

# **Attachment G**

**Cook and Phillip Park**

# Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management



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# Reconciliation Statement

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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.

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## 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.

Cook and Philip Park (Crown Reserves: 500453, 500910, 500448, 500929, 1002936, 1001018, and 1001019 – for Lots and DP refer **Figure 2**) 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.

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## 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.

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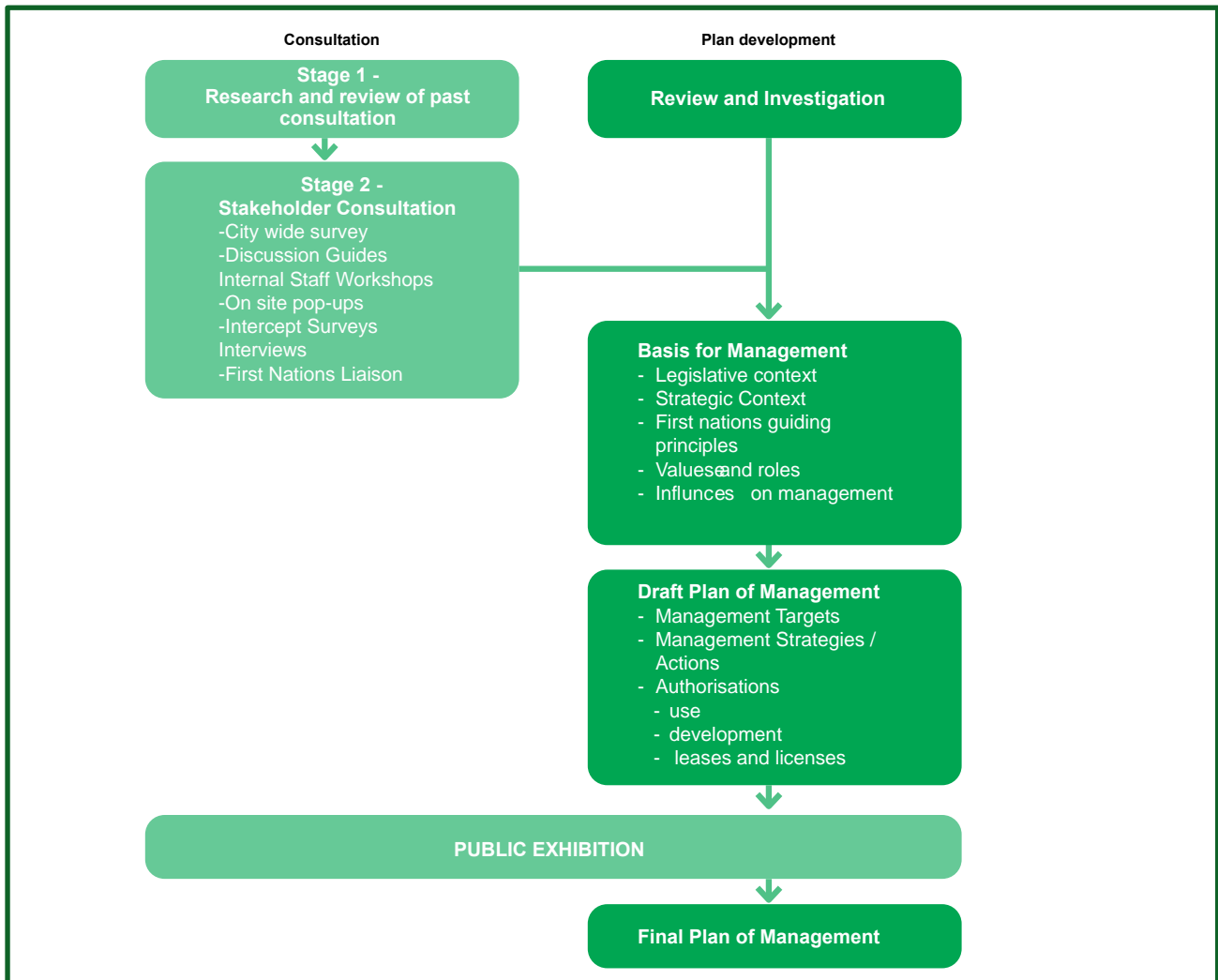
## Process for preparing the PoM

**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.



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## 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

**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.

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



Engagement tools to inform general plans of management

Engagement tools to inform specific plans of management

## 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 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 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 Cook and Phillip Park

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

### What we heard - Specific POM snapshot:

## Cook and Phillip Park, Sydney CBD

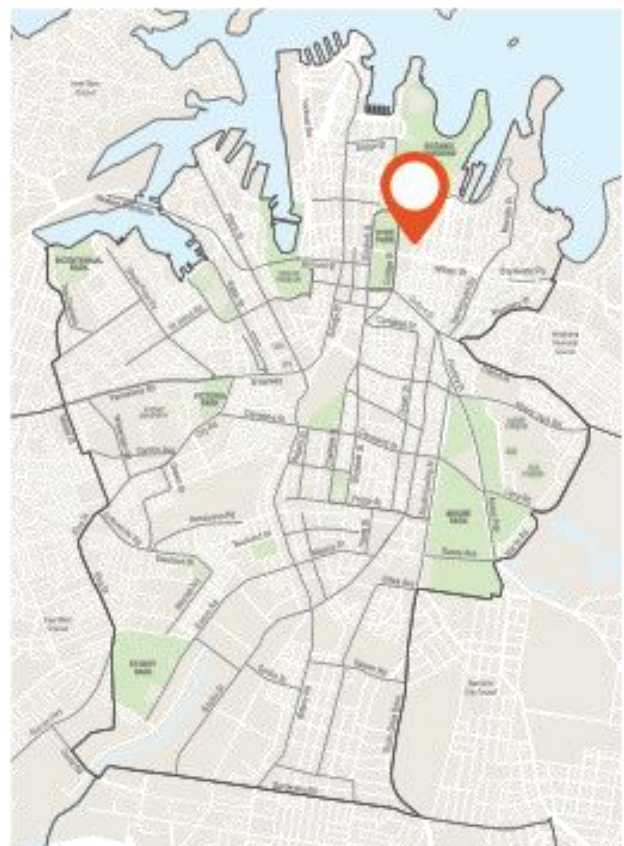


### Number of people who commented on this park:

-  **12** people completed the online survey for Cook and Phillip Park.
-  **7** people completed the online survey for Cook and Phillip Park.

### Current visitation to Cook and Phillip Park

- Respondents were more likely to live nearby to Cook and Phillip Park (74%; 14). This was followed by respondents who work nearby (32%; 6) and visit the area (21%; 4).
- Half of the respondents visit the park daily (53%; 10) or weekly (26%; 5).
- Respondents usually visit Cook and Phillip Park in the afternoon (12pm - 4pm) (53%; 10) or in the morning (9am - 12pm) (42%; 8).



Cook and Phillip Park, Sydney CBD



# Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

## What people value about Cook and Phillip Park

Respondents were asked to choose what they value most about Cook and Phillip Park, with the top values including:

- Its beauty (42%; 8 respondents)
- It feels safe (21%; 4)
- It's a cultural place (21%; 4), and
- It's a peaceful place (21%; 4).

## Respondents told us...

"These elements heal your mind they allow us all to take a break from the business of our brains to take in nature."

- Survey respondent

"It's one of very few places in the city to play sport."

- Survey respondent

"I believe the feeling of safety that can be felt when in Cook and Phillip Park is important to protect, many people with stable homes come to the space to sleep and find shelter. This is not something that should be lost in redevelopment."

- Survey respondent

## Why people value Cook and Phillip Park

Reasons why respondents chose these values include:

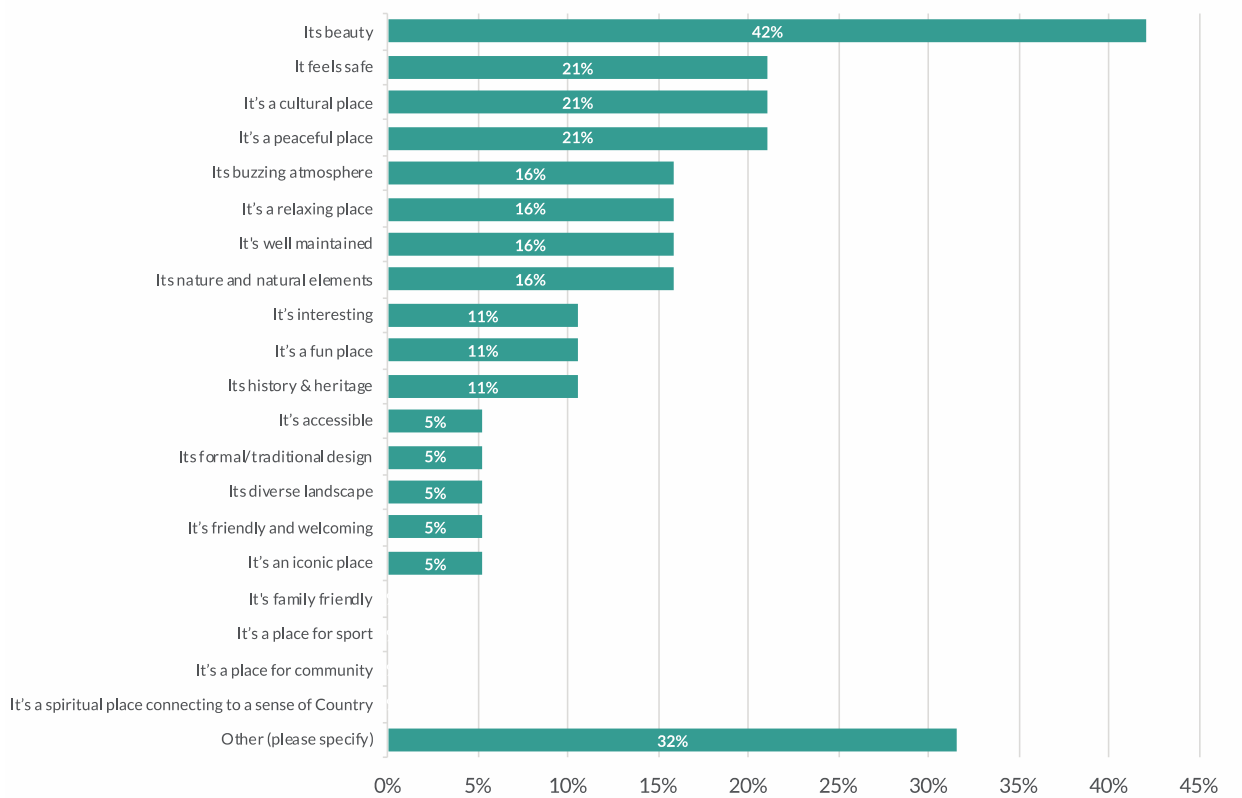
- Sense of safety is important for people to feel they can continue to come to the park
- Access to Council facilities should be affordable
- Open spaces are important for mental health
- Nice views, and
- One of the few places in the city to play sport.

One third of survey respondents indicated there are 'other' values they associate with Cook and Phillip Park, with comments including:

- Location (2 comments)
- Dog friendly area (2) that is safe from traffic
- Unceded Aboriginal land
- Place for runners, and
- Wildlife habitat.

One respondent indicated they value Cook and Phillip Park as a safe place that offers shelter and space for those without a stable home, and would like to see this preserved in the future.

Figure 3 - Online survey results - What do you value most about this place? Choose up to 5



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## Current activities at Cook and Phillip Park

As shown in Figure 4, walking through to get somewhere else (63%; 12 respondents) was the most popular activity respondents do at Cook and Phillip Park.

This was followed by walking or running for exercise (32%; 6), walking the dog (26%; 5) and meet with friends (26%; 5).

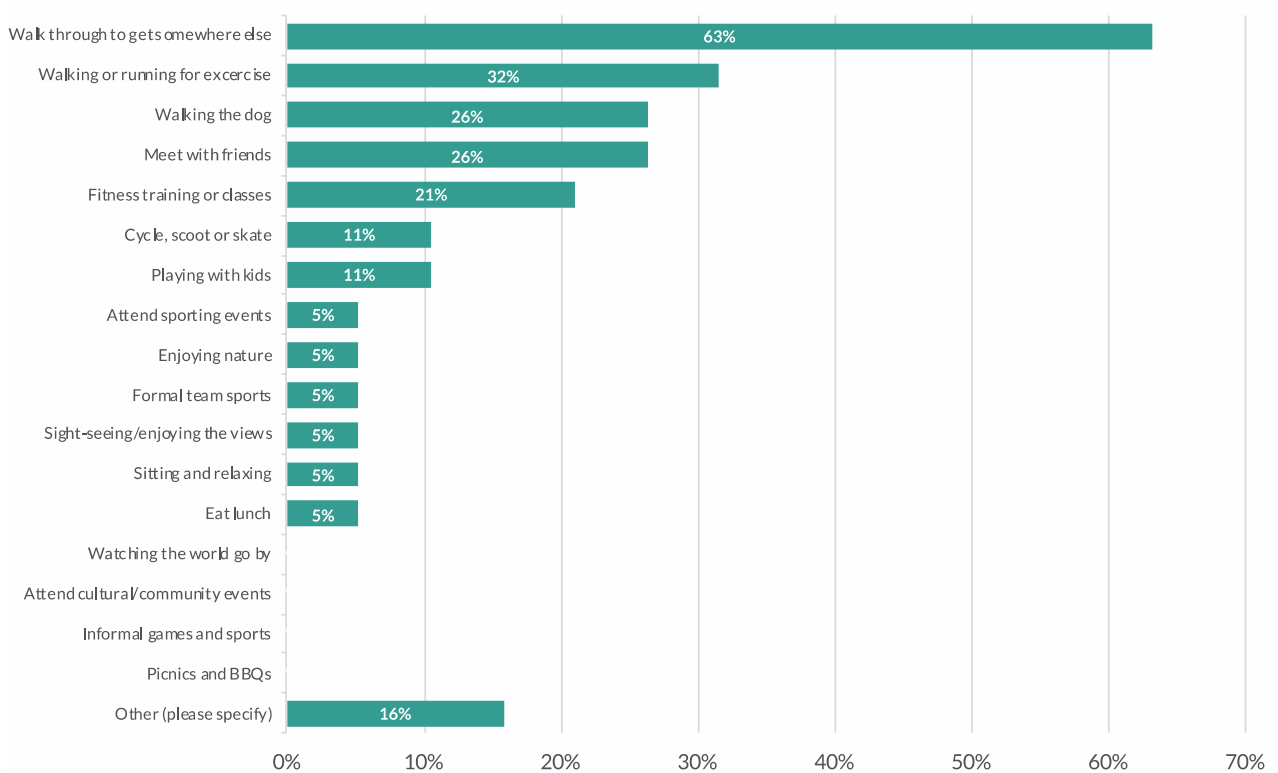
Other activities survey respondents currently do at this park include swimming, using the playground and visiting for school excursions.

## Future activities at Cook and Phillip Park

Respondents were asked to comment on anything else they would like to do in this park in the future, with key comments including:

- Additional tables and seating (2 comments)
- Fenced dog park (2)
- Increased lighting at night
- Additional water features
- Desire for an oval for athletics
- Additional greenery and access to natural lighting at Cook and Phillip Park pools
- Improved affordability to the gym, fitness classes and swimming pool facilities
- Increased shade, and
- Picnic facilities.

Figure 4 - Online survey results - What are the main activities you do here? Select all that apply



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## Is there anything else you would like to share about this place

Respondents were asked if there was anything else they would like to share about Cook and Phillip Park, with comments including:

- Addition of seating (2 comments), particularly under trees for shade
- Improve crowding with rough sleepers and antisocial behaviour (2)
- Improve maintenance of park, including:
  - Vegetation in the ponds and along the plaza
  - Litter
  - Drainage
- Recognise Aboriginal peoples continuing connection to country
- Engage, involve and collaborate with First Nations People in decision-making and future management of Crown Lands
- More trees
- Encourage passive activity
- Increase signage for off-leash dog areas
- Separate child swimming pool to accommodate parents and children learning to swim, as well as other adult users
- Concerns wide footpaths are dangerous in wet weather conditions. Expressed need for additional handrails for people travelling down hill.
- Upgrade the Cook and Phillip outdoor Basketball Court next to the Childcare Centre to a multi-purpose court and provide proper management, and
- Opportunity to connect the Australian Museum with Cook and Phillip Park, particularly for school excursions for students to utilise natural spaces while learning.

## Respondents told us...

“Important to keep this area multi functional for the future.”

- Survey respondent

“It is important to understand the past to appreciate the future plans.”

- Survey respondent

“The Cook & Phillip outdoor Basketball Court next to the Childcare Centre needs to be upgraded to a true multi-purpose court and restored as a managed sporting resource.”

- Survey respondent

“A connection to the Australian Museum would ensure that the 100,000 school students who visit the AM can utilise this important natural space and continue their educational journey during their day in the CBD.”

- Survey respondent

“The site is an eyesore and an ugly concrete cancer riddled monstrosity it needs to be redone. It blocks any access to sun whilst swimming with only a tiny outdoor sport to sun bathe (which I am not encouraging) and has no green space incorporated within the space. I understand that it is over seen by apartments so there is some need to limit the view in. However, the Ian Thorpe Aquatic Centre has managed to allow light in whilst also allowing privacy. The park around it should be redeveloped in line with the park out the front of Elizabeth Bay House with some water features for all to enjoy and truly be a place of relaxation with some tables and chairs provided so that people can take a meal and eat it in the park.”

- Survey respondent





## 2. Land description

### Past planning and management

Planning and management directions have been established for Cook and Phillip Park through past master planning and plans of management (Cook and Phillip Park – Draft PoM 1997) and recent City-wide strategic planning (Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016). This PoM references both documents as the current planning direction for the reserve.

### Location and description

Cook and Phillip Park is located adjacent to and on the east side of Hyde Park. The park is bounded by College, Cathedral and Park/William Streets. Yurong Parkway divides the park into two areas.

The park is further split into the 3 distinct character areas through its current land use; the Aquatic and Fitness Centre with underground carpark; the park which includes a number of water features, green space and mature trees and the outdoor sports courts to the east of Yurong Parkway with children's playground and community facilities.

Refer to **Figure 3** Site Plan.

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

Figure 2. Summary land information

item	description
<b>Site Name</b>	Cook and Phillip Park
<b>Address</b>	Corner College Street and William Street, Sydney
<b>Ownership</b>	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
<b>Crown Reserve No. purpose and gazetted date</b>	500453 Dedication, Public Recreation, 18/3/1927 500910 Dedication, Public Recreation, 3/5/1878 500448 Dedication, Public Recreation, 3/5/1878 500929 Dedication, Public Recreation, 8/1/1932 1002936 Reserve, Community Purposes / Public Recreation, 5/5/2000 1001018 Reserve, Urban Services, 28/11/1997 1001019 Reserve, Public Recreation, 28/11/1997
<b>Zoning</b>	RE1 Public Recreation Refer to LEP for allowable uses
<b>Area (Crown Reserves)</b>	Cook and Phillip Park – 1,036.12 m <sup>2</sup> Cook Park – 6,664.64 m <sup>2</sup> Phillip Park – 6,224.44 m <sup>2</sup>

Cook and Phillip Park  
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item	description
	Phillip Park (Part) – 2,335.51 m <sup>2</sup> Phillip Park East – 3,858.05 m <sup>2</sup>

**Lot & DP**

Crown Land	part Lot 8 DP 873273 (Cook and Phillip Park) part Lot 8 DP 873273, Lot 31 DP 1007439 (Phillip Park) part Lot 1 DP 873273, Lot 22 DP 1082638 (Phillip Park – leased area) part Lot 1 DP 873273, Lots 21-22 DP 1082638 (Cook Park – leased area) Lot 5 DP 873273, Lot 23 1082638 (Cook Park) Lot 31 DP 1007439 (Phillip Park – Part) Lot 33 DP 1007439 (Phillip Park East)
Miscellaneous land	Lot 1 DP1000281 (unregistered) - Road Reserve managed by City of Sydney as Roads Authority

<b>Restrictions / easements</b>	n/a
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<b>Community land categorisation</b>	Existing
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Cook and Phillip Park	Park
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Cook Park	<i>Parcels leased to Council are not categorised</i>
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Phillip Park	Park
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Phillip Park (Part)	Park
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Phillip Park East	General Community Use/Park
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(Cook Park)	<i>Parcels leased to Council are not categorised</i>
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(Phillip Park)	Park  <i>(Parcels leased to Council are not categorised)</i>
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<b>Condition of land</b>	refer to <b>Figure 5</b> for Condition Summary
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Figure 3. Site Plan







Figure 4. Crown Reserve Location Plan



LEGEND

 PoM study area boundary

 R. 1001018  
(COOK PARK) Crown Reserve Type,  
Number and Name



## Heritage and culture

### Overview

Cook and Phillip Park is one of the City of Sydney's earliest public parks and forms an important part of the city's public open space.

Prior to European arrival the land formed part of the Gadigal people's traditional lands. The park's proximity to Hyde Park which was known as a meeting place and ceremonial contest ground for First Nations people from all over Sydney, its proximity to Woolloomooloo and Rushcutters Bay and importance to the Gadigal people as a hunting and sedentary residential space is referred to in various early records.

The land Cook and Phillip Park is now situated on was on the outskirts of the early town of Sydney and its first recorded use post European arrival was in 1819 after the completion of Hyde Park Barracks when it was cleared to create a convict garden.

The area was dedicated as a park in 1878 when Boomerang Street was constructed along the line of an old walking track. There were two separate parks divided by Boomerang Street: Cook Park on the south-west side and Phillip Park on the north-east. They were named after British navigator Captain James Cook, and the colony's first governor Captain Arthur Phillip.

As Sydney's transport evolved, Boomerang Street became the main bus and tram route to the eastern suburbs.

As the city evolved the park has had various recreation facilities including a bowling club, play space and fragrance garden. Adjacent sites have also had varying civic and community roles which influence how the park has been used.

Cook and Phillip Park saw major redevelopment in 1997 which saw the removal of the bowling club, Boomerang Street and Haig Avenue, and construction of a modern swimming pool complex and grey paved concourse in front of the cathedral.

### Heritage Context

Listed heritage item:

Sydney LEP # I1655— 'Cook and Phillip Park'

In the vicinity of multiple SHR items including:

- St Mary's Catholic Cathedral and Chapter House (SHR No. 01709)

- Hyde Park (SHR No 01871)
- St James Railway Station (SHR No. 01248)
- Australian Museum (SHR No. 00805)
- Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain (SHR No. 01070).

### History

The continued Aboriginal occupation of Sydney can be traced through the archaeological records to at least 22,000 years ago, with some estimates extending towards 35,000 years. The occupation of the Sydney Basin extended beyond the current shorelines as lower sea levels meant the coast was between 12 and 20 km further east than today. Sydney Harbour formed a vast valley with a central river. Some 1000 years ago – at the end of the last great ice age – rising sea levels inundated the broad coastal plain forcing the retreat of coastal people over a few generations. The flooding of the county is estimated to have taken up to 1100 square km of land on the coast and 45 square kilometres within the harbour area itself. This resulted in the addition of 250 kilometres of shoreline shaping Sydney Harbour as it more or less sits today.

The Sydney area supported the Eora nation, comprised of more than 30 separate clans woven together across the region. It is recorded that most clans took their names from their Country, such as the Gadigal along the harbour's southern shore, or the Wangal from Wanne, the lower reaches of Parramatta River, or the Kamaygal from Kamay, Botany Bay). Others, like the Cammeragal from the harbour's northern shore, may have been named for their role in ceremony and law.

It was people from the Sydney Aboriginal groups concentrated around Sydney Cove and the Harbour who initially confronted and made efforts to understand the colonisers and their intentions on Country. It is these Aboriginal people who are described in the surviving colonial accounts. When the eleven ships of the First Fleet with one thousand or so people stepped ashore and **set up camp in Sydney Cove in January 1788** having relocated from Botany Bay—it was the people of the Gadigal that they first encountered. The Gadigal were the first people dispossessed by colonists and it is this dispossession that underpins the foundation and growth of the city. In 1789, the smallpox epidemic devastated the Aboriginal population and disrupted clan boundaries in Sydney.

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Aboriginal people came together in new communities and locations. Aboriginal people were still living on lands where the colonisers endorsed or tolerated it and were frequently observed in Sydney. In 1997, an Aboriginal campsite was discovered at Junction Lane in Woolloomooloo during archaeological excavations ahead of the construction of the Eastern Distributor motorway. The campsite would likely to have been located on what was originally mudflats along the eastern bank of Yurong Creek, above Woolloomooloo Bay.

Until the mid-1820s, First Nations people travelled from all over Sydney, and as far away as the Hunter and the Illawarra, to gather at a ceremonial contest ground to the south of the city. The exact location of this site of ritualised conflict settlement and resistance is unclear. Described as lying between the road to Botany Bay and the Brickfields, it was probably near Hyde Park South, not far from Cook and Phillip Park

Bloody fist fights involving up to 100 people, spearings and beatings were used to resolve conflicts at the Brickfields contest ground. These were observed and recorded by visiting Russian sailors in 1814, and again 10 years later by the French explorers Dumont d'Urville and Rene Lesson. (Source: City of Sydney - Barani)

**The first European occupation of the site occurred in 1819** when twelve acres of land was cleared east of Hyde Park for a convict garden and encompassed land from the present-day Australian Museum and Sydney Grammar School to St Marys Cathedral. The garden was abandoned by 1831 and the land lay vacant. There were rumours in the late 1820s suggested the land would be subdivided and allocated to private individuals; the latter never eventuated. **By the 1830s** a number of paths had been formed from College Street to the Domain and William Street also to the Domain. **William and College Streets were formed in 1834 and 1832 respectively.** A foot track from Hyde Park to Woolloomooloo was surveyed and initially name Woolloomooloo Street later renamed Cathedral Street. It is likely that many of these tracks mirrored those walked by Aboriginal people. Records describe nearby Hyde Park being used by Aboriginal people for ritual combat in the early colonial period.

**College Street was built in 1832 dividing the site of Cook and Phillip Park from Hyde Park.** To the north of the former convict garden

**Sydney's first Catholic chapel was built between 1832 and 1864**, before burning down and replaced by the current St Mary's Cathedral. By 1840 some parts of the College Street frontage had been enclosed with a post and rail fence. In the 1850s a part of Cook Park was known as Bell's Paddock, named for Mr Bell, a city butcher who used the land for agisting cattle. It remained in use for agistment until late into the nineteenth century. The area of Phillip Park was referred to as 'no-man's land'. Under the Public Parks Act of 1854 Cook+ Phillip Park came under the remit of Hyde Park.

**In 1878 Phillip and Cook Parks were dedicated under the Crown Lands Act** as separated identities and a board of trustees appointed. At this time land was already excised from the parks for the Blind Asylum and another piece was reserved for a watch house. It was found at the time of creating a legal identity for the parks that despite Phillip's reservation of this land for the Crown in 1788 it had never been a legal identity.

At this time the two parks were separated by the construction of Boomerang Street. Cook Park was named after British navigator Captain James Cook, while Phillip Park honours the colony's first governor Captain Arthur Philip. The new Trustees spent little money on the new parks with the majority of their budget expended on Hyde Park. Cook and Phillip Parks were allocated money for works including new gas lighting and the employment of a constable to patrol the parks.

**Australia's first public bowling club was opened in Cook Park in March 1881.** A further three clubhouses were erected and demolished during the 1900s. In the late 1880s a Watchhouse was erected in the north-east corner of the park. An article in 1895 described Cook Park as the reserve of bowlers and horses and Phillip Park as that for footballers and cows and both parks were generally run down. Meanwhile Phillip Park remained underutilised and used as a dumping ground. Phillip Park was cleared thoroughly in April 1887 to make way for a major public entertainment event 'The Last Days of Pompeii'. The management of the parks by Trustees also came in for criticism at the end of the nineteenth century. In 1903 it was described as an anachronism.

**The parks were placed under the control of the City Council in 1904**, rather than a board of trustees. Shortly after, a code of instructions for



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the management of the parks was issued by Council and by-laws for Phillip, Cook and Hyde Parks were approved in May 1905. Following the handover, the Council oversaw the construction a playground in 1907, which was later enlarged to become the Phillip Park Recreation Centre. The council nursery moved here from Hyde Park in 1910. This coincided with a money allocated by the Town Clerk to beautify the park. At the same time the Council constructed numerous rockeries in the parks.

**In the 1920s and 1930s changes were made to streets** including the realignment of Cathedral Street which resulted in the change in boundaries to parts of the parks. **Haig Avenue was formed in 1912** Haig Avenue at right angles to Boomerang Street to provide tram lines for workers to Woolloomooloo and Garden Island. As well new additions were made including a children's playground in Phillip Park while the land that had been granted as a drill hall site was revoked and added back to the parks. In 1937 13-17 Riley Street were resumed for park purposes, specifically to create a cleansing depot for street sweeping. Cook Park remained the preserve largely of the Bowling Club; Council reluctantly renewed its lease. **A new pavilion was built for the club in 1913.** Some of the earlier excisions for the watch house and drill hall were revoked in this period. During WW2 air raid shelters in the form of five trenches were created by the Department of Public Works and a brick shelter was built for the staff of the cleansing department.

Following the diverse range recreational initiatives within the Park including a children's library, craft centre and an open-air theatre a significant experiential play sculpture titled, **'Earth Mother', was installed around 1952** designed by artist Anita Aarons. The work demonstrated the City of Sydney's ongoing commitment and advancement of children's education through recreation and culture. The initiative also marked an early foray by the city into public art.

**In 1962 a fragrance garden was added** to Phillip Park which catered for the workers at the Industrial Blind Institute which had been built in 1878. **The institute was demolished in 1971** and became the site of Park Lane Towers apartments. The bowling club continued to operate in Cook Park. **The children's playground was extensively remodelled in the 1970s.** In 1990 a landscape master plan was prepared for the parks. Other works included

improvements to the Phillip Park playground and the provision of public toilets. The bowling club continued to occupy the majority of Cook Park.

A memorial was erected in the park in 1989 in honour of Police Constable Allan McQueen who was shot nearby on 24 April 1989 and died several days later.

**Cook + Phillip Park underwent a major redevelopment in 1997** including demolition of the bowling club, Boomerang Street and Haig Avenue to make way for the construction of a modern swimming pool complex and grey paved concourse in front of the cathedral. The two parks were merged at this date. **The aquatic and fitness centre were opened in 1999-2000.** Designed by Lawrence Neild from Bligh Voller Neild (BVN) in conjunction with Michael Spackman from Spackman Mossop Michaels (SMM) landscape architects, the development won the Royal Institute of Architects (NSW) Civic Design Award in 2001 and also the first prize in the Urban Design Awards of the same year. It includes a significant mural by artist, Wendy Sharpe. The recreational facility was refurbished in 2020.

### Statement of Significance

*'Cook and Phillip Park remain part of the original open space network of Sydney. It was originally linked to Hyde Park and the Domain but was sub-divided into two parks (with a total of four sub-divided parklands) during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.'*

### Key Features

The landscape of Cook and Phillip Park has been highly modified and there is little evidence of the built and landscape features of the site prior to the 1990s.

Evidence of the former landscape is predominantly represented through the mature trees and cultural plantings within the park.

The park contains several trees listed on the City of Sydney's Significant Trees Register:

- 15 Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*)
- 1 small-leaved fig (*Ficus obliqua*)
- 5 London planes (*Platanus x acerifolia*)
- 3 Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix x canariensis*)
- 5 Washington palms (*Washingtonia robusta*)
- 1 Dragon's blood tree (*Dracaena Draco*)
- 5 Port Jackson figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*).



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Some (low) archaeological potential for evidence of WWII air raid trenches / shelters.

Some (moderate) archaeological potential for remains of 1920s tram tracks (not likely to meet threshold for locally significant historical archaeological remains).

Additionally, Earth Mother Play Sculpture (Anita Aarons) has been identified by the City of Sydney as having local significance for its historical, associative, technical, rarity and representative values.

## Environment and landscape

Cook and Phillip Park is in close proximity to the city centre and forms part of the network of open spaces on the eastern side of the city. It is surrounded by some of the city's major cultural institutions. The park contains approximately 1.8 hectares of parkland and offers a diversity of recreational opportunities.

Since the previous 1997 PoM was prepared, many significant alterations to the layout and facilities have been undertaken in response to the PoM and master planning.

### Pre-existing Natural Characteristics

In broad landscape terms, the park occupies a portion of the eastern slopes of the Woolloomooloo Bay catchment grading down from the central Sydney ridge extending through Hyde Park, to the Woolloomooloo valley.

The underlying geology of the site marked an area of transition from the Ashfield Shales on the upper ridge, to the Hawkesbury Sandstone on the lower slopes. The landform was defined by gentle slopes of the ridge top, shale soils overlying the sandstone geology with exposed boulders found in and along creek lines. As well as the structure of rock, soils and vegetation this area included a small creek or gully. This ephemeral watercourse known as, Yurong Creek, commenced at a point that is now in front of St Mary's Cathedral and ran down the slope towards the south-east. It joined other creeks and the combined waterway then emptied into Rushcutters Bay. Woolloomooloo Bay, the head of which was originally much further south than it is currently, ended close to Crown Street also had a creek or gully that ran into the land at the bottom of the slope on which the parks would be developed in the future.

Confined by a forested ridgeline the valley would have been protected from harsh westerly and southerly winds and open to the milder northerly and easterly winds.

The park area would originally have featured flora associated with Sydney Coastal Dry Sclerophyll Forests. The vegetation would have been relatively diverse, reflective of the changing geology and range of drainage conditions across the site.

The vegetation would have provided habitats for a range of native fauna, food and raw materials for First Nations people.

### Existing Physical Characteristics:

#### Landform, Soil, Drainage

The current topography has been extensively altered from that of the natural landscape. Large areas have been retained by terracing, rock and concrete retaining walls. The park contains some significant levels changes with the change in elevation on the William Street frontage, at the corner of College Street to Boomerang Place/Yurong Parkway, approximately 10m.

The open grass areas within the park are generally sloping areas with benching of the landform at regular intervals to overcome the steep slope.

A combination of introduced fill and bulk excavations have significantly altered the natural soil profile of the original landscape.

Soil investigations carried out in the 1990s found considerable evidence of fill across the whole site burying or replacing the pre-existing profiles. Surface soils were found to be severely compacted and resistant to water absorption, extensive areas of clay fill and sandy fill and evidence of perched water tables.

#### Microclimates

The existing microclimate conditions within the park are influenced by the surrounding built form, site topography and mature tree plantings within the park. Surrounding buildings and roads can modify local wind patterns and increase temperatures but the relatively mature tree canopy and plantings within the park mitigates these impacts providing a cooler and protected environment.

## Vegetation

The existing planting in the park is a mix of Australian and exotic plant material and reflective of the different periods of the park development. The central row of Moreton Bay figs is likely the original planting from the late 1870s and are a dominant feature within the park.

There is a mix of plantings themes in the understory planting of native and exotic species, shrub and groundcover species.

## Landscape and Visual Character

The park forms part of a fragmented network of open space that links the city centre with the harbour's edge.

The park today can be described as having 3 main character areas:

- Plaza, Aquatic Centre, Carpark
- Parkland Area
- East of Yurong Parkway

The **plaza** provides provide a unique setting within the city for events and a place to view the cityscape. The space is split into two zones by the stepped entry down to the lower level of the park and facilities. The northern zone provides a hard-landscaped plaza space with a tiered seating platform which serves a dual purpose as a light well for the active spaces below. The southern zone is largely made up of two rectangular shaped water features. A raised boardwalk over water feature provides an alternative north-south route and for interaction with the water jets. There is limited shade coverage to the plaza which can be hot and uncomfortable during the day in summer months. The tree canopy within the park on the eastern side provides a backdrop to the space.

The **parkland area** is split into two zones by the central diagonal pathway. The area is characterised by the sloping grassed embankments and terraces, and mature tree plantings largely to the periphery of the spaces. The canopy coverage and tree structure on Yurong Parkway provides a green and leafy edge to this side of the space. Although the parkland area is quite enclosed, due to the topography and plantings so long views are limited, some interesting views to the cityscape are possible.

The space to the **East of Yurong Parkway** is characterised largely through its use – the childcare centre, outdoor basketball courts and children's playspace. The land is set down and slopes away from Yurong Parkway to the east. A fence is positioned along the street boundary with a number of openings along the length. The tree planting within the space contributes to the

## Access and Circulation

Access to the park - The park is surrounded by busy city roads with signalised crossings at the intersections. The park can be entered from various points on all boundaries from the adjacent street network and public footpaths. There are bus stops on William Street and it's a short walk to access city train stations in Hyde Park.

The overpass of St Mary's Road provides a grassed link to the Domain and Cook and Phillip Park on the north side of the park.

The shared path route from the path entry on Yurong Parkway across to St Mary's Road provides an important link to the city cycle network.

Circulation within the park – The site is steeply sloping with many level changes. Entries and access routes to the external landscape areas are dictated by level changes and slopes. There is varied availability of access to all areas of the park. Ramped access is available from the plaza level down to the Café/restaurant and Pool/recreation entrance level of the park.

The key path for users passing through the park is the diagonal route from Boomerang Place to the underground carpark entry area.

There are limited connections between the park facilities on the west and east side of Boomerang Place/ Yurong Parkway. The entry to the underground carpark is although pedestrian friendly, vehicle focussed in character.

## Reserve development

The park has a rich and complex development history. Park use and layout has changed several times since European settlement with the last major redevelopment in the late 1990s.

The following description has been summarised from the Draft Plan of Management 1997.

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Upon European settlement the area was quickly denuded to make way for and provide materials for the settlement. The city/town was formally laid out in 1792 with the area of the park straddling the boundary. The 'fringe' location has been an important factor in the development of the park's identity.

A convict garden was established in the site in 1819 and survived until at least the 1930s. There were several periods of abandonment, development and redevelopment prior to the area becoming a park.

The area was dedicated as a park in 1878 when Boomerang Street was constructed along the line of an old walking track. There were 2 separate parks divided by Boomerang Street: Cook Park on the south-west side and Phillip Park on the north-east. Some major tree plantings were established at this time.

The original area of the park was reduced over the years by a number of excisions and leases and roads including a community and the City Bowling Club on western side of the park adjacent College Street. By 1912 the park had been divided into four discrete land parcels losing any sense of common identity as a major urban park.

Various elements were added in the early 1900s including rockeries and walling. A more gardenesque approach developed in the 1920s with the addition of flowering trees and garden beds. By 1997 the park still retained many of the early twentieth century design approaches.

In 1997, a major redevelopment was undertaken to construct the Cook and Phillip Park Aquatic centre complex and paved concourse. At this time roads were removed and re-aligned to the current layout allowing the park to become more unified.

In 1999 the Yurong Water Gardens were installed with the concept developed to follow the original alignment of a creekline at the site.

### **Capital works upgrades:**

- Upgrade works to the aquatic centre facilities have been undertaken in 2019/2020 to improve reception areas and access, fittings and fixtures, repairs, upgrade ventilation and new seating
- Energy Services - Co/Trigeneration system under upgrade/installation works in 2020

- Pool Control Board system upgrade 2020
- Concepts for the new city centre playground have been developed and consulted on for a new playspace in the southern portion of the park adjacent the aquatic centre at the time of writing this plan of management.

### **Proposed City Centre Playground**

The City of Sydney proposes to undertake a major renewal of play facilities in Cook and Phillip Park. The proposal will enliven an existing green open space providing a new inclusive destination play environment that responds to the established park character, connects with adjacent cultural and educational institutions and set within a garden that inspires and connects children with nature in the heart of the city.

The playground will be large enough to cater for local children, families and visitors to the city and shall include:

- removal of adjacent existing playground
- a unique range of diverse play experiences - dynamic, exploratory, social and imaginative through the use of proprietary, bespoke and interactive environmental play elements
- inclusive play spaces that caters for a range of ages and be all inclusive
- safe and compliant play spaces to meet Australian Standards
- links to unstructured play spaces and retained turf areas
- shade to play equipment
- target carbon neutral outcomes, solar to supply power, data meters link to City's reporting system
- water supply – implement non-potable water solution for toilet flushing
- associated facilities and furniture for children and carers including seating, bubblers, bins and tables
- hard and soft landscaping, earthworks, walls, fencing, drainage, pathways, lighting, signage, water points and planting to embed the new playground into the existing park fabric and landscape setting
- improved passive surveillance, entry thresholds and interfaces with Cook and Phillip Pool forecourt

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- proximity to food and beverage offerings
- drop off zone to facilitate equal access
- Public amenities.

The proposed core play area will be approximately 2400m<sup>2</sup> and will cater for approximately 300 children at any one time with adjacent social spaces (900m<sup>2</sup>) and incidental spaces (200m<sup>2</sup>) to compliment the space.

### **Past studies and master plans:**

- New City Centre Playground Concept Cook and Phillip 2020
- Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study 2016
- Cook and Phillip Park - Draft Plan of Management - May 1997
- Cook and Phillip Cogeneration Project - Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence - 2017
- Cook and Phillip Park - Heritage Assessment – 1997

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## 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 purposes for Cook and Phillip Park Crown reserves are **Public Recreation, Community Purposes and Urban Services.**

### **Community usage**

Cook and Phillip Park offers a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities for the community. A mix of open space and built facilities attracts local residents, workers and visitors from further afield to the park.

Cook and Phillip Park Pool is a high-quality swimming and fitness facility. The aquatic centre is open all year round and features full access for people with disability. The centre has a café and adjacent public car park.

The centre includes a 50m pool, a dedicated leisure pool with wave machine and a

hydrotherapy pool. All pools are indoor and heated.

Other recreation facilities and activities the park provides for include:

- children's playground
- basketball court
- fitness groups
- pedestrian and cycling access
- off-leash dog walking
- occasional community and commercial events (winter wonderland; Xmas displays; living colour displays)
- outdoor dining (cafe with licensed outdoor dining area).

The park also contains a number of public art pieces of which a number are interactive including the Yurong Water Garden, unique play sculpture in the eastern play space and the aquatic centre poolside sculpture.

Park surveys carried out in 2009, 2015, 2017 indicated that the park is mostly used as a thoroughfare, for meal breaks, dog walking, and exercising (fitness training groups are common). More than half of users visited the park weekly or more frequently including 24% who visit daily. The majority of visitors spend less than 30 minutes to 1.5 hours at 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:

- walking through to get somewhere else
- walking or running for exercise
- walking the dog
- meet with friends

At the park, other activities that survey respondents participated in included swimming, using the playground and visiting for school excursions.

Three quarters of the survey respondents were more likely to be live nearby to Cook and Phillip Park. This was followed by a third who work nearby and a small proportion who are visitors to the area. Over half the respondents visit the park on a daily basis during the daytime.

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Past surveys and the 2020 survey indicated there was low evening visitation and use of the park.

**Event use of the park**

Cook and Phillip Park is used for events (community and commercial) on an occasional basis. Due to the location and types of spaces available within the park the type of event can range from small community events to larger

scale concerts, festivals, seasonal events attracting visitors from across the city. The plaza area above the underground carpark/sports facilities provides a unique space within the city for these types of larger events to take place.

Other types of events have included media calls, casual sporting event, community consultation, commemoration/ memorial services, low impact filming.

## Figure 5. Usage and condition of facilities and improvements

facilities	usage	condition assessment (source / reference)
<b>Cook and Phillip Park</b>		
Aquatic Centre including Café with outdoor dining/plaza	Public use	General Asset Condition – Average (3)
Fitness Centre (within Aquatic centre)	Public use	General Asset Condition – Average (3)
Public Art within Aquatic Centre: – Coral’s Poolside Cocktail Monster - Annette Kellerman Mural	n/a	Completed 1999, Ref: SOM138SC
Aquatic Centre co-generation system	n/a	Installed 2020
Carpark	Public use	General Asset Condition – Good (2)
Park water features – Yurong Water Garden (Public Art)	n/a	Installation 1999 (A. Glesta reg.doc. Sydney Museum Register, SOM139FN)
‘City Centre’ Playground	n/a	New playground in design development stages
Park furniture – seating, bins	Public use	Fair to Good
Park furniture - lighting	Public use	Fair to Good
Community and children’s centre (KU)	Public use	General Asset Condition – Good (2)

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facilities	usage	condition assessment (source / reference)
Public Art "Earth Mother" Play sculpture	n/a	Reinforced concrete with granite and marble dust to permit polished finish (Installed 1952)  Good condition (Attachment C9 - Cook and Phillip Park Earth Mother Play Sculpture.pdf – OEH Inventory, SOM number SOM029SC)
Children's playground	Public use	General Asset Condition – Fair (3)
Outdoor recreational courts	Public use	General Asset Condition – Average (3)
Public Art – Phillip Park Fish Community artwork (Australian Youth Mosaic)	n/a	Wall mosaic, Installed 2003, SOM number: SOM205MC
(#) City of Sydney Asset Assessment - other assessments by general observation for PoM		

## Figure 6. Existing leases and licences

Lease / license	Lease / licence holder	Date commenced Date expiring	Comments
Ground-Lease Cook and Phillip Park Aquatic and Leisure Centre	City of Sydney	50 years, 19/12/1997 Expiry 18/12/2047	Recreation and Urban Services
Sub-Lease Cathedral Street Car Park	Enacon Parking Pty Ltd	25 years, 1/2/2000 Expiry 31/01/2025	Carpark
Sub-License Rooftop - Cook and Phillip Park Aquatic and Leisure Centre	Climate & Atmospheric Science as part of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment	1 year, 24/1/2020 Expiry 24/1/2021 (holdover)	Air Monitoring
Retail Sub-Lease	Bodhi Restaurant	5 years, 14/09/2017 Expiry 13/09/2022	Restaurant
AGP Licence	KU Phillip Park	3 years, 01/07/2018 Expiry 30/06/2021	Childcare Centre

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<b>Lease / license</b>	<b>Lease / licence holder</b>	<b>Date commenced Date expiring</b>	<b>Comments</b>
AGP Licence	The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church	8 years, 01/07/2013 Expiry 30/06/2021	Community Room

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# 3. Legislative context

## Ownership and management

Cook and Phillip Park is a Crown reserve owned by the State of New South Wales. The City of Sydney is the Crown land manager responsible for the management of the reserves. Refer to **Section 2**, pages 15-16 for further property details.

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## 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 Cook and Phillip 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.

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## 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.

Cook and Philip 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

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## 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.

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## Heritage management

Planning and management must recognise Local, State and National heritage listings.

# 4. Strategic context

## Demographic context

As part of the PoM process Cred Consulting reviewed the demographic and recreational 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.

The majority of 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 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:

- Chinatown – CBD South, Harris street and Crown – Baptist Streets will see a high increase in one parent families
- Macleay Street – Woolloomooloo will have an increase in other families, followed by one parent families
- Oxford Street will have an increase in other families, followed by lone person households

### **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. Village 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

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The City of Sydney 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.

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## 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 Cook and Phillip Park

Community values and roles have guided the development of the PoM. Values are the qualities and roles of the park 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:

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### 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
- A place that forms a strategic open space connection between Hyde Park, The Domain and major cultural attractions (Australian Museum, Art Gallery of NSW)

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### 2.0 Access, Connections and Accessibility

- A well-connected parkland to adjoining neighbourhoods and to district and regional users
- Wayfinding seamlessly aids access and use
- A park that is clear, easy and safe to move around
- An appropriately lit environment
- A recreation destination desirable to be accessed by cycle
- A place that is not compromised by vehicle access

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### 3.0 Community Use and Activation

- A place of respite for users and adjacent residents
- Spaces and facilities that support youth use of the park
- Outdoor courts that facilitate recreation and fitness
- A place for dog walking and exercise
- 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
- Important aquatic facilities for the city centre
- Café facilities that compliment and add to the park amenity
- Parking to support recreational uses and events
- A valued childcare centre

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### 4.0 Facilities and Built Infrastructure

- A place that provides access to public amenities
- A play destination for locals and visitors
- Park elements that support park use and create an attractive character
- Underground infrastructure

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### 5.0 Environment and Sustainability

- Resilient landscaping to future-proof our greenspaces
- Landscaping and planting that reflects the original natural environment
- A modified landscape
- 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

## Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

- A place exhibiting water sensitive urban design
- A place exhibiting sustainable energy management
- A place exhibiting sustainable waste management practices

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### **6.0 Culture and Heritage**

- A place that strengthens First Nations people and living 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
- A place that provides a canvas for arts and culture

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### **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

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## 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 purposes for Cook and Phillip Park Crown reserves include **Public Recreation, Community Purposes and Urban Services**.

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 8** maps out the community land categorisations in the context of the Crown reserves.

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## Current / existing use

The City of Sydney has established initial categorisations for Cook and Phillip 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 Cook and Phillip Park have been approved by Crown Lands.

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

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## 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 Cook and Phillip 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 Cook and Phillip 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.

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## Proposed community land categorisations

The following table (**figure 7**) 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 Cook and Phillip Park. Under the guidelines for each category, their interpretation and application to Cook and Phillip Park is explained.

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



## Figure 7. Community land categorisation table

Guidelines for categorisation and application to Cook and Phillip Park	Core objectives for management
<p><b>Park</b></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><b>Application</b></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"> <li>(a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and</li> <li>(b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>General Community Use</b></p> <p>Land should be categorised as general community use under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) may be made available for use for any purpose for which community land may be used, whether by the public at large or by specific sections of the public, and</li> <li>(b) is not required to be categorised as a natural area under section 36A, 36B or 36C of the Act and does not satisfy the guidelines under clauses 102–105 for categorisation as a natural area, a sportsground, a park or an area of cultural significance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Application</b></p> <p>To building facilities that provide social recreational and community uses</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and</li> <li>(b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).</li> </ul>

Figure 8. Community land categorisation map



## Key strategic directions

Planning and management directions have been established for Cook and Phillip Park through past master planning and plans of management (Cook and Phillip Park – Draft Plan of Management May 1997) and recent city-wide strategic planning (Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016). This PoM references both documents as the current planning direction for the reserve.

The following guiding strategic directions are summarised for the planning and management of Cook and Phillip Park as reflected in the Master Plan (refer **Figure 9**, page 44) and this PoM.

### Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study 2016

#### *Section 3.0 Improve the Provision and Diversity of Sport and Recreation Facilities*

- Improve the status of the City of Sydney as a “Child Friendly City” - Provide a unique City Centre play environment that caters for all abilities and is a destination venue for both local children and visitors to the city
- Upgrade Existing Indoor Court / Recreation Facilities – upgrade indoor court

### City Centre Playground development

The proposal will enliven an existing green open space at Cook and Phillip Park providing a new inclusive destination play environment that responds to the established park character and connects with adjacent cultural and educational institutions and set in a garden that inspires and connects children with nature in the heart of the city. The playground will be large enough to cater for local children, families and visitors to the city.

#### Playspace Design principles:

**Social and Inclusive** - the new playground will be a place for everyone to come together through play. It will be an inclusive space for children to get active, take risks, and learn from each other in large or small groups.

**Sustainable** - the playground will be a place for children to be excited and curious about nature, encouraging the next generation of advocates for the environment.

New and retained plants and trees, as well as water sensitive urban design principles, will improve the ecological value of the existing park.

**Educational** - opportunities for formal and informal learning experiences will be scattered throughout. A variety of themes are explored, from indigenous heritage, ecological and geological themes as well as colonial history.

**Sustains interest** - the playground will include a range of equipment-based play elements and less structured play spaces, creating opportunities for a wide variety of games and experiences to occur within the playground. This will ensure that children are excited about returning to the playground again and again.

### Design Principles from 1997 POM

The 1997 PoM identified a series of design strategies for the park and a set of design principles to guide the development of the landscape design.

These principles are summarised as follows and are relevant to any future park development:

- **Unification** - designing the consolidated parkland to read as an integrated whole.
- **Urban Responsiveness** - responding to the surrounding urban form, such as the buildings, the city grids, the streets and the open space network.
- **Urban Oasis** – providing the park with a unique identity.
- **Expressing the Topography** – respecting the pre-existing landform, while using it to enrich the park, enhance its spatial organisation and generate strong links to the surrounding open spaces.
- **Access** – establishing and integrated network of access routes that caters for the hierarchy of pedestrian movement to provide choice, variety and legibility.
- **Valuing existing planting** – minimising loss of significant trees and undertaking measures to enhance the health of the existing vegetation. Using existing trees as key components in the design of the park.
- **Enriching the experience** – enriching the experience through artworks, the interpretation of the parks’ history, the use of dynamic and changing elements and the use of a rich palette of materials.

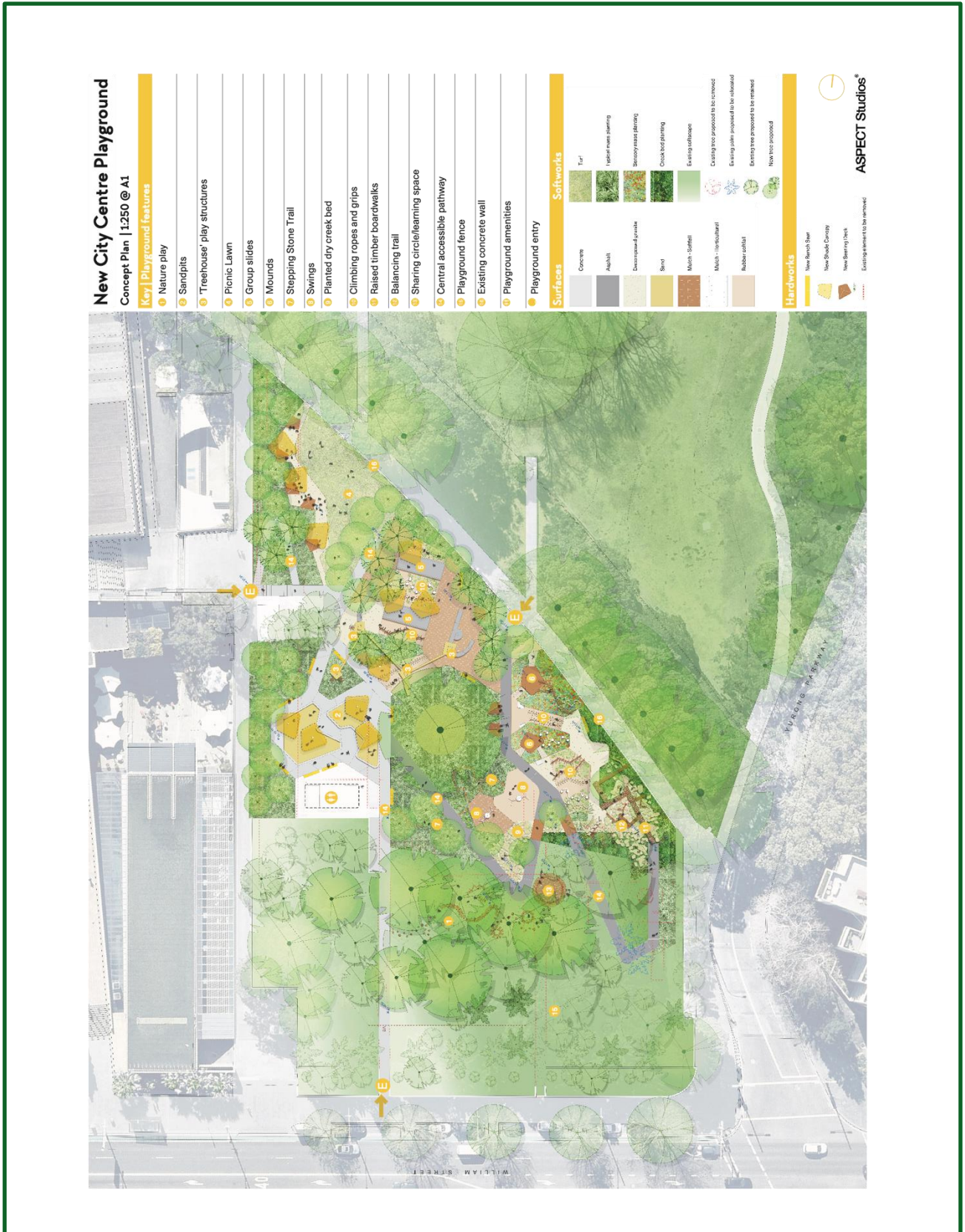


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- **Conservation planning** – maintaining Cook and Phillip Parks as open space, retaining the elements of the original land form that are still visible in the parks, and retain the line of the original town boundary, record items, retain items as far as possible and prepare an interpretation plan.
- **Active Recreation** – siting strategy of facilities to reduce the scale and bulk of buildings, minimise visual impact of built forms on neighbouring sites. Facilities to provide for a variety of aquatic facilities, recreation facility to be multi-purpose space sports and associated retail and food and beverage outlets.

**Figure 9** on the following page is the proposed plan for the City Play Space Master Plan for Cook and Phillip Park prepared in 2020.

Figure 9. 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 Cook and Phillip Park and is applicable to all community land categories, as outlined in **Section 6** of this plan.

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## 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 Cook and Phillip Park. The outcomes seek to conserve and enhance the values of Cook and Phillip 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 Cook and

Phillip 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.

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## Buildings and structures

### Express authorisation

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

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structures and civil infrastructure which support the desired use of Cook and Phillip 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.

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### 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 Cook and Phillip 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 of Sydney bookings, lease and licence agreements, or otherwise communicated where prohibited activities may be temporary.

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### Managing impacts on adjoining land uses

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

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### 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.

#### Organised sports use

This PoM specifically authorises activities at Cook and Phillip Park which may attract high numbers of people including organised sport

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activities and training, school sport competitions, commercial activities and one-off community events and performances.

The allocation of Cook and Phillip Park for organised sport and school sport will comply with City of Sydney's seasonal allocations process. 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 City's booking process and associated conditions of use.

### High Intensity use

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

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 Cook and Phillip Park and settings (such as playgrounds, fitness stations and park seating) 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.

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## 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.

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## 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 Cook and Phillip 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.

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## 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.

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## 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. **Sections 10-11** detail the specific authorisations and purposes for which tenure may be granted in accordance with the individual community land categories for Cook and Phillip Park.

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## 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.

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## 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 requirements and where required, the 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.

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## 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
- 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, wellbeing 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.

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## 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

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incurred by the 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 Cook and Phillip 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
<b>1.0 IDENTITY CHARACTER AND EXPERIENCING THE PLACE</b>				
1.1	A meaning of the place that resonates with Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To implement a meaning and description that reflects connection to place</li> </ul>	Work with the community to establish a meaning and description that captures the place's connection to Country	Consultation completed Adopted meaning and description
1.2	A place which signposts and celebrates local, natural and cultural history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to the spaces identity and character</li> </ul>	Investigate the inclusion of informative and interpretive elements that reflect the spaces historical identity and natural character	Increased visibility of park identity
1.3	A place that forms a strategic connection between Hyde Park, The Domain and major cultural attractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve and enhance the green space and access connection role to other major precincts</li> </ul>	Planning, design and management of the park has regard for conservation of green linkage and access connection role	Targeted user surveys
<b>2.0 ACCESS, CONNECTIONS AND ACCESSIBILITY</b>				
2.1	A well-connected parkland to adjoining neighbourhoods and to district and regional users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide functional, inviting, accessible and safe routes to the park from adjoining areas</li> </ul>	Review, monitor and work towards improving local access routes for workplace precincts and adjoining residential areas	Maintain records of public comments in relation to park access. Regular review of register to guide future directions
2.2	Wayfinding seamlessly aids access and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide effective wayfinding and signage for park users and cyclists</li> </ul>	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"> <li>To provide functional, attractive and compliant internal circulation routes and path networks</li> </ul>	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"> <li>To provide adequate lighting to support desired night access, recreational and leisurely use of open space</li> </ul>	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



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Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
2.5	A recreation destination desirable to be accessed by cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide an appropriate level of cycle infrastructure to support and encourage cycle use</li> </ul>	Review current cycle provisions Identify gaps and needs in cycle infrastructure	Maintain records of public feedback in relation to cycle provisions. Regularly review of register to guide future directions
2.6	A place that is not compromised by vehicle access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To effectively cater for vehicular and pedestrian movement to and from carpark mitigating impacts on other park values</li> <li>To provide and manage functional maintenance and emergency access mitigating adverse impacts on park and uses</li> <li>Prevent unauthorised vehicle access</li> </ul>	Monitor and review access to carpark. Implement opportunities to improve function and safety, where required  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  Incorporate educational activities into ongoing management	Reduced pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle conflicts  Improved public safety  Management measures carried out

### 3.0 COMMUNITY USE AND ACTIVATION

3.1	A place of respite for users and adjacent residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that the park provides a range of flexible and informal use spaces that are attractive and comfortable to be in</li> </ul>	Ensure that park planning, and management maintains and enhances flexible informal use of spaces for broad community benefit	Increased local use of park measured by survey and observation
3.2	Spaces and facilities that support youth use of the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To sustainably respond to youth needs for gathering and activity spaces</li> </ul>	Investigate opportunities to support youth gathering and activity	Increased youth participation measured by survey and observation
3.3	Outdoor courts that facilitate recreation and fitness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain and enhance role of outdoor courts in providing fitness and leisure for workforce and residents</li> </ul>	Enhance role of courts for a diverse range of uses  Monitor to identify management issues and address as required	Increased local use of courts measured by survey and observation
3.4	A place for dog walking and exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide for effective dog exercise in accordance with Companion Animals Act</li> </ul>	Manage off leash dog access to spaces as defined by City's Companion Animals Policy  Monitor to identify management issues and address as required	Dog access maintained  Reports of conflicts between dogs and other park users
3.5	A place that recognises and celebrates First Nations living culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To celebrate First Nations heritage and living culture</li> </ul>	For the pursuit of 'practising living culture', work with the First Nations community to understand the processes and procedures required to enhance access to spaces and facilities	Review existing policies and procedures
3.6	A place for events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To sustainably encourage temporary event use that contributes to local activation and cultural and community outcomes</li> </ul>	To facilitate temporary event use that is appropriate to scale of spaces and in consideration of other park uses  Develop guidelines for event use of parklands defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- usable area and capacity</li> <li>- other specific event management and approval requirements</li> </ul>	Increased use of park for events appropriate to scale and intensity  Developed guidelines  Ongoing review and compliance

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Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
3.7	A place that is open and usable by all members of community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That the park is managed as part of a coordinated compassionate approach across the city to assisting homeless persons</li> </ul>	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
3.8	A safe place to visit day and night	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<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 Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles</p>	<p>Percentage of people who feel safe in these spaces</p> <p>Safe spaces with no reported incidents</p> <p>Sustained relationship with local police</p>
<b>Cook and Phillip Aquatic Centre</b>				
3.9	Important aquatic facilities for the city centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain and enhance the value and role of the Aquatic Centre for the residential and workforce community</li> </ul>	<p>Maintain and enhance the role of Cook and Phillip Aquatic Centre</p> <p>Regularly monitor for improvements to centre services and operations</p>	<p>Usage and visitation of aquatic centre, measured by bookings</p> <p>Centre user satisfaction surveys</p>
3.10	Café facilities that compliment and add to the park amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain and enhance the role of café facilities which compliment recreation and leisurely use</li> </ul>	Ensure operations and offerings integrate with and compliment ongoing park usage	Ongoing review and compliance of lease
3.11	Parking to support recreational uses and events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To manage parking facility in complement to other park roles and values, to contribute to city parking resource</li> </ul>	Regularly monitor carpark services and operations under lease agreement	Ongoing review and compliance of lease
<b>Phillip Park Community and Children's Centre</b>				
3.12	A valued childcare centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain and enhance the childcare role for the locality compatible with other park values</li> </ul>	Regularly monitor services and management under lease agreement	Ongoing review and compliance of lease
<b>4.0 FACILITIES AND BUILT INFRASTRUCTURE</b>				
4.1	A place that provides access to public amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of public toilet facilities for all park users</li> </ul>	Plan and implement new amenities block within main park area	Operational amenities block
<b>Play spaces</b>				
4.2	A play destination for locals and visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide a play space to meet community needs and compliment adjoining uses</li> </ul>	Plan and implement "City Playground" within main park area adjoining pool access	Operational play space
<b>Park elements</b>				
4.3	Park elements that support park use and create an attractive character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support recreational and leisure use of park while avoiding proliferation of elements</li> </ul>	<p>Maintain and renew park furniture and other park elements in accordance with asset management plan</p> <p>Monitor the appropriateness of placement</p> <p>Implement new improvements, where required</p>	<p>Measured against contract KPIs</p> <p>Routine surveys, audits and inspections</p>

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Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
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### Underground infrastructure

4.4	Underground infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure services infrastructure requirements are effectively integrated into planning and design</li> </ul>	<p>Liaise and coordinate with services authorities to identify amplification and renewal works that may impact spaces</p> <p>Manage to limit impacts on use and facilitate effective make good / integration</p>	Sustained relationship with authorities
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## 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"> <li>To sustain a green landscape for continued community enjoyment</li> </ul>	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"> <li>To increase indigenous plantings within the park landscape</li> </ul>	Where appropriate and site conditions allow, investigate the planting of indigenous species	Increased indigenous plantings
5.3	A modified landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To effectively manage site contamination issues</li> </ul>	Remediation Action Plan to be prepared to guide the design development, construction and ongoing management of the playground and other activities	Site remediated
5.4	A place of diverse habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase habitat value of natural and built features</li> </ul>	Investigate the potential to enhance habitat values through areas of built form and natural ground	Monitoring of habitat values
5.5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance ecological importance in open space</li> </ul>	<p>Maintain urban ecology advisory role for proposed works associated with open space</p> <p>Investigate opportunities to increase community understanding and participation in the preservation of greenspace and ecological elements</p>	Ongoing internal participation in open space works Increased community participation

### Shade and temperature management

5.6	A place that is cool, calm and comfortable in summer heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve existing shade tree canopy and to selectively extend to create new shade</li> </ul>	<p>Maintain and manage existing tree canopy for ongoing health</p> <p>Plan for and integrate tree canopy shade in suitable locations across site</p>	Preserved and increased shade cover Increased use of park measured by observation
5.7	Established plantings which contribute to the park setting and habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To effectively maintain and manage the existing tree resources at optimum health for their safe and practical lifespans</li> <li>To effectively plan for succession planting</li> </ul>	<p>Implement tree management including pruning and/or removal of trees and replacement planting in accordance with park service levels and City guidelines</p> <p>Plan and implement a succession planting program in accordance with tree management plan</p>	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

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Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
<b>Water management</b>				
5.8	A place exhibiting water sensitive urban design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To effectively manage water use and runoff</li> <li></li> </ul>	<p>Where feasible, implement water saving initiatives, alternative water sources and install metering to effectively manage water use</p> <p>Implement water-sensitive urban design to minimise environmental degradation and improve waterway quality</p>	<p>Increased savings in water consumption</p> <p>Reduced potable water demand for park</p> <p>Improved water quality</p>
<b>Energy management</b>				
5.9	A place exhibiting sustainable energy management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To effectively manage energy use</li> </ul>	<p>Where feasible, implement energy management initiatives, renewable energy, investigate alternatives to temporary generators and install metering as appropriate to effectively manage energy</p>	<p>Sustainable initiatives implemented</p> <p>Increased savings in energy consumption</p> <p>Reduction in open space maintenance post event activities</p>
<b>Waste management</b>				
5.10	A place exhibiting sustainable waste management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A place that maximises the diversion of waste away from landfill</li> </ul>	<p>Ongoing implementation and support of best practice waste management activities</p>	<p>Minimised waste measured against contract KPI's and audits</p>

### 6.0 CULTURE AND HERITAGE

6.1	A place that strengthens First Nations people and living culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify and interpret First Nations cultural heritage values of the local area</li> </ul>	<p>Consult with the First Nations People on how to interpret and integrate cultural heritage values in ongoing planning of improvements</p>	<p>Consultation completed</p> <p>Implementation of processes</p>
6.2	A place which is a conservatory of natural and cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To appropriately manage and conserve elements of heritage significance</li> <li>To guide management and design decision making to achieve optimum heritage management outcomes</li> </ul>	<p>Preparation and ongoing implementation of supporting documentation to guide the maintenance of sensitive and significant heritage assets or fabric</p>	<p>Completed supporting documentation</p>
6.3	A place that provides the community access to cultural expression and awareness through arts and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide a canvas for public art and artistic and creative expression that is sustainable in the context of existing character and use</li> </ul>	<p>Monitor existing art pieces for their ongoing role and fit within the park</p> <p>Conserve and manage in accordance with asset management plan</p>	<p>Maintain records of public comments in relation to appropriateness of public art.</p> <p>Regular review of register to guide future directions</p> <p>Measured against contract KPIs</p> <p>Routine surveys, audits and inspections</p>
6.4	A place that connects the community to the city's past and present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<p>Develop a cohesive framework that recognises Strategies 6.1-6.3</p>	<p>Adoption of supporting framework</p>
6.5	A place that provides a canvas for arts and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To facilitate public art in temporary and permanent forms that compliments the park setting and adds to the range of experiences provided</li> </ul>	<p>Consider opportunities to implement temporary and permanent art installations, where appropriate</p>	<p>Increased representation of public art in park</p>

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Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
<b>7.0 MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE</b>				
7.1	A place which is clean, well-maintained and carefully managed	To provide well-maintained parklands	Maintenance programs carried out in accordance with City of Sydney Parks Maintenance Technical Specifications	Regular visitation and condition assessments Measured against contract KPI's and audits
7.2	Facilities that continue to service and meet the community's needs	To provide well-maintained facilities	Maintain and renew facilities in accordance with asset management plans	Regular visitation and condition assessments Measured against contract KPI's and audits
7.3	Appropriate leases and licences	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 10. Permissible uses and developments – Park Category

**Figure 10** below outlines the, permitted uses and development of the areas of Cook and Philip 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"> <li>– Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property)</li> <li>– Advertising consistent with reserve purposes (e.g. banners and signage)</li> <li>– Broadcasts associated with any event, concert or public speech</li> <li>– Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables</li> <li>– Casual and informal recreation</li> <li>– Catering and coffee carts</li> <li>– Community gardening</li> <li>– Concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV)</li> <li>– Conducting a commercial photography session or filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993)</li> <li>– Decorations, displays, exhibitions, fairs, fashion parades, festivals and shows</li> <li>– Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>– Engaging in an appropriate trade or business (e.g. community auctions and similar activities)</li> <li>– Functions (e.g. commemorative services, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Advertising structures and signage (e.g. banners and signage) that:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ relate to approved uses/activities</li> <li>○ are discrete and temporary</li> <li>○ complies with Planning requirements</li> <li>○ are approved by the City of Sydney</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables</li> <li>– Community gardening</li> <li>– Development that facilitates community, cultural, educational, recreational and social activities, including but not limited to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adaptive reuse of existing building/structures for a use compatible with the park</li> <li>○ Amenities to facilitate the safety, use and enjoyment of the park (e.g. seating, shade structures, BBQ, picnic tables, toilets, bike rings)</li> <li>○ Ancillary areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community (e.g. storage and change rooms, car parks)</li> <li>○ Buildings and structures that facilitate the permissible uses and activities (e.g. grandstands, pavilions, fitness equipment, playgrounds, outdoor courts)</li> <li>○ 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)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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Uses and Activities	Developments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Markets</li> <li>– Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities</li> <li>– Outreach services</li> <li>– Passive and active recreational activities</li> <li>– Playgroups</li> <li>– Playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward</li> <li>– Public art or other cultural installations</li> <li>– Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs</li> <li>– Publicly accessible ancillary areas (e.g. toilets)</li> <li>– Recreational and sporting activities consistent with an outdoor recreational facility, for example but not limited to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Marked courts (basketball, volleyball, badminton and netball)</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding)</li> <li>– Social events (e.g. weddings, picnics and community gatherings)</li> <li>– Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes</li> <li>– Storage (e.g. ancillary to use of park)</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> <li>– Venue hire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Development that facilitates energy and water efficiencies (e.g. solar lighting and photovoltaic panels, stormwater harvesting and storage, swales, rain gardens, irrigation and reticulation systems)</li> <li>– Environmental management (e.g. remediation and flood mitigation work)</li> <li>– Heritage and cultural interpretation (e.g. memorials and public art)</li> <li>– Kiosks</li> <li>– Markets</li> <li>– Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding)</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> </ul>

## Figure 11. 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 11** 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 Cook and Philip 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.

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Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
<b>Lease</b>	Sympathetic, compatible uses may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables</li> <li>– Management and operation of community garden</li> <li>– Management and operation of outdoor court facilities</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property)</li> <li>– Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables</li> <li>– Coffee carts</li> <li>– Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>– Management and operation of community garden</li> <li>– Management and operation of outdoor court facilities</li> <li>– Markets</li> <li>– Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities</li> <li>– Outreach services</li> <li>– Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of park)</li> </ul>
<b>Short-term uses (12 months or less)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property)</li> <li>– Advertising consistent with reserve purposes (e.g. banners and signage)</li> <li>– Broadcasts associated with any event, concert or public speech</li> <li>– Casual and informal recreation</li> <li>– Catering</li> <li>– Community gardening</li> <li>– Concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV)</li> <li>– Conducting a commercial photography session or filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993)</li> <li>– Decorations, displays, exhibitions, fairs, fashion parades, festivals and shows</li> <li>– Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>– Engaging in an appropriate trade or business (e.g. community auctions and similar activities)</li> <li>– Functions (e.g. commemorative services, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities)</li> <li>– Kiosks</li> <li>– Markets</li> <li>– Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities</li> <li>– Outreach services</li> <li>– Playgroups</li> </ul>

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Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward</li><li>– Public art installations</li><li>– Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs</li><li>– Signage</li><li>– Social events (e.g. weddings, picnics and community gatherings)</li><li>– Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes</li><li>– Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of park)</li><li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li><li>– Venue hire</li></ul>
<b>Other estates</b>	<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><b>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</b></p>

# 11. General Community Use category - authorisations

## Figure 12. Permissible uses and developments – General Community Use Category

**Figure 12** below outlines the, permitted uses and development of the areas of Cook and Phillip Park categorised as General Community Use 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"> <li>– Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property)</li> <li>– Advertising consistent with reserve purposes (e.g. banners and signage)</li> <li>– Centre-based education and care (e.g. long day care, pre-school, occasional care and outside school hours care)</li> <li>– Conducting a commercial photography session and filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993)</li> <li>– Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>– Information and education facilities (e.g. libraries)</li> <li>– Management and operation of community facilities</li> <li>– Meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs</li> <li>– Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities</li> <li>– Outreach services</li> <li>– Playgroups</li> <li>– Public art or other cultural installations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Advertising structures and signage (e.g. banners and signage) that:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ relate to approved uses/activities</li> <li>○ are discrete and temporary</li> <li>○ complies with Planning requirements</li> <li>○ are approved by the City of Sydney</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Development that facilitates community, cultural, educational, recreational and social activities, including but not limited to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Amenities that facilitate the safety, use and enjoyment of the facility (e.g. kitchens and toilets)</li> <li>○ Buildings and structures that facilitate the permissible uses and activities</li> <li>○ 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)</li> <li>○ Provision of ancillary areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community (e.g. storage, waste rooms and change rooms/showers)</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Development that facilitates energy and water efficiencies (e.g. solar lighting and photovoltaic</li> </ul>



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Uses and Activities	Developments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding)</li> <li>– Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of community or recreational facility)</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>panels, stormwater harvesting and storage, irrigation and reticulation systems)</li> <li>– Environmental management (e.g. remediation and flood mitigation work)</li> <li>– Heritage and cultural interpretation (e.g. memorials and public art)</li> <li>– Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding)</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> </ul>

## Figure 13. Express authorisation of leases, licences, short-term uses and other estates – General Community Use Category

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over community land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. **Figure 13** below outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as General Community Use. Licences and statutory approvals for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may also be granted for Cook and Philip 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.

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
<b>Lease</b>	Sympathetic, compatible uses may include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Centre-based education and care</li> <li>– Community purposes (e.g. community meetings)</li> <li>– Educational purposes (e.g. libraries, information centre)</li> <li>– Health or Social Support services (e.g. medical practitioner)</li> <li>– Management and operation of community facility</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property)</li> <li>– Centre-based education and care</li> <li>– Community purposes (e.g. community meetings)</li> <li>– Educational purposes (e.g. libraries, education classes, workshops)</li> <li>– Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>– Health or Social Support services (e.g. medical practitioner)</li> </ul>

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Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Management and operation of community facility</li> <li>– Outreach services</li> <li>– Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to community or recreational use)</li> </ul>
<b>Short-term uses (12 months or less)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property)</li> <li>– Advertising consistent with reserve purposes</li> <li>– Conducting a commercial photography session and filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993)</li> <li>– Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>– Meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs</li> <li>– Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities</li> <li>– Outreach services</li> <li>– Playgroups</li> <li>– Public art or other cultural installations</li> <li>– Signage</li> <li>– Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of community or recreational facility)</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> </ul>
<b>Other estates</b>	<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><b>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</b></p>

# 12. 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"><li>• 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</li><li>• 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</li></ul>

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## References

- City Centre Playground Concept Cook and Phillip 2020
- Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study 2016
- Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management 1997
- Cook and Phillip Cogeneration Project - Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence 2017
- Cook and Phillip Park - Heritage Assessment 1997
- 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
<h3>A City for All- youth action plan 2017-2027</h3>		
<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"> <li>– Inclusive: young people have opportunities to succeed</li> <li>– Connected: young people feel connected and welcomed in their community</li> <li>– Liveable: young people live safe and healthy lives</li> <li>– Engaged: young people have a voice and can influence change</li> </ul>	<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>
<h3>Asset Management Policy 2016</h3>		
<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"> <li>1. Take a lifecycle approach and apply a whole of life</li> <li>2. Sustainable environmental performance</li> <li>3. Best value – balance financial, environmental and social aspects to achieve best value</li> <li>4. Long-term financial plans s</li> <li>5. up to date infrastructure asset information to inform decisions</li> <li>6. Sharing of asset data through digital platforms</li> <li>7. Service levels – infrastructure asset service levels will be clearly defined</li> <li>8. Manage risks associated with infrastructure assets; and</li> <li>9. Continuous improvement of asset management practices</li> </ol>	<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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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"> <li>– Promote community gardens as demonstration sites where people can meet, work together, build stronger community relationships and learn about sustainability;</li> <li>– Document and standardise processes, procedures and criteria;</li> <li>– Help increase the number of community gardens according to the City's capacity; community need and availability of appropriate sites;</li> <li>– Clarify the rights and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved;</li> <li>– Support community gardens to become self-managed and encourage community ownership;</li> <li>– Recommend the development of new community gardens on land established for community use as part of proposed park upgrades and developments.</li> <li>– Ensure that there is potential for a community garden within a kilometre (a 15-minute walk) of the dwellings of most city residents;</li> <li>– Promote access for the community to fresh, organic and locally produced herbs, vegetables and fruit;</li> <li>– Ensure gardens are well maintained by the garden members to demonstrate a high standard to the community</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>– provides equity of access in the public domain for people with disability,</li> <li>– provides people with disability with more equitable opportunities to participate in employment and social and cultural life in the City of Sydney,</li> <li>– enables people with disability to visit, travel through, explore and enjoy the City's outdoor spaces with independence and dignity, and</li> <li>– enables people with disability to make informed decisions about their journey in the public domain.</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>– 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.</li> <li>– 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, taking into account existing amenities nearby</li> </ul>	<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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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"> <li>– apply a consistent assessment framework to the approval of Market Site Applications and Market Proposals</li> <li>– 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</li> <li>– consult the community about new Market Proposals by providing consultation opportunities for the community to comment.</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>– ensuring equitable access to public places;</li> <li>– balancing the needs of all users of public places including mobile voluntary services, people experiencing homelessness, pedestrians, local residents and businesses;</li> <li>– providing public places that are clean, safe with high level amenity;</li> <li>– 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;</li> <li>– investigating and respond to community feedback and complaints about the improper use of public places, and;</li> <li>– 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</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>– Sydney has a strong tradition of busking and buskers contribute to a sense of place and the character of the city</li> <li>– Buskers make an important contribution to the cultural life of the city and help build a social city</li> <li>– Buskers contribute to the tourist experience of Sydney and drive foot-traffic</li> </ul>	<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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Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Busking is a legitimate means for professional artists and performers to make income.</li> <li>– Busking is a legitimate means for hobbyists, amateur performers, enthusiasts or anyone to express themselves creatively in the public domain.</li> <li>– Busking is an important part of the ecology of the creative industries.</li> <li>– The practice of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage is a unique and important activity that takes place in the public domain.</li> <li>– Regulation of busking activity should expect nothing more or less of buskers than any other person or group of people using shared public space.</li> <li>– Other users of public space, residents, business owners and workers in the city have a right to quietly enjoy the city's open spaces.</li> </ul>	

### 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"> <li>– promote accessibility on the footway by maintaining a consistent and predictable clear path of travel for all users;</li> <li>– manage neighbourhood amenity through minimising additional noise, visual, and other impacts;</li> <li>– consider the appropriateness of applications for approval against Council's adopted guidelines;</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>1. Align significant City Art projects with major Sustainable Sydney 2030 urban design projects</li> <li>2. Recognise and celebrate Aboriginal stories and heritage in public spaces</li> <li>3. Aboriginal artists will foster awareness in the local community of a history and histories of the local land and its original peoples.</li> <li>4. Support local artists and activate city places through temporary art projects</li> <li>5. Support vibrant places in Village Centres with community art and City Art projects</li> </ol>	<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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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"> <li>– 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.</li> <li>– 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.</li> <li>– Nurturing the city as a creative environment in which opportunities for artists and their role in the community can flourish and expand.</li> <li>– 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.</li> <li>– 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.</li> <li>– Increased understanding and enjoyment of public art and an awareness and appreciation of the significant benefits provided by a rich and diverse artistic environment.</li> <li>– Providing a sustainable framework for the care and conservation of the City's unique cultural heritage.</li> <li>– Support/direct any temporary public art projects in accordance with the Public Art Strategy.</li> </ul>	<p>objectives of the applicable community land category</p>

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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"> <li>– establish the City of Sydney’s commitment and future strategic direction for tree planting, protection, management and maintenance of its urban forest</li> <li>– address tree management and maintenance issues faced by the City of Sydney</li> <li>– provide a framework for decision making, documentation and standardised processes to ensure consistency in the management of the City of Sydney’s urban forest</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives of the Tree Management Policy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– prioritise the maintenance and protection of the existing tree population</li> <li>– 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</li> <li>– improve the quality and quantity of City of Sydney’s canopy cover</li> <li>– increase species diversity and improve the age spread of the urban forest</li> <li>– recognise and protect trees considered significant due to heritage, cultural, social and ecological criteria</li> <li>– increase awareness and educate the community, developers and Council staff on the value of trees in the urban landscape</li> <li>– enhance the City of Sydney’s reputation within the community as a steward and manager of trees.</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>1. Names must be meaningful, clear and concise, and can reflect the location and purpose.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>4. Names acknowledging the multicultural nature of our society and gender diversity are encouraged.</li> <li>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 respected as such.</li> </ol>	<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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Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>7. The name of a person still holding public office will not be used.</li><li>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.</li><li>9. Repetition of commonly used names will be avoided.</li><li>10. Duplication of road names within the local government area, and within a 10-kilometre radius must be avoided.</li><li>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.</li><li>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.</li><li>13. Names considered offensive or likely to give offence should not be used.</li><li>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.</li><li>15. The community will be consulted on all naming proposals through public exhibition</li></ol>	

## 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
<p><b>A City for All - Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan 2017-2021</b></p>		
<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"> <li>– 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</li> <li>– identifying barriers to inclusion, and developing strategies and actions that will respond to and address those barriers</li> <li>– continuous improvement in relation to inclusion and access for people with disability</li> <li>– 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Four key directions</b></p> <p>The action plan focuses on four key directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the development of <b>positive community attitudes and behaviours</b> towards people with disability and carers</li> <li>– the creation of more <b>liveable communities</b> for people with disability and carers</li> <li>– the achievement of a higher rate of <b>meaningful employment</b> participation by people with disability and carers through inclusive employment practices</li> <li>– more <b>equitable access to mainstream services</b> for people with disability through better systems and processes.</li> </ul>	<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 Inclusive and accessible public domain Policy 2019.</p>

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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

<p>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.</p>	<p>In 2070 in Sydney, the changing climate will likely mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– An increase in average temperatures</li> <li>– An increase in extreme heat days</li> <li>– An increase in air particulates and pollution</li> <li>– An increase in rainfall intensity and storm events – Continued variability in annual rainfall</li> <li>– An increase in bushfire conditions</li> <li>– An increase in drought conditions</li> <li>– An increase in sea levels and the extent of coastal inundation</li> </ul> <p>The plan describes five principles for management actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Resilient and long-term: politically sustainable, economically efficient and socially inclusive</li> <li>2. Flexible and dynamic: able to evolve and respond to unexpected trends and consequences</li> <li>3. Based on the most up-to-date data</li> <li>4. Able to harness natural environmental systems</li> <li>5. Delivered via a comprehensive and effective communication strategy.</li> </ol>	<p>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.</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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### Wayfinding Strategy Report 2012

<p>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.</p> <p>The strategy provides a guiding document to inform future design and is supported by separate style guides and element manuals.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The principal requirements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Enabling pedestrians to assess and plan (to “understand”) their journeys and find their way about at street level with ease and confidence;</li> <li>– To help build up and reinforce an effective and reliable cognitive map of Sydney for pedestrians;</li> <li>– 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;</li> <li>– Provide the information overlay to the Liveable Green Network across the City of Sydney local government area.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</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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## Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

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

<p>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.”</p> <p>It is a “whole of life” approach that includes planning, acquisition, operation, maintenance and disposal of assets.</p> <p>This report assessed the City’s current resources and evaluated the efficacy of current asset management.</p>	<p>The policy objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide infrastructure and services to sustain the City of Sydney communities</li> <li>2. Implement a life-cycle approach to the management of infrastructure and public assets</li> <li>3. Ensure that service delivery needs are the primary driver for infrastructure asset management practices</li> <li>4. Provide a sustainable funding model that provides assets aligned with the City’s long-term plans and community needs</li> <li>5. Develop and implement best value environmentally sustainable asset management practices</li> <li>6. Provide reliable asset and infrastructure data through supported digital platforms</li> </ol> <p>The plan identifies considerations for management of Parks and open spaces and Trees. The Plan then assesses current performance against identified service levels</p>	<p>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.</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 Centre Public Art Plan 2013

<p>The City Centre Public Art Plan aims to bring inspiring public art with a permanent legacy to Sydney’s residents and visitors</p>	<p><b>Guiding Principles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Transforming Sydney with a legacy of permanent public art works</li> <li>– Supporting events and temporary works of art</li> <li>– Allowing quality, diversity, inclusivity and fairness</li> <li>– Working with our history, our stories and our existing public art</li> <li>– Considering children</li> <li>– Looking to the future, remaining flexible and being open to change</li> <li>– Ensuring amenity and sustainability</li> <li>– Creating partnerships</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Use our distance as a chance to be original</li> <li>– Involve artists for successful outcomes</li> <li>– Use art to make the city more legible and easier to navigate</li> <li>– Try a variety of art types and approaches</li> <li>– Share initiatives with government agencies, arts groups, and other countries and leading cities</li> <li>– Develop local public-private initiatives</li> <li>– Consider other opportunities</li> </ul>	<p>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.</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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## Cook and Phillip 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"> <li>– Strengthen north-south streets and encourage east-west pedestrian permeability</li> <li>– Reinforce a connected public space at Circular Quay and create a unified square from the building edge to the water</li> <li>– Reinforce Martin Place as the City's premier civic and public space</li> <li>– Create a linked series of park and garden spaces and upgrade existing open spaces</li> <li>– Support and encourage active building edges and high-quality activation of the public domain</li> </ul>	<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><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Movement for walkable neighbourhoods and a connected city</li> <li>– Align development and growth with supporting infrastructure</li> <li>– Supporting community wellbeing with social infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b>Liveability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A creative and socially connected city</li> <li>– Creating great places</li> <li>– New homes for a diverse community</li> <li>– Productivity</li> <li>– Growing a stronger, more competitive Central Sydney</li> <li>– Developing innovative and diverse business clusters in City Fringe</li> <li>– Protecting industrial and urban services in the Southern Enterprise Area and evolving businesses in the Green Square-Mascot Strategic Centre</li> </ul> <p><b>Sustainability</b></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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## Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

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

### 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><b>Principles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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</li> <li>– Actions are inclusive and acknowledge the First Peoples of Australia and the need for a just transition</li> <li>– All City functions, activities and decision-making will address the climate emergency</li> <li>– The City can influence others through its networks, functions and activities</li> <li>– Staff across the organisation are champions of change</li> <li>– Pro-active, timely communication and reporting are essential to influence and mobilise action</li> <li>– An empowered community will take positive climate actions and be more resilient to future challenges</li> </ul> <p><b>Goals</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Address climate emergency priorities in our major strategies, projects and service delivery</li> <li>2. Decarbonise the City's procurement of products, services and assets</li> <li>3. Empower staff to act more sustainably and become more resilient</li> <li>4. Streamline governance processes to support significant climate action</li> <li>5. Use the planning system to support climate emergency priorities</li> <li>6. Develop, prioritise and embed communications about the climate emergency</li> <li>7. Support the community to take further action to address the climate emergency</li> </ol>	<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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## Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	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><b>Safe streets and spaces</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Increase actual and perceived public safety in city streets and spaces and ensure they are well lit and attractive</li> <li>– Promote a creative and vibrant night life to reduce alcohol related anti-social behaviour</li> <li>– Improve road, public transport and pedestrian safety</li> </ul> <p><b>Crime prevention and response</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Reduce the opportunities for crime to occur</li> <li>– Contribute to reducing domestic and family violence and sexual assault</li> <li>– Contribute to preventing child abuse and supporting effective responses</li> </ul> <p><b>Ready and resilient</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ensure Sydney knows how to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies</li> <li>– Build resilient and connected communities to increase safety</li> <li>– Reduce harm from drugs and alcohol</li> </ul> <p><b>A safe global destination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ensure visitors feel safe and welcome in Sydney</li> <li>– Promote Sydney's Safety Globally</li> <li>– Help international students to live, study and work safely in Sydney</li> </ul>	<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><b>Vision</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Creativity in Sydney is visible</li> <li>– Innovation is central to Sydney's creative community</li> <li>– Sydney takes pride in its Aboriginal history, culture and its contemporary expression</li> <li>– Cultural experiences and creative opportunities are valued and accessible</li> </ul>	<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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## Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Sydney’s diversity is prized and promoted</li> <li>– Sydney welcomes bold ideas, new visions and unexpected connections</li> <li>– Curiosity is encouraged and opportunities for discovery are everywhere</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategic Priorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Precinct distinctiveness and creativity in the public domain</li> <li>– New avenues for creative participation</li> <li>– Sector sustainability: surviving and thriving</li> <li>– Improving access, creating markets</li> <li>– Sharing knowledge</li> <li>– Global engagement</li> </ul> <p><b>Foundation principles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Culture and creativity are central to all our lives and to our community’s sense of identity and confidence.</li> <li>– Creativity is part of the human condition, and its expression defines and reflects our culture and our community.</li> <li>– Culture reflects, reinforces, and shapes our identity: individual identity, identification with a community and our connections to place.</li> <li>– Aboriginal culture, now globally recognised as the world’s oldest continuous living culture, is our city’s most unique and enduring asset.</li> <li>– 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.</li> <li>– 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.</li> <li>– 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.</li> <li>– Initiative, experimentation and enterprise is the bedrock of fermenting a creative culture. Creative risk is a pre-condition of innovation and industry growth.</li> </ul>	<p>community land category in considering actions.</p>

### Cycling Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2030

Plan for making bicycle transport easier and safer, so it is an	<b>Priorities</b>	Planning design and management of reserves shall
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## Cook and Phillip 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"> <li>1. Connecting the network</li> <li>2. Supporting people to ride</li> <li>3. Supporting businesses</li> <li>4. Leadership and advocacy</li> </ol>	<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><b>Priorities</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reducing 10 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney LGA by 2030</li> <li>2. Reducing 25 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney's own buildings and operations by 2030</li> <li>3. Replacing 30 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney LGA with recycled water for non-drinking uses by 2030</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<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 address 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><b>Issue and Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Energy efficiency – existing buildings contribute around 80% of our city's emissions - Improving energy efficiency will lower energy bills and emissions</li> <li>– 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</li> <li>– 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</li> <li>– 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</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Design for low water demand and drought resilience</li> </ul>	<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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## Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

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

### Greening Sydney Plan 2012

<p>A greener Sydney can assist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To filter and improve the air we breathe</li> <li>- Provide shade for our houses and streets</li> <li>- Regulate sunlight to our houses and streets</li> <li>- Reduce urban run-off and stormwater pollution</li> <li>- Improve the appearance, economic value and liveability of our Cities</li> <li>- Provide a connection to nature in our Cities</li> </ul>	<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><b>Greener streets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a liveable green network of streets by planting all footpath location with trees</li> <li>- Plant trees in unused road space</li> <li>- Central landscaped medians, replacing paving with trees and landscape planting</li> </ul> <p><b>More parks and open space</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acquire more land for public open space, and tree and landscape planting</li> <li>- Balance recreational and functional requirements of parks</li> <li>- Build habitat parks and landscape City streets to promote and support biodiversity</li> </ul> <p><b>Greening new development and private land</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish guidelines and standards for provision of open space, landscaping and urban canopy in new development</li> <li>- Promote use of green roofs and green walls on new buildings and development</li> <li>- Investigate provision of a grant program to provide funding for residents and businesses to plant and maintain large canopy trees on their property</li> </ul> <p><b>Green links and urban wildlife corridors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building wildlife corridors and habitat pockets in residential suburbs</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>- Conservation and consolidation of tree canopy</li> <li>- Supporting within reserves the continuation broader habitat corridors</li> </ul> <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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## Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

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

### 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"> <li>– Improve access connectivity and wayfinding</li> <li>– Create a network of linked parks and upgrade existing open spaces</li> <li>– Respect and celebrate heritage, conserve and restore Observatory Hill</li> <li>– Celebrate landform and harbour views</li> <li>– Support Walsh Bay cultural precinct and enhance cultural ribbon connections</li> <li>– Strengthen local communities and support local economies</li> </ul> <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><b>Key Actions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Continue to implement the City's Principles of Cooperation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council.</li> <li>– Engage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in the City's projects and decision-making process.</li> <li>– Contribute to and strengthen networks within the local government sector to promote reconciliation.</li> </ul>	<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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## Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

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

### 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><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Increase provision of outdoor fitness equipment, so all members of the community are within 800m of outdoor fitness equipment</li> <li>– Encourage greater participation in physical activity to help the public reach their recommended levels of physical activity</li> <li>– Prioritise installation of outdoor fitness equipment to ensure areas with the least fitness equipment are provided for in the next 5 years</li> </ul>	<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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## Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

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

### 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><b>Strategic Action Plan</b></p> <p>Objectives and targets are identified for the following:</p> <p><b>Locally indigenous vegetation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Protect, expand and improve condition of naturally occurring locally indigenous vegetation, including possible remnants.</li> <li>– Increase the extent of bush restoration sites across the LGA and maintain sites in good condition.</li> <li>– Re-establish representative patches of the likely original vegetation communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fauna</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Protect and enhance sites that provide habitat for priority fauna species.</li> </ul>	<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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## Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

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

### Urban Forest Strategy 2013

<p>Plan for development and protection of the City's urban forest</p>	<p><b>Motivations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Urban forests play a vital role in the health, social framework and economic sustainability of a city</li> <li>– Trees improve our air, soil and water quality, while also improving mental health and wellbeing</li> <li>– Canopy coverage over paved surfaces is a cost-effective means of mitigating urban heat islands</li> <li>– This will also reduce emissions of hydrocarbons involved in ozone depletion, while increasing pavement longevity</li> <li>– 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</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Initiatives and Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Prioritise maintenance and protection of existing tree population – maximise benefits received from this asset</li> <li>– 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</li> <li>– 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</li> <li>– 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</li> </ul>	<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

<p>Identifies the actions required to sustainably manage potable water consumption while delivering high quality parks and urban landscape</p>	<p><b>Key Issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Water use is variable</li> <li>– Expectation – Maintenance and water use are directly influenced by expectations for parkland presentation.</li> </ul>	<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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## Cook and Phillip Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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.</li> <li>– Increase in irrigated area</li> <li>– 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.</li> <li>– Accuracy of information-</li> <li>– 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key actions to be delivered:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Exceeding the Sustainable Sydney 2030 target of 10% recycled water usage in the City's Parks;</li> <li>– Change of water consumption measurement from an absolute target to a water efficiency measure of litres per square metre;</li> <li>– Installation of smart meters to improve the measurement of non-potable water use at 30 sites;</li> <li>– Set water budgets for the City's top 30 water using parks which allow for average, dry and wet years;</li> <li>– Construct storm water harvesting and treatments systems at Alexandria Park, Waterloo Oval and Pirrama Park (old part);</li> <li>– Connect Erskineville Oval to the Sydney Park water re-use project;</li> <li>– Upgrade irrigations systems at Alexandria Park, Waterloo Oval, Jubilee Oval and Pirrama Park (old part); and,</li> <li>– Implement an irrigation testing and efficiency program on the top 10 water using parks.</li> </ul>	<p>park values and uses, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category</p>

