

Attachment S

Wynyard Park

Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management



Contents

Reconciliation Statement	4
Part A Management Framework	5
1. Introduction	6
2. Land description	14
3. Legislative context	23
4. Strategic context	26
5. Community guiding principles	29
6. Basis for Management	31
7. Review of the plan	38
Part B Management of community land categories	39
8. General requirements	40
9. Management targets and strategies	46
10. Park category - authorisations	51
11. Appendices	55

Table of figures

Figure 1. PoM process	7
Figure 2. Summary land information	14
Figure 3. Site Plan	15
Figure 4. Usage and condition of facilities and improvements	21
Figure 5. Existing leases and licences	22
Figure 6. Community land categorisation table	34
Figure 7. Community land categorisation map	35
Figure 8. Master Plan	37
Figure 9. Permissible uses and developments – Park Category	51
Figure 10. Express authorisation of leases, licences, short- term uses and other estates – Park Category	52

Reconciliation Statement

Our vision for reconciliation is a Sydney that values the living cultures of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, embraces the truthful reflection of the history and experiences of First Nations peoples, and is dedicated to equity, opportunity and respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

In taking action, the City strives to reflect the needs and aspirations of Sydney's First Nations communities and recognise their impact and contribution. The City will listen to and elevate the voices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Source:
City of Sydney Stretch Reconciliation Plan
November 2020 – November 2023

Part A

Management Framework

1. Introduction

What is a PoM

A Plan of Management (“**PoM**”) is a document which provides a clear set of guidelines for the short and long-term management of a parcel of community land owned by Council or Crown Land under Council’s care, control and management.

A PoM outlines how a park, facility or civic space will be used, improved and managed in the future. It identifies Council’s goals and objectives for the land, and establishes the overall direction for its planning, resource management and maintenance.

Need for the PoM

The Crown Land Management Act 2016 (“**CLM Act**”) commenced on 1 July 2018, introducing a consolidated, modern piece of legislation to govern the management of Crown Land in New South Wales, further implementing reforms identified through the comprehensive review of Crown land management.

The CLM Act introduces significant changes to the management of Crown land by councils. Specifically, councils are now required to manage dedicated or reserved Crown land as if it were public land under the Local Government Act 1993 (“**LG Act**”). These requirements are outlined in Division 3.4, Crown Land managed by Councils.

Wynyard Park (Crown Reserve 500505 - Lots 7301-7302 DP 1164920) is classified as “community land” under the LG Act and managed accordingly.

This means that Council is required to have a PoM in place for the associated land. Further, the changes to the CLM Act also require that a council Crown land manager must ensure that the first PoM applicable to the land is adopted as soon as practicable.

Purpose of the PoM

Under section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993, a PoM must:

- categorise the land in accordance with the legislation
- contain objectives and performance targets for the management of the land
- specify the means by which Council proposes to achieve the objectives and performance targets
- Specify how achievement of the objectives and performance targets are to be assessed.

Under section 37 of the Local Government Act 1993, the PoM must also:

- describe the condition of the land, any buildings or other improvements on the land as at the adoption of the plan
- describe the use of the land
- State the purposes for which the land will be used.

If there is any further development proposed of the community land other than that authorised by this PoM, or a change in the categorisation of an area is proposed, amendment and re-exhibition of the PoM is required.

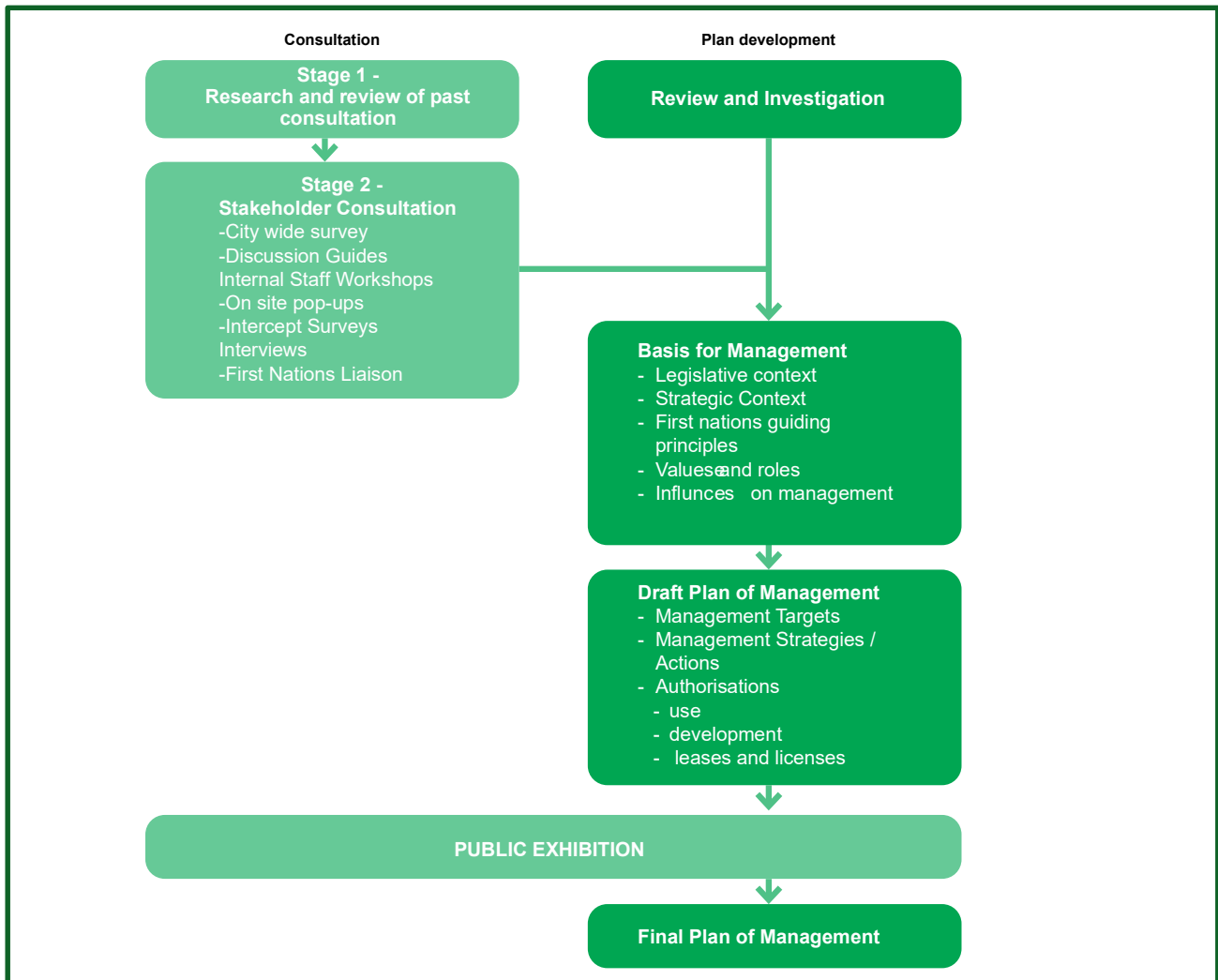
This PoM has been prepared in accordance with and seeks adoption under the LG Act and CLM Act.

Process for preparing the PoM

Figure 1 on the following page illustrates the process for preparing the PoM that has been undertaken by the City of Sydney.

The process has integrated extensive consultation with the general community, First Nations stakeholders and other authority stakeholders.

Figure 1. PoM process



Consultation

Purpose of the consultation program

The purpose of the community engagement was to understand the community's vision for Crown land spaces, how the community use the land now and how they would like to use the land in the future.

An important aspect of the engagement program was to recognise the important relationship that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have to these spaces, strengthen the relationship with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and use the PoMs as an opportunity to further recognise and foster Aboriginal people's custodianship, living culture and connection to these places.

The opportunity to participate in the engagement program was communicated to the community via:

- a letter to all residents from the City of Sydney
- Sydney Your Say web page
- notification signs in parks
- decals with QR code on footpaths in parks, reserves and civic spaces
- E-newsletter sent to targeted stakeholder list.

The Engagement program

The engagement program consisted of an online survey, intercept surveys and pop-ups at some of the Crown land spaces, a conversation guide and community and staff workshops.

The surveys and pop-up boards sought to gather statistical data around community values and uses of Crown lands, and the workshops provided an opportunity for more in depth discussions around Crown lands within different locations across the city and specifically with the First Nations community.

Children's activity kits were also sent to schools in the area and provided an opportunity for children in years 3-6 to participate.

Detailed findings of the engagement program are outlined in the separate Crown Reserves Plan of Management Engagement Report February 2021.

What we heard – community engagement

The community engagement report noted the following highlights:

- **Strong support for the recognition and practice of First Nations people's continuous connection to Country and important role as caretakers and knowledge holders of these spaces**
- **Public open spaces are important for mental health, wellbeing and provide a place of refuge and sanctuary for all**
- **Open, green and natural public spaces in the city are highly valued and should accommodate the needs of the growing population**
- **Accessible, safe and inclusive open spaces are important for everyone to enjoy**
- **Diverse and unique open spaces that manage our shared spaces fairly**
- **Open spaces that support wildlife and biodiversity**
- **Preserving our open spaces and safeguarding their history for the future**
- **Improving amenities in our open spaces to increase accessibility and support community use**

City-wide survey: seek to understand community values and visions for their open spaces (informs both generic and specific Plans of Management)

Discussion guides: guided opportunity for regular user groups (e.g schools, sporting clubs) to map values, and places of significance.

Internal staff workshop: internal City of Sydney staff workshop



Engagement tools to inform general plans of management

City-wide survey: opportunity to comment on general issues in addition to specific parks according to preference.

Discussion guides: guided opportunity for regular user groups (e.g schools, sporting clubs) to map values, and places of significance.

On-site pop-ups/intercept surveys: pop-ups/intercept surveys in the specific parks at specific times to capture a wide variety of feedback.

Interviews with key stakeholders: We will conduct interviews with key external stakeholders.



Engagement tools to inform specific plans of management

Work in partnership with local First Nations leaders and groups: liaison with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders.



Children told us they value parks because...

"It has at least one thing everybody likes"

"Its just beautiful"

"There is space"

"They make me happy"

"When going outdoors it's nice to be in a place that is well maintained and easy to access"

"I like having time with nature"

"Everyone's welcome there"

What we heard – First Nations engagement

A series of **general principles** for the integration of First Nations input into management of Crown Lands in the City of Sydney were identified during the conversations. These included:

- **Access to land as a human right of Indigenous peoples (UN Convention on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)**
- **Recognition and respect for sacred sites and places**
- **Truth telling**
- **Talking about Country helps bring the community together**
- **The environment as living culture**
- **Importance of waterways and wetlands-rivers tell stories**
- **Creating opportunities for Aboriginal economic benefit**
- **First Nations design principles that recognise:**
 - **local cultural knowledge**
 - **sustainability and resilience**

Putting the principles into action – potential ways that these principles can be followed through by Council and others were also discussed:

The environment as living culture

Imagine having a space like this in Sydney that is real and permanent, not just digital (in response to Brett Leavy's animation

- Respecting ancestral sites
- Connecting places by Songlines (these include many main roads in Sydney)
- Returning country to how it was (pre-invasion)
- A holistic approach: not just land but also water, sky, seasons, cultural calendar, plants and animals
- Implement 'Caring for Country' principles (including maintenance, planting, holistic understanding of Country, etc.)
- Important to return the knowledge of waterways and wetlands. Rivers tell stories and are an historical link that have been covered up over time

- Commitment to healing Country
- Designing with Country – a number of participants referred to the work of the State Government Architect

Language and naming

The use of language needs to go beyond naming

- Dual naming in local language based on a geographical feature
- Incorporating Gadigal language into descriptions will help the community better understand the meaning of these places
- Recognising that the first language of this place is the authentic language
- Removal of colonial names of parks

Decolonising spaces and truth-telling

We need a different way of looking at 'monuments' – as significant, empowering, culturally correct markers of the truth

- Trees of significance as monuments
- Sites of significance as monuments
- Take leadership on dealing with colonial artefacts
- Gadigal artists creating new markers of truth

Visibility

We are here - this land was never ceded

- The need to make this more visible in Sydney
- Participants referenced how New Zealand is Indigenous culture, practices and perspectives visible to international visitors
- The potential to push digital notifications when walking on different bits of land (i.e. a notification to acknowledge/welcome to country, when you are close to a sacred site or a burial ground, etc.)
- Permanent acknowledgement in each space that enlivens and engages - not just commemorative

Significance of Sydney as the site of invasion and first contact

Make these important places recognisable to Aboriginal people

- Sydney as the first frontier means it is a critical place for truth-telling and healing trauma

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- Recognise the cultural disruption and diaspora in Sydney
- Burial grounds and should be part of truth-telling
- Recognise places of protest

Practicing and sharing culture and supporting community

- Returning cultural fishing (e.g. Woolloomooloo & Pyrmont)
- Dedicated spaces to practice culture and interact with the community
- Dedicated ceremonial spaces practical for events
- Maker-spaces (places for creating) that are culturally correct
- Locations to busk, make things, be social and demonstrate culture
- Importance of community festivals – Yabun at Victoria Park

Economic and cultural ownership and management

- Importance of cultural ownership and intellectual property rights
- Ongoing employment and business opportunities at all levels
- Making, markets, food, trading, learning, etc. should be able to be practiced somewhere permanently (not a one-off event)
- There are effective working examples of shared arrangements with State Government (DPIE) who work with Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council on protecting and managing places
- The Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council sought that the City of Sydney provides Crown Land or City-owned sites to

MLALC for local Aboriginal community needs of culture, health wellbeing, housing and business.

- The Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council asked that the City of Sydney support addressing the issue of underpayment of NSW Aboriginal Land Rights fund of \$500 Million in perpetuity for all Freehold, Leasehold, Pastoral, National Parks, State Forests, Reserves and Parks as well as mineral and water

Advocacy/leadership/influence

- Encourage the City of Sydney to take on the hard issues and use position to influence other organisations including other councils and government departments
- Work with other authorities who have ownership over Crown Land parcels
- Advocate and work at local, state and federal levels

Barriers

Several existing barriers to First Nations people's cultural and spiritual use of Crown land were raised that the community want to see resolved. These include:

- red-tape constraints to the economic use of spaces
- Barriers to the practice of living culture.

It is proposed that the City of Sydney continue to engage with the First Nations community to explore avenues to pursue the above principles and actions.

Section 5 of this plan details a series of "Community Guiding Principles". It is proposed that ongoing management of Crown and community land pursue these principles.

Specific feedback related to Wynyard Park



The engagement report identifies the following outcomes specifically related to the subject site.

What we heard - Specific POMs snapshot:

Wynyard Park, Sydney

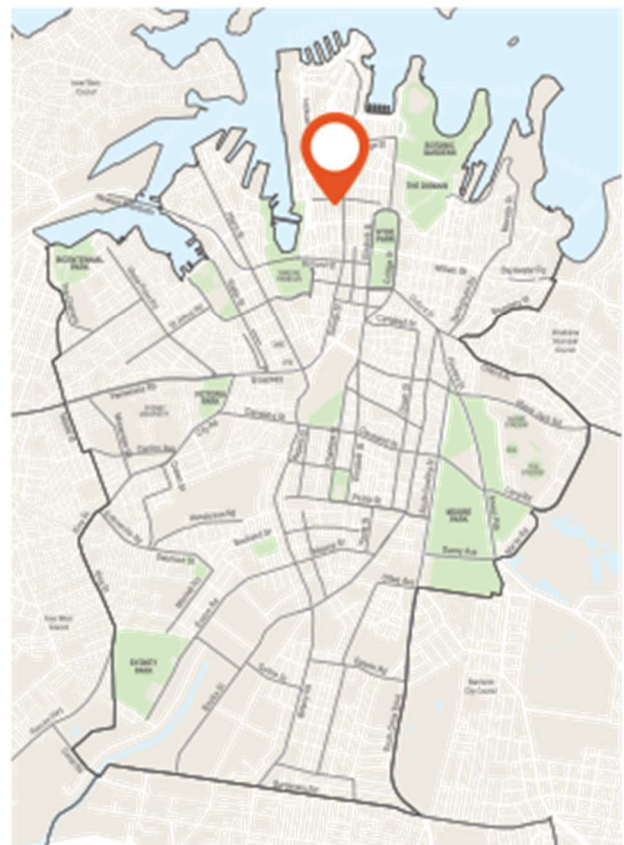


Number of people who commented on this park:

-  **2** people completed the online survey for Wynyard Park.
-  **16** people completed the intercept survey for Wynyard Park.

Current visitation to Wynyard Park

- The majority of survey respondents work nearby to Wynyard Park (44%; 8 respondents), followed by respondents who visit the area (39%; 7) and live nearby (17%; 3).
- Respondents were more likely to visit the park weekly (39%; 7) or daily (28%; 5).
- Respondents usually visit Wynyard Park in the afternoon (12pm - 4pm) (61%; 11). This was followed by respondents who visit in the morning (9am - 12pm) (39%; 7).



Wynyard Park, Sydney

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What people value about Wynyard Park

Survey respondents were asked to choose what they value most about Wynyard Park.

The majority of respondents indicated they value its nature and natural elements (50%; 9 respondents).

This was followed by:

- It's a peaceful place (22%; 4)
- It's accessible (17%; 3), and
- Its diverse landscape (11%; 2).

62% or 10 respondents commented other reasons why they value Wynyard Park, including:

- It's close proximity to the City and the station (2 comments)
- Convenient places to sit (2)
- Shaded areas and lots of seating (2)
- Wildlife
- Open space
- It is the only bit of greenery in middle of city, and
- It is unceded Aboriginal land.

Why people value Wynyard Park

Survey respondents were asked why they chose these values. Responses included:

- Important to have and retain open green spaces in the city (6 comments)
- Nice to have a convenient place to sit
- Important to have somewhere to seat in CBD for mental health
- In built environment we need more places like this. Preserving nature. Have these places in the city to keep these places in check. Relaxing places

Respondents told us...

"In built environment we need more places like this. Preserving nature. Have these places in the city to keep these places in check. Relaxing places."

- Survey respondent

"It's important because I live in the city. Keep city be vibrant, especially with clean pathways."

- Survey respondent

"Important to have as much green space in city as possible"

- Survey respondent



Wynyard Park

Draft Plan of Management

Current activities at Wynyard Park

Survey respondents were asked what are current activities they do at Wynyard Park.

More than half of survey respondents indicated the top activity they do at Wynyard Park is eat lunch (59%; 10 respondents).

This was followed by meet with friends (29%; 5), walking through to get somewhere else and sitting and relaxing (24%; 4, respectively).

Future activities at Wynyard Park

Other activities respondents would like to do at Wynyard Park include exercises classes such as yoga and personal training sessions, have a coffee, and one respondent would like to see restrictions on feeding birds and increased support for homeless people.

Additional comments about Wynyard Park

Survey respondents were asked if there was anything else they would like to share about Wynyard Park. Comments included:

- Improved cleaning and maintenance (2 comments), including cleaner seating and pavements
- Expressed need to regulate antisocial behaviour
- Addition of native plants
- Increased toilet facilities
- Fewer birds
- Removal of the Telstra phone booth
- Opportunity for food stores
- Additional pedestrians crossing at corner, and
- Clean up the rats, not enough green space in the city.

Respondents told us...

"Everything is good. Good to see redevelopment. Good overall. Good plants even winter"

- Survey respondent

"Would like to see more toilet facilities."

- Survey respondent

"A lot of drug use that needs to be controlled as it is dangerous"

- Survey respondent

"Horrible garbage birds get rid."

- Survey respondent

2. Land description

Past planning and management

Planning and management directions have been established for Wynyard Park through past master planning (1996) and plans of management (Adopted PoM 1997, Draft PoM 1993).

Station. It is bounded by York, Carrington, Margaret and Wynyard Streets. Surrounded by high-rise buildings, it is one of the most intensively used parks in Sydney.

The park is 0.7 hectares in area overall of which a small section has been excised by the State Rail Authority.

Location and description

Wynyard Park is located within the Sydney Central Business District above Wynyard

Refer to **Figure 3** Site Plan.

The table below summarises key land information for the subject site:

Figure 2. Summary land information

item	description
Site Name	Wynyard Park
Address	2A York Street, Sydney
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No., purpose and gazetted date	500505 Dedication, Public Recreation, 1/7/1887
Zoning	RE1 Refer to LEP for allowable uses
Area (Crown Reserves)	3699.06 m ²
Lot & DP	
Crown Reserves	Lots 7301-7302 DP 1164920, unidentified Crown land
Miscellaneous land	Stratum land, not at ground level within DP 869573 remains part of Wynyard Park
Restrictions / easements	Parts of Wynyard Park are affected by stratum subdivision above and below ground level
Community land categorisation	Existing Park
Condition of land	refer to Figure 4 for Condition Summary

Heritage and culture

Overview

The following overview has been adapted from the Development Control Plan Character statement for Wynyard Park / Lang Park Special Character Areas:

Situated on the traditional lands of the Gadigal people, Wynyard Park is an important public open space within the City of Sydney. The site is one of Australia's oldest parks to be continuously set aside as open space for public use in an urban context.

The site was formerly used as a military barracks and military parade ground from 1792 to 1848. It was known as Wynyard Square from 1848-1887 and was officially dedicated as a park and open space for public recreation in 1887.

The space's association with public transport began in the 1880s when a bus terminus was established adjoining and later Wynyard Station was constructed opening in 1932.

More recently, in 1996 significant interventions related to transport have occurred in Wynyard Park with the new pedestrian entrance structure to Wynyard Station constructed in the centre of the park.

In 1998 a restoration program began including conservation of the John Dunmore Lang Statue and the ornate underground men's lavatory. This program set out to reinstate the character of a 'well-proportioned urban square' reflective of its original Victoria era layout. It was during the Victorian period that the park attained its peak in character and style and as such this has been used as the reference period for refurbishment works undertaken.

The park plantings are reflective of the various periods of its development, and are a key shaper of its current day its Victorian character

The park continues to sustain an important role in the CBD as an open square for public meetings, activism, entertainment, and informal recreation reflecting its dedication as a public park in 1887.

Heritage Context

Listed heritage item:

- Sydney LEP # I1971— 'Wynyard Park'

The park is also located in the vicinity of multiple SHR and SLEP2012 items including:

- Former 'Shell House' including interiors (2-12 Carrington Street)—SLEP # I1691
- Bank of NSW former head office including interiors (341 George Street)—SLEP # I1769
- Regimental Square (339A George Street)—SLEP # I1768
- Former warehouse 'John Frazer and Co' including interiors (63 York Street)—SLEP # I1984
- Scots Church including interior (42-44 Margaret Street and 2 York Street)—SLEP # I188
- Former 'Lisgar House' including interiors (30-32 Carrington Street)—SLEP # I1692
- Former Railway House (part of Transport House) including interiors (11-31 York Street)—SHR # 01271 and SLEP # I1975
- Occidental Hotel including interior (43 York Street)—SLEP # I1980
- Former 'AWA' Building including interiors and tower (46-48 York Street)—SHR # 00665 and SLEP # I1981
- Former Bank of Australasia including interiors (354-160 George Street)—SLEP # I1772

History

The original inhabitants of the Sydney area are the Gadigal people. The territory of the Gadigal people stretched along the southern side of Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) from South Head to around what is now known as Petersham. Their southern boundary is the area that now forms the Alexandra canal and Cooks River.

There are about 30 clan groups of the Sydney metropolitan area referred to collectively as the Eora Nation. The 'Eora people' was the name given to the coastal Aboriginal peoples around Sydney. The Gadigal are one of the clans of the Eora Nation.

Following the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788, the British encountered First Nations people around the coves and bays of Port Jackson.

Many places around the harbour remained important hunting, fishing and camping grounds long after settlement, and continue to be culturally significant today.

Wynyard Park
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Despite the impacts of first contact, Gadigal people and their ways of life and culture survived. As the town of Sydney developed into a city, the Gadigal were joined by other Aboriginal people from around NSW to live, work and forge relationships with the urban Aboriginal community. Sydney's inner suburbs have long been home to Aboriginal peoples seeking employment, housing and connections with community and family.

During archaeological excavations associated with the construction of the nearby Wynyard Walk pedestrian link in mid-2014, a small Aboriginal campsite was located (to the west of Wynyard Park). The campsite consisted of several Aboriginal stone artefacts located in natural soil underneath layers of European occupation. The Wynyard Walk campsite was located on the ridge between Cockle Bay (Darling Harbour) and Sydney Cove (Circular Quay). (source: Sydney Barani)

Military barracks were erected between 1792 and 1818 on the eastern, southern and western sides of the site, leaving a large open square in the centre. This became known as Barracks Square or the Parade Ground. It was from here that the New South Wales Corps marched to arrest Governor Bligh in 1808, an event later known as the Rum Rebellion.

Following the completion of the new Victoria Barracks in Paddington in 1848, the former military barracks land was subdivided, and private dwellings and shops erected in this locality. Provision was made for a square to remain on the higher part of the former Barrack Square. **It was named Wynyard Square after General Edward Buckley Wynyard**, commander of British forces in Australia from 1848 to 1853.

The square was dedicated as a recreation ground in 1875 and fenced and landscaped. Like similar squares in England its use was confined to residents who held keys to the gates. By 1907 the American trend of removing fences around parks had been copied here. In design terms the park is Victorian in style and is associated with the work of Colonial Architect, Mortimer Lewis, and Charles Moore, a former Director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens.

In the 1880s a bus terminus was established for passengers from the southern suburbs, beginning the area's long association with public

transport. The building of a railway station here was first suggested in 1881 but it was **1932 before Wynyard Station opened**.

The square was dedicated as a public park in 1887 and the **following year a bandstand was erected** in the centre of the park.

In 1893 Canary Island palm trees were planted and a memorial statue to John Dunmore Lang was erected and sculpted by Giovanni Fontana. The park was almost completely **dug up in 1925 to build the city circle rail line**, with **reconstruction beginning in 1933**. From this time the train station created a demand for bus parking which came to dominate the streets surrounding the park.

Major changes to Wynyard Park occurred in **1996 when the new entrance to Wynyard Station was built in the centre of the park**, and in **1998** when a new restoration program began including **conservation of the statue and men's lavatory**.

The former ornate **underground men's lavatory with a domed glass roof was built in 1912** and is similar to others at Hyde Park, Taylor Square and Macquarie Place. It has been de-commissioned and is filled with sand. This material will allow for removal and re-use in the future.

Statement of Significance

The following statement of significance has been summarised from the NSW SHI database entry for **‘Wynyard Park including Parkland, Mature Trees, Remnant Fences, underground...’**:

Wynyard Park is of historic, cultural and aesthetic significance at a state level, and historically at a national level. Wynyard Park has a history of consistent use as open space from the first development as a military parade ground in 1792 to its present urban public recreation use. It is significant for its earlier dedication in 1887 as an open space square for public recreation, a role which it has maintained to the present day. This late Victorian period related to its peak period from 1880-1910. The park contains important planting's and monuments reflective of its periods of development.

The area has become a major townscape element by virtue of the exceptional quality and the uniformity of the buildings that define the surrounding streets. The street edges facing the park are of aesthetic significance for their strong sense of urban enclosure created by the uniformity of buildings lining the streets, resulting in the effect of an ‘urban room’. The majority of these buildings are of a consistent height and street alignment and exhibit similar architectural themes. The surrounding predominant development is characterised by facades of strong visual depth, a high degree of architectural modelling and articulation, and changes in architectural treatment with height and level.

The following statement of significance has been summarised from the NSW SHI database entry for **‘Archaeological Item-Wynyard Park’**:

Wynyard Park is the site of the first military barracks in Australia, the present park having its location, form and dimensions from the space of the original parade ground that the barracks occupied. The site is one Australia’s oldest parks to be continuously set aside as open space for public use in an urban context. The park has maintained its role as an open square for public meetings, political protests, entertainment, assembly and passive recreation since its dedication as a public park in 1887. The park is held in high esteem by visitors, workers, and commuters to the city as a place of public assembly, passive recreation and a transport interchange and as a green corridor space within the built fabric of the city. Wynyard park is a landmark place an contributes significantly to the ambience within the city. The park remains one of the most recognisable and well known of Sydney’s open spaces and is highlighted as a city attraction. Its

inclusion on several registers underscores its widespread acceptance as an important heritage item and public amenity.

Key Features

Wynyard Park, although historically one of the earlier parks to be reserved for public recreation, has undergone several major phases of redevelopment and construction, particularly with the construction of the trainline to Wynyard station in the 1920s.

Subsequently, almost all of the park was removed or significantly altered in the 1920s and rebuilt in the 1930s following the completion of the station. Overtime the Victorian layout of the park has been progressively changed with the existing layout, including paths, entrance to the station and furniture been added over time.

What remains from the 1930s recreation of the park include:

- Edwardian Underground conveniences (former)
- Sandstone retaining walls
- John Dunmore Lad Statue

Also significant of the park is the open space and grass lawns, which provide a green space in the urban corridors surrounding the park. While their layout within the park is not original, the concept of the opens space and recreation ground remains significant.

Several trees within the park are also listed on the City of Sydney Significant Tree register, including:

- 2 Hoop Pine
- 1 Port Jackson Fig (f. glabrescens)
- 2 Crows Ash
- 1 Holm Oak
- 2 American Cotton Palm
- 1 Pin Oak
- 1 English Oak
- 1 White Oak
- 1 American Bull Bay Magnolia
- 2 Hills Weeping Fig

Environment and landscape

Pre-Existing Natural Characteristics

Wynyard is situated on a ridge between Cockle Bay (Darling Harbour) and Sydney Cove/Circular Quay. The ridgeline would have formed part of the Tank Stream valley. The Tank Stream now runs underneath the city in a drain/tunnel, along one end of Martin Place, near George Street to the east of Wynyard Park.

Existing Physical Characteristics

The following characteristics of the park are summarised from the adopted PoM 1997 and supplemented with the present status of the park:

Topography – The original levels of the park were significantly altered by the excavations for the railway station and subsequent backfill. As a result, the surface level is 1-2 metres above the original.

The 1870's perimeter sandstone walls which served to enclose the park have now become retaining walls. In addition, an extra 300mm or so of rockwork has been added to the ground surface adjacent to the top of the walls with soil behind mounded further.

Drainage – The high point of the site is situated at the corner of Margaret and York Streets. The cross-fall from York to Carrington Streets is significant, varying from 1:12 near the Margaret Street end to 1:10 at the Wynyard Street end. This crossfall has been reduced by the infill behind the old sandstone retaining wall along the Carrington Street boundary, moderating the slope to 1:14 at the Margaret Street end to 1:12 at the Wynyard Street end.

Soils – Most of the natural soil was replaced by fill in 1933 after the railway excavations were completed. The increased soil depth has permitted large and ornamental trees to succeed than would otherwise have been possible.

Microclimate

Overshadowing – Overshadowing at the northern end of the park is substantial. The maximum degree of overshadowing that occurs in mid-winter (June 21) is between 12 noon and 2pm (the lunchtime period of highest recreational use).

The presence of tall, evergreen trees also increases overshadowing in some areas of the

park, with subsequent limitation of lawn, shrub, groundcover growth. This problem is less acute around deciduous species from May-September.

Aspect – On a north-south axis and enclosed by tall buildings the park received less direct sunlight than east-west axis would provide. The park area is still substantial enough for all corners of the park to receive adequate light. Early morning and late afternoon glare are screened by surrounding buildings, however some glazing on adjacent buildings does reflect impacting the park.

Wind – The surrounding buildings screen or reduce the impacts of wind in the park. The north-south axis of York Street does channel northerly winds from the harbour into the area, but these are rarely strong enough to create discomfort.

Noise – The common impression for users is that the general noise level of the area is relatively high. This is mostly generated by vehicle traffic along York Street. Bus movements along York and Carrington Streets are frequent and also generate significant noise, particularly at peak hours. Seating in the park faces inwards and is set back from the boundary perimeter planting. While not blocking noise there is some physical separation from the noise source provided.

Landscape Character – Wynyard Park is a linear open space enclosed on all sides by 10-14 storey buildings to form a distinctive urban square. Tall mature trees and some shrubbery around the perimeter reinforce, but also soften the strong sense of enclosure. The planting also assists in the creation of a human scale ameliorating the height of the built form relative to that of park users.

Visual Analysis – the 1996 concept master plan referenced the park's Victorian period (1890-1910) for the development of the concept and reinstatement of the character of a 'well-proportioned urban square'.

It was during this period that the park attained its peak in character and style.

Works since the 1993/1997 PoMs and 1996 Master Plan have rationalised the lawn spaces to reduce clutter, improve circulation and reintegrate three distinct spaces into one visual space. Sightlines or vistas along the Park and through to the streetscape outside have been

improved. The works aimed to reinstate the key characteristics of the park from the Victorian period as set out in the PoM 1997.

Park Character and Elements

Park Planting

The park has a very mixed and eclectic planting palette. Trees and mass planting beds are positioned along the boundaries leaving the central grass areas open. The original tree plantings were strongly influenced by the advice of Charles Moore, then Director of the Botanic Gardens.

The late nineteenth century planting structure has been compromised by successive phases of development and major upgrades to Wynyard Station.

The planting today along the York Street boundary mostly comprises Plane trees with a mass planting bed of low shrubs and groundcovers beneath. The Planes allow winter sun through to the space.

The Carrington Street boundary contains a greater mix of species, Plane trees intermingled with Robinia, Ficus, Gleditisa, Magnolia and Erythrina.

The Wynyard Street frontage is characterised by two mature cabbage tree palms either side of the adapted men's toilet entry steps and understorey planting highlighted with Strelitzias

Understorey planting is mix of species and has been improved to allow views in and out to the park. The species include Clivea, Philodendrons, native grasses and Gynea. The northern end of the park is characterised by mixed plantings of palms, large philodendrons and cordylines highlight the corner of York/Margaret Streets.

Built Elements

The dwarf sandstone wall along Carrington Street and Margaret Streets, the circular Edwardian-period male toilet are the only elements retained and that survived the excavation for the railway in 1925-29. Park upgrades since 1997 have improved and unified park pavement and path elements, kerbing, street furniture - seats, bins and lighting elements.

Urban Planning and development context

Overshadowing

Past studies to understand the impacts of overshadowing within the city open spaces have been undertaken for Wynyard Park. These indicated existing overshadowing between 12-2pm on the winter solstice, the time when overshadowing is at its maximum. Subsequent city DCP's (1996) included 'Special Area Setbacks' for street frontage heights which included reference to Wynyard Park.

The current Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 ("LEP") includes sun access protection maps with Wynyard Park a specified site.

Transport

The construction of the access entry to Wynyard Station has had significant impact on the park visually by obscuring sight lines across the park, by changing grades around the entry point and the installation of vent services.

Reserve purpose and community use

Crown Reserve Purpose

Crown land is to be used for the original purpose for which it was dedicated or reserved. Multiple uses of reserves are encouraged, where those uses are consistent with the original purpose of the reserve.

The public purpose for Wynyard Park Crown reserve is **Public Recreation**.

Community usage

Located in the city centre above Wynyard train station, the park is well used.

People visit to eat their lunch, relax or, walk through to get to the Wynyard Train Station during peak hours morning and evening.

The park is a major transport hub during peak hours with entrances under the glass dome to Wynyard Train Station. Buses to the northern beaches of Sydney also terminate adjoining the park.

Recent user intercept surveys undertaken for the Crown Reserves Plan of Management in 2020 indicate that the most popular activities undertaken in the park by respondents were:

Wynyard Park
Draft Plan of Management

- eat lunch
- meet with friends
- walking
- through to get somewhere else
- Sitting and relaxing.

The survey respondents were more likely to work nearby to the park, followed by respondents who visit the area.

The respondents were more likely to visit the park on a weekly basis (39%) or daily (28%). The most popular times to visit the park were in the afternoon (12pm-4pm).

Event use of the Park

The park has been used for a variety of events including charitable fundraising, commemoration events, community consultation, live performance, promotional and commercial events of varying scale, public assembly, and casual sporting events.

The City of Sydney registered 119 events between 2015-19. Attendance levels have ranged up to 9000 people.

Most events occur on the hardstand area of the park.

Figure 4. Usage and condition of facilities and improvements

facilities	usage	condition assessment (source / reference)
Public Toilets (Kiosk on road)	General public	Average
Public Toilets (in Park)	Closed	General Asset Condition - Very Poor (5)
John Dunmore Lang Statue	n/a	General Asset Condition - Excellent (1)
Low sandstone perimeter walling	n/a	Good
Boundary fencing	n/a	Good
Footpaths	General public	Good
Park furniture - seating	General public	Good
Park furniture - lighting	General public	Good
Park furniture - bins	General public	Good
(#) City of Sydney Asset Assessment - other assessments by general observation for PoM		

Figure 5. Existing leases and licences

Lease / licence	Lease / licence holder	Date commenced Date expiring	Comments

3. Legislative context

Ownership and management

Wynyard Park is a Crown reserve owned by the State of New South Wales. The City of Sydney is the Crown land manager responsible for management of the reserve. Refer to **Section 2**, page 14 for further property details.

Relevant legislation

Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown land is governed by the Crown Land Management Act 2016 (“**CLM Act**”). The CLM Act abolished reserve trusts and reserve trust managers (previously recognised under former legislations) and provided for the appointment of local councils (and others) as ‘Crown land managers’ in respect of land which was previously held by the reserve trusts.

The Objectives of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 under section 1.3 are identified as:

- provide for the ownership, use and management of the Crown land of NSW
- provide clarity concerning the law applicable to Crown land
- require environmental, social, cultural heritage and economic considerations to be considered in decision-making about Crown land
- provide for the consistent, efficient, fair and transparent management of Crown land for the benefit of the people of NSW
- facilitate the use of Crown land by the Aboriginal people of NSW because of the spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance of land to Aboriginal people and, where appropriate, to enable the co-management of dedicated or reserved Crown land
- Provide for the management of Crown land having regard to the principles of Crown land management.

State Environmental Planning Policy – Infrastructure 2007

The State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (“**ISEPP**”) aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across NSW. The Infrastructure SEPP assists local government and the communities they support by simplifying the process for providing essential infrastructure.

The ISEPP has specific planning provisions and development controls for 25 types of infrastructure works or facilities including roads, emergency services, electricity delivery, parks and other public reserves and telecommunications networks.

The ISEPP outlines the planning rules for such works and facilities, including:

- where such development can be undertaken
- what type of infrastructure development can be approved by a public authority under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (“**EP&A Act**”) following an environmental assessment (known as ‘development without consent’)
- what type of development can be approved by the relevant local council, Minister for Planning or Department of Planning under Part 4 of the EP&A Act (known as ‘development with consent’)
- What type of development is exempt or complying development.

Of relevance to Wynyard Park is Clause 65 that specifies that development for any purpose may be carried out without consent if the development is for the purposes of implementing an adopted PoM. The clause also lists a range of ancillary developments permitted without consent.

Clause 66 provides for a range of exempt developments within a public reserve such as the construction, maintenance and repair of walking tracks, boardwalks, stairways, gates, seats shelters and shade structures.

Applicable planning controls for the reserve

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 2016

Local Environmental Plans are statutory planning tools that set controls over development in the area to which they apply and are one of the main instruments for implementing the EP&A Act. They contain zoning controls as well as controls for heritage conservation areas and protected areas, amongst other matters. Refer to **Section 2** for zoning information.

Wynyard Park is zoned **RE1 – Public Recreation**.

1 Objectives of zone

- To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes.
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- To provide links between open space areas.
- To retain and promote access by members of the public to areas in the public domain including recreation facilities and waterways and other natural features.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Electricity generating works; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Food and drink premises; Horticulture; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Kiosks; Marinas; Markets; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Research stations; Respite day care centres; Roads; Roadside stalls; Signage; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3.

Native Title

On Crown land, Native Title rights and interests must be considered unless Native Title has been extinguished, surrendered, or determined by a court to no longer exist.

Dealings in land or water that affect (impair or extinguish) Native Title are referred to as 'Future Acts' and these acts must be done in compliance with the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) ("**NT ACT**"). The NT Act specifies procedures that must be followed before future acts can be done legally.

Some examples of acts which may affect Native Title on Crown land managed by the City of Sydney include:

- the construction of new buildings and other facilities such as toilet blocks, walking tracks, tennis courts, grandstands and barbecues
- the construction of extensions to existing buildings
- the construction of new roads or tracks
- installation of infrastructure such as powerlines, sewerage pipes, etc.
- the creation of an easement
- the issue of a lease or licence
- The undertaking of major earthworks.

On Crown land, a future act undertaken by the City of Sydney which is not covered by one of the Future Act subdivisions of the NT Act will be invalid.

Section 8.7 of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 requires that written Native Title Manager advice is required before a council Crown land manager does any of the following:

- a. grants leases, licences, permits, forestry rights, easements or rights of way over the land
- b. mortgages the land or allows it to be mortgaged
- c. imposes, requires or agrees to covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use (or removes or releases, or agrees to remove or release, covenants, conditions, or other restrictions on use) in connection with dealings involving the land
- d. approves (or submits for approval) a plan of management for the land that authorises or permits any of the kinds of dealings referred

to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c). Accordingly, Native Title Manager advice must be obtained prior to the approval (or submittal for approval) of a PoM that allows a dealing in (a)–(c) and the execution of any lease, licence, permit, etc. that may be authorised under that plan.

The City of Sydney's Native Title Manager has been and will continue to be consulted in all relevant aspects of Native Title pertaining to the land that is covered by this PoM.

Heritage management

Planning and management must recognise Local and State heritage listings.

4. Strategic context

Demographic context

As part of the PoM process Cred Consulting reviewed the demographic context of the subject reserve which provides useful background to ongoing planning and management.

Key observations are summarised following:

More residents

The City of Sydney's increasing resident population and density will result in more use and capacity pressures on all levels of the open space network, particularly the larger parks that offer opportunities for active sport.

Most of the population growth will be accommodated in various urban renewal areas. This trend will continue over the next 10-15 years.

The planning of urban renewal areas will provide opportunities to increase the open space and recreation facility network provision and provide linkages to the established open space network.

More workers and visitors

In the city centre and other concentrations of workforce population and visitors the quality of public spaces to allow people to lunch sit and socialise as well as provision of larger spaces for lunch time sport and exercise needs to be an important consideration.

Increasing density

Open space provision will be critical to the liveability of higher density urban areas by supporting community well-being, physical activity, social interaction, and a sense of space within an otherwise intensive built environment.

More lone persons

The acceptance for high density housing in order to live close to the city centre and lone person households' places importance on the distribution of the open space network to ensure people have convenient access to a park that serves as a "backyard" and facilitates social interaction and recreation opportunities. Open

space planning and management is an important component of the liveability and quality of high density developments.

More young and old people

The age structure profiles increasing in the city of families with young children, young adults, and older people are expected to be heavy users of open space network.

In 2041, 47% of the City of Sydney's residents will be between 18 and 34 years of age. This age group has high participation rates in active sports and recreation, and many reside in new high density urban renewal areas which suggests higher density communities could potential be very active communities and will require opportunities for physical activity and social interaction.

The open space network needs to be flexible and provide a diverse offer of recreational, social, cultural and creative activities and facilities to cater for various age, cultural and income groups.

Total population

City of Sydney is forecast to grow by 94,9824 people or 37% in 2041. The highest growth will be in Green Square-City South, CBD-Harbour, Chinatown-CBD South and Redfern Street villages respectively.

Service age structure

Decrease in the proportion of 25 to 49 year old people

While the working age population will remain the largest demographic group to 2041, the proportion of this age group decreases across the Local Government Area ("LGA"). The villages with the most significant change in this age group proportion will be King Street (-5%), Glebe Point Road (-4%), Harris Street (-4%), Macleay Street-Woolloomooloo (-4%) and Oxford Street (-4%).

Increase in the proportion of 60 to 84 year old people

The proportion of people aged between 60 and 84 years is forecast to increase by 2% in 2041. While the increase in proportion of 60 to 69 year old people is consistent across all villages within the LGA, the increase in proportion of 70 to 84 year old people varies. The villages with the highest increase in proportion of 70 to 84 year old people will be Glebe Point Road (+4%), Crown – Baptist Streets (+3%), Harris Street (+3%), Macleay Street-Woolloomooloo (+3%) and Oxford Street (+3%).

Households

The total number of dwellings in the LGA is forecast to increase by 35%. The villages that will see the highest increase in number of households are CBD-Harbour, Green Square – City South and Redfern Street. Villages including CBD-Harbour and Redfern Street with a high number of Crown lands will cater to an increasing number of households by 2041.

Household type

The overall LGA is forecast to see a high increase in households with one parent families and group households. However, there are variations in forecast household type across the villages including those within this PoM study area:

- CBD-Harbour and Redfern Street will have a steep increase in one parent families
- Chinatown – CBD South, Harris street and Crown – Baptist Streets will see a high increase in one parent families

Overnight and daily visitors

The City of Sydney is Sydney's premier metropolitan core that contains regional and village level services including retail to health, education to entertainment. The Sydney CBD and surrounds are also attractive places for tourists to visit, explore and stay overnight.

Given the diversity of offerings across the LGA, visitors are distributed to places such as Oxford Street, Kings Cross/Darlinghurst, Newtown, the Rocks, Chinatown and Central Station. Accommodation is provided throughout the LGA via short term rental accommodation as well as through traditional hotel and hostel services. The City of Sydney experiences 680,000 daily

and overnight visitors for range of purposes and services including:

- shopping
- health and education
- recreation and entertainment
- accommodation
- personal business
- Work related business.

It is forecast that this will grow to approximately 860,000 by 2036. (Source: Infrastructure Baseline Assessment, City of Sydney, 2019)

Social and cultural considerations (as per 2016 census data)

Cultural diversity

47.7% of City of Sydney population are born overseas with top countries of birth being China, United Kingdom and Thailand. Villages areas with highest born overseas rates include Chinatown and CBD South (76%), Harris Street (57.1%) and Green Square and City South (54.7%).

36.1% of City of Sydney population speak a language other than English with top languages being Mandarin, Thai and Cantonese. Village areas with highest percentage of other language speakers include Chinatown and CBD South (71%), Harris Street (47.1%) and Green Square and City South (45.9%).

Low-income households

18.2% of households in City of Sydney LGA are characterised as low-income households. Village areas with highest percentage of low-income households include Redfern Street (29.5%), Chinatown and CBD South (17.5%) and King Street (15.6%).

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA Index)

City of Sydney has a SEIFA index 1,027. Village areas with lowest SEIFA scores being Chinatown and CBD South (940.2) and Redfern Street (970.2).

City of Sydney Policy and strategy framework

The City of Sydney has developed an extensive range of policies which provide guidance to Council decision-making. A number of these influence planning and management decision-making for open space and must be referred to in conjunction with this PoM.

The City of Sydney has also developed a range of strategies focused on specific issues. While strategies are high-level guideline documents and usually carry less influence than policies, they can provide important references for planning and management decision-making for open space.

Generally, policy guidance for management of specific issues shall take precedence where no guidance is provided in the plan and will be as provided in the individual policies. However, all decision-making, and ongoing management must also have regard for conservation of the specific park values and application of the core objectives of the applicable community land category/categories.

A summary of the key policies and strategies is provided in the Appendices to this plan.

Future Policy guidance

In addition, it is intended that future policy and strategy development should also inform specific aspects of reserve planning and management as applicable.

5. Community guiding principles

The City acknowledges the Gadigal of the Eora Nation as the Traditional Custodians of our local area, and we acknowledge their continued connection to Country. We pay respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders past, present and emerging.

Community and place

These are the principles for our plans of management for Crown and community land. They were developed by listening to our communities – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, community gardeners, bushcare contributors, local residents, school children, city workers and visitors. And they reflect their values.

These principles are guided by the world view of Aboriginal people. They reframe our systemic relationship with the land. Since invasion, the relationship between people and land has been disrupted with little respect for the land, animals, waterways, and First Peoples. We've seen the extinction of plants and animals and damage to waterways and land. Aboriginal lives have been lost in trying to protect country. By challenging our approach in this way, we hope to cause no further harm and begin to heal.

The City of Sydney has an important role as caretaker of these places. We will consciously consider these principles in the decisions we make for the Crown and community land we are responsible for. This includes how we maintain, change, and manage this land.

Aboriginal world view of Country – First Nations workshop participant

Country is our identity; spiritually, culturally, physically, and socially. We refer to Country as part of the family. We speak to Country; we sing to Country; and we dance for Country.

Increasingly we worry for Country and seek greater protection measures to carry out our cultural obligations to the land and waterways. These are our fundamental rights and cultural responsibilities in protecting country as First Nations People.

We are on Gadigal Country

These principles are founded in the understanding of **Country** in the worldview of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This understanding of Country includes the landscape – land, water and sky, the plants and animals, and the relationship between these. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people responsibility for care of Country and the continuation of these relationships. Country has existed in this place for thousands of generations. Country precedes the colonial boundaries and definitions of 'Crown land'. We acknowledge the responsibility that First Nations People have in the carriage of their living cultures including access to land for practising culture. Crown and community land should bring social, spiritual, and economic benefit to First Nations People.

We commit to truth-telling and decolonisation

Gadigal Country was never ceded. In managing the Crown and Community land in Gadigal Country, we recognise the significance of this land as the site of invasion.

We work towards telling the history of these places with honesty and acknowledge the negative impacts caused to Country and to the people.

We endeavour to cause no further harm to Aboriginal people and the relationship they hold to the land.

We challenge ourselves to decolonise our approach to managing Crown and community land. This is evident in the decisions we make as we manage these places.

We value how important these places are to people's wellbeing

Crown and community land are a place of refuge and respite in an intensely urban environment. These places have cultural and community significance to many people. They are places of shared identity and pride, of community connection and celebration, and of protest and social transformation. They must be welcoming to all people and will provide equity of access to all to enjoy. We strengthen the connections between and within these places.

We are guided by Country and strive to heal and care for it

We learn about how this Country has been cared for thousands of generations. We respect the natural landforms, waterways, and endemic species. We work to heal places that have suffered degradation. We support these places to play their role in the health of the whole environment.

We protect these places for future generations

We accept our role as caretakers of these places. These places must benefit the community now and in the future. As we face a changing climate and growing population, we make decisions that prepare these places and ensure their continued health into the future.

Guiding documents

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Principles of Co-operation with Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

City of Sydney Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Protocols

City of Sydney Reconciliation Action Plan 2021

City of Sydney Busking and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Practice Policy

Design with Country – NSW State Architects

6. Basis for Management

Values and roles of Wynyard Park

Community values and roles have guided the development of the PoM. Values are the qualities and roles of the parklands that the community wishes to protect, conserve, and enhance. These have been identified through:

- consideration of past plans of management and master planning for the site
- past and current community engagement
- liaison with City of Sydney staff
- Site appraisal.

In brief these are identified as:

1.0 Identity Character and Experiencing the Place

- A meaning of the place that resonates with Country
- A place which signposts and celebrates local, natural and cultural history
- One of the original “green squares” of the city and one of the few remaining

2.0 Access, Connections and Accessibility

- A well-connected parkland to the adjoining public domain
- Wayfinding seamlessly aids access and use
- A place that is clear, easy and safe to move around
- An appropriately lit environment
- A place that is not compromised by parking and vehicle access

3.0 Community Use and Activation

- A place of respite for users and adjacent residents
- A place that recognises and celebrates First Nations living culture
- A place for events

- A place that is open and usable by all members of community
- A safe place to visit day and night
- A place that provides access to public amenities

4.0 Facilities and Built Infrastructure

- Park elements that support park use and create an attractive character
- Integrated with major transport interchange
- Underground infrastructure

5.0 Environment and Sustainability

- Resilient landscaping to future-proof our greenspaces
- Landscaping and planting that reflects the original natural environment
- A place of diverse habitats
- A place that is cool, calm and comfortable in summer heat
- Established plantings which contribute to the park setting and habitat
- A place exhibiting water sensitive urban design
- A place exhibiting sustainable energy management
- A place exhibiting sustainable waste management practices

6.0 Culture and Heritage

- A place that reflects recognition and celebration of First Nations People and culture
- A place which is a conservatory of natural and cultural heritage
- A place that provides the community access to cultural expression and awareness through arts and culture
- A place that connects the community to the city’s past and present

Wynyard Park
Draft Plan of Management

- A place that provides a canvas for arts and culture

7.0 Management and Maintenance

- A place which is clean, well-maintained and carefully managed
- Facilities that continue to service and meet the community's needs
- Appropriate leases and licences

Reflecting Crown reserve purpose

Crown land is to be used for the original purpose for which it was dedicated or reserved. Multiple uses of reserves are encouraged, where those uses are consistent with the original purpose of the reserve and the use does not impact on Native Title rights and interests under the Native Title Act 1993.

The public purpose for Wynyard Park Crown reserve is **Public Recreation**.

The Council Crown Land Manager Fact Sheet developed by Department Planning, Industry and Environment - Crown Lands identifies that Council should consider the Crown reserve purpose when assigning categories under the LG Act.

Council managers should evaluate how the application of community land categories would ensure that the land is used for the purpose for which it was originally set aside by its dedication or reservation.

Figure 7 identifies community land categorisations in the context of the crown reserve purpose.

Current / existing use

The City of Sydney has established initial categorisations for Wynyard Park in accordance with Crown Land requirements. The Council Crown Land Manager Fact Sheet identifies that councils should apply the initial categorisation based on existing/current use of the reserve only. The initial categorisation cannot be based on proposed or future use. The initial categorisations for Wynyard Park have been approved by Crown Lands.

Any change to the initial categorisation to support a future use should be altered via the PoM.

Characteristics of the land

The physical characteristics of the land must be considered in applying community land categorisations. Land that possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative system or other natural feature should be considered for categorisation as one of the Natural Area

categories. In such a case the plan should describe the related characteristics of the land.

For Wynyard Park there are no site characteristics that would justify Natural Area categorisation.

Likewise, where land is of Aboriginal or Historical heritage significance Council should consider whether Area of Cultural Significance is applicable. This should consider whether there are heritage listings or controls on the land that address heritage conservation. Where such protections are not afforded and a site warrants heritage significance, the Area of Cultural Significance category may be applicable.

For Wynyard Park, **Section 2** describes the heritage characteristics of the land, and the applicable listings and controls. These will be considered in all management decisions related to the land. The additional layer of Area of Cultural Significance categorisation is not deemed to be required.

Proposed community land categorisations

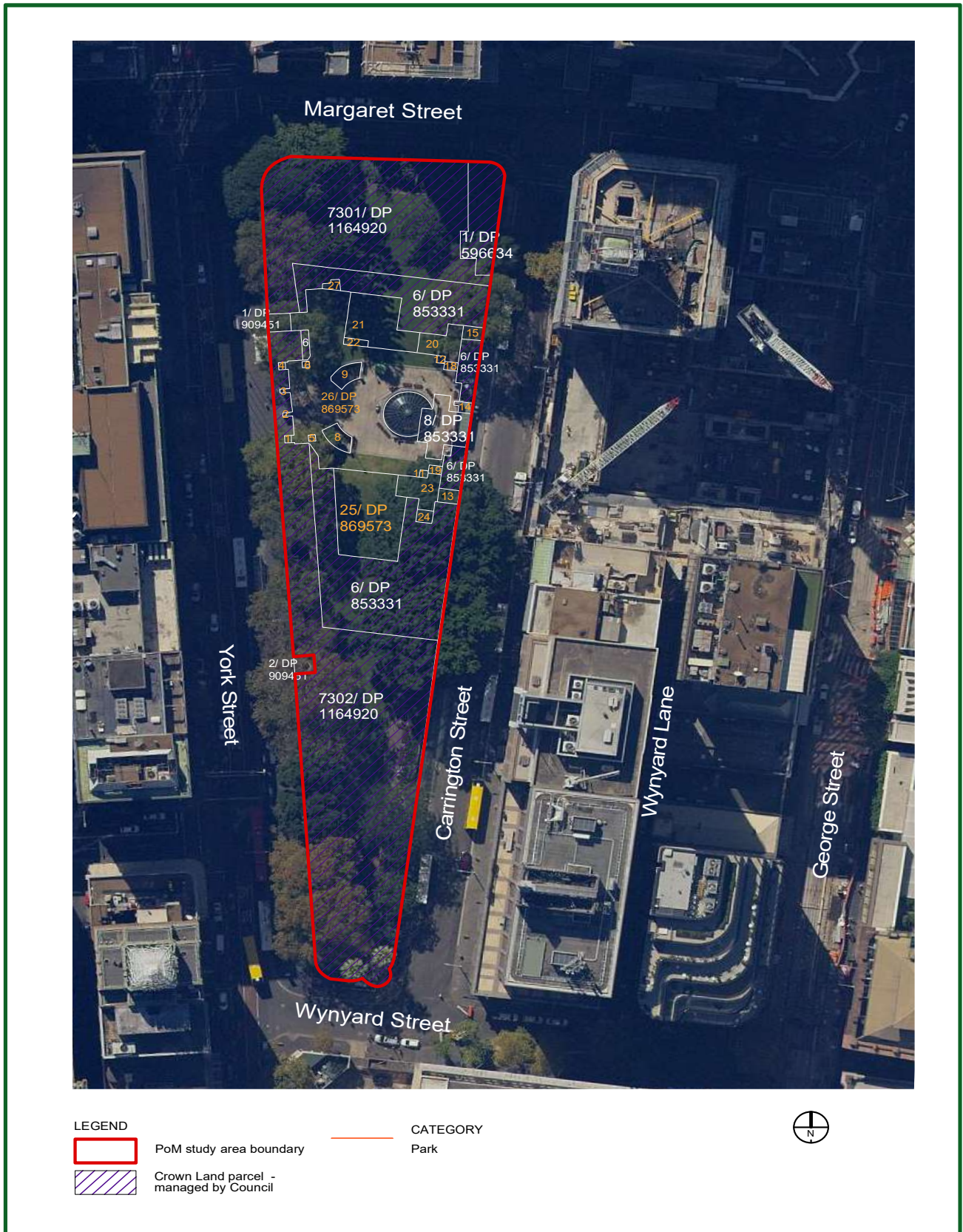
The following table (**figure 6**) outlines the Guidelines for Categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 1999 Part 3 - categorisation, use and management of community land for the applicable categories to Wynyard Park. Under the guidelines for each category, their interpretation and application to Wynyard Park is explained.

In addition, the core objectives and purpose (as outlined in the Local Government Act Regulations) are also listed.

Figure 6. Community land categorisation table

Guidelines for categorisation and application to Wynyard Park	Core objectives for management
<p>Park</p> <p>Land should be categorised as a park under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others</p> <p>Application</p> <p>To informal use green spaces</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and(b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and(c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.

Figure 7. Community land categorisation map



Key strategic directions

Planning and management directions have been established for Wynyard Park through past master planning (1996 Concept Master Plan) and plans of management (Adopted PoM 1997, draft PoM 1993).

The following guiding strategic directions are summarised for planning and management of Wynyard Park as reflected in this PoM (refer also **Figure 8** 1996 Concept Master Plan following page).

1997 PoM objectives:

- To ensure the conservation of the Park/Square as an important item of the City of Sydney's cultural heritage
- To retain the amenity of the Park/Square for its major functions, an open square within the city fabric, a place for passive recreation and active community use and a transport interchange.
- To provide the guidance to enhance the appearance and presentation of the Park in response to its cultural significance and prominent urban setting.

Principles

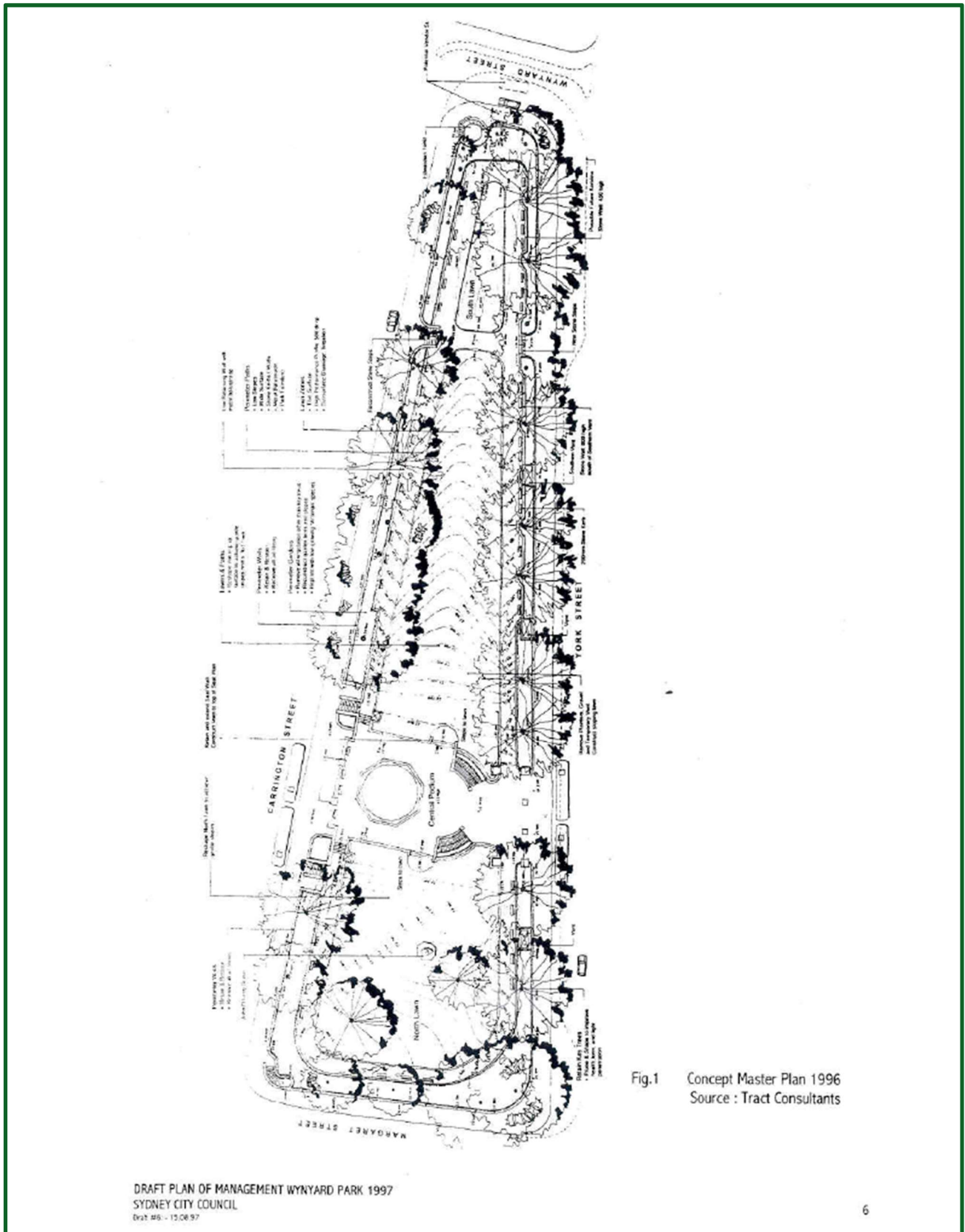
The following principles were identified on the 1997 Adopted PoM. Note that many of these have been acted on/followed in past capital work upgrade projects and are included here for ongoing reference (reference page 5 1997 PoM).

In recognition of the site's former value as a square serving as a public meeting place, and current value for public recreation, as well as the transition space associated with a transport interchange, the following design concepts are recommended:

- Rationalise the three distinct spaces that presently existing within the park and reintegrating them into one visual space
- Reduce the range of materials used, retaining the best of the existing elements and removing all other materials which are not performing well, or which have limited serviceable life remaining or which are out of context
- Simplify and improve the planting, in order to unify the edging of the park

- Reinststate the early Victorian character through modern, sympathetic signage and furniture without giving the park a superficial 'historical' character
- Improve the quality of the entrances to the park so as to generate an experience of entry into a place of distinctive character
- Rationalise circulation within the park so as to achieve ease of movement within the park without allowing the pathways to dominate the parks character
- Provide space, amenity and functional components to enable Wynyard Park to serve as a place for contemporary public uses of passive recreation, assembly and pedestrian circulation
- Ensure cost effective maintenance and events management.

Figure 8. Master Plan



7. Review of the plan

Lifespan of the plan

If the PoM is to remain relevant in the future it is essential that its implementation is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure any relevant changes are incorporated.

Changes that may need to be addressed include:

- new legislation
- changes in community values
- project priorities
- funding resources
- New opportunities for future upgrades.

Given that community expectations and requirements change over time, this plan also needs to have some flexibility to adapt to any changes of circumstance.

Process for review

It is recommended that the plan be reviewed in the following sequences and time spans:

Annually: monitor progress of PoM

Every five years: undertake a review of all values based on revised analysis, issues and amended planning legislation

review outcomes against survey information, photographic record and register of correspondence

review and amend the PoM, where required

Every ten years: review of the PoM

Other triggers for review / update

Should a major development or works be proposed that is not represented in the authorised uses and developments listings, the PoM will require amending.

Should changes in categorisation be proposed, the PoM will require amendment and the need to undertake a public hearing prior to adoption.

Part B

Management of community land categories

8. General requirements

This section sets out the specific requirements for the individual management areas located within Wynyard Park and is applicable to all community land categories, as outlined in **Section 6** of this plan.

Management Framework

A Management Framework is provided in **Section 9** of this PoM. It provides a decision-making framework for future management of the reserves and addresses the requirements of section 36 of the LG Act.

Management targets

The framework sets out management targets that define a series of “desired outcomes” for the management of Wynyard Park. The outcomes seek to conserve and enhance the values of Wynyard Park and address management challenges and opportunities identified by the community and City.

Means of implementation

In response to the identified targets, means of implementation define recommended strategies to be implemented over the life of this PoM.

Assessment indicators and measurement

A means of assessing the achievement of the identified management targets is provided for ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

Permitted development and use

Section 36 of the LG Act states that a PoM must expressly authorise any proposed uses and developments on community land. Any proposal for the development and use of buildings, structures and spaces at Wynyard Park will be

considered on merit and benefits to the community and balanced against physical constraints, the amenity of adjoining residents and land uses.

Legislative requirements

The Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (“LEP”) specifies the range of uses and activities that may be permitted on the land, in accordance with the relevant zoning and associated objectives. Several uses are also set out in the Local Government Regulations.

Guidelines and core objectives of the community land category

Under the LG Act, uses and the development of community land must be consistent with the guidelines for categorisation, the core objectives of each category, and any other additional objectives that Council proposes to place on the community land categories.

Consistency with City adopted policies

Relevant City policies as at the date of adoption of this plan are identified in the Appendices. The goals and strategies outlined in these documents have been used to guide the outcomes of this PoM.

Council’s adopted policies will continue to develop after the preparation of this PoM. Management of Council assets, and their development will consider the policy framework at the relevant time.

Buildings and structures

Express authorisation

This PoM expressly authorises the development of new buildings, structures and civil infrastructure, and the redevelopment/refurbishment of buildings,

structures and civil infrastructure which support the desired use of Wynyard Park.

Such buildings, structures and civil infrastructure will be consistent with:

- the core objectives of the categories that apply to the land
- the Crown reserve purpose
- Aboriginal land claims
- applicable master plans, asset management plans and any subsequent detailed design plans
- the LEP and any other applicable Environmental Planning Instruments
- Design for Access and Mobility Standards
- Disability Discrimination Act
- The Building Code of Australia.

Where possible, development activities must also consider:

- Designing with Country (Government Architect NSW)
- The inclusion of sustainable initiatives and measures.

Where it is proposed to construct or establish a public work on reserved or dedicated Crown land, where Native Title is not extinguished, prior to approval, the City of Sydney will notify and give an opportunity for comment from any representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander bodies, registered Native Title bodies corporate and registered Native Title claimants in relation to the land or waters covered by the reservation or lease as required under the Native Title Act 1993.

Assessment and approval of permissible uses and developments

The authorisation in a PoM gives 'in principle' support for activities, uses and developments consistent with the objectives for land categorisation to proceed to development assessment under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 ("**EP&A Act**").

This PoM does not in itself imply or grant consent for activities, uses or developments. Any

proposed uses and developments which are consistent with this PoM must still be referred for development consent and where required, be advertised widely for information and invitation to comment. Any subsequent application for development consent would be supported by and assessed against this PoM.

Prohibited activities

Activities and uses that are inconsistent with the reserve purpose or core objectives associated with the applicable community land category are prohibited on the site.

Certain activities at Wynyard Park may also be prohibited by the applicable land use zoning. The City of Sydney may prohibit certain activities from time to time. Prohibited uses will be communicated via City bookings, lease and licence agreements, or otherwise communicated where prohibited activities may be temporary.

Managing impacts on adjoining land uses

Uses and activities permitted at Wynyard Park must consider the needs of and impacts on residents, workers and adjoining land uses in terms of accessibility, noise, lighting, traffic and parking.

Scale and intensity of use

The scale and intensity of development and activities on Crown and community land is to be generally compatible with the scale and anticipated use of the park, reserve and associated facility.

In particular, the scale and intensity of use will be consistent with the carrying capacity of the land, and any master plan or development consent relating to the land.

High Intensity use

This PoM specifically authorises activities at Wynyard Park which may attract high numbers of people including one-off community events and performances.

Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Applications for permissible activities will be assessed on a case-by-case basis by Outdoor Venue Management.

The scale and intensity of such activities will be managed by the City of Sydney's booking process and associated conditions of use.

Informal use

The intensity of use for informal recreational activities across Wynyard Park and settings will be determined by the community use of the site but will be managed to avoid undue impacts on park fabric and environment.

Commercial uses

Commercial operations for cafes, markets and kiosks that support and encourage community use of the open space, and/or address a community need are to be assessed based on the proposed scale and intensity of use and are authorised subject to compatibility with the LEP, and the core objectives of the applicable land category.

Funding

Funding is integral to implementing the management targets identified with this PoM and is defined under two categories:

- Capital works involving the construction and development of new facilities and structures
- Maintenance and management of the park.

The implementation of this PoM is achieved through its linkage with Council's management plan, operational budget, and capital works program.

Council currently funds management and maintenance costs through its annual budget allocation and uses capital funds and 7.11 contributions for capital and nonrecurrent works.

Funding arrangements for the park need to address recurrent costs of management and maintenance, together with capital costs for new facilities or upgrading works. Funding for construction of new facilities is generally through the annual budgeting process, but special projects may be partly funded through New South Wales Government grant allocations, which may involve matching funding from Council.

Sources of funding include but are not limited to:

- 7.11 contributions – utilised for new landscaping and/or facilities complimentary to the core management objectives.
- Partnerships – there is an opportunity to develop further partnerships with residents and interested people in relation to park improvements and ongoing management, such as bush regeneration.
- Park revenue – income from the park is generated by lease and licence fees, and from applicants for approved functions and events.
- Grants – several state and federal government grants are available to assist with capital works in the park.

What are leases and licences

Leases and licences formalise the use of Crown and community land by groups such as sporting clubs, community groups and schools, or by commercial organisations and individuals providing facilities or services for public use. The occupation of Crown and community land not only applies to the surface of the land but also includes the airspace above and subsurface below.

Licence allow multiple and non-exclusive use of an area. A licence may be required where intermittent or short-term use or control of all or part of the park, or associated facilities are proposed. Several licence for different users can apply to the same area at the same time, provided there is no conflict of interest.

The City of Sydney's ability to lease or licence Crown reserves managed as community land such as Wynyard Park is authorised by section 3.22 of the CLM Act, which requires the preparation of a community land PoM, adopted by Council, to authorise an occupancy or use agreement.

Authorisation of leases and licences

Tenure may be granted for exclusive and non-exclusive uses to any organisation for any

compatible purpose, as determined by Council, on such terms as Council may provide.

Under section 46 of the LG Act, a lease or licence may only be granted for a maximum term of 21 years, including options. A lease or licence for a term exceeding 5 years may be granted only by tender unless it is granted to a non-profit organisation. All leases and licence must be publicly notified for a minimum period of 28 days.

To ensure that usage or occupation of the reserve is appropriate for the lease or licence, a council Crown land manager must always consider:

- compatibility with the reserve purpose, category and core objectives for the land
- compliance with relevant legislation, related policies and guidelines including zoning under the LEP
- environmental and social impacts of the activities to be permitted by the lease or licence
- appropriate term (period of occupation) of the lease or licence
- land capability of the reserve to support the proposed lease or licence
- current and future use of the land
- Aboriginal land claims
- If development consent is required and has been obtained (and other consents under the EP&A Act and LG Act 1993).

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of a lease, licence or other estate must also:

- have no negative impact on historical heritage sites or significant fabric
- not alienate the park or reserve unreasonably
- be ecologically sustainable
- have a component of community benefit
- demonstrate a clear nexus between the activity and the park or reserve
- not result in overuse of the area or conflict with community use of the area
- ensure traffic, parking and essential or required vehicular access implications are considered

- Be in accordance with all Council policies and procedures governing the use of open space.

A use agreement (lease, licence, short-term use or other estate) on Crown land may impact Native Title rights and interests. A use agreement issued on Crown land must be issued in accordance with future act provisions of the Native Title Act 1993, and in accordance with Part 8 of the CLM Act unless Native Title is extinguished. For Crown land, which is not excluded land, this will require written advice from Council's Native Title Manager that it complies with any applicable provisions of the Native Title legislation.

Express authorisation of Leases, Licences, Short-term Uses and Other Estates under this Plan of Management

The following outlines general authorisations applicable under this PoM. **Section 10** details the specific authorisations and purposes for which tenure may be granted in accordance with the individual community land categories for Wynyard Park.

Access

Access for building-related activities including for construction or maintenance purposes

Access across community land shall be authorised under this PoM provided that (but not limited to):

- the access is of a temporary nature
- in circumstances where proposed works require access and it is associated with an adjoining property, proponents must clearly demonstrate that there are no alternative means of access available to avoid access through community land to undertake the required development works
- a performance bond as prescribed in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges in respect of potential damage to City assets is lodged with the City of Sydney

- all necessary approvals have been obtained
- The City of Sydney is in receipt of proof of suitable insurances including public liability insurance.

Temporary structures

Land use planning controls

Under the LEP, the temporary use of community land may be deemed as exempt development if the proposed activity can be authorised under the LG Act and is no more than 52 days in any 12-month period (“**the prescribed period**”).

Temporary structures for building-related activities including for construction or maintenance purposes

The City of Sydney may authorise a short-term licence for the placement of temporary building-related structures provided that (but not limited to):

- the use of community land is within the prescribed period
- in circumstances where the proposed works are associated with an adjoining property, proponents must clearly demonstrate that there are no alternative means of placement available to avoid use of community land to undertake the required development or maintenance works including satisfying any safety requirements under the Work, Health and Safety Act 2011
- building-related structures comply with the City of Sydney’s technical requirements
- a performance bond as prescribed in Council’s Schedule of Fees and Charges in respect of potential damage to City assets is lodged with the City of Sydney
- all necessary approvals have been obtained
- The City of Sydney is in receipt of proof of suitable insurances including public liability insurance.

Proponents can refer to the following City of Sydney documents as a technical guide for temporary structures until such time as they are revised and adopted:

- Guidelines for Hoardings and Scaffolding 2017

- Draft Code of Practice for Hoisting and Construction Activities in Public Places.

If the City of Sydney is unable to approve short-term licence for these activities, applicants should consider an application under the provisions of the *Access to Neighbouring Lands Act 2000*.

Temporary structures related to events

The use of community land for the placement of temporary event structures shall be authorised under this PoM provided (but not limited to):

- the use of community land is within the prescribed period
- the event structures comply with the City of Sydney’s technical specifications and where required, relevant standards identified within the State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008
- a performance bond as prescribed in Council’s Schedule of Fees and Charges in respect of potential damage to City assets is lodged with the City of Sydney
- all necessary approvals have been obtained
- The City of Sydney is in receipt of proof of suitable insurances including public liability insurance.

Bookings and events

Temporary events

Temporary events and activities are to be assessed and approved in accordance with City of Sydney’s temporary event approval process and in line with existing applicable guidelines, policies and legislative requirements, both locally and at a State Government level.

The following criteria is not an exhaustive list but provides guidance on how temporary events and activities are assessed:

- location including permissible use and compatibility with the relevant land
- scale and intensity
- duration and date sensitivity
- proposed operational times

Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

- required infrastructure and proposed production design
- access and logistics requirements
- environmental impacts
- proposed signage and/or advertising
- Addressing safety and security requirements.

Venues for hire

The City of Sydney offers a diverse range of indoor and outdoor venues for hire on a short-term or hourly basis that service the community enabling cultural, recreational and social outcomes.

Applications to use venues for hire are to be assessed and approved in accordance with City's venue for hire approval process and in line with existing applicable guidelines, policies and legislative requirements.

All applicable fees are outlined in Council's adopted schedule of fees and charges.

Banner Hire

The City of Sydney banner network is used to promote events and activities which are of public interest. Banner campaigns are subject to approval and must comply with the City's Banner Terms and Conditions. All applicable fees are outlined in Council's adopted schedule of fees and charges.

Personal trainers

The City of Sydney encourages all members of its community to use parks and open space responsibly in meeting their health, well-being and fitness needs.

The City of Sydney chooses not to charge for the use of its parks and open spaces for outdoor fitness training as it does not wish to create a barrier to participating in physical exercise.

Personal fitness trainers including commercial, not-for-profit and community groups, wishing to train outdoors in Council's local government area are expected to comply with the Outdoor

Fitness Training Voluntary Code of Conduct and its criteria for use.

Fitness training groups and activities that are exempt from this Code are:

- walking groups
- activities of schools under the supervision or a teacher
- Hirers that have a current booking with the City of Sydney to use a sports field, oval or court and comply with the City's Terms and Conditions of Use.

Other Estates

Easements across Crown and community land for the purpose of public utilities, providing pipes, conduits or other connections under the surface of the ground, for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility on the community land shall be authorised by this PoM, and shall be subject to the following criteria:

- there is no feasible alternative to connecting to a facility on the community land
- there is no significant impact on the reserve
- Where the proposal involves the creation of an easement and/or a restriction on the future development potential of the property, compensation is assessed.

In instances where there is an encroachment (existing or proposed) upon public land by a permanent structure, and the structure does not significantly interfere with the functioning of the reserve, the City of Sydney may consider the creation of an easement. In all cases, the applicant is to be responsible for all costs incurred by City of Sydney in the creation of the easement.

An estate in respect of this land category is expressly authorised by this PoM for the purpose of a "public road" where the provision of that road is consistent with the core objectives stated herein and where the road is necessary for the enjoyment of that land.

9. Management targets and strategies

The table below outlines the management targets or desired outcomes for Wynyard Park, including means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by the City of Sydney.

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
1.0 IDENTITY CHARACTER AND EXPERIENCING THE PLACE				
1.1	A meaning of the place that resonates with Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement a meaning and description that reflects connection to place 	Work with the community to establish a meaning and description that captures the place's connection to Country	Community consultation Adopted meaning and description
1.2	A place which signposts and celebrates local, natural and cultural history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute to the spaces identity and character 	Investigate the inclusion of informative elements that reflect the spaces historical identity and natural character	Increased visibility of park identity
1.3	One of the original and remaining "green squares" of the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and maintain the park's green square character and role 	Planning and management to conserve and maintain the park's green square character and role	Increased use of park measured by survey and observation
2.0 ACCESS, CONNECTIONS AND ACCESSIBILITY				
2.1	A well-connected parkland to the adjoining public domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide functional, inviting, accessible and safe routes to the park from adjoining areas 	Review, monitor and work towards improving local access routes for public transport, workplace precincts and adjoining residential areas	Maintain records of public comments in relation to park access. Regularly review of register to guide future directions
2.2	Wayfinding seamlessly aids access and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide effective wayfinding and signage for park users and cyclists 	Maintain and upgrade wayfinding and signage in accordance with asset management plan Where required, implement new wayfinding and signage	Increased local use of park, measured by observation Routine surveys, audits and inspections
2.3	A place that is clear, easy and safe to move around	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide functional, attractive and compliant internal circulation routes and path networks 	Maintain and upgrade paths and pavements in accordance with park service levels Where required, implement new pathways to create greater connectivity in park	Path and pavements managed in accordance with Australian Standards Routine surveys, audits and inspections
2.4	An appropriately lit environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide adequate lighting to support desired night access, recreational and leisurely use of open space 	Maintain and renew lighting in accordance with asset management plan Monitor to identify lighting issues and address as require	Lighting maintained in accordance with Australian Standards Routine surveys, audits and inspections
2.5	A place that is not compromised by parking and vehicle access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide and manage functional maintenance and emergency access mitigating adverse impacts on park and uses 	Ensure that permitted use of vehicles in park are regulated and do not affect community use of space Ongoing surveillance and enforcement of open space areas	Reduced pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle conflicts Improved public safety Management measures carried out

Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent unauthorised vehicle access 	Incorporate educational activities into ongoing management	
3.0 COMMUNITY USE AND ACTIVATION				
3.1	A place of respite for users and adjacent residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the park provides a range of flexible and informal use spaces that are attractive and comfortable to be in 	Ensure that park planning, and management maintains and enhances flexible informal use spaces for broad community benefit	Increased local use of park measured by survey and observation
3.2	A place that recognises and celebrates First Nations living culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To celebrate First Nations heritage and living culture 	<p>Work with First Nations community to understand existing barriers to practicing living culture</p> <p>Develop actions within existing policies to create greater accessibility to park spaces and facilities</p>	<p>Policy actions developed</p> <p>Increased use of spaces</p>
3.3	A place for events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sustainably encourage temporary event use that contributes to local activation and cultural and community outcomes 	<p>To facilitate temporary event use that is appropriate to scale of spaces and in consideration of other park uses</p> <p>Develop guidelines for event use of Wynyard Park defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - usable area and capacity - other specific event management and approval requirements 	<p>Increased use of park for events appropriate to scale and intensity</p> <p>Development events guidelines</p> <p>Ongoing review and compliance</p>
3.4	A place that is open and usable by all members of community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the park is managed as part of a coordinated compassionate approach across the city to assisting homeless persons 	Ongoing management of people sleeping rough in the park needs to be in accordance with the City of Sydney's policy on homelessness in public spaces, which 'recognises the right of everyone in the community to use public spaces' (Homelessness Action Plan 2019) and aims to ensure that public space can be accessed and enjoyed by everyone, including people who are homeless	Maintain records of public feedback in relation to people sleeping rough. Regularly review of register to guide future directions
3.5	A safe place to visit day and night	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the park and park facilities provide a safe place to visit and pass through, appropriate to intended (and varied) usage times of facilities and access routes 	<p>Monitor ongoing safety and access in park and facilities</p> <p>Coordinate with local police to identify and act on safety issues</p> <p>Where improvements are proposed, ensure that they are designed and maintained in accordance with CPTED (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design) principles including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passive surveillance - Good sight lines - Territorial reinforcement and space management - Lighting 	<p>Percentage of people who feel safe in these spaces</p> <p>Safe spaces with no reported incidents</p>
3.7	A place that provides access to public amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain access and provision of public toilet facilities for all park users 	<p>Monitor to identify management issues for public toilet facilities, address as required</p> <p>Implement new improvements, where required</p>	Maintain records of public comments in relation to public toilets. Regular review of register to guide future directions
4.0 FACILITIES AND BUILT INFRASTRUCTURE				
Park elements				
4.1	Park elements that support park use and create an	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support recreational and leisure use of park while avoiding proliferation of elements 	Maintain and renew park furniture and other park elements in accordance with asset management plan	<p>Measured against contract KPIs</p> <p>Routine surveys, audits and inspections</p>

Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
	attractive character		Monitor the appropriateness of placement Implement new improvements, where required	
Underground and adjoining infrastructure				
4.2	Integrated with major transport interchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that transport infrastructure is accommodated sympathetically to the park and with clear maintenance requirements and responsibilities 	Monitor and manage RailCorp access to enable maintenance and renewal of their assets Monitor to identify management issues and address as required	Sustained relationship with RailCorp
4.3	Underground infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure services infrastructure requirements are effectively integrated into planning and design 	Liaise and coordinate with services authorities to identify amplification and renewal works that may impact spaces Manage to limit impacts on use and facilitate effective make good / integration	Sustained relationship with authorities
5.0 ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY				
Vegetation management and urban ecology				
5.1	Resilient landscaping to future-proof our greenspaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sustain a green landscape for continued community enjoyment 	Maintain and renew horticulture, grass cover and plantings in accordance with park service levels and City guidelines	Improved grass cover condition Measurement and monitoring of vegetation Compliance with park service levels
5.2	Landscaping and planting that reflects the original natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase indigenous plantings within the park landscape 	Where appropriate and site conditions allow, investigate the planting of indigenous species	Increased indigenous plantings
5.3	A place of diverse habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase habitat value of natural and built features 	Investigate the potential to enhance habitat values through areas of built form and natural ground	Measurement and monitoring of habitat values
5.4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance ecological importance in open space 	Maintain urban ecology advisory role for proposed works associated with open space Investigate opportunities to increase community understanding and participation in the preservation of greenspace and ecological elements	Ongoing internal participation in open space works Increased community participation
Shade and temperature management				
5.5	A place that is cool, calm and comfortable in summer heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve existing shade tree canopy and to selectively extend to create new shade 	Maintain and manage existing tree canopy for ongoing health Plan for and integrate tree canopy shade in suitable locations across site	Preserved and increased shade cover Increased use of park measured by observation
5.6	Established plantings which contribute to the park setting and habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To effectively maintain and manage the existing tree resources at optimum health for their safe and practical lifespans To effectively plan for succession planting 	Implement tree management including pruning and/or removal of trees and replacement planting in accordance with park service levels and City guidelines Plan and implement a succession planting program in accordance with tree management plan	Improved tree health and successful establishment of new trees as measured by arborist's survey Compliance with park service levels and City guidelines Implemented succession planting and tree management plan
Water management				
5.7	A place exhibiting water sensitive urban design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To effectively manage water use and runoff 	Where feasible, implement water saving initiatives, alternative water sources and install metering to effectively manage water use	Increased savings in water consumption Reduced potable water demand for park

Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
			Implement water-sensitive urban design to minimise environmental degradation and improve waterway quality	Improved water quality
Energy management				
5.8	A place exhibiting sustainable energy management	To effectively manage energy use	Where feasible, implement energy management initiatives, renewable energy, investigate alternatives to temporary generators and install metering as appropriate to effectively manage energy	Sustainable initiatives implemented Increased savings in energy consumption Reduction in open space maintenance post event activities
Waste management				
5.9	A place exhibiting sustainable waste management practices	A place that maximises the diversion of waste away from landfill	Ongoing implementation and support of best practice waste management activities	Minimised waste measured against contract KPI's and audits
6.0 CULTURE AND HERITAGE				
6.1	A place that reflects recognition and celebration of First Nations people and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and interpret First Nations cultural heritage values of the local area 	Consult with the First Nations People on how best to interpret and integrate cultural heritage values in ongoing decision-making and planning of improvements	Consultation completed Targeted user surveys
6.2	A place which is a conservatory of natural and cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To appropriately manage and conserve elements of heritage significance To guide management and design decision making to achieve optimum heritage management outcomes 	Preparation and ongoing implementation of supporting documentation to guide the maintenance of sensitive and significant heritage assets or fabric	Completed supporting documentation
6.3	A place that provides the community access to cultural expression and awareness through arts and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a canvas for public art and artistic and creative expression that is sustainable in the context of existing character and use 	Monitor existing art pieces for their ongoing role and fit within the park Conserve and manage in accordance with asset management plan	Maintain records of public comments in relation to appropriateness of public art. Regular review of register to guide future direction Measured against contract KPIs Routine surveys, audits and inspections
6.4	A place that connects the community to the city's past and present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable park users to understand the rich and complex layering of natural and cultural values represented on the site and add to the experience and use of the park 	Develop a cohesive framework that recognises Strategies 6.1-6.3	Adoption of supporting framework
6.5	A place that provides a canvas for arts and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate public art in temporary and permanent forms that compliments the park setting and adds to the range of experiences provided 	Consider opportunities to implement temporary and permanent art installations, where appropriate	Increased representation of public art in parks
7.0 MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE				
7.1	A place which is clean, well-maintained and carefully managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide well-maintained parklands 	Regular visitation and condition assessments Maintenance programs carried out in accordance with City of Sydney Parks Maintenance Technical Specifications	Measured against contract KPI's and audits

Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
7.2	Facilities that continue to service and meet the community's needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide well-maintained facilities 	<p>Regular visitation and condition assessments</p> <p>Maintain and renew facilities in accordance with asset management plans</p>	Measured against contract KPI's and audits
7.3	Appropriate leases and licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that tenure and permitted use arrangements allow the widest possible community access to open space and are orientated to mutually compatible recreational, sporting, community, educational, cultural and social activities 	All future leases and licences to meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993, Crown Land Management Act 2016 and Native Title Act 1993	Ongoing review and compliance of leases and licences

10. Park category - authorisations

Figure 9. Permissible uses and developments – Park Category

Figure 9 below outlines the, permitted uses and development of the areas of Wynyard Park categorised as Park subject to City of Sydney assessment, approvals and booking/hire systems.

This is not an exhaustive list and other non-listed uses and developments may still be permitted subject to merit and compatibility with the core objectives and aims of this PoM.

Uses and Activities	Developments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Advertising consistent with reserve purposes (e.g. banners and signage) – Broadcasts associated with any event, concert or public speech – Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables – Casual and informal recreation – Catering and coffee carts – Concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV) – Conducting a commercial photography session or filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993) – Decorations, displays, exhibitions, fairs, fashion parades, festivals and shows – Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – Engaging in an appropriate trade or business (e.g. community auctions and similar activities) – Functions (e.g. commemorative services, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities) – Markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Advertising structures and signage (e.g. banners and signage) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ relate to approved uses/activities ○ are discrete and temporary ○ complies with Planning requirements ○ are approved by the City of Sydney – Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables – Development that facilitates community, cultural, educational, recreational and social activities, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adaptive reuse of existing building/structures for a use compatible with the park ○ Amenities to facilitate the safety, use and enjoyment of the park (e.g. seating, shade structures, BBQ, picnic tables, toilets, bike rings) ○ Ancillary areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community (e.g. storage and change rooms, car parks) ○ Buildings and structures that facilitate the permissible uses and activities (e.g. grandstands, pavilions, fitness equipment, playgrounds, outdoor courts) ○ Improving access including disability access to facilities, amenity and the visual character of the general community area (e.g. fountains, pathways, lighting, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas) – Development that facilitates energy and water efficiencies (e.g. solar lighting and photovoltaic

Wynyard Park
Draft Plan of Management

Uses and Activities	Developments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities – Outreach services – Playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward – Public art or other cultural installations – Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs – Publicly accessible ancillary areas (e.g. toilets) – Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding) – Social events (e.g. weddings, picnics and community gatherings) – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related) – Venue hire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> panels, stormwater harvesting and storage, swales, rain gardens, irrigation and reticulation systems) – Environmental management (e.g. remediation and flood mitigation work) – Heritage and cultural interpretation (e.g. memorials and public art) – Kiosks – Markets – Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding) – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)

Figure 10. Express authorisation of leases, licences, short-term uses and other estates – Park Category

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over community land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. **Figure 10** below outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as Park. Licences and statutory approvals for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may also be granted for Wynyard Park in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

Any lease, licence or short-term proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this PoM and the capacity of the area to support the activity. The below is not an exhaustive list and other non-listed purposes may still be permitted subject to merit.

Wynyard Park
Draft Plan of Management

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	Sympathetic, compatible uses may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables – Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables – Coffee carts – Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – Markets – Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities – Outreach services
Short-term uses (12 months or less)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Advertising consistent with reserve purposes (e.g. banners and signage) – Broadcasts associated with any event, concert or public speech – Casual and informal recreation – Catering – Concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV) – Conducting a commercial photography session or filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993) – Decorations, displays, exhibitions, fairs, fashion parades, festivals and shows – Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – Engaging in an appropriate trade or business (e.g. community auctions and similar activities) – Functions (e.g. commemorative services, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities) – Kiosks – Markets – Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities – Outreach services – Playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward – Public art installations – Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs – Signage – Social events (e.g. weddings, picnics and community gatherings)

Wynyard Park
Draft Plan of Management

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)– Venue hire
Other estates	<p>This PoM allows the council to grant ‘an estate’ over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act.</p> <p>Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.</p> <p>Note: refer General Requirements for Express authorisation of leases licences and other estates under this PoM in Introduction to Part B for criteria for approval of Other Estates.</p>

11. Appendices

Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Categorisation	This informs the category for the specified land under the Local Government Act 1993 Confined to Park, Sportsground or General Community Use
Community Land	Classification of land under the Local Government Act 1993 requiring a Plan of Management
Council Crown Land Manager	City of Sydney's appointed position under the Crown Land Management Act 2016
Crown Land	Land owned by the State of New South Wales
Crown Reserve	Crown land that has been dedicated or reserved in accordance with legislation
Outreach Services	Voluntary and Professional Services - a service, group or program that provides food and material support, social contact, clinical outreach and critical care to people who are homeless as well as other disadvantaged groups Mobile voluntary services are not provided from a building or other fixed place but are provided from vehicles or general 'pop up' infrastructure within an outdoor public space
Temporary Structure	Is not designed, installed or constructed to be permanent; and <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is erected on public land to facilitate demolition, excavation, construction or maintenance work; and site safety/security fencing, scaffolding, cantilevered work platforms and other constructed-related temporary structures; or• Is erected on public land to facilitate events activities and involves the installation of stages, platforms, tents, marquees, booths and other events-related temporary structures.

References

- Draft Wynyard Park Plan of Management 1993
- Wynyard Park Concept Master Plan 1996
- Adopted Wynyard Park Plan of Management 1997
- Open Space Sports Recreation Needs Study 2016
- Crown Reserves Plan of Management Engagement Report February 2021

Refer also to policies and strategies review in this Appendix.

City of Sydney Policy framework

The City of Sydney has developed an extensive range of policies which provide guidance to decision-making. A number of these influence planning and management decision making for open space.

In some cases, these documents should always guide reserve planning and management having regard for the reserve purpose and core objectives of the community land category.

A summary of the key policies and their relationship to open space planning and management are as follows:

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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A City for All- youth action plan 2017-2027

<p>Articulates the outcomes that the City wants to achieve for young people, as well as a vision for ensuring that Sydney continues and strengthens its status as a youth-friendly city.</p> <p>This plan applies the framework of social sustainability, which puts people at the heart of cities and recognises that personal wellbeing impacts on, and is impacted by, the collective wellbeing of the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inclusive: young people have opportunities to succeed – Connected: young people feel connected and welcomed in their community – Liveable: young people live safe and healthy lives – Engaged: young people have a voice and can influence change 	<p>Planning and management of open space must recognise youth as a key existing and potential user of open space facilitating opportunities for youth gather and interact and to undertake activities relevant to a diverse demographic</p>
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Asset Management Policy 2016

<p>To ensure that the City has information knowledge and understanding about the long-term and the cumulative consequences of being the custodian of public infrastructure.</p> <p>This is achieved by ensuring that the systems and processes are in place to enable people to determine the most effective and efficient options for delivering infrastructure related services while controlling exposure to risk and loss</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take a lifecycle approach and apply a whole of life 2. Sustainable environmental performance 3. Best value – balance financial, environmental and social aspects to achieve best value 4. Long-term financial plans 5. up to date infrastructure asset information to inform decisions 6. Sharing of asset data through digital platforms 7. Service levels – infrastructure asset service levels will be clearly defined 8. Manage risks associated with infrastructure assets; and 9. Continuous improvement of asset management practices 	<p>Implementation of park improvements must use the City's established materials and treatments systems where applicable. Maintenance must be systematic and pro-active to optimise the safe useful lifespan of parks materials finishes and elements.</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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Community Gardens Policy 2016

<p>Outlines a framework for community gardeners to grow fresh organic produce to supplement their groceries and to develop friendships, socialise with neighbours and to connect with residents in their local community</p> <p>Community gardens connect with vibrant local communities and economies to create a space for people to meet and share knowledge, learn new skills and harvest in a harmonious way. These activities encourage interaction between diverse people in passive recreation and gardening pursuits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote community gardens as demonstration sites where people can meet, work together, build stronger community relationships and learn about sustainability; – Document and standardise processes, procedures and criteria; – Help increase the number of community gardens according to the City's capacity; community need and availability of appropriate sites; – Clarify the rights and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved; – Support community gardens to become self-managed and encourage community ownership; – Recommend the development of new community gardens on land established for community use as part of proposed park upgrades and developments. – Ensure that there is potential for a community garden within a kilometre (a 15 minute walk) of the dwellings of most city residents; – Promote access for the community to fresh, organic and locally produced herbs, vegetables and fruit; – Ensure gardens are well maintained by the garden members to demonstrate a high standard to the community 	<p>Consideration and implementation of community gardens must be done in accordance with the Community Gardens Policy 2016 in particular the principles and site selection criteria. Creation of a community garden to a specific site must also have regard for conservation of the specific park values and the core objectives of the applicable community land category</p>
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Inclusive and accessible public domain policy 2019

<p>Outlines the City's vision is for an inclusive and accessible public domain which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – provides equity of access in the public domain for people with disability, – provides people with disability with more equitable opportunities to participate in employment and social and cultural life in the City of Sydney, – enables people with disability to visit, travel through, explore and enjoy the City's outdoor spaces with independence and dignity, and – enables people with disability to make informed decisions about their journey in the public domain. 	<p>When planning parks and playgrounds, the City adopts a network approach to ensure that within a network of parks within each neighbourhood, a variety of experiences and amenities are provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All City parks, including pocket parks and playgrounds will be designed to include a continuous accessible path of travel to key elements in the park, and ensure that permanent furniture is accessible and inclusive of people with a range of disabilities. Inclusive play elements and play spaces will be strategically located across the City's networks of parks and play spaces. – The design of the City's neighbourhood and iconic parks will consider the inclusion of socially supportive amenities, such as accessible public toilets and on site mobility parking spaces where feasible, considering existing amenities nearby 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall implement the vision and principles of the Inclusive and accessible public domain policy 2019, and relevant standards and design codes</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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Markets Policy 2019

<p>Establishes the City of Sydney's approach to approval of markets and the level of commitment it requires from market operators to achieve quality market operations. It aims to facilitate well managed markets that help to support and contribute to local communities, complementing the offerings of local businesses</p>	<p>The City will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – apply a consistent assessment framework to the approval of Market Site Applications and Market Proposals – require Market Operators to demonstrate capacity to meet community needs, contribute to social cohesion, strengthen the local economy, and complement the offerings of local businesses – consult the community about new Market Proposals by providing consultation opportunities for the community to comment. 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall implement the principles of the community gardens policy 2019, having regard for conservation of the specific park values and the core objectives of the applicable community land category</p>
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Mobile Voluntary Services Policy 2020

<p>Recognises and values the contribution made by mobile voluntary services within the inner city in supporting people experiencing homelessness, food insecurity and disadvantage.</p> <p>The City will work with mobile voluntary services to facilitate the delivery of effective and responsible services that meet the needs and rights of service users, while using public places in a responsible and respectful manner</p>	<p>The Policy seeks to guide the City's role in assisting disadvantaged persons in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ensuring equitable access to public places; – balancing the needs of all users of public places including mobile voluntary services, people experiencing homelessness, pedestrians, local residents and businesses; – providing public places that are clean, safe with high level amenity; – encouraging responsible behaviour by all people in our public places, whilst acting to ensure that disadvantaged people are not discriminated against and are treated with compassion and respect; – investigating and respond to community feedback and complaints about the improper use of public places, and; – considering appropriate action using the City's regulatory powers and the City's Compliance Policy to ensure that public places are safe and accessible to all users 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall implement the principles of the mobile voluntary services policy 2019, having regard for conservation of the specific park values and the core objectives of the applicable community land category</p>
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Busking & Aboriginal & Torres Street Islander Policy 2019

<p>Outlines the criteria for exemptions for cultural practitioners as well as the criteria for giving or receiving an approval to busk, the conditions of the approval and regulations that apply to busking in the City of Sydney</p>	<p>Key Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sydney has a strong tradition of busking and buskers contribute to a sense of place and the character of the city – Buskers make an important contribution to the cultural life of the city and help build a social city – Buskers contribute to the tourist experience of Sydney and drive foot-traffic 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall consider the potential for busking specific to each site, and its related carrying capacity, management of impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Busking is a legitimate means for professional artists and performers to make income. – Busking is a legitimate means for hobbyists, amateur performers, enthusiasts or anyone to express themselves creatively in the public domain. – Busking is an important part of the ecology of the creative industries. – The practice of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage is a unique and important activity that takes place in the public domain. – Regulation of busking activity should expect nothing more or less of buskers than any other person or group of people using shared public space. – Other users of public space, residents, business owners and workers in the city have a right to quietly enjoy the city's open spaces. 	

Outdoor Dining Policy 2016

<p>To set out the circumstances and conditions under which Council will issue approvals for outdoor dining on the public footway and other similar public domain areas</p>	<p>To promote public access and well managed outdoor dining on footways and in parks, Council will consider the following (summary of items relevant to open space):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – promote accessibility on the footway by maintaining a consistent and predictable clear path of travel for all users; – manage neighbourhood amenity through minimising additional noise, visual, and other impacts; – consider the appropriateness of applications for approval against Council's adopted guidelines; 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall consider the potential for outdoor dining specific to each site, and its related carrying capacity, management of impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category</p>
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Public Art Policy 2016

<p>To reflect the City's commitment to the development of a tolerant, diverse, prosperous and sustainable city which values its rich natural, cultural and urban heritage</p>	<p>As the most visible and accessible art form, public art plays a role of unprecedented importance in contributing to the poetic dimension of the city. Thriving art and culture are the great indicators of a city's pulse and should have a palpable presence throughout the city. Guiding Principles include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Align significant City Art projects with major Sustainable Sydney 2030 urban design projects 2. Recognise and celebrate Aboriginal stories and heritage in public spaces 3. Aboriginal artists will foster awareness in the local community of a history and histories of the local land and its original peoples. 4. Support local artists and activate city places through temporary art projects 5. Support vibrant places in Village Centres with community art and City Art projects 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall consider the potential for public art specific to each site including both temporary and permanent installations.</p> <p>Temporary installations may be preferred generally as these provide a greater level of flexibility and capacity to adapt and evolve the character of spaces</p> <p>This shall include consideration of the reserves carrying capacity, management of impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<p>6. Promote high quality public art in private development</p> <p>7. Support stakeholder and government partners to facilitate public art opportunities</p> <p>8. Manage and maintain the City's collection of permanent art works, monuments and memorials</p> <p>9. Initiate and implement programs to communicate, educate and engage the public about City Art</p> <p>Intended public art outcomes applicable to Crown Reserves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The integration of art into the fabric of the city in ways that will reflect, respond and give meaning to Sydney's unique environment, history and culturally diverse society. – A commitment to excellence, innovation and diversity in keeping with the aesthetic and cultural significance of the city's public domain and with the dynamic and experimental nature of contemporary art practice. – Nurturing the city as a creative environment in which opportunities for artists and their role in the community can flourish and expand. – Encouragement of a greater contribution by artists to the design and development of the public domain by implementing collaborations between artists, architects, landscape architects, urban designers and planners in relevant Council capital works projects. – Involvement of Sydney's diverse communities in the creative planning process to encourage civic pride and developing the distinct local character of the city's villages. – Increased understanding and enjoyment of public art and an awareness and appreciation of the significant benefits provided by a rich and diverse artistic environment. – Providing a sustainable framework for the care and conservation of the City's unique cultural heritage. – Support/direct any temporary public art projects in accordance with the Public Art Strategy. 	<p>objectives of the applicable community land category</p>

Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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Tree Management Policy 2013

<p>The purpose of this policy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – establish the City of Sydney's commitment and future strategic direction for tree planting, protection, management and maintenance of its urban forest – address tree management and maintenance issues faced by the City of Sydney – provide a framework for decision making, documentation and standardised processes to ensure consistency in the management of the City of Sydney's urban forest 	<p>The objectives of the Tree Management Policy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – prioritise the maintenance and protection of the existing tree population – broaden the emphasis of urban tree management to include urban forestry principles, with trees managed as a collective asset, to maximise the benefits canopy cover provides – improve the quality and quantity of City of Sydney's canopy cover – increase species diversity and improve the age spread of the urban forest – recognise and protect trees considered significant due to heritage, cultural, social and ecological criteria – increase awareness and educate the community, developers and Council staff on the value of trees in the urban landscape – enhance the City of Sydney's reputation within the community as a steward and manager of trees. 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall recognise the key priority of effective tree management, however where conflicts arise (e.g. poor tree health) decision making is to be guided by the policy.</p> <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Naming Policy 2018

<p>This policy provides clear direction for the naming of suburbs, roads, parks, open spaces, places and buildings that are owned, operated or managed by the City of Sydney</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Names must be meaningful, clear and concise, and can reflect the location and purpose. 2. Names must have local or cultural relevance, reflecting the heritage and history of local people, events, the community or landscape. Names should not refer to or reflect current commercial businesses in that location. 3. Dual naming to restore traditional Gadigal names to geographical features is strongly supported. Aboriginal names are encouraged and shall be in the local Gadigal language, chosen in consultation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and the City's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Panel. 4. Names acknowledging the multicultural nature of our society and gender diversity are encouraged. 5. Place names assigned by the Geographical Names Board and road names should not be changed, except where necessary to avoid ambiguity or duplication. These names become part of the historical fabric of a community and should be 	<p>Management of reserves shall consider the potential for dual naming to reflect Gadigal connections, and to contribute to First nations recognition and acknowledgment.</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<p>respected as such.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Names that perpetuate the names of eminent persons, such as historical figures, prominent local residents or community identities, may be considered. These names will normally only be applied posthumously, however there may be occasions when a name is suggested which honours a living person. Such a person's contribution to the local community should have been of outstanding benefit to the community. Ownership of the land is not sufficient reason for the application of the owner's name to a geographical feature. 7. The name of a person still holding public office will not be used. 8. Long and clumsily constructed names and names composed of two or more words (for placenames) or more than three words (for roads) should be avoided except where culturally appropriate. 9. Repetition of commonly used names will be avoided. 10. Duplication of road names within the local government area, and within a 10 kilometre radius must be avoided. 11. Names for different parts of the same feature, such as a park or building, will be avoided whenever possible and the one name applied throughout its entire space unless there are very clearly defined boundaries between one space and another or distinct features warranting a separate name. 12. Where names have been changed or corrupted by long established local usage, it is not usually advisable to attempt to restore the original form; that spelling which is sanctioned by general usage should be adopted. 13. Names considered offensive or likely to give offence should not be used. 14. Names must conform to the principles in the Place Naming Policy and the NSW Addressing User Manual endorsed by the Geographical Names Board, particularly in relation to language, grammar and duplication. 15. The community will be consulted on all naming proposals through public exhibition 	

City of Sydney Strategy framework

The City of Sydney has also developed a range of strategies focused on specific issues and open space considerations relevant to open space planning and management. While strategies are high-level guideline documents and usually carry less influence than policies, they can provide important references for planning and management decision making for open space.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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A City for All - Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan 2017-2021

<p>This plan includes a series of actions designed to actively address barriers faced by people with disability in all age groups. They build on the success of previous plans, and harness new and emerging opportunities</p>	<p>This <i>Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan</i> will set the framework and priorities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – meeting the City’s responsibilities under the NSW Disability Inclusion Act 2014, the (Cth) Disability Discrimination Act 1992 and the NSW Carers (Recognition) Act 2010 – identifying barriers to inclusion, and developing strategies and actions that will respond to and address those barriers – continuous improvement in relation to inclusion and access for people with disability – achieving outcomes for people with disability and/or caring responsibilities in line with the City of Sydney’s Social Sustainability Policy - <i>A City for All</i> and forthcoming action plan. <p>Four key directions</p> <p>The action plan focuses on four key directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the development of positive community attitudes and behaviours towards people with disability and carers – the creation of more liveable communities for people with disability and carers – the achievement of a higher rate of meaningful employment participation by people with disability and carers through inclusive employment practices – more equitable access to mainstream services for people with disability through better systems and processes. 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall implement the relevant directions of the strategy and ensure design and implementation is undertaken in accordance with relevant standards and design codes.</p> <p>This shall include reference to the <i>Inclusive and accessible public domain Policy 2019</i>.</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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Adapting for Climate Change - A long term strategy for the City of Sydney 2019

This strategy sets out the impacts the changing climate will have on our city, the risks these pose and the actions the City of Sydney, businesses and communities must take now, and in the decades to come. This is the City's first adaptation strategy and has been written to raise the issues and opportunities that adapting to climate change will present. As our understanding of the risks and responses develops over time, so the adaptation strategy will evolve in the years to come. This will ensure that the City of Sydney continues to be a resilient and globally competitive place to work and live.

In 2070 in Sydney, the changing climate will likely mean:

- An increase in average temperatures
- An increase in extreme heat days
- An increase in air particulates and pollution
- An increase in rainfall intensity and storm events – Continued variability in annual rainfall
- An increase in bushfire conditions
- An increase in drought conditions
- An increase in sea levels and the extent of coastal inundation

The plan describes five principles for management actions:

1. Resilient and long-term: politically sustainable, economically efficient and socially inclusive
2. Flexible and dynamic: able to evolve and respond to unexpected trends and consequences
3. Based on the most up-to-date data
4. Able to harness natural environmental systems
5. Delivered via a comprehensive and effective communication strategy.

Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the principles of the strategy and will monitor the ongoing development of climate science as applicable to open space management.

Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.

Wayfinding Strategy Report 2012

A Wayfinding System that allows the delivery of a more legible public domain that encourages people to walk with comfort and confidence around the City of Sydney.

The strategy provides a guiding document to inform future design and is supported by separate style guides and element manuals.

For residents, visitors and commuters a coherent wayfinding system throughout the Sydney LGA is paramount. The system requires two conventions – i.e. naming and placement policies; and visual information such as maps and signs.

The principal requirements are:

- Enabling pedestrians to assess and plan (to “understand”) their journeys and find their way about at street level with ease and confidence;
- To help build up and reinforce an effective and reliable cognitive map of Sydney for pedestrians;
- To create a common and constantly updated central information system flexible enough to be applied in all relevant forms and media, such as maps, signs and websites;
- Provide the information overlay to the Liveable Green Network across the City of Sydney local government area.

Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the principles of the strategy, and any implementation will be guided by the strategy and supported documentation.

Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.

Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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Asset Management Plan 2020

Asset management is the combination of management, financial, economic, and engineering and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner.”

It is a “whole of life” approach that includes planning, acquisition, operation, maintenance and disposal of assets.

This report assessed the City’s current resources and evaluated the efficacy of current asset management.

The policy objectives are:

1. Provide infrastructure and services to sustain the City of Sydney communities
2. Implement a life-cycle approach to the management of infrastructure and public assets
3. Ensure that service delivery needs are the primary driver for infrastructure asset management practices
4. Provide a sustainable funding model that provides assets aligned with the City’s long-term plans and community needs
5. Develop and implement best value environmentally sustainable asset management practices
6. Provide reliable asset and infrastructure data through supported digital platforms

The plan identifies considerations for management of Parks and open spaces and Trees. The Plan then assesses current performance against identified service levels

Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the principles and systems of the strategy and the associated maintenance service levels as defined by the City.

Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.

City Centre Public Art Plan 2013

The City Centre Public Art Plan aims to bring inspiring public art with a permanent legacy to Sydney’s residents and visitors

Guiding Principles

- Transforming Sydney with a legacy of permanent public art works
- Supporting events and temporary works of art
- Allowing quality, diversity, inclusivity and fairness
- Working with our history, our stories and our existing public art
- Considering children
- Looking to the future, remaining flexible and being open to change
- Ensuring amenity and sustainability
- Creating partnerships

Opportunities

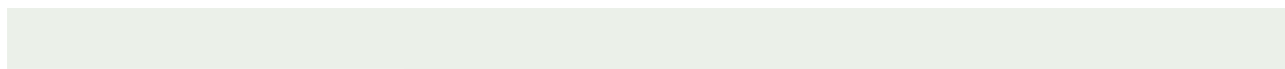
- Use our distance as a chance to be original
- Involve artists for successful outcomes
- Use art to make the city more legible and easier to navigate
- Try a variety of art types and approaches
- Share initiatives with government agencies, arts groups, and other countries and leading cities
- Develop local public-private initiatives
- Consider other opportunities

Planning design and management of reserves shall consider the potential for public art specific to each site including both temporary and permanent installations. This shall include reference to the Public Art Policy 2016.

Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.

Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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City North Public Domain Plan 2015

<p>The Plan outlines ideas for improving City streets and open spaces which can be used as guidelines for future development. It forms part of the overall City Centre Public Domain Plan</p>	<p>Guiding directions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen north-south streets and encourage east-west pedestrian permeability – Reinforce a connected public space at Circular Quay and create a unified square from the building edge to the water – Reinforce Martin Place as the City's premier civic and public space – Create a linked series of park and garden spaces and upgrade existing open spaces – Support and encourage active building edges and high-quality activation of the public domain 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves in the plan area shall apply the identified principles and strategies (note these have been included where applicable in management targets and Strategies in the PoM.</p> <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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City Plan LSPS 2036

<p>Since 2008, the City of Sydney has been working towards a vision of a green, global and connected city. Sustainable.</p> <p>Sydney 2030 captures this vision and the ambitious environmental, economic, social and cultural goals arising.</p>	<p>The plan reinforces 10 villages, reflecting the historic growth of Sydney. Each has its own character and contributes to the wide diversity of housing, jobs, services and recreation available to residents. The village areas typically have a centre or high street which provides services, fresh food, entertainment options and infrastructure for the community within a 5 to 10-minute walk for most people.</p> <p>The plan identifies the following planning priorities</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Movement for walkable neighbourhoods and a connected city – Align development and growth with supporting infrastructure – Supporting community wellbeing with social infrastructure <p>Liveability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A creative and socially connected city – Creating great places – New homes for a diverse community – Productivity – Growing a stronger, more competitive Central Sydney – Developing innovative and diverse business clusters in City Fringe – Protecting industrial and urban services in the Southern Enterprise Area and evolving businesses in the Green Square-Mascot Strategic Centre <p>Sustainability</p>	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the identified principles and strategies of the LSPS.</p> <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protecting and enhancing the natural environment for a resilient city – Creating better buildings and places to reduce emissions and waste and use water efficiently – Increasing resilience of people and infrastructure against natural and urban hazards <p>Governance and implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Open, accountable and collaborative planning 	

Climate Emergency Response 2020

<p>The City of Sydney Council declared a climate emergency in June 2019, stating that climate change poses a serious risk to the people of Sydney.</p> <p>The plan sets science-based targets that guided its work to reduce carbon emissions and make operations more resilient to climate-related hazards</p>	<p>Generally, the City seeks to take bold steps to reduce the city's environmental footprint and promoting transformative change in energy production, resource consumption, water use and climate adaptation in a way that is inclusive and supports a just transition across all communities.</p> <p>Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – City actions are at a pace and magnitude commensurate with science-based climate observations and models to limit global heating to less than 1.5°C above pre industrial levels – Actions are inclusive and acknowledge the First Peoples of Australia and the need for a just transition – All City functions, activities and decision-making will address the climate emergency – The City can influence others through its networks, functions and activities – Staff across the organisation are champions of change – Pro-active, timely communication and reporting are essential to influence and mobilise action – An empowered community will take positive climate actions and be more resilient to future challenges <p>Goals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address climate emergency priorities in our major strategies, projects and service delivery 2. Decarbonise the City's procurement of products, services and assets 3. Empower staff to act more sustainably and become more resilient 4. Streamline governance processes to support significant climate action 5. Use the planning system to support climate emergency priorities 6. Develop, prioritise and embed communications about the climate emergency 7. Support the community to take further action to address the climate emergency 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the identified principles and goals for the climate action plan.</p> <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Help the community access onsite and offsite renewables, including 9. 100 per cent GreenPower 10. Substantially increase the number of existing buildings that achieve net zero energy use and switch to recycled water within 10 years 11. Share resources and work collaboratively with other councils 12. Collaborate with allies to drive change to state and federal policies and regulations to transition to a zero carbon economy, and ensure sustainable waste and water policies 	

Community Safety Action Plan 2019-2023

<p>Sets out the City of Sydney's contribution to making Sydney a safe and resilient place to live, visit, work and study. It describes the commitment to safety and our areas of focus for the next five years.</p>	<p>Priority areas are as listed</p> <p>Safe streets and spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase actual and perceived public safety in city streets and spaces and ensure they are well lit and attractive – Promote a creative and vibrant night life to reduce alcohol related anti-social behaviour – Improve road, public transport and pedestrian safety <p>Crime prevention and response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduce the opportunities for crime to occur – Contribute to reducing domestic and family violence and sexual assault – Contribute to preventing child abuse and supporting effective responses <p>Ready and resilient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure Sydney knows how to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies – Build resilient and connected communities to increase safety – Reduce harm from drugs and alcohol <p>A safe global destination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure visitors feel safe and welcome in Sydney – Promote Sydney's Safety Globally – Help international students to live, study and work safely in Sydney 	<p style="color: #008000;">Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the identified priority areas of the Community safety Action Plan.</p> <p style="color: #008000;">Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Cultural Policy-and-Action-Plan 2014-2024

<p>Plan for how the City of Sydney can unlock the creative potential of its city and its creative community</p>	<p>Vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Creativity in Sydney is visible – Innovation is central to Sydney's creative community – Sydney takes pride in its Aboriginal history, culture and its contemporary expression – Cultural experiences and creative opportunities are valued and accessible 	<p style="color: #008000;">Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the vision, strategic priorities, and founding principles of the Action Plan.</p> <p style="color: #008000;">Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sydney’s diversity is prized and promoted – Sydney welcomes bold ideas, new visions and unexpected connections – Curiosity is encouraged and opportunities for discovery are everywhere <p>Strategic Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Precinct distinctiveness and creativity in the public domain – New avenues for creative participation – Sector sustainability: surviving and thriving – Improving access, creating markets – Sharing knowledge – Global engagement <p>Foundation principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Culture and creativity are central to all our lives and to our community’s sense of identity and confidence. – Creativity is part of the human condition, and its expression defines and reflects our culture and our community. – Culture reflects, reinforces, and shapes our identity: individual identity, identification with a community and our connections to place. – Aboriginal culture, now globally recognised as the world’s oldest continuous living culture, is our city’s most unique and enduring asset. – Sydney’s citizens and visitors have the right of access and contribute to the city’s cultural and creative life and its history and heritage. – Sydney’s cultural riches arise from a plethora of diverse activity at all scales, arising from the 200 nationalities that make up our city, and the many diverse communities that form bonds around identity, interests, and place. – Cultural and creative activity contribute to many community concerns and priorities including economic, social, behavioural and environmental objectives through catalysing civic participation, promoting stewardship of place, preserving cultural heritage, exploring the challenges of climate change and supporting economic development. – Initiative, experimentation and enterprise is the bedrock of fermenting a creative culture. Creative risk is a pre-condition of innovation and industry growth. 	community land category in considering actions.

Cycling Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2030

Plan for making bicycle transport easier and safer, so it is an	Priorities	Planning design and management of reserves shall
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
<p>attractive and feasible option for more people.</p> <p>Recognises a 2030 target for 10 per cent of all trips in the city to be made by bike.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connecting the network 2. Supporting people to ride 3. Supporting businesses 4. Leadership and advocacy 	<p>apply the actions of the Cycle Plan in particular with regard to Connecting the Network</p> <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>

Cycling Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2030

<p>The master plan proposes to utilise local water resources in a way that represents a radical departure from current practice. The proposed decentralised water system can provide immediate and significant reductions in mains water consumption by using recycled water to cool and green the City contributing towards climate change adaptation</p>	<p>Priorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing 10 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney LGA by 2030 2. Reducing 25 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney's own buildings and operations by 2030 3. Replacing 30 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney LGA with recycled water for non-drinking uses by 2030 4. Reducing 50 per cent of sediments and suspended solids and 15 per cent of nutrients currently discharged into the waterways from stormwater run-off generated within the City of Sydney LGA by 2030. 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the priorities of the Master Plan.</p> <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2016-2021

<p>The strategy and action plan addresses the areas of impact, including low-carbon city, water sensitive city, climate resilient city, zero waste city, active and connected city and green and cool city</p>	<p>Issue and Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Energy efficiency – existing buildings contribute around 80% of our city's emissions - Improving energy efficiency will lower energy bills and emissions – Renewable energy at building-scale alone is insufficient to reach our city's renewable energy target of at least 33 000 gigawatt hours of electricity to be produced from renewable sources -The City is exploring opportunities to facilitate Environmental Innovation grants, supporting proponents of community renewable energy projects – Energy storage – batteries have been too expensive for most homes and businesses - The city is looking at opportunities for energy storage on our properties and to support its uptake across the city – Low-carbon technology - Waste heat can be converted into cooling via a heat-driven chiller system, and cogeneration and trigeneration low-carbon technology provide opportunities to reduce emissions <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Design for low water demand and drought resilience 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the priorities of the Strategy</p> <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employ water sensitive urban design techniques - Select low water demand plant species - Protect existing healthy trees - Plant well located canopy tree that provides summer shade and light in winter - Supply of quality tree stock - Select local provenance, hardy and resilient plant species - Engage with local Bushcare groups for plant stock/advice - Avoid disturbing existing soil profiles in areas designated for landscaping - Create spaces for community gardens – community gardens are ‘enablers’ creating social connection opportunities for residents, neighbours, businesses - Select residential development plants from BASIX to assist BASIX Water score 	

Greening Sydney Plan 2012

<p>A greener Sydney can assist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To filter and improve the air we breathe - Provide shade for our houses and streets - Regulate sunlight to our houses and streets - Reduce urban run-off and stormwater pollution - Improve the appearance, economic value and liveability of our Cities - Provide a connection to nature in our Cities 	<p>Establishes a target for expanding the urban forest – increasing canopy cover in the City of Sydney by 50% in the year 2030 and by 70% in the year 2050</p> <p>Greener streets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a liveable green network of streets by planting all footpath location with trees - Plant trees in unused road space - Central landscaped medians, replacing paving with trees and landscape planting <p>More parks and open space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquire more land for public open space, and tree and landscape planting - Balance recreational and functional requirements of parks - Build habitat parks and landscape City streets to promote and support biodiversity <p>Greening new development and private land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish guidelines and standards for provision of open space, landscaping and urban canopy in new development - Promote use of green roofs and green walls on new buildings and development - Investigate provision of a grant program to provide funding for residents and businesses to plant and maintain large canopy trees on their property <p>Green links and urban wildlife corridors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building wildlife corridors and habitat pockets in residential suburbs 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the targets and strategies priorities of the Greening Sydney Plan in particular with regards to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation and consolidation of tree canopy - Supporting within reserves the continuation broader habitat corridors <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Planting on stormwater, gas and power easements main road and rail corridors to create green links – Undergrounding and aerial bundle cabling (ABC) of electricity services to expand and improve the quality of the urban forest <p>Empowering the community to green our city</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Building social capital by empowering the community to work together to protect and strengthen the urban forest and landscape. – Supporting volunteer groups to revegetate and maintain green space and urban habitat – Developing a Junior Ranger program to encourage children to assist in the maintenance, monitoring and managing of the City's urban parks and landscape – Building community gardens to support residents in sustainable food production and community building – Establishing a City Farm Sustainability Learning Centre 	

Harbour North Public Domain Study 2012

<p>Ideas for improving the public areas of the Harbour Village North precinct of the City which are to be used as guidelines for future development</p>	<p>Guiding directions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve access connectivity and wayfinding – Create a network of linked parks and upgrade existing open spaces – Respect and celebrate heritage, conserve and restore Observatory Hill – Celebrate landform and harbour views – Support Walsh Bay cultural precinct and enhance cultural ribbon connections – Strengthen local communities and support local economies <p>The study notes a series of recommended projects which have been integrated into the PoM as applicable</p>	<p>Planning design and management of reserves in the plan area shall apply the identified principles and strategies (note these have been included where applicable in management targets and Strategies in the PoM).</p> <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2015-2017

<p>A RAP is the strategic framework developed by Reconciliation Australia for organisations to document and progress the aims of reconciliation within their sphere of influence. The RAP demonstrates practical actions toward reconciliation. By improving the City's work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the City can become a more innovative, courageous and respectful organisation.</p>	<p>Key Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continue to implement the City's Principles of Cooperation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. – Engage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in the City's projects and decision-making process. – Contribute to and strengthen networks within the local government sector to promote reconciliation. 	<p>Management of reserves shall seek to implement the key Actions of the RAP in particular providing a voice for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Crown reserve management</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen networks within the RAP community and promote collaboration and knowledge sharing on reconciliation. – Investigate opportunities to support Recognise: the campaign to create constitutional recognition for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. – Recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories, cultures and achievements in Sydney through the Eora Journey: Recognition in the Public Domain. – Promote cultural knowledge and understanding by establishing a local cultural centre. – Celebrate and share Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures through an annual significant event. – Acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and histories through the naming of places within the City. – Increase knowledge within the broader community of the history, heritage, cultures and social values of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities of Sydney. – Show respect to traditional custodians by continuing to implement the City's Protocols for working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities including Acknowledgement of Country and Welcome to Country protocols. – Promote economic prosperity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Sydney. – Explore opportunities to increase supplier diversity – Respond to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities through local programs and services. – Increase the effectiveness of the City's grant and sponsorship program for Torres Strait Islander groups, organisations and businesses. 	

Park Fitness Equipment Plan 2015

<p>Reflects the Council's commitment to establishing a network of outdoor fitness equipment facilities in the local government area, complementing existing installations. The plan identifies sites and equipment for future facilities</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase provision of outdoor fitness equipment, so all members of the community are within 800m of outdoor fitness equipment – Encourage greater participation in physical activity to help the public reach their recommended levels of physical activity – Prioritise installation of outdoor fitness equipment to ensure areas with the least fitness equipment are provided for in the next 5 years 	<p style="color: #008000;">Investigation and potential for fitness equipment in reserves shall be done in consideration of plan recommendations for siting and equipment.</p> <p style="color: #008000;">Provision of fitness equipment shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage the community, promoting greater social inclusion - Ensure best practice planning and design of outdoor fitness equipment facilities <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bourke Street Park, Woolloomooloo - retain - Embarkation Park, Potts Point - new facility, Parks Fitness Equipment Program - Waterloo Park - new facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program. - Turruwul Park - new facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program. - Gunyama Park - new facility, Master plan / Capital Upgrade Works. - Alexandria Park - new facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program. - Sydney Park, St Peters - retain. - Wynyard Park, Alexandria - removal. - South Sydney Rotary Park - upgrade facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program. - Victoria Park - new facility, Master plan / Capital Works Upgrade. - Johnstons Creek Parklands - new facility, Master plan / Capital Works Upgrade. * - Bicentennial Park - removal, replaced by new facility at Johnstons Creek Parklands. * - Wentworth Park, Glebe – retain - Pirrama Park - new facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program - Observatory Hill Park, Millers Point - expanded facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program. 	

Urban Ecology Strategic Action Plan 2014

<p>A vision for the Plan is to restore and conserve resilient urban ecosystems that support a diverse range of locally indigenous flora and fauna species, and in so doing to create a liveable City for all of its inhabitants</p>	<p>Strategic Action Plan</p> <p>Objectives and targets are identified for the following:</p> <p>Locally indigenous vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect, expand and improve condition of naturally occurring locally indigenous vegetation, including possible remnants. - Increase the extent of bush restoration sites across the LGA and maintain sites in good condition. - Re-establish representative patches of the likely original vegetation communities. <p>Fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect and enhance sites that provide habitat for priority fauna species. 	<p style="color: #008000;">Management of reserves shall seek to implement the key Actions of the Plan where possible</p> <p style="color: #008000;">Ecology related actions shall also consider relationship to other park values and uses, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category.</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase the distribution and abundance of priority fauna species across the LGA <p>Habitat connections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve habitat connectivity across the LGA, particularly between priority sites, and between identified habitat areas in adjoining LGAs. 	

Urban Forest Strategy 2013

Plan for development and protection of the City's urban forest	<p>Motivations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Urban forests play a vital role in the health, social framework and economic sustainability of a city – Trees improve our air, soil and water quality, while also improving mental health and wellbeing – Canopy coverage over paved surfaces is a cost-effective means of mitigating urban heat islands – This will also reduce emissions of hydrocarbons involved in ozone depletion, while increasing pavement longevity – An Urban Forest Strategy will assist the City in managing the conceptual shift from dealing with trees individually, to managing vegetation as a collective and integrated canopy <p>Key Initiatives and Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prioritise maintenance and protection of existing tree population – maximise benefits received from this asset – Increase average total canopy cover from current 15.5% to 23.35% by 2030, and then to 27.13% by 2050, through targeted programs for trees in streets, parks and private property – Improve age spread of street and park trees by increasing species diversity, while also ensuring the population does not compromise more than 40% for any particular family, 30% for any particular genus, and 10% for any one species – The City will engage and educate the community on the benefits of trees and their management requirements, assisting community participation in the greening of Sydney 	<p>Management of reserves shall seek to implement the key Actions of the Strategy where possible</p> <p>Tree canopy actions shall also consider relationship to other park values and uses, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category.</p>
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Water Savings Action Plan 2012

Identifies the actions required to sustainably manage potable water consumption while delivering high quality parks and urban landscape	<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water use is variable – Expectation – Maintenance and water use are directly influenced by expectations for parkland presentation. 	<p>Management of reserves shall seek to implement the key Actions of the Plan where possible</p> <p>Tree canopy actions shall also consider relationship to other</p>
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Wynyard Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand – Parks are maintained for the enjoyment and use of the community. Management of parklands and the subsequent water use is influenced by the demands on use for parklands. - Increase in irrigated area - Timing of water restrictions – It should be noted that in 2006 when base line figures for 2030 were taken, Sydney Water had rigorous restrictions on water use in parklands. - Accuracy of information- - Specialised technology and consistency of information – Progression in water management has seen the development of a number of tools for managing water use, and subsequently managing data. Consistency in information is essential when measuring water efficiency. <p>Key actions to be delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exceeding the Sustainable Sydney 2030 target of 10% recycled water usage in the City's Parks; - Change of water consumption measurement from an absolute target to a water efficiency measure of litres per square metre; - Installation of smart meters to improve the measurement of non-potable water use at 30 sites; - Set water budgets for the City's top 30 water using parks which allow for average, dry and wet years; - Construct storm water harvesting and treatments systems at Alexandria Park, Waterloo Oval and Pirrama Park (old part); - Connect Erskineville Oval to the Sydney Park water re-use project; - Upgrade irrigations systems at Alexandria Park, Waterloo Oval, Jubilee Oval and Pirrama Park (old part); and, - Implement an irrigation testing and efficiency program on the top 10 water using parks. 	<p>park values and uses, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category</p>

