW, Field-book 67, reel 2622, 2/4734 p.18

³ J. Barkley and M. Nichols, *Hawkesbury, 1794-1994: the First 200 Years of the Second Colonisation*, Windsor 1994, 75

⁴ J. Lycett, *Views in Australia or New South Wales & Van Diemen's Land Delineated*, London 1824-5

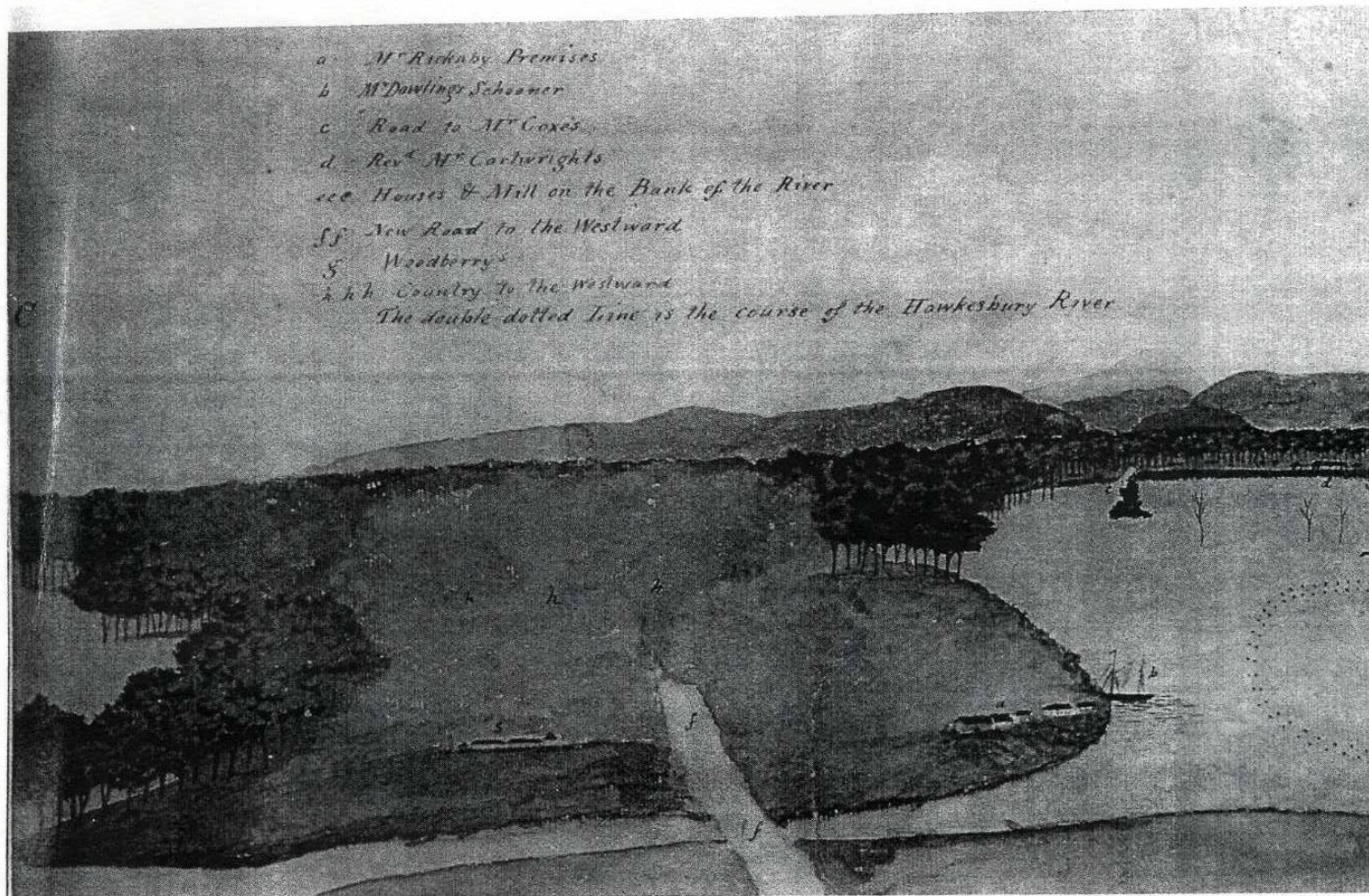


Figure 2 The 'Flood panorama' shows the site of the park to the right of hhh up to the clump of trees

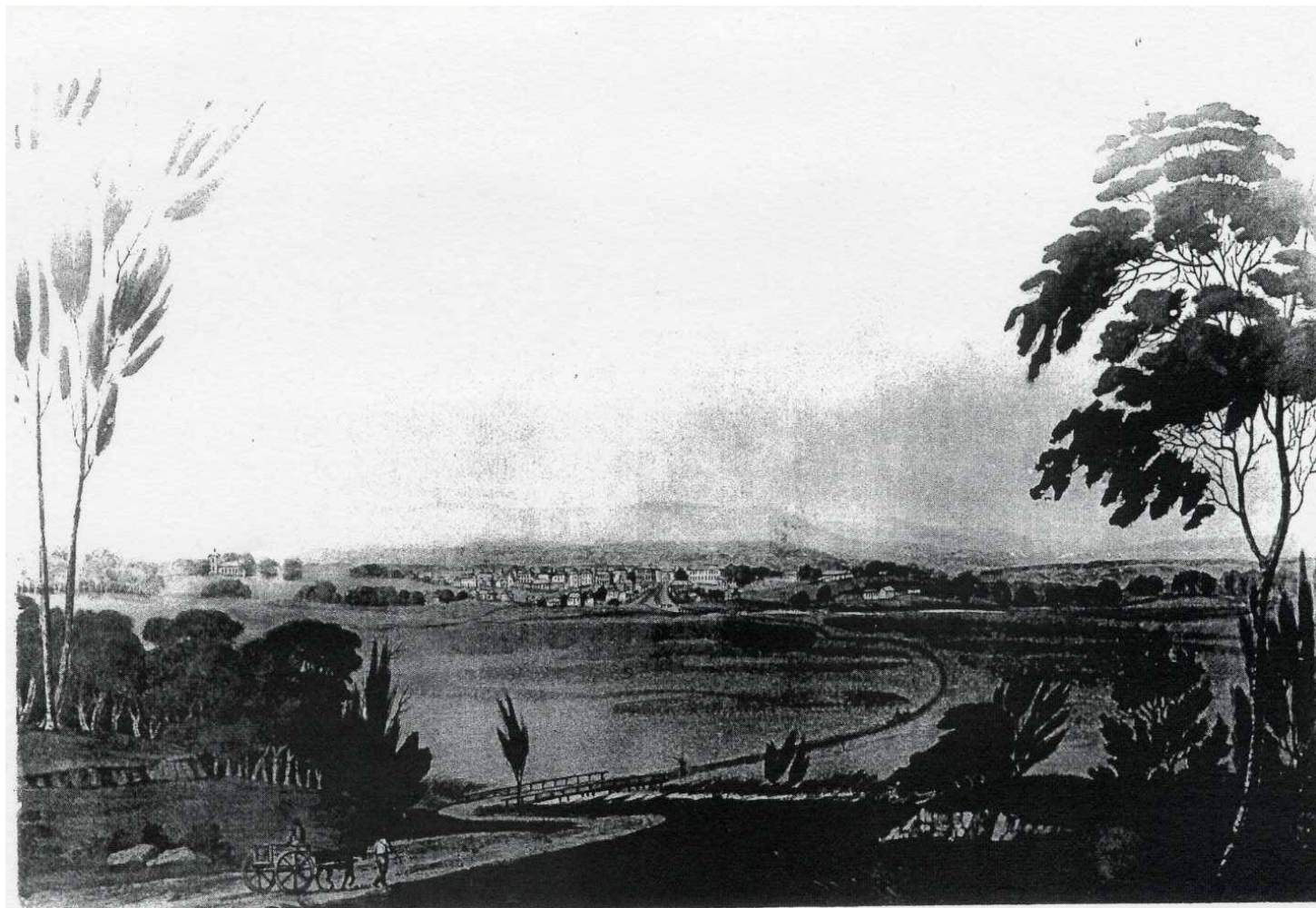


Figure 3

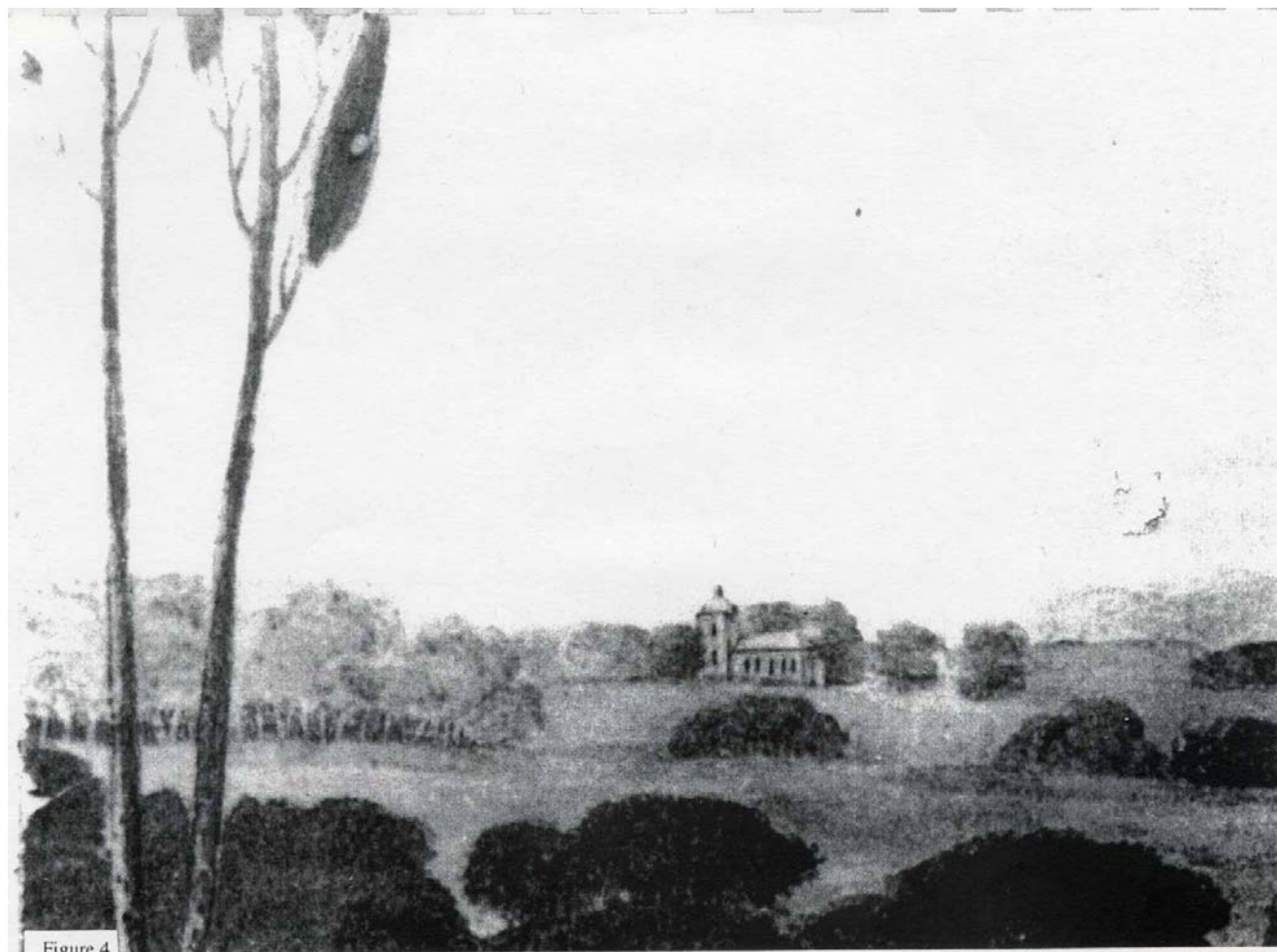


Figure 4

Figure 4

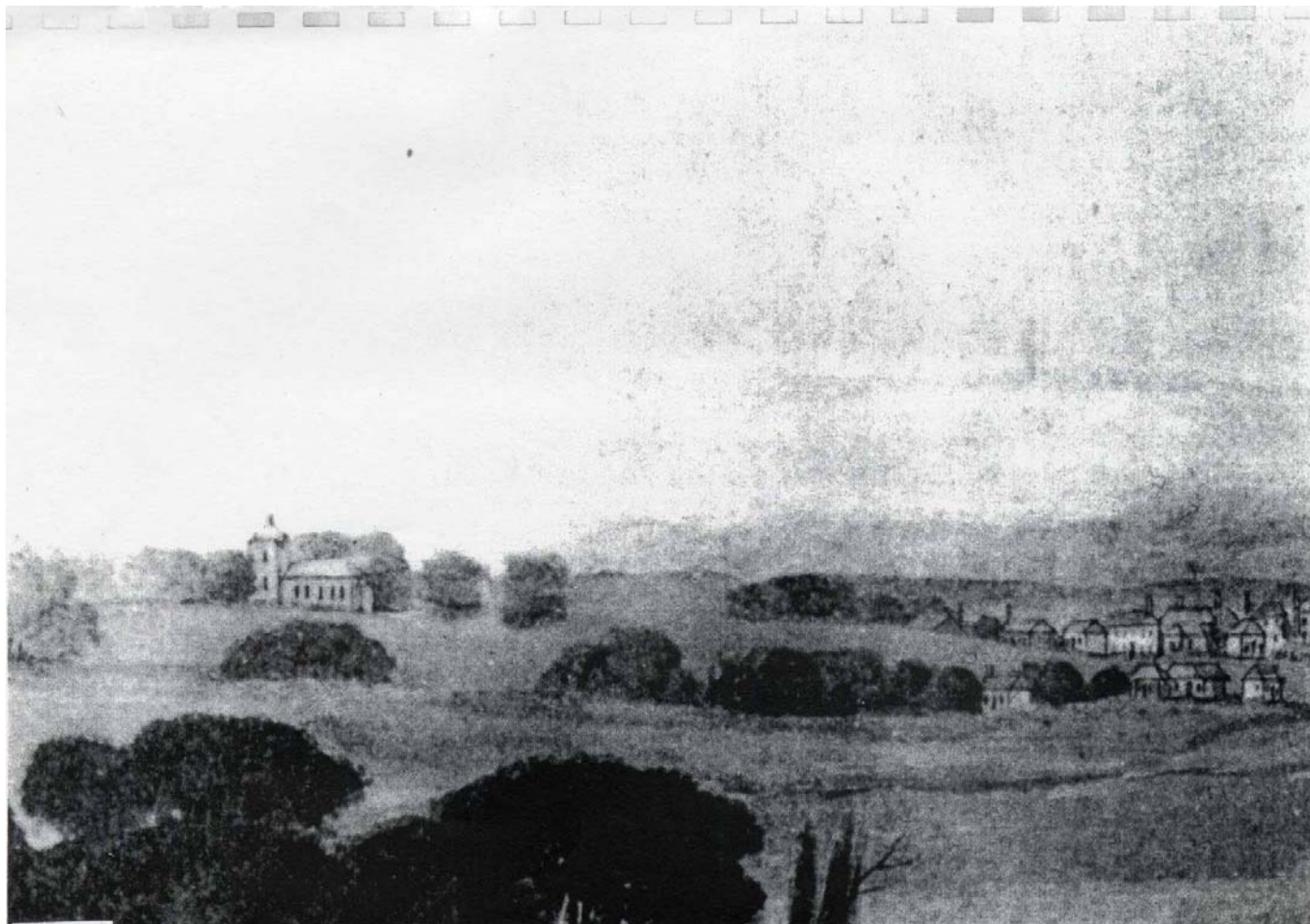


Figure 5

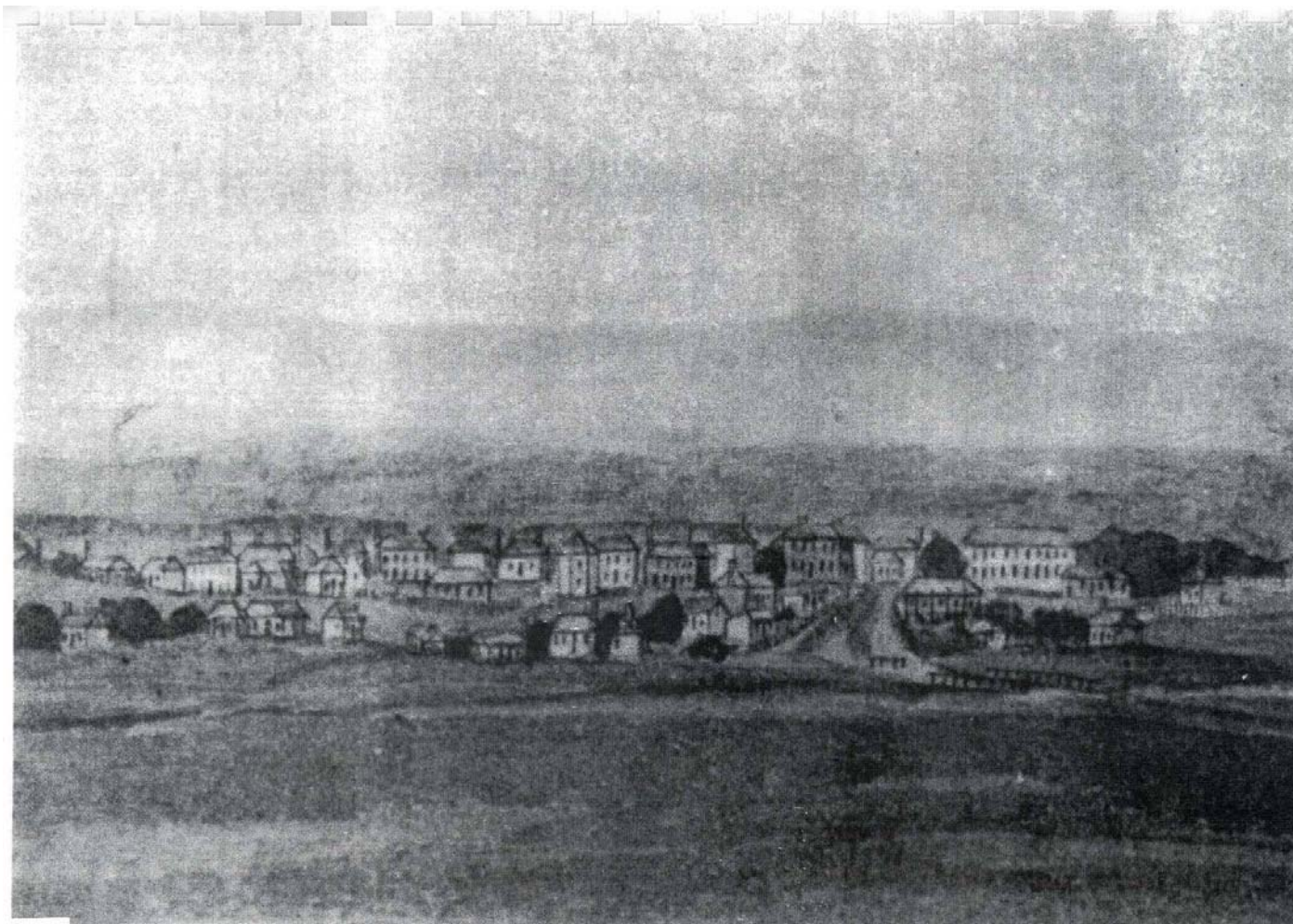


Figure 6

2.2 Realignment of the Boundaries of Macquarie's Square by 1827

Since it consisted of two whole sections of the town layout, the original Square was almost perfectly square in shape, unlike the Squares in Richmond and Wilberforce, which each occupied only one town section. Windsor Square did not, however, take account of the existing land-grant boundaries, nor of the alignment of the road to Richmond, which evolved at the same time. As a result, the Square boundaries, along with the area for the Anglican church and cemetery, had to be readjusted quite soon, certainly before 1827 when Surveyor White made the next town plan.(Figure 8)⁵ The eastern edge of the Square, along George Street, was unaffected, but the northern side, originally along an unnamed street at right angles to George Street, was adjusted to form the present Tebbutt Street at a slight angle to George Street and closer to the alignment of Thomas Rickaby's boundary. On the west Moses Street was created at a pronounced angle to Tebbutt Street and where it met William Cox's 'line' Moses Street turned sharply south-east to meet the Richmond road. This road to Richmond already followed the line of today's main road. As a result by the mid-1820s the Square had become an irregular pentagon, bounded, as it is today, by Richmond Road and by George, Tebbutt and Moses Streets.

The traffic system was even less prescriptive, for an undated plan by Surveyor Galloway, made about 1840, shows a less formalised thoroughfare winding across the western side of the Square starting at the east end of Tebbutt Street, arching across the Square and coming very close to Moses Street between the rectory and St Matthew's and then bending southwards within the Square to emerge at the junction of Moses Street and Richmond Road opposite Cox Street. Surveyor Galloway labelled this curvaceous pathway 'Line of Road now used from Windsor to the Church' but it also continued to Richmond Road at its junction with Moses Street. It is analogous to the pathways running through Wilberforce Park from George Road to St John's Anglican church which also had had a earlier purpose of linking the Kurrajong Road to the riverside farms. The western extension of Forbes Street which had formed the southern boundary of Macquarie's Square in 1811 was still marked on official plans but was entirely notional. Figures 9, 10, 11)⁶

⁵ SRNSW, AO Map SZ 523

⁶ SRNSW, AO Maps 5966,5967

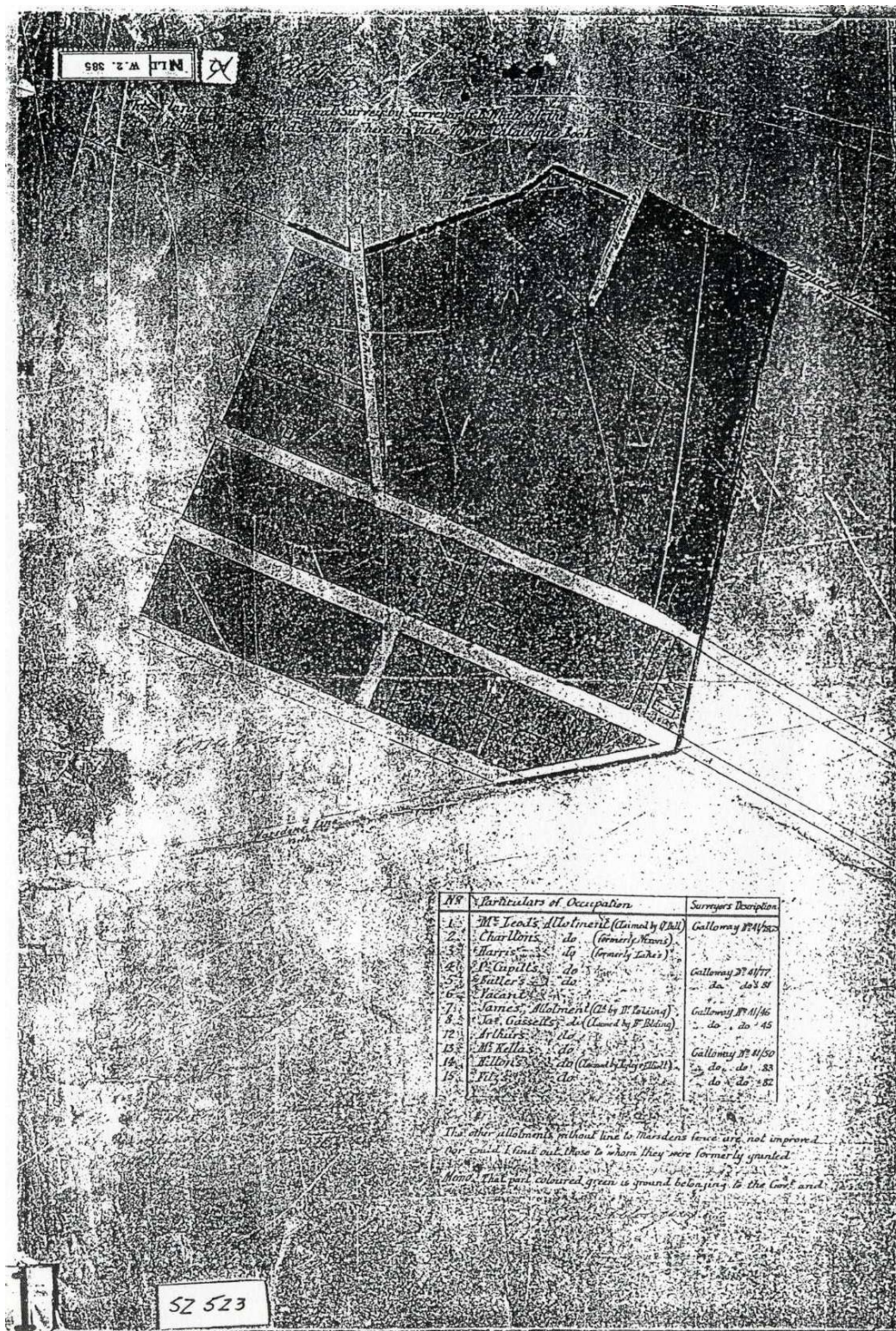


Figure 7

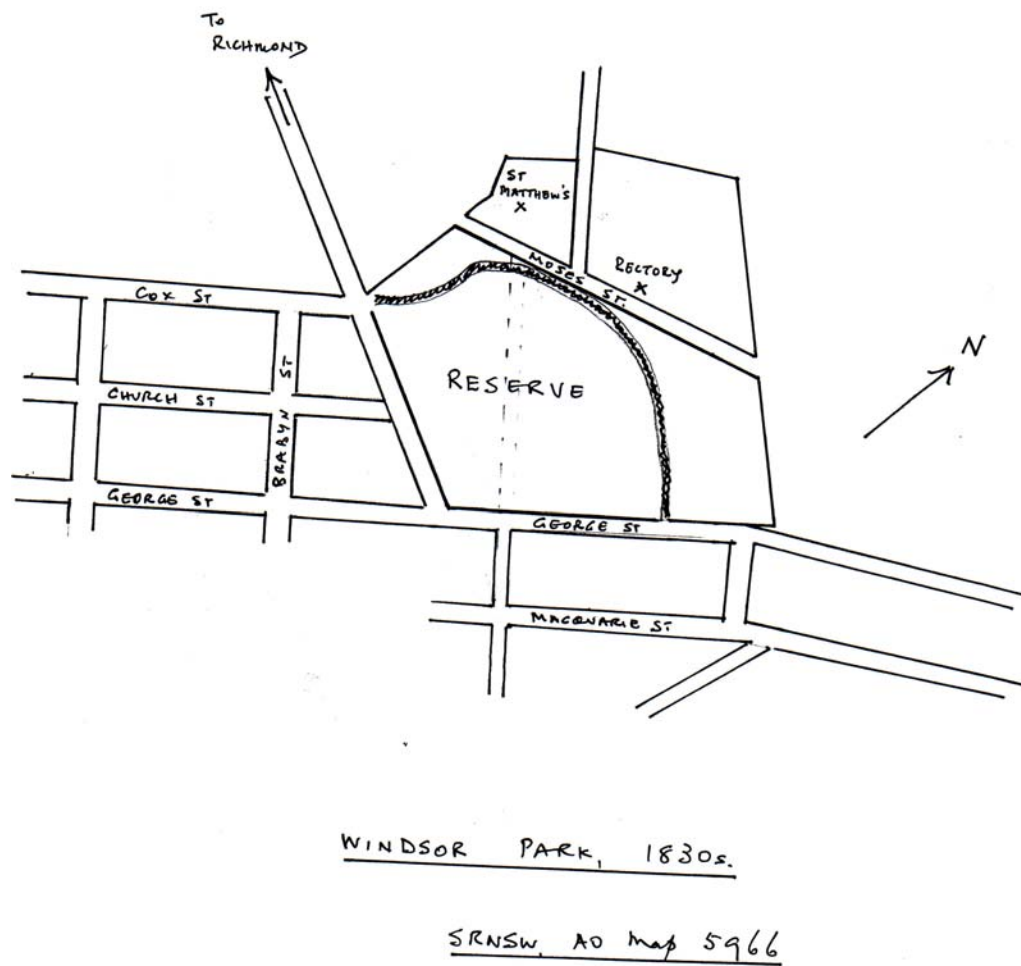


Figure 9 Windsor Park in the 1830s

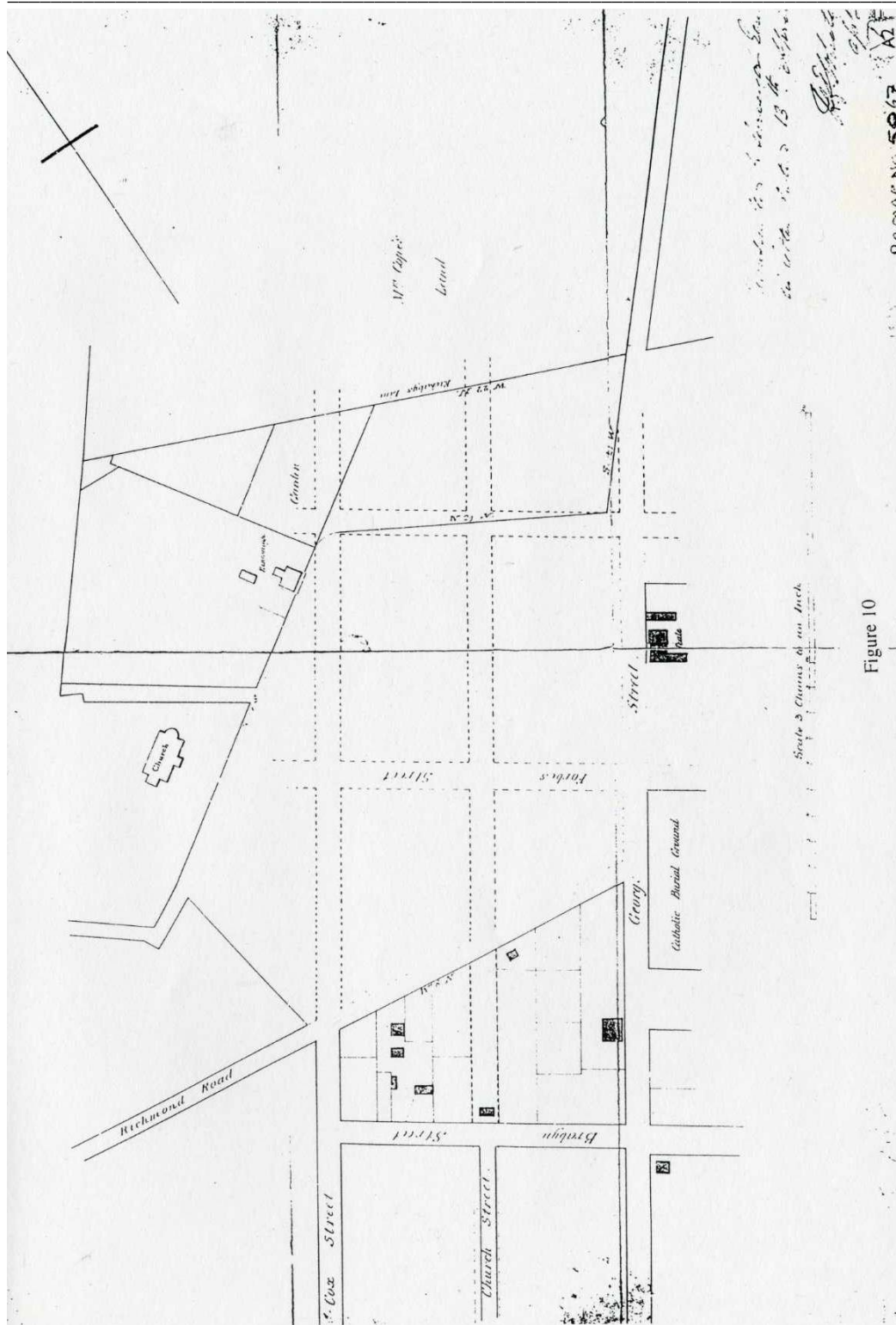


Figure 10



2.3 The Square as Church Green, 1820s to 1868

Relatively little is known of the use of the Square before it was declared a recreation reserve in 1868. Unlike Richmond Reserve, Windsor Square was never designated as a market place and no market activity is known to have taken place there: D.G. Bowd is mistaken in his confident remarks about markets in Macquarie's time.⁷ Instead a market place developed on the rectangle of land below the public school to the east of the Square. The Town Square was normally referred to as the Church Green or as the open space in front of the church.⁸ It was the venue for cricket matches between townsfolk and the military as early as Macquarie's time and when local newspapers become available in the 1840s they record a similar match in 1844, when several Aboriginal men played very successfully for the town.⁹ Another such match is reported in January 1854, when Windsor played the Australian Club from Sydney.¹⁰ But it is clear from later evidence that the land, which has a natural slope from west to east, had not been levelled nor had any decent turf been prepared. On the other hand, it seems not to have revegetated: when the railway extension from the Parramatta line was investigated in 1854 by a Parliamentary committee, one of the witnesses deposed that the proposed line 'terminates at the large open space in front of Windsor Church', which implies that the area was still clear of much bush, just as it had been in Macquarie's time forty years before.¹¹

⁷ D.G. Bowd, *Macquarie Country: a History of the Hawkesbury*, Windsor rev. ed. 1973, 178

⁸ E.g. *Sydney Herald*, 5 June 1841, 3; *Votes & Proceedings, Legislative Assembly of NSW*, 1858, III 445 p.26; Bowd, *Macquarie Country*, 178

⁹ G. Galloway, 'McQuade Park', 2; *Windsor Express and Richmond Advertiser*, 21 March 1844

¹⁰ J. Scott, *Early Cricket in Sydney, 1803-1856*, ed. R. Cashman and S. Gibbs, Sydney 1991, 182-3

¹¹ *Votes & Procs., Legislative Assembly, NSW 1854*, III 445 p.26

2.4 A Public Reserve: from Crown to Council, 1868 to 1874

In the 1860s there was a massive move in the New South Wales government to create public reserves, for public recreation either general or specific. On 19 May 1868 the Church Green in Windsor was gazetted as a 'public reserve': the area was calculated to contain 21 acres 1 rod. At the same time 200 acres between Windsor and Richmond were gazetted as a racecourse and Richmond Park was created 'for public recreation'.¹² Windsor's reserve was almost three times as large as Richmond's, which contained only 7 acres 3 rods 37 perches. Trustees were appointed for Richmond Park, but no such appointments seem to have been made for Windsor.

In the wake of the Municipalities Act of 1867, Windsor was incorporated as a municipal borough in 1870 and the first Council was elected in 1871. Soon afterwards, on 27 April 1874 the state government took the fairly unusual step of transferring the public reserve to Council ownership by an ordinary grant of land.¹³ This grant, on a quit-rent of a peppercorn annually, was specifically 'upon Trust to use the said Land as a Site for Public Recreation and for no other use or purpose whatsoever'. The Council was empowered to make rules and regulations for the reserve and manage any buildings that it may erect there. Failure to adhere to these conditions might result in forfeiture: the reserve would then return to the crown.¹⁴

In fact part of the reserve was resumed by the crown in December 1970; this area, portion 346 in the parish of St Matthew's, fronting onto Tebbutt Street, was, and is, occupied by the Bowling Club. The reasons for this seem to be related to the tenancy conditions of the Bowling Club, but the matter needs more investigation. The remaining 8.125 hectares of the reserve was the subject of a new grant to the Council in August 1972.¹⁵ The Hawkesbury City Council, as successor to Windsor Municipal Council, continues to own and administer the reserve with the exception of the rectangle occupied by the Bowling Club. There have also been minor nibbles around the edges of the reserve for road works, just as James Meehan had anticipated in 1811: these small resumptions for road widening were made in 1932, 1957 and 1961.¹⁶

¹² *New South Wales Government Gazette* 1868, I 1424-5

¹³ Land & Property Information [LPI], Vol. 181 fo.31; grant 74/83

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ LPI, Vol 11905 fo.19

¹⁶ LPI, Vol. 181 fo.31

2.5 The Naming of the Park: the Reserve under Windsor Municipal Council, 1871 to 1878

Even before the land was formally granted to the Windsor Municipal Council in 1874, the Council took a proprietorial interest in the reserve and viewed it as a Park from the outset. The first minute-book of the Council is now lost, covering the period May 1871 to November 1872, but it was still available when James Steele wrote his *Early Days of Windsor* in 1914-5 and Steele notes that the Council spent the substantial amount of 177 pounds in May 1872 fencing the Park.¹⁷ In 1873 two seats were presented for public use in the Park by the mayor, William Dean, and the Council sought other contributions 'for erecting seats, making improvements and planting out Trees in the Park'.¹⁸

In the previous year, 1872, John McQuade had been Mayor and on 6 June 1872 a majority of Councillors had voted to name the old Church Green McQuade Park after their mayor.¹⁹ McQuade was a leading figure in Windsor life, one of the magistrates, but by no means universally popular. His father, Michael, had been a convict who established a hotel in Windsor on the corner of Tebbutt and George Streets. Michael's sons had made good in the district: John's brother, William McQuade senior, had bought and rebuilt William Cox's house of Fairfield, just across Richmond Road from the Park.²⁰ John's own residence, Auburn Villa, was just over the south end of Moses Street, and he took a keen interest in the appearance of the reserve. The rapid naming of McQuade Park aroused intense animosity, the motion of June 1872 was rescinded on 16 April 1873 and the reserve was renamed Windsor Park.²¹ But the Department of Lands, which still controlled the Park as crown land in 1873, refused to accept the change and wrote to the Council uncompromisingly 'that in the department the reserve will be known as "McQuade Park" only'.²² When in August 1873 the Council voted on a motion to accept the Lands Department's position and to reinstate the name McQuade Park on the notice-board in the reserve, the votes for and against were equal and Mayor Dean, no friend of John McQuade, gave his casting vote against reverting to McQuade.²³

But in 1874 John McQuade was elected mayor again and on 27 May the decision of the previous August was rescinded, again on the casting vote of the mayor.²⁴ McQuade had restored his name to the Park by abrasive tactics. The result was not popular and the board bearing the name McQuade Park in gold letters was vandalised with tar on two occasions.²⁵ And four years later, when William Walker was mayor, on 6 March 1878 an omnibus rescission motion was carried, so that the name Windsor Park became the official name again.²⁶ Since the Park was by then the property of the

¹⁷ J. Steele, *Early Days of Windsor N.S. Wales*, Sydney 1916, 223

¹⁸ SRNSW, KL 52248, Minute-book 1872-1875, 45-6

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 53

²⁰ *Australian Men of Mark*, Sydney n.d. [c.1888], II 178-9

²¹ SRNSW, KL 52248. Minute-book 1872-1875, 53

²² *Ibid.*, 98

²³ *Ibid.*, 108-9

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 201

²⁵ Bowd, *Macquarie Country*, 178

²⁶ SRNSW, KL 52248, Minute-book 1875-1879, 277

Council, the Department of Lands no longer had an official interest in the naming and no protest from that quarter is recorded.

It appears that since 1878 Windsor Park has been in fact the proper appellation, since no further rescission motions are known. But John McQuade lived on until 1891 and his nephew William McQuade junior represented the district in Parliament from 1882 to 1885, while Fairfield, owned by his brother Henry, remained a focus for racing and entertainment, so the family did not lightly surrender the Park. Steele says wryly that in 1915 'the local park is sometimes, and sometimes not, called McQuade Park'.²⁷ The McQuades seem to have won the war, although they lost the last engagement.

²⁷ Steele, *Early Days of Windsor*, 133, 208; *Australian Men of Mark*, II 179

2.6 Sport, Amenity and Leisure in the Park

The critical decade for change in the Park from a mere open space used for occasional agistment and as a thoroughfare was the 1890s, but Councillors and community had been aware of many of the issues over the previous quarter-century.

The Park Committee of Council in 1873 had been occupied in collecting 9 pence per head of cattle and a shilling per horse in grazing fees, in erecting, for horses, a trough and pump beside the water-hole (the present ornamental lake near George Street) and putting up eight lamp-posts for the safety of pedestrians.²⁸

In 1874 the Park Committee had made a comprehensive report on the attempts to make the Park more useful to the populace:

The Park where practicable, has been ploughed and harrowed.
The side of the Park opposite Mr McQuade's [i.e. South side of Moses Street] has been fenced trenched and planted with Trees.
The trees presented by Messrs Ferguson of Camden & other trees to the number of about 250 have been planted & are doing well.

A roadway 35 feet [11 metres] wide has been made across the end of the waterhole [near George Street] which was formerly a bog & thus easy access made for the public from one side of the Park to the other, leaving another waterhole of good dimensions on the opposite side of the [new] road, which will be an ornament to the Park [the present lake], as well as useful if the Park is let for agistment.

The entrance near the Pond on the Richmond Road [George Street end] has been gravelled, and another main entrance made opposite the Richmond Road [i.e. probably on Tebbutt Street], with circle shrubbery formed, fenced & planted to correspond with the front entrance.

Your committee, finding that there was a great traffic across the Park from George St. to Richmond Road, have formed a roadway with trees on each side, some 40 feet [13 metres] wide, which will afford an agreeable shade when the trees are grown & ornamental as well.

Other parts of the Park have been levelled & filled in, but owing to its great roughness & the number of tracks which have been formed for so many years, it has been found a very difficult matter to get it into anything like shape.

... The question now remains shall any thing more be done this season. As it is at present in its unfinished state, the Park cannot be used by the Public for recreation or parade...²⁹

²⁸ SRNSW, KL 52248, Minute-book 1872-1875, 65, 112, 119, 139-40: the trough had disappeared by 1892 (*Windsor & Richmond Gazette*, 2 January 1892)

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 243

The aspirations of the early Park Committee bore fruit in Council in the 1890s. The cricket-pitch was at last levelled and formed, whereas in 1880 it had been ‘an eyesore to our cricketing community’ and had been compared very unfavourably to Richmond Park.³⁰ In 1891, Council noted with concern that there were no sporting facilities to keep people in Windsor over the holiday period and voted to create a proper pitch, with individuals promising to plant over 100 trees on the perimeter.³¹ Although much remained unsatisfactory about the pitch (Steele as late as 1915 described the pitch grudgingly as ‘gradually assuming shape’)³², the Hawkesbury District Cricket Club was formed in 1897 and Windsor Park, the home ground of Windsor Cricket Club, increasingly became the principal rival of Richmond Park as a ground of eminence in the Hawkesbury district.

Football followed cricket, but, as at Richmond, though goal-posts were erected in the 1890s, the game played second-best to cricket well into the twentieth century. A second cricket pitch was created in concrete in 1945 to accommodate the Don’t Worry Cricket Club: their Secretary had been asked by the members ‘Where shall we play?’ and had answered ‘Don’t worry’, and the Council did indeed provide the pitch which still bears this whimsical name. Golden Fleece petrol sponsored cricket by contributing advertising on the oval and the Council built a sightscreen and a further turf wicket.³³

Unlike Richmond, however, which had a distinguished pavilion by the 1880s, Windsor Park did not achieve a grandstand until 1937, when it was opened by the Minister for Works and Local Government.³⁴

Bicycle races were encouraged from the 1890s onwards, when cycling became a popular pursuit. Bicycle sports-days became a crowd drawer and by 1900 ‘the attendance of district folk was very large’.³⁵ Not until 1945, however, was there a proper cycle track built around the periphery of the oval.³⁶

Because Windsor Park was so large, it could accommodate a wider diversity of activity than any other Hawkesbury park. In 1923 the Tennis Club was formed with courts in the sector of the Park where they are still located. Night-lighting was introduced in 1947, among many post-war improvements in the town, and the present clubhouse was opened in 1987.

Like the Tennis Club, the Bowling Club was a product of the inter-war years. The bowlers were given informal occupancy of a green at the east end of Tebbutt Street in 1931. In 1947 the Bowling Club found it necessary to become more formal and appointed trustees so that the Club could enter into a proper lease arrangement with Council for the land it occupied in the Park. This leasehold relationship with Council continued until 1972 when the land leased by the Club was resumed by the crown.

³⁰ *Australian, Windsor, Richmond and Hawkesbury Advertiser*, 18 September 1880

³¹ *Windsor & Richmond Gazette*, 14, 21 March 1891; SRNSW, KL 52248, Minute-book, 1891-1895, 148, 152

³² Steele, *Early Days of Windsor*, 223

³³ SRNSW, KL 52249, Minute-book 1945-1950, 724

³⁴ D.G. Bowd ed., *Monuments, Memorials and Plaques in the Hawkesbury Shire*, Windsor 1988, 25

³⁵ *Hawkesbury Advocate*, 5 December 1900, 6

³⁶ SRNSW, KA 52249, Minute-book, 1945-50

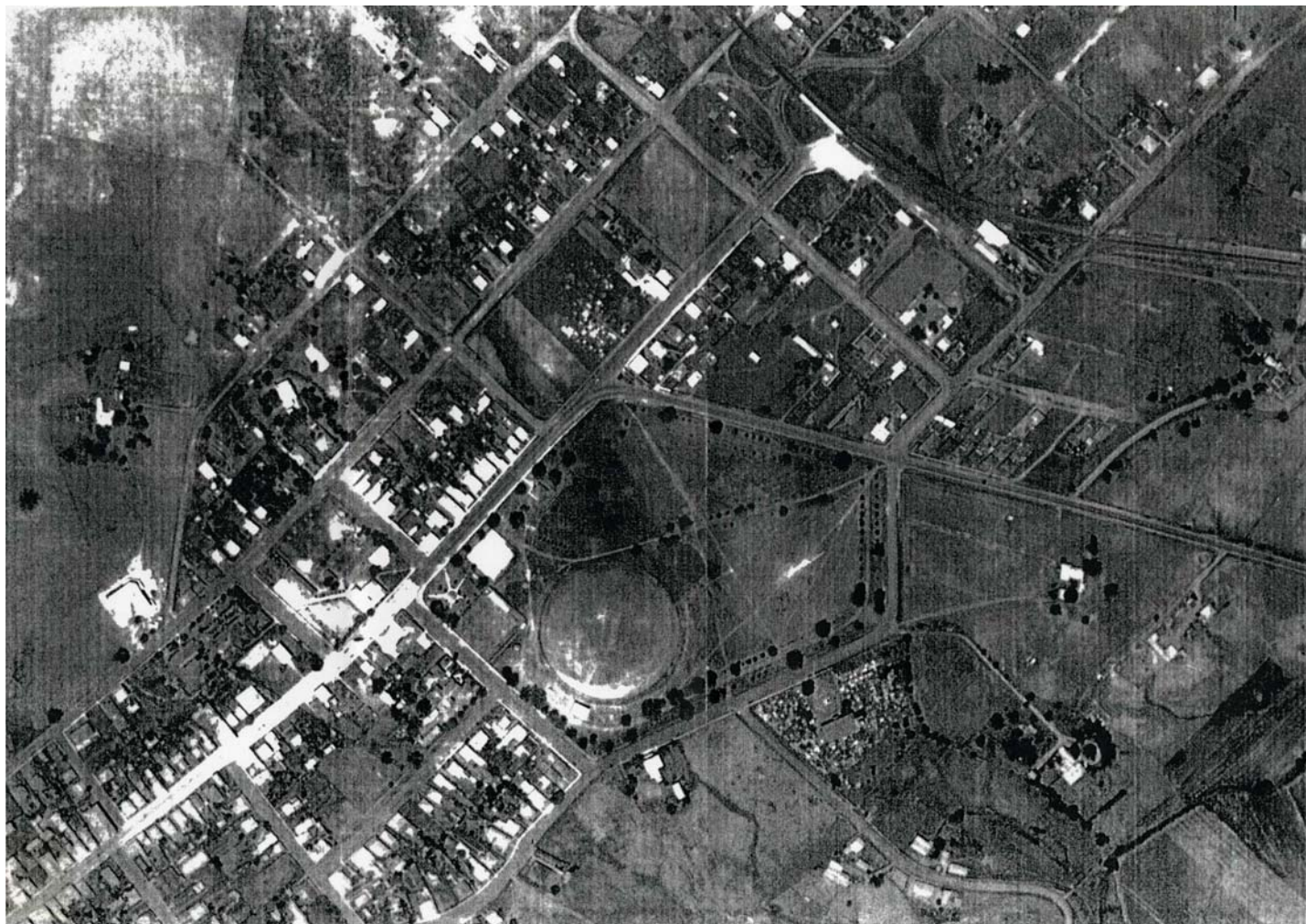


Figure 12

Since 1972 this area has been excised from Windsor Park and the Council received a new grant of the Park excluding that section (See Figure 19).³⁷

Further diversity was given to the east side of the Park between the wars by the opening of the Country Women's Association's Health Centre in 1938 (see Figure 12).³⁸

The formal use of the Park had been an issue since the very beginning. Surveyor Meehan had envisaged a parade ground in 1811 and exactly fifty years later the governor, Sir John Young, had presented colours to the state's Volunteer forces assembled on what was still called the Church Green.³⁹ In 1874 the Park became the parade ground for the Windsor Volunteers. With the building in 1903 of the fine memorial to those who served in the Boer War and then the memorial gates in honour of locals involved in World War I, extended to celebrate later warriors, the association of the Park with military affairs and with ANZAC services since World War I has given a consistent ceremonial use to this north-easterly corner (Figures 13, 14, 15).⁴⁰



Figure 13 The War Memorial c.1925 (MLSPF Windsor)

³⁷ LPI, Vol. 11905 fo.19

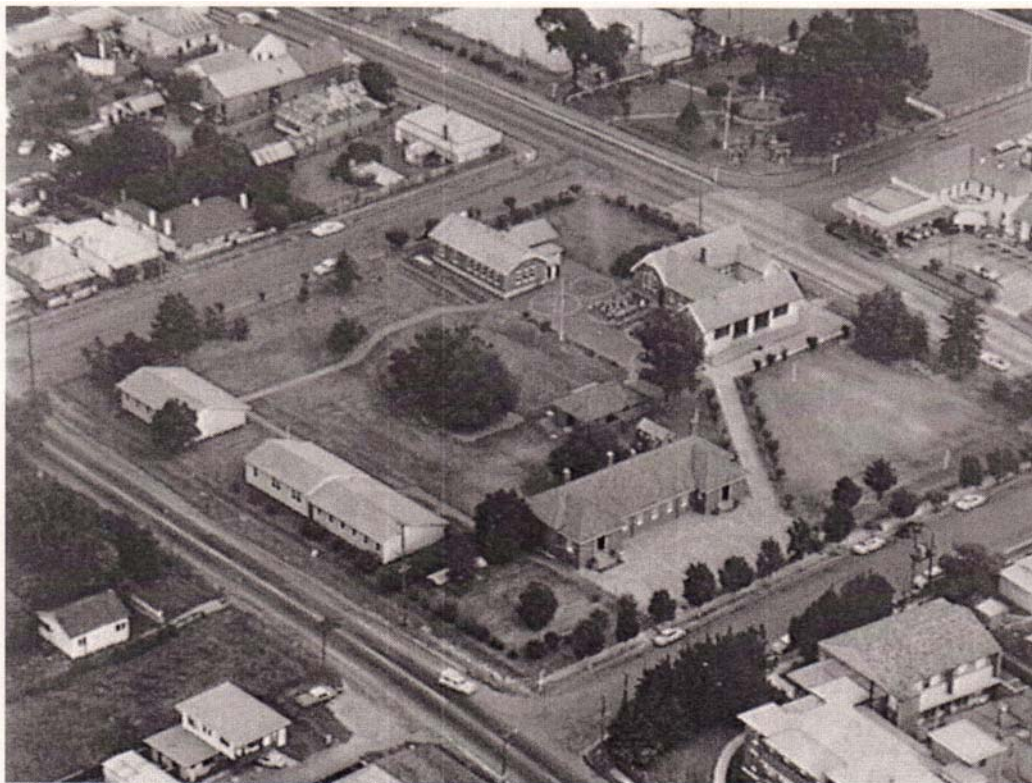
³⁸ Bowd ed., *Monuments, Memorials and Plaques*, 25

³⁹ W. Walker, *Reminiscences (Personal, Social and Political) of a Fifty Years' Residence at Windsor, on the Hawkesbury*, Sydney 1890, 37

⁴⁰ Bowd, ed., *Monuments, Memorials and Plaques*, 23



Figure 14 The War Memorial and Main Gates in 1947 (SLNSW photograph, GPO 1-40937)



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Figure 15 A 1969 photograph of the school shows the layout of the park around the War Memorial.

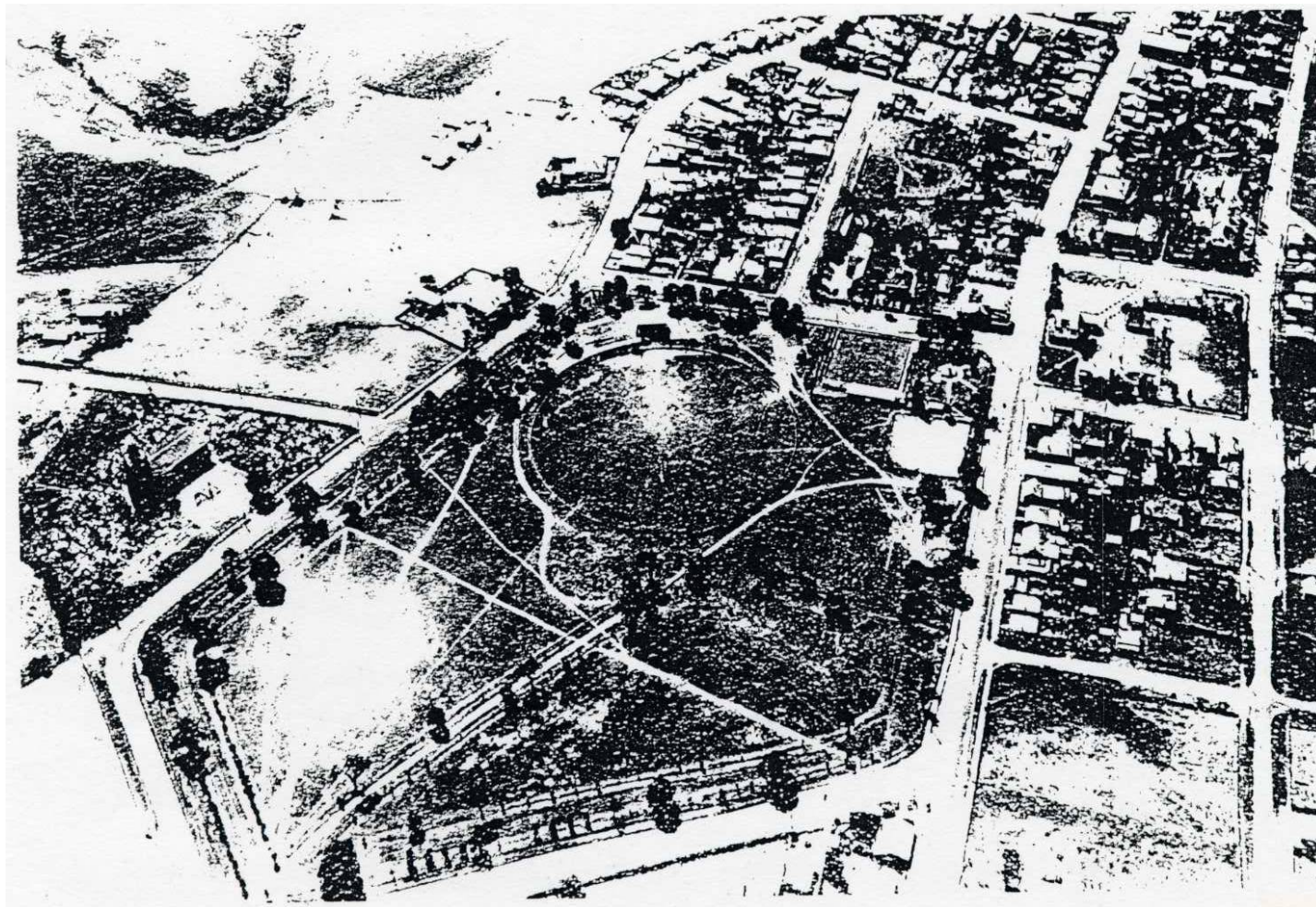


Figure 16 circa 1962

The public monuments in the Park, begun by a fountain put at the George Street entrance in 1891, were crowned by the unveiling of the bronze statue of Governor Macquarie near Moses Street in 1994, the posthumous work of Frederic Chapeau, in a sandstone setting designed by the local architect, Robert Pont.

The open nature of the park and the large areas used for sport can be seen in the 1947 aerial photograph (Figure 12). A darker shadow indicates the swampy nature of the 'pon' hole, the water scant in 1947, a period of drought. A similar layout can be appreciated in 1962, a distinctive feature is the tracks that crossed the Park in various directions (Figure 16).

The plantings in the Park had been considerably enlarged by the programme of Bicentennial memorial trees donated by members of pioneer families in 1994. Although many individual trees have perished through the usual problems of maintenance, in particular, the lack of consistent watering, the impact on the Park was and remains considerable and, as the surviving trees grow, a wider impact will be visible (See attached 1993 Planting plan).

The recreation of the pond near George Street to celebrate Captain Cook in 1970 was the work of the designer Peter Spooner and finally guaranteed the permanence of the 'pon' hole', the much loved nineteenth-century feature of the Park which resisted all attempts by Councillors over the years to fill it in or to securely enclose it (Figures 17 and 18).

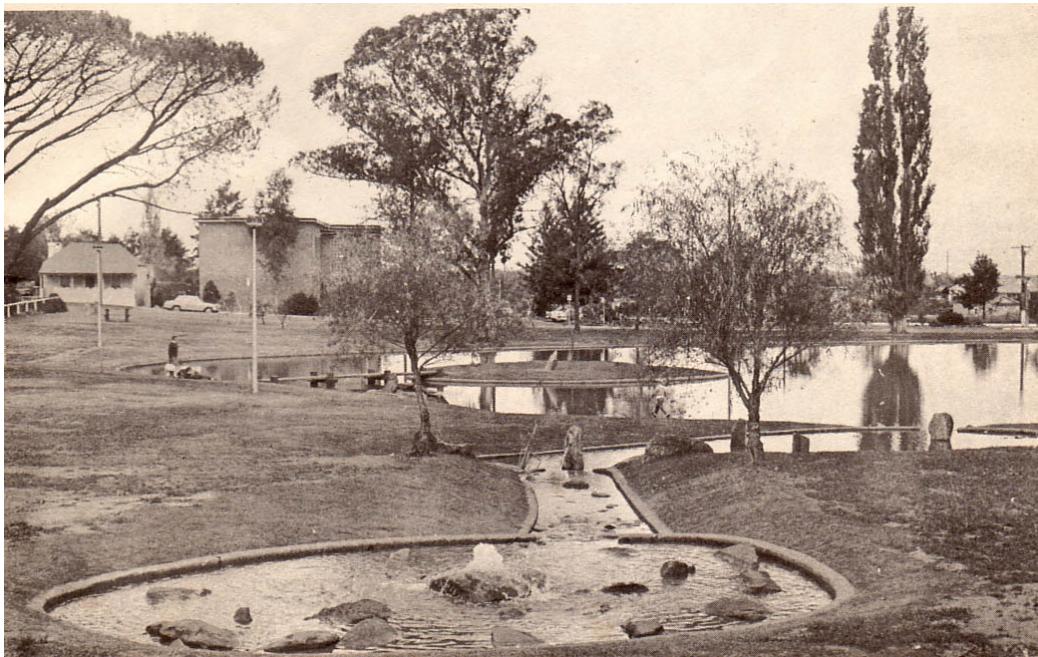


Figure 17: The lake in 1970 soon after completion (*Historic Hawkesbury*, Third Edition, 1970, Windsor Municipal Council)



Figure 18 The lake in 1979 (*Historic Hawkesbury*, Fourth Edition, 1979, Windsor Municipal Council)

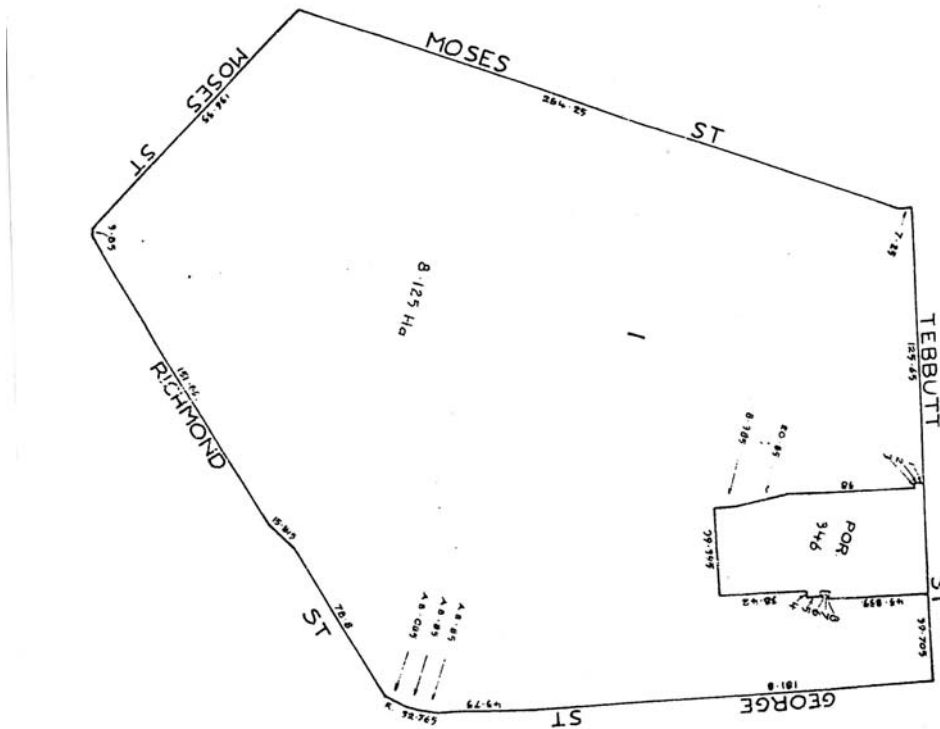


Figure 19 Windsor Park DP 556829, 1982

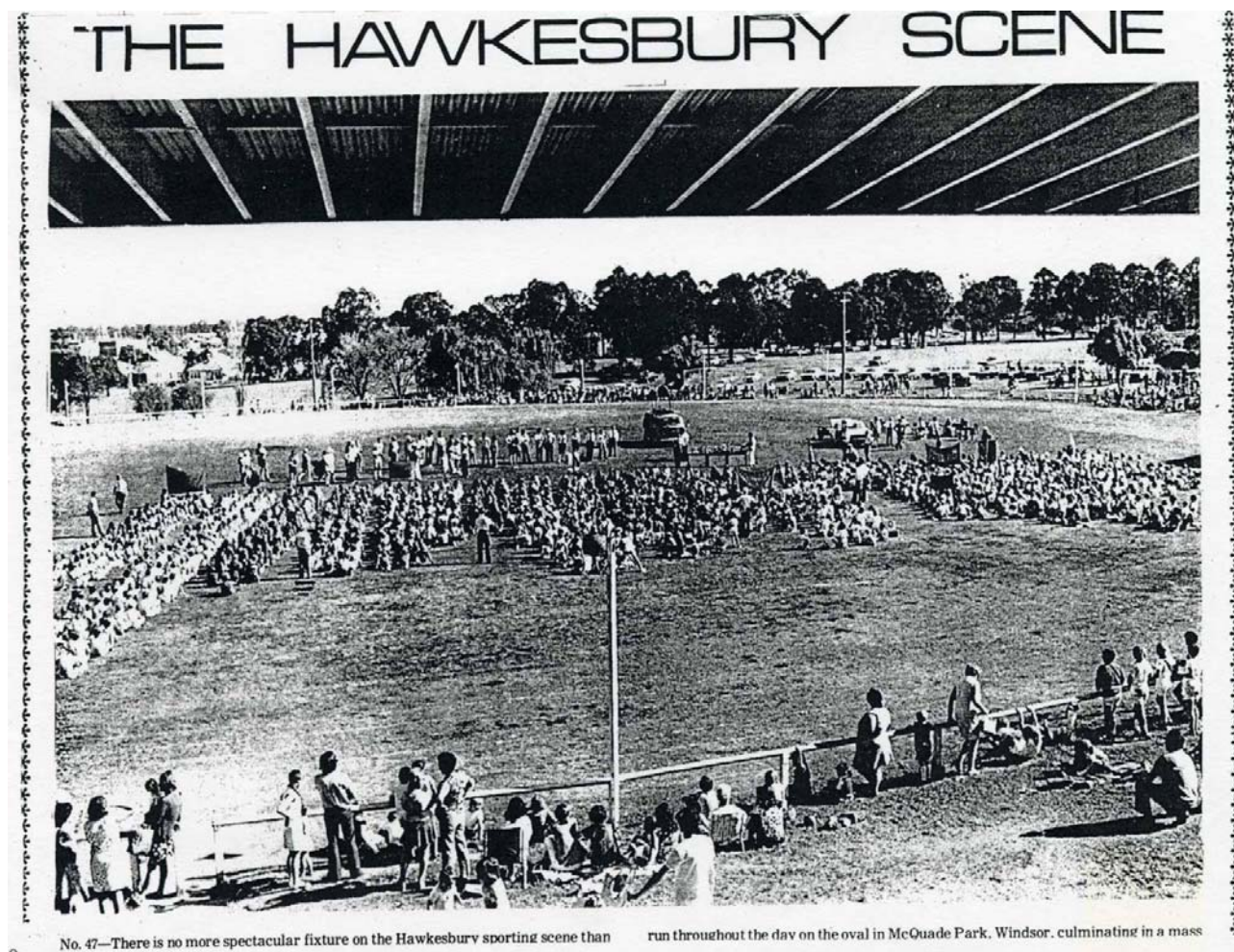


Figure 20



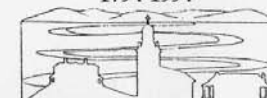
55. WILLIAM SHAW & CATHERINE NEAL <i>By The Joseph Bridge Family History Soc.</i>	74. OWEN TIERNEY <i>By The Tierney Family</i>	95. JOSEPH & SARAH MONTLEY <i>By The Montley Family</i>	118. THE BUTTSWORTH PIONEER FAMILY <i>By Austin G Buttsworth</i>
56. JOHN LYNCH, MICHAEL BYRNE & MARY HOGAN <i>By The Joseph Bridge Family History Soc.</i>	75. THOMAS ALABASTER <i>By Descendants of the Alabaster Family</i>	96. ADAMS, CLARK LINSLEY FAMILIES <i>By G E Nixon</i>	119. RICHARD & ELIZA GRIFFITHS & FAMILY <i>By Elizabeth Chalker</i>
57. JOSEPH BRIDGE & ELIZABETH BUFFEY <i>By The Joseph Bridge Family History Soc.</i>	76. DAVID & NANCY LANGLEY & ANN, SOPHIA & ELIZABETH <i>By Langley Family Assoc.</i>	97. WILLIAM BAKER (Neptune) <i>By Elizabeth Anouse</i>	120. MOSES PIONEER FAMILY <i>By R L Moses</i>
58. WILLIAM & KEZIA ROBERTS <i>By William Roberts & Kezia Brown Family Assoc. Inc.</i>	77. EDWARD WHITTON <i>By Y Bentley & J Fisher</i>	98. ADAMS, CLARK LINSLEY FAMILIES <i>By Norma Hughes</i>	121. MOSES PIONEER FAMILY <i>By R L Moses</i>
59. WILLIAM ROBERTS JNR. <i>By William Roberts & Kezia Brown Family Assoc. Inc.</i>	78. MARY WHITTON, DAUGHTER OF ED WHITTON <i>By Y Bentley & J Fisher</i>	99. JOHN & ELIZABETH LINSLEY & WILLIAM ADAMS <i>By M Linsley-Adams & B E Hogbin</i>	122. JOSEPH & MARY DOUGLASS (Kurrajong) <i>By Brian & Wendy Stalker</i>
60. RICHARD & MARY HOLLAND <i>By William Roberts & Kezia Brown Family Assoc. Inc.</i>	79. JONATHAN GRIFFITHS & ELEANOR McDANIEL <i>By Keith Johnson</i>	100. JOHN & ELIZABETH LINSLEY & WILLIAM ADAMS <i>By M Linsley-Adams & B E Hogbin</i>	123. WILLIAM BAKER (Neptune) <i>By Graham Baker</i>
61. THOMAS & SARAH SILK <i>By William Roberts & Kezia Brown Family Assoc. Inc.</i>	80. ROBERT POTTS & ANNE GRIFFITHS <i>By Keith Johnson</i>	101. THOMAS R A COOPER <i>By Dennis B Cooper</i>	124. THE EATHER FAMILY <i>By The Eather Reunion Committee</i>
62. JAS & ELIZABETH ROBERTS <i>By William Roberts & Kezia Brown Family Assoc. Inc.</i>	81. RICHARD MILLS <i>By Thomas Mills Line</i>	102. ANN & THOMAS WEXLEY <i>By The Ann Forbes Descendants Society</i>	125. GEORGE HOWELL <i>By The Howell Family Members</i>
63. JOHN & ELIZABETH ROBERTS <i>By William Roberts & Kezia Brown Family Assoc. Inc.</i>	82. LIEUTENANT THOMAS HOBBY & ANNIE ELIZABETH <i>By Marcia Yates</i>	103. JOHN & ELIZA MCGRATH (Sullivan) <i>By John W McGrath</i>	126. HANNAH HILL <i>By The Howell Family Members</i>
64. ROBT & ELIZABETH ROBERTS <i>By William Roberts & Kezia Brown Family Assoc. Inc.</i>	83. TUMETH & GULLUM PIONEER FAMILIES <i>By The Butters Family</i>	104. JAMES MCGUIRE <i>By D McGuire & V Lomer</i>	127. JOHN DOUGLASS <i>By John Douglass & Family (WA)</i>
65. HENRY & MARIA FORRESTER <i>By William Roberts & Kezia Brown Family Assoc. Inc.</i>	84. WILLIAM SPALDING & MICHAEL MINTON <i>By Marie Poole</i>	105. ALEXANDER & MARGARET BOYD <i>By V E Fredberg</i>	128. ISAAC & MARGARET CORNWELL (nee Stocker) <i>By The Cornwell Family</i>
66. HARRIET HEYWOOD YOUNG <i>By William Roberts & Kezia Brown Family Assoc. Inc.</i>	85. ORR DOUGLASS (Son of Joseph & Mary Douglass) <i>By W McGuirk, A Whitford, T Mising Families</i>	106. ANN BALDWIN & JAMES TIMMINS <i>By V E Fredberg</i>	129. ISAAC & MARGARET CORNWELL (nee Stocker) <i>By The Cornwell Family</i>
67. JOHN & ANN PRIMROSE <i>By William Roberts & Kezia Brown Family Assoc. Inc.</i>	86. JAMES DOUGLASS (Son of Joseph & Mary Douglass) <i>By E I & M I Baskin</i>	107. JANE ISON & WILLIAM EATON <i>By V E Fredberg</i>	130. JOSEPH & MARY DOUGLASS (nee Burgess) <i>By The Family of Hilda Mortimer (nee Douglass)</i>
68. EDWARD & MARY ROBERTS <i>By William Roberts & Kezia Brown Family Assoc. Inc.</i>	87. WILLIAM DOUGLAS & DANIEL JURD <i>By J McLeod & R Washbourne</i>	108. MARTHA EATON & THOMAS CROSS <i>By V E Fredberg</i>	131. WILLIAM & MARIA HAYNES WASH, SON GEORGE & WIFE MARY <i>By Margaret Hunt</i>
69. MATTHEW P & ANN THOMPSON & FAMILY <i>By Mary Hoffman</i>	88. EDWARD & SUSANNAH MILES (nee Smith) <i>By The Dransfield Family</i>	109. GRIZZELL JOHNSTON & WILLIAM WATSON <i>By V E Fredberg</i>	132. JANE ISON <i>Jane Ison Bicentennial Planning Committee</i>
70. JOHN PENDERGAST & JANE WILLIAMS PENDERGAST <i>By The Pendergast Family Group</i>	89. THOMAS CROSS & MARTHA BRYANT <i>By Descendants of Thomas & Lela Howell</i>	110. JOHN SYLVESTER <i>By Betty Aberdeen</i>	133. DR THOMAS FIASCHI <i>By Carolyn & Peter Auld</i>
71. WILLIAM BAKER - STOREKEEPER <i>By 1788 Baker Family Group</i>	90. JANE ISON <i>By Descendants of Thomas & Lela Howell</i>	111. EDWARD REYNOLDS <i>By Graeme Reynolds</i>	134. KATHIRINE FIASCHI (Wife of Dr T Fiaschi) <i>By Carolyn & Peter Auld</i>
72. ALFRED HAWKINS, FOSTER SON OF DOUGLASS FAMILY <i>By The Hawkins Family</i>	91. GEORGE & MARY CUPITT & THEIR FAMILIES <i>By Descendants of Thomas & Lela Howell</i>	112. EDWARD REYNOLDS <i>By Graeme Reynolds</i>	135. PENDERGAST & TUNNEY FAMILIES <i>By The Nichols Family</i>
73. JOHN & ANN DEMPSEY <i>By Wayne F Dempsey & Fredrick G Dempsey</i>	92. THOMAS UPTON & HIS WIFE SARAH HOSKISSON <i>By Descendants of Thomas & Lela Howell</i>	113. GEORGE DAVIES (convict) <i>By Keith W Davis</i>	136. SARAH JANE HOSKISSON <i>By Valerie Bolech</i>
	93. WILLIAM & NAOMI KIDD <i>By Descendants of Thomas & Lela Howell</i>	114. THE WEAVER PIONEER FAMILY <i>By Denis B Weaver</i>	137. JOHN & ANN PAULL <i>By The Paull Family</i>
	94. JOHN WOOD & ANN MATTHEWS <i>By Descendants of Thomas & Lela Howell</i>	115. WILLIAM DOUGLASS & MARY GROVES <i>By Kenneth Hunt</i>	138. JOHN & HONOR BOWMAN <i>By E S Bowman</i>
		116. DANIEL HOLLAND & JULIA MCGILLICUDDY <i>By Descendants of John Joseph Holland</i>	139. ALEXANDER ARTHUR <i>By Ernest & Margaret Foyle</i>
		117. DR WILLIAM FARQUHARSON STEWART <i>By E M Stewart</i>	140. JAMES & SARAH MILLER <i>By John & Beryl Miller & Family</i>

People from all over Australia see the Hawkesbury area as the home of their pioneer ancestors.



The 140 trees listed, which have been planted in McQuade Park, Windsor, are privately sponsored in memory of some of the Hawkesbury Pioneers, as part of Hawkesbury City's Bicentennial Celebrations for 1994

1794-1994



HAWKESBURY 200

The Pioneers' Tree Planting Project has been organised by the Hawkesbury City 1994 Bicentennial Celebrations Committee. For further information contact:

Chairman - Ald Ted Books
77 3932

Secretary - Mrs Jan Barkley
77 3688

DISTRIBUTED BY WINDSOR LIBRARY:

Cnr Macquarie & Dight Streets,
Windsor 87 7000

3.0 ANALYSIS

3.1 Development Chronology

See Sheet CA 1

3.2 Vegetation and Landscape Design

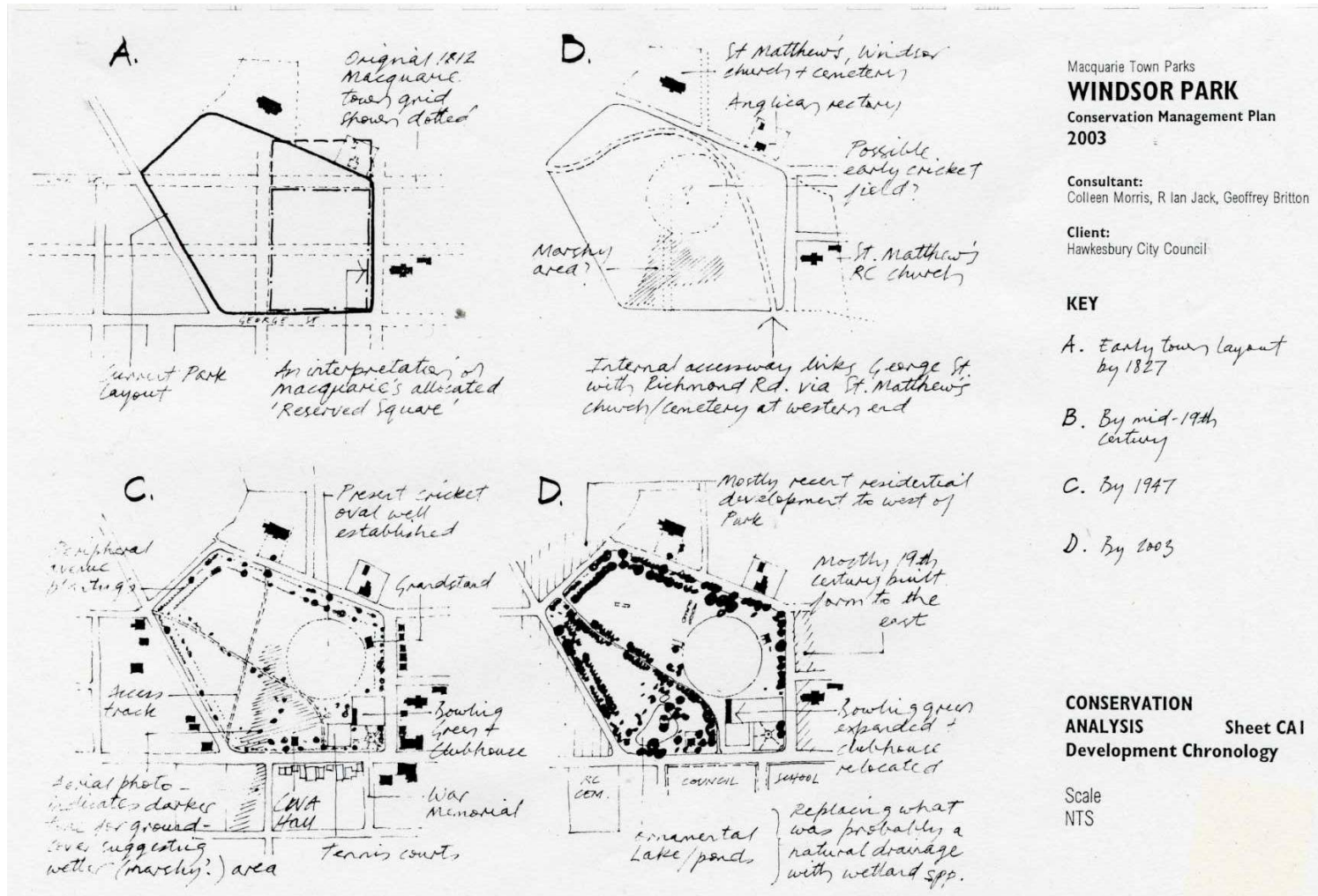
The major trees in the park are clustered around its boundaries and along the main driveway that runs diagonally across the site. There are a number of remnant or regrowth eucalypts (Ironbarks) that are of a substantial size. There are few plantings around the playground and bandstand that may date from the late nineteenth century. These are *Pinus* sp. (possibly a Maritime or Stone Pine), *Melia azedarach* (White Cedar) and two *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Bunya Pines).

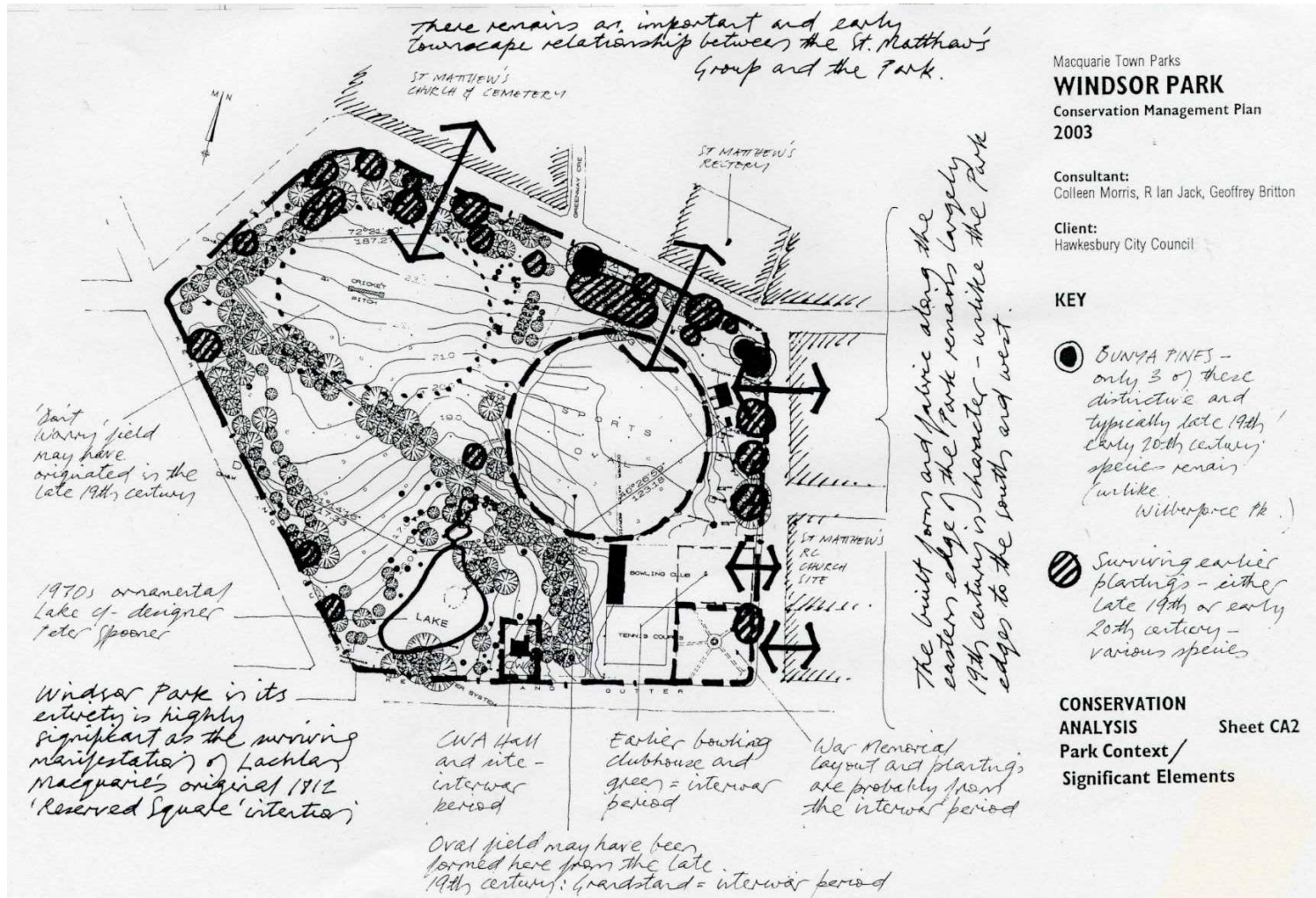
The War Memorial is in a small garden with a formal layout. Five *Lagerstroemia indica* (Crepe Myrtle) surround the Boer Memorial, which is a fine example of its type, memorials to soldiers that died in the Boer War being relatively rare. There is a *Washingtonia robusta* palm planted near the memorial and two at the outer edge of this squared garden area on the boundary with the bowling club. These are tall and may have been planted in the early twentieth century.

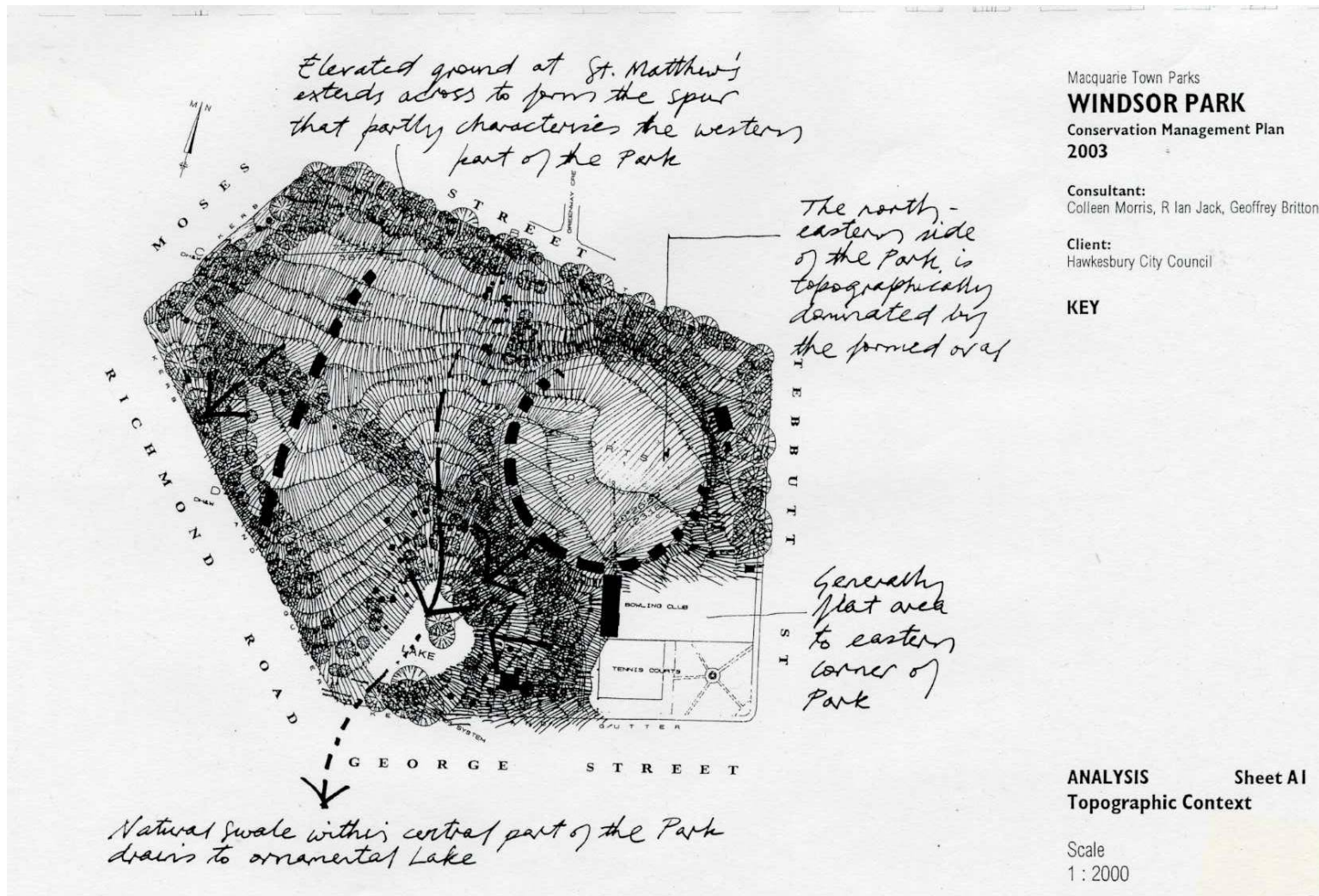
McQuade Park does not have the same relationship with the town as that of the parks at Richmond and Wilberforce. Recreation is a major theme in the park . The park does not have a cohesive design but instead is made up of separate areas, the differing functions determining the divisions between the areas. A small summerhouse, similar to that in Belmore Park, Sydney and possibly c.1910, is close to the playground. The area around the grandstand is badly eroded from car parking and traffic.

A Photographic Survey of the principal areas within the park is attached.
The landscape analysis is summarised on the following diagrams:

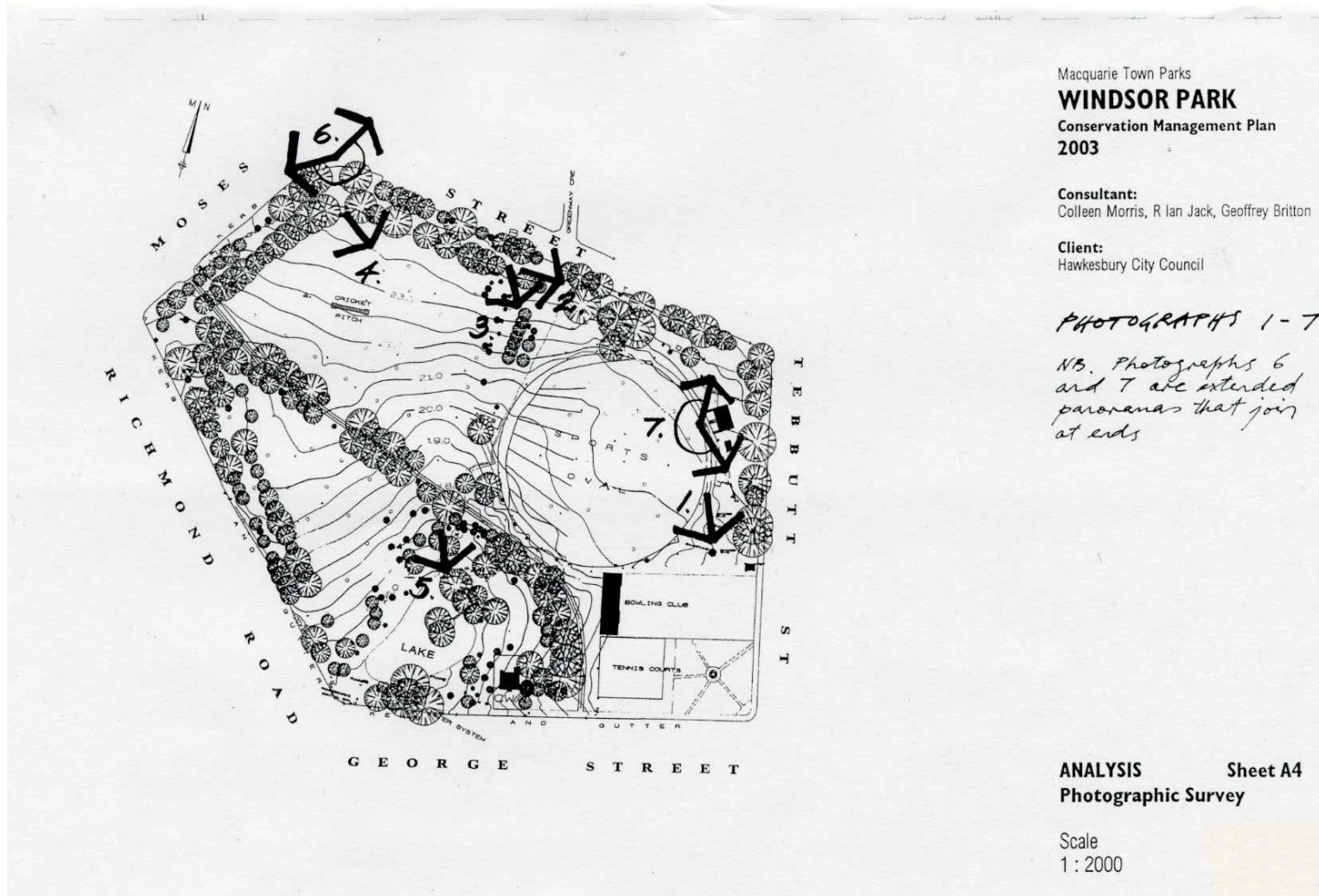
Sheet CA 2
Sheet A1
Sheet A2











4.0 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Previous Assessments/Recognition

The War Memorial is listed as a heritage item on the 1989 Local Environmental Plan.

4.2 Assessment of significance using State Heritage Criteria

Criterion (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of the cultural or natural history of New South Wales or the local area

Windsor (McQuade) Park is a powerful testimonial to the first stage of town-planning in NSW. The dominating expanse of public reserve in the heart of Governor Macquarie's most successful country town still after nearly two centuries gives Windsor an essential asset of green space for recreational and public purposes. The siting of the park next to the church and cemetery reserve in 1810 gave and still gives St Matthew's Anglican church, one of Australia's iconic religious buildings, a dignified and spacious setting, complementing the church's view over the farming flats to the north-west.

The change in the shape of the reserve from the simple rectangle first planned by Macquarie and Surveyor Meehan happened within a few years and is a significant demonstration of the tension between existing land boundaries and a newly planted town: the existing boundaries are recognised in the adjusted, complex shape of the reserve. These issues are of state importance.

The development of the reserve as a park under the control of successive local government authorities since 1874 has extended the original vision of 1810 to provide sporting ovals, tennis courts, bowling greens. The fine Boer War memorial, which is of national significance, was placed in the park in 1903 and joined by the World War I memorial gates, which are of local significance.

.Level of significance: State

Inclusion guidelines satisfied: shows evidence of significant human activities
is associated with a significant historical phase
maintains the continuity of a historical process and activity

Criterion (b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of New South Wales or the local area.

The establishment in 1810-1 of five Hawkesbury towns by Governor Macquarie on sites and to plans carefully selected by the governor himself constitutes a watershed in the development of rural New South Wales. The substantial block of land set aside in each town as public reserve is a cardinal feature of these towns.

The controversial naming of the park in the 1870s after a prominent Councillor, John McQuade, has preserved the memory of an ex-convict family whose founder began

his Windsor career as an inn-keeper, but whose second and third generations became prosperous citizens, with grand houses, a racecourse and, in Sydney, a leading role in theatrical management. The extravagant marble monument to Mrs Amelia McQuade erected in 1882 in front of St Matthew's emphasises the family's ambitions.

Level of significance: State for Macquarie

Inclusion guidelines satisfied: is associated with a significant person and group of persons

Criterion (c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in New South Wales or the local area.

The Boer War memorial, which is a fine example of its type and of national significance, was placed in the park in 1903 and joined by the World War I memorial gates. The layout of the small formal garden surrounding these memorials is a representative example of an interwar garden.

The open space from George Street to St Matthew's Anglican church, with an important Catholic church and fine Victorian residences in Tebbutt Street, is of aesthetic significance at the local level.

The transformation of the swampy pond area to a hard edged freeform lake is indicative of the late response to modernism in park and garden design in Australia.

Level of significance: Memorial National/State
Park Local

Inclusion guidelines satisfied: Has landmark qualities
Exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology

Criterion (d): Associations

An item has strong or special association with a particular or cultural group in New South Wales or the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

The residents of Windsor and its surrounding flood-plain farms have over two centuries shown deep concern for the reserve as a community asset. Those involved with the commemoration of war have a particular affinity with the corner of the park where the war memorials are located. School functions, celebrations, a wide range of sports, the planting of commemorative trees for the early farming families during the Hawkesbury Bicentenary enthusiasm of 1994, the erection of a statue to Governor Macquarie are all testimony to the wide-ranging community awareness of the values of Windsor Park at the local level.

Level of significance: Local

Inclusion guidelines satisfied: is important for its associations with an identifiable group

Criterion (e) - scientific significance (including archaeological)

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of NSW or the local area

This does not apply

Criterion (f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural or natural history of New South Wales or the local area

Windsor [McQuade] Park is a rare example of the town planning of Governor Macquarie. Wilberforce Park in Windsor and Richmond Park are the only other surviving central urban reserves personally laid out by Macquarie.

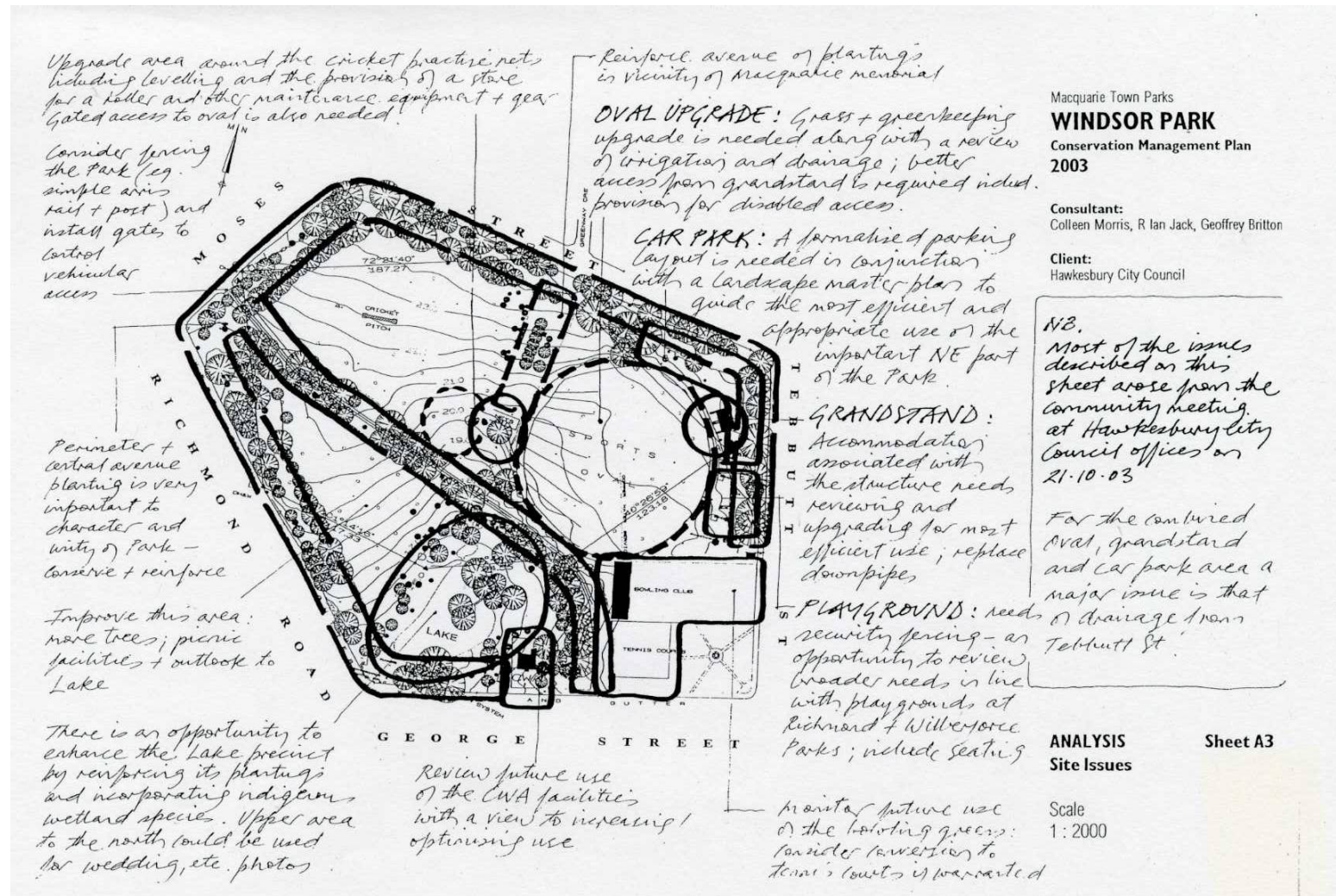
Level of significance: State

Inclusion guidelines satisfied: rare

4.3 Summary Statement of Significance

Windsor (McQuade) Park is a powerful testimonial to the first stage of town-planning in NSW. The dominating expanse of public reserve in the heart of Governor Macquarie's most successful country town still after nearly two centuries gives Windsor an essential asset of green space for recreational and public purposes. The siting of the park next to the church and cemetery reserve in 1810 gave and still gives St Matthew's Anglican church, one of Australia's iconic religious buildings, a dignified and spacious setting, complementing the church's view over the farming flats to the north-west. All this makes the park of high state significance.

The residents of Windsor and its surrounding flood-plain farms have over two centuries shown deep concern for the reserve as a community asset. Those involved with the commemoration of war have a particular affinity with the corner where the fine Boer War memorial, which is of national significance, was placed in the park in 1903 and was later joined by the World War I memorial gates, which are of local significance. The development of the reserve as a park under the control of successive local government authorities since 1874 has extended the original vision of 1810 to provide sporting ovals, tennis courts, bowling greens. School functions, celebrations, a wide range of sports, the planting of commemorative trees for the early farming families during the Hawkesbury Bicentenary enthusiasm of 1994 and the erection of a statue to Governor Macquarie are all testimony to the wide-ranging community awareness of the values of Windsor Park at the local level.



5.0 MANAGEMENT ISSUES (Refer to Sheet A3)

5.1 Obligations arising from cultural significance

The assessment of significance (section 4.0), particularly as summarised in the Statement of Cultural Significance (section 4.3), provides a major input into the development of the Conservation Policy for McQuade Park. In particular, the significance provides several obligations that must be addressed in the Conservation Policy (section 6.0). In summary:

- Most of these relate to the layout associated with Governor Macquarie and the early decades of the nineteenth century to the present;
- Most relate to the overall development of the landscape;
- Some are continuous, especially on-going patterns of use;
- Some are isolated and relate to individual items (especially hard landscape features, such as the War Memorial)

The translation of the Statement of Cultural Significance into tangible opportunities and constraints includes the following:

- Recognition of the high cultural significance for the State of NSW as well as for the Hawkesbury local area as a major determinant in future development of the place;
- Retention of the long-established use as a town park, especially in light of the evolving nature of this use to reflect wider social and aesthetic concerns, and recognition of this as the main determinant in management and future development of the place;
- Acknowledgment that rankings of significance will form the basis for any conservation actions or future developments; and

Opportunities, constraints, and issues arising from significant elements of (Windsor) McQuade Park are summarised:

- Retention of the park for active and passive recreation
- War Memorials
- The care of significant trees
- The opportunity to reassess the naming of the Park

5.2 Ownership and Management

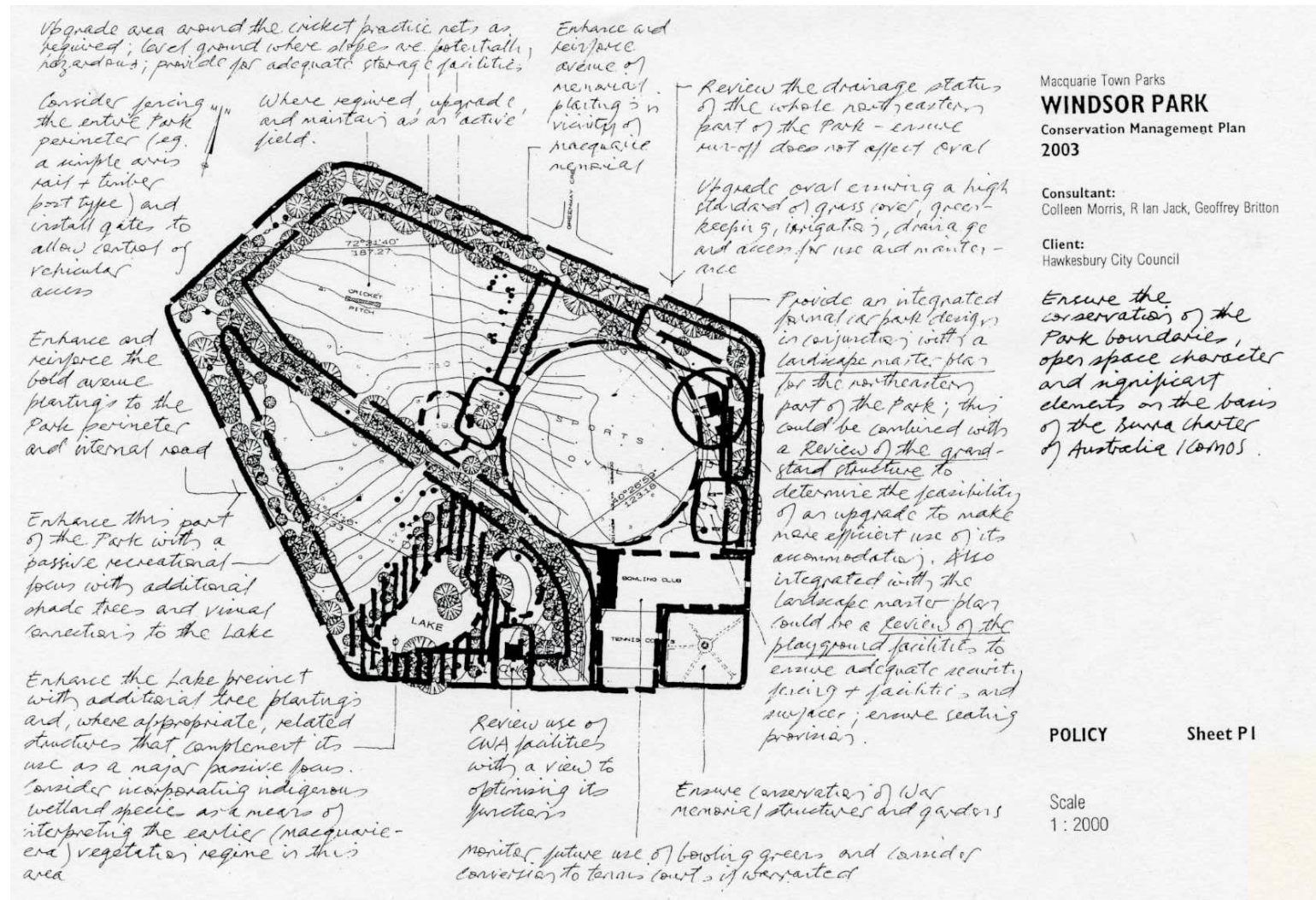
Windsor (McQuade) Park is owned by Hawkesbury City Council. Hawkesbury City Council adopted a 'Parks, Draft Generic Plan of Management' for all of its parks in May 2003.

5.3 Community Needs and Aspirations

A community consultation workshop was held at the Council Chambers, Windsor in October 2003. There was consensus on a number of issues, particularly the need to upgrade the sporting facilities in the park. The majority of the concerns are amenity issues that should be addressed in further management plans, particularly a stormwater management plan for the site and are beyond the actions that flow from a conservation management plan.

The issues can be summarised:

- Use or lose it (in regard to the park in general) There is a general agreement that the facilities are not of a sufficient standard for the park to be used as much as it should.
- Oval is 'deserted' and needs upgrading
- Grandstand requires upgrading with modernised toilets.
- Grass quality on the oval requires improvement
- Upgrade of practice area
- Irrigation system required
- Roller shed required to accommodate equipment and practice gear
- Grandstand has no downpipes and the water runs on to the oval
- Inadequate stormwater drainage across the site
- All drainage from Tebbut St goes into the oval.
- Erosion around the steps/ramp going on to the field
- Disabled access to the field needed
- Gate on the oval needed to let a roller in
- Proper carparking near the grandstand needed.
- Playground fencing needs to be completed on the carpark side of the ground.
- Picnic shelter and picnic area near the playground
- Need to stop cars going in to the park from the Richmond Road corner
- Benches required near the playground
- More seating in the park
- Beautification near the Grandstand
- As an entrance to a Macquarie Town the Park looks barren
- Cricket practice nets required at the eastern end of the 'Don't Worry' Oval used for football



6.0 CONSERVATION POLICY (Refer to Sheet P 1)

6.1 Basis of Approach

Together with the statement of significance for this report an important basis of approach for this Conservation Policy is the set of definitions, principles, processes and practices contained in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) as well as the three guideline documents supporting the Charter.

6.2 Terms

Throughout this Policy various terms have been used with particular meanings and these are defined below. The definitions come from the Burra Charter.

Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or works together with associated contents and surrounds.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may, according to circumstance, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration and reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration means returning the EXISTING fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either *recreation* or *conjectural reconstruction* which are outside the scope of this Charter.

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

6.3 Conservation Treatments Arising from Significance

For each of the levels of significance there is a consequential conservation action. The significance of Windsor Park lies principally in its open space character, its associations and use. Individual elements of significance are:

Boer Memorial	Exceptional (State level)
Memorial Gates (WW1 and WW2) and interwar garden	High (Local level)
Summerhouse	High (Local level)
Early plantings of Bunya Pine, Pinus sp, White Cedar	High (L)
Remnant mature Ironbarks	High (L)
Planted avenues on the perimeter of the park	Moderate (L)
Memorial plantings	Moderate (L)
Tradition of a lake/ pond	High (L)
CWA facilities	Moderate (L)
Bowling Club	Little (L)
Tennis pavilion	Little (L)
Grandstand (Fabric)	Little (L)

The following schedule indicates the appropriate conservation action:

LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION
EXCEPTIONAL	Retention and conservation is essential
HIGH	Retention and conservation is required
MODERATE	Preferably retain and conserve; may be altered or relocated
LITTLE	Retention is discretionary. May be removed or altered to augment significance
INTRUSIVE	Remove

6.4 General Policy

6.4.1

Maintain Windsor (McQuade) Park as a community park, freely accessible to, and for the continuing enjoyment of, the general public consistent with its high cultural value as the Macquarie-planned public reserve for the township of Windsor, public safety considerations and with reference to the following policies.

6.4.2

Take action to officially gazette the name of the park as either McQuade Park or Windsor Park.

6.5 Setting and Layout (Refer to Sheet P1)

6.5.1 Landscape Character

A1

Conserve the integrity of Windsor (McQuade) Park as a key component of the Macquarie-planned town of Windsor.

A2

Ensure the retention and maintenance of the Park boundaries and the traditional open space character of the Park.

6.5.2 Landscape Design

B1

Consider fencing the entire park perimeter (eg. a simple arris rail and timber post fence) and install gates to allow control of vehicular access

B2

Enhance and reinforce the bold avenue plantings to the Park perimeter and to the internal road.

B3

Avoid introducing permanent monuments, memorials or artworks within Windsor (McQuade) Park that have no direct, compelling relevance to the site.

B4

Enhance the south western corner of the Park with a passive recreational focus by planting with additional shade trees, the placement of which creates visual connections to the lake.

B5

Enhance the Lake precinct with additional tree plantings and, where appropriate, related structures that complement its use as a major passive focus. Consider incorporating indigenous wetland species as a means of interpreting the earlier (Macquarie era) vegetation regime in this area.

B6

Enhance and reinforce the avenue of memorial plantings in the vicinity of the Macquarie Memorial.

B7

Ensure the conservation of the War Memorial structures and gardens

B8

Provide an integrated formal carpark design in conjunction with a landscape masterplan for the northeastern part of the park.

This action could be combined with a review of the grandstand structure to determine the feasibility of an upgrade to make more efficient use of its accommodation. Also

integrated with the landscape masterplan could be a review of the playground facilities to ensure adequate security, fencing, surfaces and seating.

B9

6.5.3 Paths

C 1

Pathway entrances to the park should be designed to a standard suitable for wheelchair access.

6.6 Tree Replacement

D1

Initiate a tree replacement plan based on the evidence of the early planting layout tempered by species known to be successful.

Consider additional plantings that will eventually act as replacement planting of Bunya Pines (*Araucaria bidwillii*), White Cedar, (*Melia azedarach*), Stone or Maritime Pine

D2

Consider engaging an arborist to provide advice on the trees.

D3

Any work proposed in close proximity to a significant tree should be carried out in consultation with an experienced and qualified arborist.

6.7 Interpretation

The most effective means for the park to be appreciated and interpreted as park established during the 19th century is to conserve significant items within the park and maintain its use for recreation and community activities.

E1

Ensure the photographs, histories and plans pertaining to Windsor Park are catalogued and made available in the Local Studies section of the Hawkesbury City Council Library

Good records of the 1993 tree plantings do not appear to be readily available and this situation should be addressed

E2

Interpretation of the park's history using signage or installations should be sympathetic to the context of the park and subservient to the cultural significance of the place

6.8 Use

F1

Where required upgrade and maintain the 'Don't Worry' oval as an active sports field.

F2

Provide adequate seating and picnicking facilities within the park

When picnic tables and chairs are upgraded, disabled access should be considered in the choice of design.

Provide well designed rubbish bins at only the entry/exit points of the Park and at the Grandstand.

F3

Upgrade the area around the cricket practice nets as required;

Level the ground where the slopes are potentially hazardous and provide for adequate storage facilities

F4

Ensure the continued use of the main oval for community sporting events

Upgrade the oval ensuring a high standard of grass cover, green-keeping, irrigation, drainage and access for use and maintenance.

F5

Review the use of the CWA building with a view to optimising the opportunities provided by its location and facilities.

6.9 Management

G1

Ensure a stormwater management plan is undertaken for the Park.

Review the drainage status of the whole northeastern part of the Park and ensure run-off does not affect the oval.

G2

There should be no subdivision of the park or excisions from or alienation of parts of the park.

G3

Maintain an ongoing documentation system for recording any changes to plantings, layout or materials within Windsor Park as part of its management.

G4

Continue to provide for the ongoing security of the place.

Install lighting in strategic locations in the Park to assist in providing security at night.

G5

Signage for commemorative trees should be of a simple unobtrusive design

6.10 Future Developments

H1

Future development should be consistent with the significance of the open space character of the Park, the passive recreational aspects and the importance of the continuing use of the Park for sporting events.

H 2

New design for replacement structures should be of an appropriately high standard sympathetic to the context and subservient to the cultural significance of the place.

6.11 Maintenance

I 1

Remove weeds within the Park on a regular basis

I 2

Raise mower height around the root zones of trees to avoid damage to the root systems.