Attachment K

Perry Park Plan of Management

CITY OF SYDNEY

Perry Park
Plan of Management

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Green Global Connected

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Reconciliation Statement

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

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

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

Part A Management Framework

1. Introduction

What is a PoM

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

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

Need for the PoM

The Crown Land Management Act 2016 (**"CLM Act")** commenced on 1 July 2018, introducing a consolidated, modern piece of legislation to govern the management of Crown land in New South Wales.

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").**

Perry Park (Crown Reserve R.80135) is now treated as "community land" under the LG Act requiring a PoM.

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.

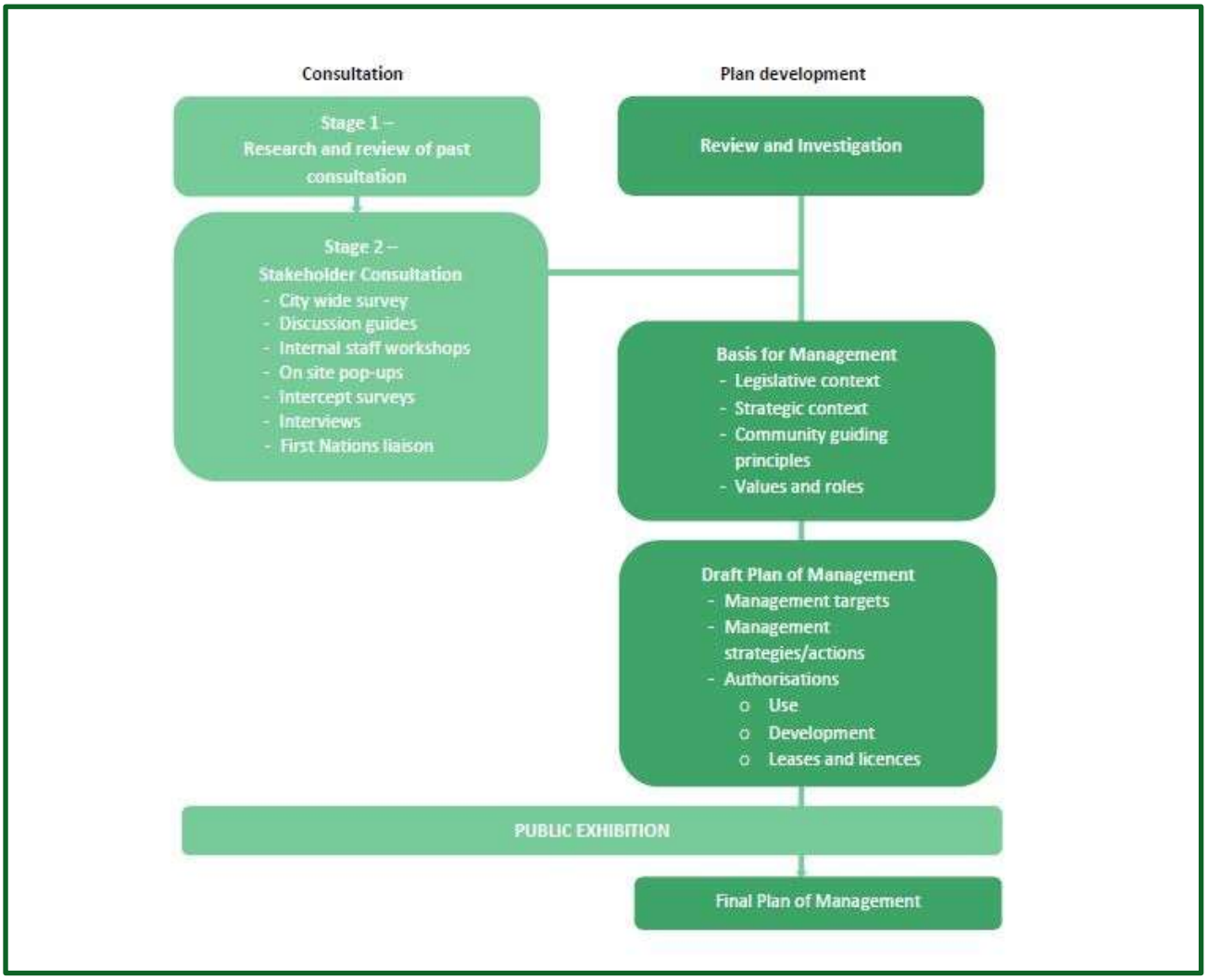
This PoM has been prepared in accordance with and seeks adoption under the LG Act and CLM Act.

Process for preparing the PoM

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

The process has integrated extensive consultation with the broader 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 peoples 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 local 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 a targeted stakeholder list.

The Engagement program

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

The surveys and pop-up boards sought to gather statistical data around community values and uses of Crown land, and the workshops provided an opportunity for more in depth discussions around Crown land 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 peoples 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 significnce.

Internal staff workshop: internal City of Sydney staff workshop

Engagement tools to inform general plans of management

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

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

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 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 the management of Crown land 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 – Warrane)

– 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

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

Economic and cultural ownership and management

- Importance of cultural ownership and intellectual property rights
- Ongoing employment and business opportunities at all levels
- Making, markets, food, trading, learning etc should be able to be practiced somewhere permanently (not a one-off event)
- There are effective working examples of shared arrangements with State Government (DPIE) who work with Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council on protecting and managing places
- The Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council sought that the City of Sydney provides Crown Land or City owned sites to MLALC for local Aboriginal community needs of culture, health wellbeing, housing and business
- The Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council asked that the City of Sydney support addressing the issue of underpayment of NSW Aboriginal Land Rights fund of $500 Million in perpetuity for all Freehold, Leasehold, Pastoral, National Parks, State Forests, Reserves and Parks as well as mineral and water

Advocacy/leadership/influence

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

Barriers

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

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

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

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

Specific feedback related to Perry Park

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

What we heard - Specific POMs snapshot:

Perry Park, Alexandria

Number of people who commented on this park:

5 people completed the online survey for Perry Park.

Current visitation to Perry Park

Survey respondents were more likely to

- 20% or 1 survey respondent (respectively) live nearby Perry Park or visit the area. Other respondents indicated they hire the park or use the sports facilities at Perry Park.
- 40% or 2 (respectively) survey respondents visit the park weekly or occasionally.
- The majority of respondents usually visit Perry Park in the afternoon (12pm - 4pm) (60%; 3).

Perry Park, Alexandria

What people value about Perry Park

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

Top values as indicated by survey respondents are:

- It feels safe (60%; 3)
- It's interesting (40%; 2)
- It's friendly and welcoming (40%; 2), and
- It's well maintained (40%; 2).

Why people value Perry Park

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

- The values chosen need to be safeguarded into the future
- As Sydney becomes more densely populated places for family exercise, cultural or community spaces will improve liveability
- It is one of the few places to attend local sports activities, and
- It is a place to connect to Country.

Current activities at Perry Park

Survey respondents were asked what are the main activities they do at Perry Park. The majority of respondents enjoy formal team sports and attending sporting events (40%; 4 respondents respectively).

This was followed by sitting and relaxing, playing with kids, informal games and sports, sightseeing/enjoying the view, enjoying nature and walking through to get somewhere else (20%; 1 respectively).

Future activities at Perry Park

Survey respondents were asked to comment on anything else they would like to do in this park in the future. Key comments included:

- More kids amenities, and
- Field sports not just court sports.

Additional comments about Perry Park:

Survey respondents were asked if there was anything else they would like to share about Perry Park. The only comment provided stated that the space needs more timed parking spaces.

Respondents told us...

"It's one of very few places to attend locals sports activities in an increasingly densely populated area."

- Survey respondent

"More kids amenities would make this more of an alternative destination as Erskineville density increases."

- Survey respondent

"As Sydney becomes more dense having great family exercise cultural or community orientated spaces nearby means less need for cars to go elsewhere reducing congestion but also increasing livability."

- Survey respondent

2. Land description

Location and description

Perry Park is located on the corner of Bourke Road and Maddox Street, Alexandria and is surrounded by industrial and commercial land-uses.

At approximately 2.4 hectares, Perry Park is one of the larger open spaces in the Alexandria and Green Square areas.

The park is 500m from the Green Square Train Station and is located adjacent to the Bourke Road Cycleway making it perfectly positioned to cater for future community needs.

The table below summarises key land information for Perry Park. A Site Plan has been provided on page 14, refer to **Figure 2**.

Table 1. Summary land information

Item	Description
Site Name	Perry Park
Address	1B Maddox Street, Alexandria
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No., purpose and gazetted date	Reserve 80135, Public Recreation, 15/11/1957
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	22,281.63 m^2
Lot & DP	
Crown Reserve	Lot 7057 DP 1060577
Restrictions / easements	n/a
Community land categorisation	General Community Use / Park / Sportsground
Condition of land	refer to **Table 2** for Condition Summary

Figure 2. Site Plan

Heritage and culture

Overview

The site of Perry Park has been in public ownership since 1935. Its history since that time reflects the changing requirements and interests of local government and the recreational needs of the local community.

The land was part of the Gadigal peoples traditional lands and is associated with the tidal creek now known as Shea's Creek. The area prior to European arrival formed one of the coastal saltwater inlets of the Cooks River and Botany Bay and would have supported mangroves, low scrubby ground and mudflats.

The area of flat land along Shea's Creek was used for market gardens during the 19th century when a substantial Chinese community grew vegetables for the Sydney Produce Markets. In the 20th century the district infilled with factories and engineering works. By 1943, there were 550 companies based in the area which produced goods ranging from bricks to aeroplanes.

The land was reserved for Public Recreation in 1956 and the City of Sydney Council was appointed Trustee of Perry Park in November 1957. Notwithstanding, the park was not developed for recreational purposes until the latter half of the 1970's. Prior to this, it had been left as an area of grass over landfill material since tipping operations ceased in the early 1950's.

The park was named after Arthur Reginald Horatio Perry JP, who was a local political figure and Mayor of Alexandria in the 1930's.

The park has been associated with amateur basketball in inner-Sydney for over 50 years. Today, the City of Sydney Basketball Association has a perpetual lease of a portion of Perry Park, housing the Alexandria Basketball Stadium. This facility provides 2 basketball courts and associated facilities situated on the west side of the park (not associated with this Plan of Management).

In 2019, a new multi-purpose recreational centre was developed with further planned improvements to the playing field surface aiming to consolidate the park's role as a key organised sports facility.

Heritage Context

Perry Park is in the vicinity of three items listed on Schedule 7 of the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012, as follows:

– I2234—eastern part of former Alexandria Spinning Mills including internal structure (20-30 Maddox Street)

– I2233—western part of former Alexandria Spinning Mills including internal structure (58-68 Euston Road)

– I20—industrial building "Frank G Spurway" including interior (20-30 Maddox Street)

History

Prior to colonisation, Shea's Creek meandered its way through mangroves, mud flats and low scrubby ground eventually draining into the Cooks River. The creek was tidal and much of the area was alluvial and blown sand. Local First Nations peoples moved freely through this landscape prior to colonisation accessing this and other coastal saltwater inlets of the Cooks River and Botany Bay. The middens of First Nations settlements were sought out by colonial builders, with discarded oyster shells providing a vital ingredient for lime mortar.

In **1935, Alexandria Council bought seven acres** of land nearby from the NSW government to create a park. It was initially used as a site for **garbage disposal in the 1930's and 1940's**. The site passed to the control of the Cleansing Department of the City of Sydney in 1949. Tipping operations at the site ceased in April 1950 through illegal dumping continued in the 1950's.

The surface of the site was covered with soil and grassed after 1950. The Council prepared plans for a park in 1956 but this did not happen. Council prepared more than one plan for the park between 1950 and 1956, but none of these eventuated.

Council set aside approximately 3 acres of the park for transhipment of local produce, leaving the residue to be used for women's sports and a rest area.

City of Sydney Council was appointed Trustees of Perry Park in **November 1957**. There was still limited action on formalising the

park and the site was occupied by squatters living in shanties on the grounds.

In **1964**, the Council granted a lease of the **south-west portion of the park** in perpetuity to the **Amateur Basketball Association of NSW** (not associated with this Plan of Management) and this area was first used in 1967. The rest of the land was set aside for sports but once again, at least three plans were developed in 1961 and 1962 but never implemented.

The site passed to the control of **South Sydney Council in 1968** following changes to local government boundaries.

Multiple sporting bodies applied to use the grounds, but the site was not suitable for sporting use. Further plans were drawn up to develop the park as a sportsground in 1971, and yet again did not progress. South Sydney Council drew up **new plans in 1977** which were implemented and provided for mounding (berm) at the south-east and north-east corners, a brick amenity block and a small car park. A softball diamond pitch and combined league and soccer goal posts were also provided.

The **park was progressed during 1977 and 1978** including new plantings along the northern edge of the park. The dark brick amenities building was under construction in February 1978.

The new **multi-purpose sports centre** opened on **30 March 2019**.

The park's name commemorates a local political figure. It was named after Alderman Arthur Reginald Horatio Perry JP who was president of the Alexandria branch of the ALP and Mayor of Alexandria in the 1930's.

Statement of Significance

Perry Park reflects the dramatic pattern of modification and development from the natural landscapes managed and maintained by the Cadigal to the ownership and subdivision of land for industrial and commercial uses.

In public ownership since 1935, the history of Perry Park since then reflects the changing requirements and interests of local government and the recreational needs of the local community. The Park has been associated with amateur basketball in inner city Sydney for over 50 years and provides valued community recreational space.

The park is fringed by mature street tree planting which has streetscape appeal and provides a sense of containment within the park.

Key heritage features

Key elements within the reserve include:

- Practice cricket pitch
- Play equipment
- Amenities block
- Scattered seating
- Picnic shelters
- A row of Hills Figs along the Bourke Road frontage. These are of some significance for their contribution to the streetscape and character of the park.

Note, no trees within the Crown reserve are listed on the City of Sydney's Significant Tree Register.

Environment and landscape

Perry Park is located on the corner of Bourke Road and Maddox Street, Alexandria and is surrounded by industrial and commercial land-uses. At approximately 2.4 hectares, Perry Park is one of the larger open spaces in the Alexandria and Green Square areas.

The park is strategically located to serve an evolving and growing population. In addition, it is located 500m from the Green Square Train Station and adjacent to the Bourke Road Cycleway, positioning the park well to cater for district and regional sporting use.

A feasibility study was carried out in 2008 that looked at ways to improve the park and optimise this location.

Pre-existing Natural Characteristics:

- The area prior to European arrival formed one of the coastal saltwater inlets of the Cooks River and Botany Bay and would have supported mangroves, low scrubby ground and mudflats
- The area is associated with the tidal creek now known as Shea's Creek. The tidal creek and much of the area was alluvial and blown sand.

Physical Characteristics:

Landform, Soil, Drainage

- The site has been heavily modified from its pre-European settlement landscape
- Filling operations with rubbish and the subsequent development of the park facilities and service infrastructure beneath the park will have modified the original soil profile
- The current landform is characterised by a low berm / mounded landform which provides a level playing surface to the top.

Plantings

- A mix of semi mature trees species within park
- Street trees (Melaleuca, Hills Figs) contribute to the park character, visual amenity of the park frontages and shade coverage on adjoining public footpaths
- There is very little understorey planting within the park
- The site has been noted as a supporting habitat site in the Urban Ecology Strategic Action Plan. Small bird species recorded along nearby Shea's Creek - potential for improvement to garden beds for habitat outcomes within the park.

Access and Circulation

Access to the park - Perry Park is very accessible via public transport.

- It is located approximately 500m from the Green Square Train Station
- Bus Route no. 370 passes along McEvoy Street from Central Station to Coogee
- Bus stop on Maddox Street adjacent the park (305 route at morning am and evening peak only to Redfern Station)
- Additional bus services can be accessed near at Green Square Station and on McEvoy Street, both approximately 500m from the site
- The park is within 850m of Sydney Park and 1km of Erskineville Oval
- Existing dedicated cycleway adjacent to park on Bourke Road provides direct access to the park and links to local area and beyond (Mascot to Green Square).

Access within the park:

- Path network to primary routes to facilities
- Formal pedestrian entry on Maddox and Bourke Streets
- Small carpark and turning area on the north side of the sports field, entry via Bourke Street.

Reserve development

Key Milestones:

- Rubbish tipping operations seized in early 1950's, left as an area of grass over fill, rubbish material
- The land was reserved for Public Recreation in 1956
- 1964 the Council granted a lease of the south-west portion of the park in perpetuity to the Amateur Basketball Association

- South Sydney Council drew up new plans in 1977
- The park was formed during 1977 and 1978 including new plantings along the northern edge of the park
- The dark brick amenities building was under construction in February 1978
- A new multi-purpose sports centre opened on 30 March 2019.

Capital works upgrades:

Current proposal for Perry Park includes:

- A new FIFA sized synthetic sports field
- A new amenity pavilion
- A new share way and parking
- New park lighting and seating
- Welcoming park entries and better access in and around the park
- New native plants and trees.

Before the new sports field can be built, 60 trees need to be removed. Council proposals include the replacement of canopy with 30 to 40 large canopy shade trees as part of this upgrade. *(Source: City of Sydney Website)*

Past studies and plans include:

Previous studies and strategic directions included development of indoor multi-purpose courts and an upgrade of the playing field to a synthetic surface with supporting amenities.

- Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016
- Feasibility Study 2008

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 Crown reserve.

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

Community usage

Perry Park has been used for basketball since the late 1960's and the new recreation centre is next to the existing dual-court Alexandria Basketball Stadium (City of Sydney Basketball Association).

The Perry Park Recreation Centre opened in March 2019 and consists of 2 indoor and 2 outdoor multi-purpose courts for sports such as netball, basketball, volleyball, badminton and futsal. It caters for adult and children's sports competitions and offers court hire. The centre also features a kiosk, staff administration area, change rooms and an external terrace.

At the time of preparing this Plan of Management, upgrade works were in progress to extend the recreation centre (now completed). These works included the enclosure and redesign of the 2 outdoor courts so they can be used in all weather conditions and cater for a greater number of sports. Now complete, the centre provides 4 indoor multi-purpose courts for sports including netball, basketball, volleyball, badminton and futsal.

The new centre supports the inner city's need for diverse and accessible recreational facilities.

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:

- Participating in formal team sports and attending sporting events.

Followed by:

- Sitting and relaxing
- Playing with kids
- Informal games and sports
- Sightseeing/enjoying the view
- Enjoying nature
- Walking through to get somewhere else.

The survey respondents were likely to live nearby the park or visit the area and 40% of respondents would visit the park on a weekly or occasional basis.

Facilities

- Recreation centre (4 indoor courts)
- Extensive cycle parking facilities are provided at entry to recreation centre
- Sports field (planning in development)
- Supporting user amenities (planning in development)
- Spectator seating and picnic facilities
- Dog off-leash area.

Event use of the park

Perry Park and its facilities have hosted small community event day and gatherings including meetings, small festivals, community consultation.

The City of Sydney registered a total of 7 events between 2015-19. Attendance has ranged up to 30 people.

Table 2. Usage and condition of facilities and improvements

Facilities	Usage	Condition assessment (source / reference)
Recreation centre (incl. indoor and outdoor courts)	Organised sports users	Completed 2019
Synthetic sports field	Organised sports users General public access in non-sports use times	Planning in development
Sports field lighting	Organised sports users	Planning in development
Field fencing	n/a	Planning in development
Public toilets and amenity building	Organised sports users General Public	Planning in development
Carpark	Organised sports users General Public	Planning in development
In-ground water tank	Field maintenance	Planning in development
Footpaths	General Public	Planning in development
Park Furniture - seats	General Public	Planning in development
Park Furniture - lighting	General Public	Planning in development
Park Furniture - bins	General Public	Planning in development
Park Furniture - Signage	General Public	Planning in development

Table 3. Existing leases and licences

Lease / licence	Crown Reserve / Lot and DP	Lease / licence holder	Date commenced Date expiring Term	Purpose / Comments
No current leases/licences				

3. Legislative context

Ownership and management

Perry 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 Crown reserve. Refer to **Section 2**, page 13 for further property details.

Relevant legislation

Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown land is governed by the Crown Land Management Act 2016 ("**CLM Act**"). Historically, reserve trust managers were appointed as the custodians of Crown reserves. Upon the introduction of the CLM Act in 2018, the reserve trust regime was abolished. The management of Crown reserves is now delegated to Crown land managers, many of which are local councils.

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 1979 (**"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 Perry 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 Plan of Management. The clause also lists a range of ancillary development activities permitted without consent.

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

Applicable planning controls for the reserve

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

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.

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

1 Objectives of zone

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

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works

3 Permitted with consent

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

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3.

Native Title

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Grants leases, licences, permits, forestry rights, easements or rights of way over the land

b. Mortgages the land or allows it to be mortgaged

c. Imposes, requires or agrees to covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use (or removes or releases, or agrees to remove or release, covenants, conditions, or other restrictions on use) in connection with dealings involving the land

d. Approves (or submits for approval) a plan of management for the land that authorises or permits any of the kinds of dealings referred

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

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

Heritage management

The planning and management of Perry Park will respond and adhere to any Local or State heritage listings if they should be proposed in the future.

At the time of preparation of this Plan of Management, Perry Park was not listed at either level.

4. Strategic context

Past planning and management

Planning and management directions have been established for Perry Park through past master planning (Feasibility Study 2008) and city-wide strategic planning documents (Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016). This Plan of Management references the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Need Study 2016, as the current planning direction for Perry Park.

Key strategic directions

The following guiding strategic directions are summarised for the planning and management of Perry Park.

Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016 ("OSSRNS")

A feasibility study was carried out in 2008 that looked at opportunities to improve Perry Park. The study recommended the development of indoor multi-purpose courts and an upgrade of the playing field to a synthetic surface with supporting amenities.

The works below are included in the OSSRNS.

10 Year capital works program:

- New separate building behind the existing basketball stadium with two practice courts with foundations and slab for future expansion additional 2 indoor courts
- The slab will be used for outdoor practice courts as an interim measure
- Synthetic turf playing surface.

Future Considerations:

The OSSRNS identified a further provision of two additional indoor courts subject to State and Federal and/or private funds becoming available. Ideally, the future project should aim for holistic planning with the existing stadium to create an integrated 6 indoor court facility.

Sports Field provision and usability

The OSSRNS 2016 and Sports Facilities Demand Study (Volume 4) recommended an additional 20 sports fields would be required within the City of Sydney by 2031 to meet projected needs.

In addition to providing new fields, all councils across the Sydney metropolitan area are considering ways to increase the hours of use of existing fields to assist in addressing demand. One such approach is to enhance the resilience of field surfaces to wear and reduce post rain recovery time.

The City of Sydney is aiming to increase the capacity of the sports field resources by 16,000 playing hours by 2030. This will involve constructing synthetic fields in strategic locations that can provide longer usage hours than traditional turf fields.

There are limitations as to where the City of Sydney can feasibly provide these facilities and cater to the implications of increased use (traffic and the like). Perry Park was identified as a suitable location which would complement the vision of developing Perry Park as an active sports park.

The OSSRNS specifically outlined the need for:

- Provision of a multi-purpose synthetic field sized appropriately for competition sports for use all year round
- Level of synthetic field to reduce visual impact of height of any required sports fencing
- Consideration of the location and quantity of spectator to field and in relation to field and shade
- Location of facilities to maximise remaining space for passive recreation and protect significant vegetation where possible.

Figure 3 (page 27) illustrates the concept plan for the sports field zone of the park, proposed for implementation from 2021.

Demographic context

As part of the Plan of Management 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 949,824 people or 37% in 2041. The highest growth will be in Green Square-City South, CBD-Harbour, Chinatown-CBD South and Redfern Street villages respectively.

Service age structure

Decrease in the proportion of 25 to 49 year old people

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

Increase in the proportion of 60 to 84 year old people

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

(+3%), Macleay Street-Woolloomooloo (+3%) and Oxford Street (+3%).

Households

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

Household type

The overall LGA is forecast to see a high increase in households with one parent families and group households.

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 experiences 680,000 daily and overnight visitors for range of purposes and services including:

- Shopping
- Health and education
- Recreation and entertainment
- Accommodation
- Personal business
- Work related business.

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

Social and cultural considerations (as per 2016 census data)

Cultural diversity

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

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

Low-income households

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

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA Index)

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

Figure 3. Concept Plan – Sports Field Precinct

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 Plan of Management.

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 of open space.

Generally, policy guidance for management of specific issues shall take precedence where no guidance is provided in the plan. However, all decision-making, and ongoing management must also have regard to the 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 and Strategy guidance

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

5. Community guiding principles

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

Community and place

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

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

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

Aboriginal world view of Country – First Nations workshop participant

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

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

We are on Gadigal Country

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

We commit to truth-telling and decolonisation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We protect these places for future generations

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

Guiding documents

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Principles of Co-operation with Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

City of Sydney Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Protocols

City of Sydney Reconciliation Action Plan 2021

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

Design with Country – NSW State Architects

6. Basis for management

Values and roles of Perry Park

Community values and roles have guided the development of this Plan of Management. Values are the qualities and roles of Perry 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 values and roles are identified as:

1.0 Identity Character and Experiencing the Place

- A meaning of the place that resonates with Country
- A place which signposts and celebrates local, natural and cultural history
- A visually enclosed park space

2.0 Access, Connections and Accessibility

- A well-connected space to adjoining neighbourhoods and to district and regional users
- Wayfinding that seamlessly aids access and use
- A place that is clear easy and safe to move around
- An appropriately lit environment
- A recreation destination accessible from cycle network connections
- A place that is not compromised by parking and vehicle access

3.0 Community Use and Activation

- A place of respite for users and adjacent residents
- Spaces and facilities support youth use of the park
- Access to dog off leash areas
- A place that recognises and celebrates First Nations living culture
- A place for events
- A place that is open and usable by all members of community
- A safe place to visit day and night
- A place that provides access to public amenities
- A place of mixed active and passive recreation roles for the community
- A place for organised sports

4.0 Facilities and Built Infrastructure

- Multi-purpose recreational facilities
- Sports field for local and district use
- Park elements that support park use and create an attractive character
- Underground infrastructure

5.0 Environment and Sustainability

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

6.0 Culture and Heritage

- A place that represents Aboriginal people and their living culture
- A place that provides a canvas for arts and culture

7.0 Management and Maintenance

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

Reflecting Crown reserve purpose

Under the Local Government Act 1993 (**"LG Act"**), all community land is required to be categorised. Where the land is owned by Crown Lands, one or more categories may be assigned that should align with the public purpose for which the land is dedicated or reserved.

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

Current / existing use

In accordance with Crown Lands requirements, the City of Sydney has established initial categorisations for Perry Park. The application of these categories are consistent with the way in which Perry Park is currently used and has been endorsed by Crown Lands.

Any change to the initial categorisation to support a future use should be altered via an amendment to the Plan of Management and in accordance with requirements under the LG Act.

Figure 4 maps out the community land categorisations in the context of Perry Park.

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

Proposed community land categorisations

Table 4 outlines the guidelines for categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, Part 4 - categorisation, use and management of community land for the applicable categories to Perry Park. Under the guidelines for each category, their interpretation and application to Perry Park is explained.

In addition, the core objectives and purpose (as outlined in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021), are also listed.

Table 4. Community land categorisation

Guidelines for categorisation and application to Perry Park	Core objectives for management
Sportsground	
Land should be categorised as a sportsground under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is used or proposed to be used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games. **Application** The Sportsground categorisation applies to the footprint of the sports field and will enable the continued use of the space for active and organised sports.	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a sportsground are: (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and (b) to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.
Park	
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 **Application** The Park categorisation applies to the residual green space within Perry Park. The categorisation enables the space to be used and developed to complement social and passive recreational activities.	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are: (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.
General Community Use	
Land should be categorised as general community use under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land: (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 (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.	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: (a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and (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).

Guidelines for categorisation and application to Perry Park	Core objectives for management
Application The General Community Use categorisation applies to the footprint of the recreation centre and indoor courts. The categorisation enables these facilities to be leased/licenced for complementary commercial, social, recreational and community purposes.	

Figure 4. Community land categorisation map

7. Review of the plan

Lifespan of the plan

If the Plan of Management (**"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

– Inclusion of additional land

– 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, re-exhibition 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 Perry Park and is applicable to all community land categories, as outlined in **Section 6** of this Plan of Management (**"PoM"**).

Management Framework

A Management Framework is provided in **Section 9** of this PoM. It provides a decision-making framework for future management of Perry Park and addresses the requirements of section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993 (**"LG Act"**).

Management targets

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

Means of implementation

In response to the identified management targets, the 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 development activities on community land.

The City of Sydney encourages a wide range of uses on community land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of the land, where appropriate. The use of community land is often supported by appropriate ancillary development such as playground equipment, amenity blocks or food kiosks.

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Park, Sportsground and General Community Use, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses are set out in **Sections 10-12** within this PoM.

Any proposal for the development and use of buildings, structures and spaces at Perry Park will be considered on merit and benefits to the community and balanced against physical constraints, the amenity of adjoining residents and land uses.

Restrictions on management of Crown land

The City of Sydney is the Crown land manager of the Crown reserve described within this PoM in accordance with the legislation and conditions imposed by the minister administering the Crown Land Management Act 2016. The use and development of the land described in this PoM must:

- Be consistent with the purpose for which the land was dedicated or reserved
- Consider native title rights and interests and be consistent with the provisions of the Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993
- Consider the inchoate interests of Aboriginal people where an undetermined Aboriginal Land Claim exists
- Consider and not be in conflict with any interests and rights granted under the Crown Land Management Act 2016
- Consider any interests held on title.

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 (General) Regulation 2021 (**"Regulation"**).

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 Council adopted policies and strategies

Relevant Council policies and strategies as at the date of adoption of this PoM are identified in the Appendices and have been used to guide the outcomes of this PoM.

Council's adopted policies and strategies will continue to develop after the preparation of this PoM. Management of Council assets, and their development will consider existing policies and strategic frameworks at the relevant time.

Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Protocols

Activities that involve the representation or depiction of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples heritage or living culture must adhere to Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Protocols.

Community Engagement

Community engagement is guided by the City of Sydney's Community Engagement Strategy.

To ensure that that matters impacting Crown and community land continue to reflect community values, priorities and interests, the City of Sydney will undertake engagement activities that are:

- Clear in scope and purpose
- Promote dialogue and open up a genuine discussion
- Influence outcomes and decisions
- Are inclusive and accessible

In addition, engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities must be guided by the City's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Protocols and respect cultural practices and Indigenous cultural and intellectual property rights.

In line with this Plan of Management, the Native Title Act 1993 and Crown Land Management Act 2016, the City of Sydney will always notify Traditional Custodians and Cultural Knowledge Holders on decisions about Crown land that may impact Native Title.

Buildings and structures

Express authorisation

This PoM expressly authorises the development of new buildings, structures and civil infrastructure, and the redevelopment / refurbishment of buildings, structures and civil infrastructure which support the desired use of Perry Park.

Such buildings, structures and civil infrastructure will not materially harm the use of the land for any of the purposes in which it was dedicated or reserved and will be consistent with the:

– Core objectives of the categories that apply to the land
– Crown reserve purpose
– LEP and any other applicable Environmental Planning Instruments
– Applicable master plans, asset management plans and any subsequent detailed design plans.

Consistent with the objectives of this PoM, development activities must also include sustainable initiatives and measures, where feasible.

Native Title and Public Works

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 ensure that Native Title Manager advice is sought to ensure that the works can be validated under the Native Title Act 1993 and the appropriate native title holders, claimants or NTSCorp will be

provided the appropriate procedural rights as required under the Native Title Act 1993.

Assessment and approval of permissible uses and development activities

The authorisation in a PoM gives 'in principle' support for uses and development activities 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 uses or development activities. Any proposed uses and development activities 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.

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

Managing impacts on adjoining land uses

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

Scale and intensity of use

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

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

Organised sports use

This PoM specifically authorises activities at Perry Park which may attract high numbers of people including organised sport activities and training, school sport competitions, commercial activities and one-off community events and performances.

The allocation of Perry Park for organised sport and school sport will comply with the 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 the City's booking process and associated conditions of use.

Informal use

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

Commercial uses

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

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

What are leases and licences

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

A lease is normally issued where exclusive control of all or part of an area by a user is proposed. Licences 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 licences for different users can apply to the same area at the same time, provided there is no conflict of interest.

The City's ability to lease or licence Crown reserves managed as community land such as Perry 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.

What are short-term uses

Agreements for the use of Crown and community land may be granted for short-term activities such as access, filming and events. These casual arrangements allow for non-exclusive use of any associated land and/or facility that may range in duration from a few hours to 12 months. The short-term uses permissible within this PoM are detailed within **Sections 10-12**.

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 land
– 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

Crown reserve, the City of Sydney may consider the creation of an easement. In all cases, the applicant is to be responsible for all costs incurred by City of Sydney in the creation of the easement.

Subject to the provisions of Section 47F of the LG Act, 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.

Authorisation of tenure

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 licences must be publicly notified for a minimum period of 28 days.

Agreements for a short-term, casual purpose may be issued in accordance with section 46 of the LG Act where that purpose is prescribed by the Regulations.

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

- Compatibility with the Crown reserve purpose and core objectives for the category of the land
- Compatibility with the applicable land zoning
- If development consent is required and has been obtained (and other consents under the EP&A Act and LG Act)
- Environmental and social impacts of the activities to be permitted by the proposed tenure
- Appropriate term (period of occupation)
- Capability of the Crown reserve to support the proposed tenure
- Current and future use of the land
- If the issue of the proposed tenure will materially harm the use of the land for any of the purposes for which it was dedicated or reserved.

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of tenure 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 Crown 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.

Where the land is subject to a claim under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 the issue of any lease, licence or other estate will not prevent the land from being transferred in the event the claim is granted.

Express authorisation of Tenure under this Plan of Management

Sections 10-12 detail the specific authorisations and purposes for which tenure may be granted in accordance with the community land categories for Perry Park. The purposes for

which tenure may be granted are consistent with existing uses and will enable the social, intellectual, spiritual and physical enrichment of residents, workers, and visitors to the City of Sydney area.

The following outlines general authorisations applicable under this PoM and an indication of the criteria in which specific activities are to be assessed by the City of Sydney.

Access

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

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

– The access is of a temporary nature
– In circumstances where proposed works require access and it is associated with an adjoining property, proponents must clearly demonstrate that there are no alternative means of access available to avoid access through community land to undertake the required development works
– A performance bond as prescribed in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges in respect of potential damage to City assets is lodged with the City of Sydney
– All necessary approvals have been obtained
– The City of Sydney is in receipt of proof of suitable insurances including public liability insurance.

Temporary structures

Land use planning controls

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

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

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

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

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

– Guidelines for Hoardings and Scaffolding 2017
– Draft Code of Practice for Hoisting and Construction Activities in Public Places.

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

Temporary structures related to events

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

– The use of community land is within the prescribed period
– The event structures comply with the City of Sydney's technical specifications and where required, relevant standards identified within the State Environmental Planning Policy

(Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008

- A performance bond as prescribed in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges in respect of potential damage to City assets is lodged with the City of Sydney
- All necessary approvals have been obtained
- The City of Sydney is in receipt of proof of suitable insurances including public liability insurance.

Bookings and events

Temporary events

Temporary events and activities are to be assessed and approved in accordance with the City of Sydney's temporary event approvals 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, well-being and fitness needs.

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

Personal fitness trainers including commercial, not-for-profit and community groups, wishing to train outdoors in Council's local government area are expected to comply with the Outdoor Fitness Training Voluntary Code of Conduct and its criteria for use.

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

- Walking groups
- Activities of schools under the supervision or a teacher

Hirers that have a current booking with the City to use a sports field, oval or court and comply with the City of Sydney's Terms and Conditions of Use.

9. Management targets and strategies

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

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
		1.0 IDENTITY CHARACTER AND EXPERIENCING THE PLACE		
1.1	A meaning of the place that resonates with Country	• To implement a meaning and description that reflects connection to place	Work with the community to establish a meaning and description that captures the place's connection to Country	Consultation completed Adopted meaning and description
1.2	A place which signposts and celebrates local, natural and cultural history	• To contribute to the spaces identity and character	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 visually enclosed park space	• To provide comfortable and safe park spaces across all seasons	Recognise strong enclosure in planning design and management to ensure balance of shade / solar access	Availability of shaded areas in summer and sunny places to sit in winter
		2.0 ACCESS, CONNECTIONS AND ACCESSIBILITY		
2.1	A well-connected space to adjoining neighbourhoods and to district and regional users	• To provide functional, inviting, accessible and safe routes to the park from adjoining areas	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 that seamlessly aids access and use	• To provide effective wayfinding and signage for park users and cyclists	Maintain and upgrade wayfinding and signage in accordance with asset management plan Where required, implement new wayfinding and signage	Increased local use of park, measured by observation Routine surveys, audits and inspections
2.3	A place that is clear, easy and safe to move around	• To provide functional, attractive and compliant internal circulation routes and path networks	Maintain and upgrade paths and pavements in accordance with park service levels Where required, implement new pathways to create greater connectivity in park	Path and pavements managed in accordance with Australian Standards Routine surveys, audits and inspections
2.4	An appropriately lit environment	• To provide adequate lighting to support desired night access, recreational and leisurely use of open space	Maintain and renew lighting in accordance with asset management plan Monitor to identify lighting issues and address as require	Lighting maintained in accordance with Australian Standards Routine surveys, audits and inspections

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
2.5	A recreation destination accessible from cycle network connections	• To enable park to be effectively accessed from cycle network and encourage cycle use	Investigate the integration of park access to adjoining and potential future cycle corridors Where required, integrate enhancement of cycle facilities into park improvements	Increased local use of park by cyclists, measured by surveys and observation
2.6	A place that is not compromised by parking and vehicle access	• To provide a balanced approach to parking • To provide and manage functional maintenance and emergency access mitigating adverse impacts on park and uses • Prevent unauthorised vehicle access	Manage existing on and off-street parking to ensure efficiency and equity 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	• To ensure that the park provides a range of flexible and informal use spaces that are attractive and comfortable to be in	Ensure that park planning, and management maintains and enhances flexible informal use of spaces for broad community benefit	Increased local use of park measured by survey and observation
3.2	Spaces and facilities support youth use of the park	• To optimise the parks role as a hub for local youth	Manage spaces and facilities to support youth gathering and activity	Increased youth participation measured by survey and observation
3.3	Access to dog off leash areas	• To provide for effective dog exercise in accordance with Companion Animals Act	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
3.4	A place that recognises and celebrates First Nations living culture	• To celebrate First Nations heritage and living culture	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
3.5	A place for events	• To sustainably encourage temporary event use that contributes to local activation and cultural and community outcomes	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 park defining: - Usable area and capacity - Other specific event management and approval requirements	Increased use of park for events appropriate to scale and intensity Developed framework Ongoing review and compliance

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
3.6	A place that is open and usable by all members of community	• That the park is managed as part of a coordinated compassionate approach across the city to assisting homeless persons	Ongoing management of people sleeping rough in the park needs to be in accordance with the City of Sydney's policy on homelessness in public spaces, which 'recognises the right of everyone in the community to use public spaces' (Homelessness Action Plan 2019) and aims to ensure that public space can be accessed and enjoyed by everyone, including people who are homeless	Maintain records of public feedback in relation to people sleeping rough. Regularly review of register to guide future directions
3.7	A safe place to visit day and night	• 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	Monitor ongoing safety and access in park and facilities Coordinate with local police to identify and act on safety issues Where improvements are proposed, ensure that they are designed and maintained in accordance with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles	Percentage of people who feel safe in these spaces Safe spaces with no reported incidents Sustained relationship with local police
3.8	A place that provides access to public amenities	• Maintain access and provision of public toilet facilities for all park users	Monitor to identify management issues for public toilet facilities, address as required	Maintain records of public comments in relation to public toilets. Regularly review of register to guide future directions
Perry Park Recreation and Sports Fields				
3.9	A place of mixed active and passive recreation roles for the community	• To provide multi-purpose indoor and outdoor spaces that cater for community needs	Maintain and enhance the role of Perry Park Recreation Centre Regularly monitor for improvements to centre services and operations	Venue bookings Centre user satisfaction surveys
3.10	A place for organised sports	• To ensure that management of access to designated sports use areas is clear and unambiguous	Ongoing provision of adequate venue management services to facilitate bookings of sports fields and ovals	Venue bookings
4.0 FACILITIES AND BUILT INFRASTRUCTURE				
Indoor centre and outdoor courts				
4.1	Multi-purpose recreational facilities	• To maintain and manage the facility to service the park and community	Facilitate final redeveloped works associated with the centre	Fully operational recreation centre Measured against contract KPIs
Synthetic sports field and amenities building				
4.2	Sports field for local and district use	• To provide a field surface that meets community needs and complements park character	Plan and implement a new synthetic sports field and amenities building	Operational synthetic field and amenities building Measured against contract KPIs

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
Park elements				
4.3	Park elements that support park use and create an attractive character	• To support recreational and leisure use of park while avoiding proliferation of elements	Maintain and renew park furniture and other park elements in accordance with asset management plan Monitor the appropriateness of placement Implement new improvements, where required	Measured against contract KPIs Routine surveys, audits and inspections
Underground infrastructure				
4.4	Underground infrastructure	• To ensure services infrastructure requirements are effectively integrated into planning and design	Liaise and coordinate with services authorities to identify amplification and renewal works that may impact spaces Manage to limit impacts on use and facilitate effective make good / integration	Sustained relationship with authorities
5.0 ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY				
Vegetation management and urban ecology				
5.1	Resilient landscaping to future-proof our greenspaces	• To sustain a green landscape for continued community enjoyment	Maintain and renew horticulture, grass cover and plantings in accordance with park service levels and City guidelines	Improved grass cover condition Measurement and monitoring of vegetation Compliance with park service levels
5.2	Landscaping and planting that interprets the original natural environment	• To increase indigenous plantings within the park landscape	Where appropriate and site conditions allow, investigate the planting of indigenous species	Increased indigenous plantings
5.3	A place of diverse habitats	• To increase habitat value of natural and built features • To protect and improve existing habitat areas	Investigate the potential to enhance habitat values through areas of built form and natural ground Maintain and manage areas of bush restoration in accordance with Bush Restoration Service Levels Monitor sites for species and conservation values	Monitoring of habitat values Compliance with bush restoration service levels
5.4		• To enhance ecological importance in open space	Maintain urban ecology advisory role for proposed works associated with open space Where appropriate, explore opportunities to: • Engage with the Aboriginal community to celebrate, promote and educate on ecological knowledge and principles • Increase community understanding and participation in the preservation of greenspace and ecological elements	Ongoing internal participation in open space works Consultation completed Increased public participation in community greening initiatives
5.5	Places that are connected to support biodiversity	• Increase biodiverse connectivity within the site and surrounds	Increase habitat value for key sites and species, as identified in the biodiversity corridor Implement in accordance with Landscape Code and Park Service Levels	Monitoring of habitat values Compliance with Landscape Code and Park Service Levels

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
5.6	A highly modified landscape	• To effectively manage site contamination issues	Implementation of remediation Action Plans (RAPs) to guide the development, construction and ongoing management of the sports field	Site remediated
Shade and temperature management				
5.7	A place that is cool, calm and comfortable in summer heat	• To conserve existing shade tree canopy and to selectively extend to create new shade	Maintain and manage existing tree canopy for ongoing health Plan for and integrate tree canopy shade in suitable locations across site	Preserved and increased shade cover Increased use of park measured by observation
5.8	Established plantings which contribute to the park setting and habitat	• To effectively maintain and manage the existing tree resources at optimum health for their safe and practical lifespans • To effectively plan for succession planting	Implement tree management including pruning and/or removal of trees and replacement planting in accordance with park service levels and City guidelines Plan and implement a succession planting program	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
Water management				
5.9	A place exhibiting water sensitive urban design	• To effectively manage water use and runoff	Where feasible, implement water saving initiatives, alternative water sources and install metering to effectively manage water use Implement water-sensitive urban design to minimise environmental degradation and improve waterway quality	Increased savings in water consumption Reduced potable water demand for park Improved water quality
Energy management				
5.10	A place exhibiting sustainable energy management	• To effectively manage energy use	Where feasible, implement energy management initiatives, renewable energy, investigate alternatives to temporary generators and install metering as appropriate to effectively manage energy	Sustainable initiatives implemented Increased savings in energy consumption Reduction in open space maintenance post event activities
Waste management				
5.11	A place exhibiting sustainable waste management practices	• A place that maximises the diversion of waste away from landfill	Ongoing implementation and support of best practice waste management activities	Minimised waste measured against contract KPI's and audits
6.0 CULTURE AND HERITAGE				
6.1	A place that represents Aboriginal people and living culture	• To identify and interpret Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the local area	Consult with Aboriginal people on how to interpret and integrate cultural heritage values in ongoing planning of improvements	Consultation completed Implementation of processes
6.2	A place that provides a canvas for arts and culture	• To facilitate public art in temporary and permanent forms that complements the park setting and adds to the range of experiences provided	Consider opportunities to implement temporary and permanent art installations, where appropriate	Increased representation of public art in reserves

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
		7.0 MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE		
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

Table 5. Permissible uses and development activities – Park Category

Table 5 outlines the permitted uses and development activities of the areas of Perry 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 development activities may still be permitted subject to merit and compatibility with the Crown reserve purpose, core objectives and aims of this Plan of Management.

Uses	Development Activities
– Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Advertising consistent with Crown reserve purpose (e.g. banners and signage) – Broadcasts associated with any event, concert or public speech – Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables – Casual and informal recreation – Catering and coffee carts – Community, cultural, educational and social uses – Concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV) – Conducting a commercial photography session or filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993) – Decorations, displays, exhibitions, fairs, fashion parades, festivals and shows – Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – Engaging in an appropriate trade or business (e.g. community auctions and similar activities)	– Advertising structures and signage (e.g. banners and signage) that: ○ relate to approved uses/activities ○ are discrete and temporary ○ complies with Planning requirements ○ are approved by the City of Sydney – Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables – Development that facilitates community, cultural, educational, recreational and social activities, including but not limited to: ○ Adaptive reuse of existing building/structures for a use compatible with the park ○ Amenities to facilitate the safety, use and enjoyment of the park (e.g. seating, shade structures, BBQ, picnic tables, toilets, bike rings) ○ Ancillary areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community (e.g. storage and change rooms, car parks) ○ Buildings and structures that facilitate the permissible uses and activities (e.g. grandstands, pavilions, fitness equipment, playgrounds, outdoor courts) ○ Community greening ○ Improving access including active transport, disability access to facilities, amenity and the visual character of the general community area

Uses	Development Activities
– Functions (e.g. commemorative services, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities) – Markets – Outreach services – Passive and active recreational activities – Playgroups – Playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward – Public art or other cultural installations – Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs – Publicly accessible ancillary areas (e.g. toilets) – Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding) – Social events (e.g. weddings, picnics and community gatherings) – Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes – Storage (e.g. ancillary to use of park) – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related) – Venue hire	(e.g. fountains, pathways, lighting, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas) – Development that facilitates energy and water efficiencies (e.g. solar lighting and photovoltaic panels, stormwater harvesting and storage, swales, rain gardens, irrigation and reticulation systems) – Environmental management (e.g. remediation and flood mitigation work) – Heritage and cultural interpretation (e.g. memorials and public art) – Markets – Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding) – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)

Table 6. Express authorisation of tenure – Park Category

The Local Government Act 1993 requires that any lease, licence, short-term or other estate over community land must be expressly authorised by a Plan of Management. **Table 6** outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as Park. Licences and approvals for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may also be granted for Perry Park in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

Any lease, licence or short-term proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this Plan of Management 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
Lease (up to 21 years)	Sympathetic, compatible uses may include: – Café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables
Licence (up to 21 years)	– Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables – Coffee carts – Community, cultural, educational and social uses – Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – Markets – Outreach services – Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of park)
Short-term agreement (12 months or less)	– Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Advertising consistent with Crown reserve purpose (e.g. banners and signage) – Broadcasts associated with any event, concert or public speech – Casual and informal recreation – Catering and coffee carts – Community, cultural, educational and social uses – Concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV) – Conducting a commercial photography session or filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993) – Decorations, displays, exhibitions, fairs, fashion parades, festivals and shows – Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – Engaging in an appropriate trade or business (e.g. community auctions and similar activities) – Functions (e.g. commemorative services, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities) – Kiosks – Markets – Outreach services – Playgroups – Playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward – Public art installations – Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs – Signage

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	– Social events (e.g. weddings, picnics and community gatherings) – Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes – Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of park) – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related) – Venue hire
Other estates	This Plan of Management allows City of Sydney 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 Local Government Act 1993. 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. **Note: refer Section 8 for Express authorisation of tenure under this Plan of Management.**

11. Sportsground category - authorisations

Table 7. Permissible uses and development activities – Sportsground Category

Table 7 outlines the permitted uses and development activities of the areas of Perry Park categorised as Sportsground subject to City of Sydney assessment, approvals and booking/hire systems.

This is not an exhaustive list and other non-listed uses and development activities may still be permitted subject to merit and compatibility with the Crown reserve purpose, core objectives and aims of this Plan of Management.

Uses	Development Activities

– Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property)
– Active recreational and sporting activities consistent with a recreational area or outdoor facility, for example but not limited to:
  ○ Oval (cricket, football, rugby, soccer, Australian rules, track and field athletics, hockey, baseball, softball)
– Advertising consistent with Crown reserve purpose (e.g. banners and signage)
– Ancillary ceremonies (e.g. rehearsal of opening and closing ceremonies, cheer squads)
– Broadcasting of sporting fixtures
– Casual or informal recreation
– Community, cultural, educational and social uses (e.g. events, gatherings and public meetings)
– Conducting a commercial photography session or filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993)
– Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
	– Advertising structures and signage (e.g. banners and signage) that:
	  ○ relate to approved uses/activities
	  ○ are discrete and temporary
	  ○ complies with Planning requirements
	  ○ are approved by the City of Sydney
	– Amenities to facilitate the safety, use and enjoyment of the recreational area or outdoor facility (e.g. seating, shelters, shade structures, drinking fountains)
	– Development for the purposes of conducting and facilitating organised sport (both amateur and professional)
	– Development for the purposes of improving access including disability access and facilities, amenity and the visual character of the recreational area or outdoor facility (e.g. landscaping, lighting, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas)
	– Development of outdoor recreational facilities that support the permissible uses and activities (e.g. sports fields, skateparks, courts, goal posts, sight screens and fencing)

Uses	Development Activities
– Management and operation of recreational facilities – Organised and unstructured sporting activities (including fixtures and events) – Seating embankment for spectators along edge of playing field – Shade structures, storage ancillary to recreational uses, community events or gatherings, and public meetings – Shelters, seating and drinking fountains associated with path around perimeter of playing fields – Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding) – Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related) – Uses reasonably associated with the promotion or enhancement of sporting groups, fixtures and events (e.g. “guest” events for juniors, gala days, club meetings) – Venue hire	– Development that facilitates energy and water efficiencies (e.g. solar lighting and photovoltaic panels, water storage vessels, irrigation and water reticulation systems) – Environmental management (e.g. remediation and flood mitigation work) – Promotion of organised and unstructured recreation activities – Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding) – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)

Table 8. Express authorisation of tenure – Sportsground Category

The Local Government Act 1993 requires that any lease, licence, short-term use or other estate over community land must be expressly authorised by a Plan of Management. **Table 8** outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as Sportsground. Licences and approvals for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may also be granted for Perry Park in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

Any lease, licence or short-term proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this Plan of Management 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
Licence (up to 21 years)	Sympathetic, compatible uses may include: – Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – Management and operation of recreational area or outdoor facility
Short-term agreement (12 months or less)	– Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Active recreational and sporting activities – Advertising consistent with reserve purpose (e.g. banners and signage) – Ancillary ceremonies (e.g. rehearsal of opening and closing ceremonies, cheer squads, etc.) – Broadcasting or filming of sporting fixtures – Casual or informal recreation – Community, cultural, educational and social uses (e.g. events, gatherings and public meetings) – Conducting a commercial photography session or filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993) – Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – Organised and unstructured sporting activities (including fixtures and events) – Seasonal, one-off, and irregular sporting competitions and training – Signage – Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related) – Uses reasonably associated with the promotion or enhancement of sporting groups, fixtures and events (e.g. “guest” events for juniors, gala days, club meetings) – Venue hire
Other estates	This Plan of Management allows the City of Sydney 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 Local Government Act 1993. 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. **Note: refer Section 8 for Express authorisation of under this Plan of Management.**

12. General Community Use category - authorisations

Table 9. Permissible uses and development activities – General Community Use Category

Table 9 outlines the permitted uses and development activities of the areas of Perry 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 development activities may still be permitted subject to merit and compatibility with the Crown reserve purpose, core objectives and aims of this Plan of Management.

Uses	Development Activities

– Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property)
– Active and passive recreational and sporting activities consistent with the nature of the relevant indoor recreational facilities, for example but not limited to:
  ○ Recreational facility (junior sports programs, sporting competitions, learn-to-play classes, multipurpose court hire – basketball, netball, futsal, volleyball and badminton, sporting event hire, table tennis, wheelchair basketball, pickleball, roller-skating, unicycling, training)
– Advertising consistent with Crown reserve purpose (e.g. banners and signage)
– Broadcasts associated with any event, concert, or public speech
– Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables
– Catering and coffee carts
– Commercial uses ancillary to community and indoor recreational facilities (e.g. sale or hire of recreational equipment, sports tuition, health-related services)
	– Advertising structures and signage (e.g. banners and signage) that:
	  ○ relate to approved uses/activities
	  ○ are discrete and temporary
	  ○ complies with Planning requirements
	  ○ are approved by the City of Sydney
	– Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables
	– Development that facilitates community, cultural, educational, recreational and social activities, including but not limited to:
	  ○ Amenities that facilitate the safety, use and enjoyment of the facility (e.g. kitchens and toilets)
	  ○ Buildings and structures that facilitate the permissible uses and activities
	  ○ 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)
	  ○ Provision of ancillary areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community (e.g. storage, waste rooms and change rooms/showers)

Uses	Development Activities
– Community, cultural, educational and social uses – Conducting a commercial photography session and filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993) – Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – Management and operation of recreational facility – Outreach services – Public art or other cultural installations – Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs – Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding) – Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of community or recreational facility) – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related) – Venue for hire	– Development that facilitates energy and water efficiencies (e.g. solar lighting and photovoltaic panels, stormwater harvesting and storage, irrigation and reticulation systems) – Environmental management (e.g. remediation and flood mitigation work) – Heritage and cultural interpretation (e.g. memorials and public art) – Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding) – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)

Table 10. Express authorisation of tenure – General Community Use Category

The Local Government Act 1993 requires that any lease, licence, short-term uses or other estate over community land must be expressly authorised by a Plan of Management. **Table 10** outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as General Community Use. Licences and approvals for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may also be granted for Perry Park in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

Any lease, licence or short-term proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this Plan of Management 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
Lease (up to 21 years)	Sympathetic, compatible uses may include but are not limited to: – Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables – Commercial activities ancillary to community, cultural and recreational use (e.g. hire or sale of recreational equipment, physiotherapist, dietician, social enterprise) – Management and operation of recreational facility
Licence (up to 21 years)	– Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables – Commercial activities ancillary to community, cultural and recreational use (e.g. hire or sale of recreational equipment, physiotherapist, dietician, social enterprise) – Community, cultural, educational and social uses – Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – Management and operation of recreational facility – Outreach services – Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to recreational use)
Short-term agreement (12 months or less)	– Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Active and passive recreational activities – Advertising consistent with Crown reserve purposes (e.g. banners and signage) – Broadcasts associated with any event, concert, or public speech – Catering and coffee carts – Community, cultural, educational and social uses – Conducting a commercial photography session and filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993) – Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – Kiosks – Organised and unstructured sporting activities (including fixtures and events) – Outreach services – Public art or other cultural installations – Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs – Seasonal, one-off, and irregular sporting competitions and training – Signage – Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes – Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of community or recreational facility)

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related) – Venue hire
Other estates	This Plan of Management allows the City of Sydney 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 Local Government Act 1993. 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. **Note: refer Section 8 for Express authorisation of tenure under this Plan of Management.**

13. 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 and General Community Use
Community Greening	Community participation in activities, initiatives and programs that promote education and awareness on greening and the environment.
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 • Is erected on public land to facilitate demolition, excavation, construction, or maintenance work; and site safety/security fencing, scaffolding, cantilevered work platforms and other constructed-related temporary structures; or • Is erected on public land to facilitate events activities and involves the installation of stages, platforms, tents, marquees, booths, and other events-related temporary structures.
Tenure	The authorisation upon which land or buildings are occupied, e.g. lease, licence, short-term agreement or easement.

References

- Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016
- Feasibility Study 2008
- 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
A City for All- youth action plan 2017-2027		
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. 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.	– Inclusive: young people have opportunities to succeed – Connected: young people feel connected and welcomed in their community – Liveable: young people live safe and healthy lives – Engaged: young people have a voice and can influence change	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
Asset Management Policy 2016		
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. 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	1. Take a lifecycle approach and apply a whole of life 2. Sustainable environmental performance 3. Best value – balance financial, environmental and social aspects to achieve best value 4. Long-term financial plans s 5. up to date infrastructure asset information to inform decisions 6. Sharing of asset data through digital platforms 7. Service levels – infrastructure asset service levels will be clearly defined 8. Manage risks associated with infrastructure assets; and 9. Continuous improvement of asset management practices	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.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
Community Gardens Policy 2016		
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 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	– Promote community gardens as demonstration sites where people can meet, work together, build stronger community relationships and learn about sustainability; – Document and standardise processes, procedures and criteria; – Help increase the number of community gardens according to the City's capacity; community need and availability of appropriate sites; – Clarify the rights and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved; – Support community gardens to become self-managed and encourage community ownership; – Recommend the development of new community gardens on land established for community use as part of proposed park upgrades and developments. – Ensure that there is potential for a community garden within a kilometre (a 15 minute walk) of the dwellings of most city residents; – Promote access for the community to fresh, organic and locally produced herbs, vegetables and fruit; – Ensure gardens are well maintained by the garden members to demonstrate a high standard to the community	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
Inclusive and accessible public domain policy 2019		
Outlines the City's vision is for an inclusive and accessible public domain which: – provides equity of access in the public domain for people with disability, – provides people with disability with more equitable opportunities to participate in employment and social and cultural life in the City of Sydney, – enables people with disability to visit, travel through, explore and enjoy the City's outdoor spaces with independence and dignity, and – enables people with disability to make informed decisions about their journey in the public domain.	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. – All City parks, including pocket parks and playgrounds will be designed to include a continuous accessible path of travel to key elements in the park, and ensure that permanent furniture is accessible and inclusive of people with a range of disabilities. Inclusive play elements and play spaces will be strategically located across the City's networks of parks and play spaces. – The design of the City's neighbourhood and iconic parks will consider the inclusion of socially supportive amenities, such as accessible public toilets and on site mobility parking spaces where feasible, considering existing amenities nearby	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

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
Markets Policy 2019		
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	The City will: – apply a consistent assessment framework to the approval of Market Site Applications and Market Proposals – require Market Operators to demonstrate capacity to meet community needs, contribute to social cohesion, strengthen the local economy, and complement the offerings of local businesses – consult the community about new Market Proposals by providing consultation opportunities for the community to comment.	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
Mobile Voluntary Services Policy 2020		
Recognises and values the contribution made by mobile voluntary services within the inner city in supporting people experiencing homelessness, food insecurity and disadvantage. 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	The Policy seeks to guide the City's role in assisting disadvantaged persons in: – ensuring equitable access to public places; – balancing the needs of all users of public places including mobile voluntary services, people experiencing homelessness, pedestrians, local residents and businesses; – providing public places that are clean, safe with high level amenity; – encouraging responsible behaviour by all people in our public places, whilst acting to ensure that disadvantaged people are not discriminated against and are treated with compassion and respect; – investigating and respond to community feedback and complaints about the improper use of public places, and; – considering appropriate action using the City's regulatory powers and the City's Compliance Policy to ensure that public places are safe and accessible to all users	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
Busking & Aboriginal & Torres Street Islander Policy 2019		
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	Key Principles: – Sydney has a strong tradition of busking and buskers contribute to a sense of place and the character of the city – Buskers make an important contribution to the cultural life of the city and help build a social city – Buskers contribute to the tourist experience of Sydney and drive foot-traffic	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

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	– Busking is a legitimate means for professional artists and performers to make income. – Busking is a legitimate means for hobbyists, amateur performers, enthusiasts or anyone to express themselves creatively in the public domain. – Busking is an important part of the ecology of the creative industries. – The practice of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage is a unique and important activity that takes place in the public domain. – Regulation of busking activity should expect nothing more or less of buskers than any other person or group of people using shared public space. – Other users of public space, residents, business owners and workers in the city have a right to quietly enjoy the city's open spaces.	
Outdoor Dining Policy 2016		
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	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): – promote accessibility on the footway by maintaining a consistent and predictable clear path of travel for all users; – manage neighbourhood amenity through minimising additional noise, visual, and other impacts; – consider the appropriateness of applications for approval against Council's adopted guidelines;	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
Public Art Policy 2016		
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	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: 1. Align significant City Art projects with major Sustainable Sydney 2030 urban design projects 2. Recognise and celebrate Aboriginal stories and heritage in public spaces 3. Aboriginal artists will foster awareness in the local community of a history and histories of the local land and its original peoples. 4. Support local artists and activate city places through temporary art projects 5. Support vibrant places in Village Centres with community art and City Art projects	Planning design and management of reserves shall consider the potential for public art specific to each site including both temporary and permanent installations. Temporary installations may be preferred generally as these provide a greater level of flexibility and capacity to adapt and evolve the character of spaces This shall include consideration of the reserves carrying capacity, management of impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	6. Promote high quality public art in private development 7. Support stakeholder and government partners to facilitate public art opportunities 8. Manage and maintain the City's collection of permanent art works, monuments and memorials 9. Initiate and implement programs to communicate, educate and engage the public about City Art Intended public art outcomes applicable to Crown Reserves include: – The integration of art into the fabric of the city in ways that will reflect, respond and give meaning to Sydney's unique environment, history and culturally diverse society. – A commitment to excellence, innovation and diversity in keeping with the aesthetic and cultural significance of the city's public domain and with the dynamic and experimental nature of contemporary art practice. – Nurturing the city as a creative environment in which opportunities for artists and their role in the community can flourish and expand. – Encouragement of a greater contribution by artists to the design and development of the public domain by implementing collaborations between artists, architects, landscape architects, urban designers and planners in relevant Council capital works projects. – Involvement of Sydney's diverse communities in the creative planning process to encourage civic pride and developing the distinct local character of the city's villages. – Increased understanding and enjoyment of public art and an awareness and appreciation of the significant benefits provided by a rich and diverse artistic environment. – Providing a sustainable framework for the care and conservation of the City's unique cultural heritage. – Support/direct any temporary public art projects in accordance with the Public Art Strategy.	objectives of the applicable community land category

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
Tree Management Policy 2013		
The purpose of this policy is to: – establish the City of Sydney's commitment and future strategic direction for tree planting, protection, management and maintenance of its urban forest – address tree management and maintenance issues faced by the City of Sydney – provide a framework for decision making, documentation and standardised processes to ensure consistency in the management of the City of Sydney's urban forest	The objectives of the Tree Management Policy are to: – prioritise the maintenance and protection of the existing tree population – broaden the emphasis of urban tree management to include urban forestry principles, with trees managed as a collective asset, to maximise the benefits canopy cover provides – improve the quality and quantity of City of Sydney's canopy cover – increase species diversity and improve the age spread of the urban forest – recognise and protect trees considered significant due to heritage, cultural, social and ecological criteria – increase awareness and educate the community, developers and Council staff on the value of trees in the urban landscape – enhance the City of Sydney's reputation within the community as a steward and manager of trees.	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. 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.
Naming Policy 2018		
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	1. Names must be meaningful, clear and concise, and can reflect the location and purpose. 2. Names must have local or cultural relevance, reflecting the heritage and history of local people, events, the community or landscape. Names should not refer to or reflect current commercial businesses in that location. 3. Dual naming to restore traditional Gadigal names to geographical features is strongly supported. Aboriginal names are encouraged and shall be in the local Gadigal language, chosen in consultation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and the City's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Panel. 4. Names acknowledging the multicultural nature of our society and gender diversity are encouraged. 5. Place names assigned by the Geographical Names Board and road names should not be changed, except where necessary to avoid ambiguity or duplication. These names become part of the historical fabric of a community and should be respected as such.	Management of reserves shall consider the potential for dual naming to reflect Gadigal connections, and to contribute to First nations recognition and acknowledgment.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	6. Names that perpetuate the names of eminent persons, such as historical figures, prominent local residents or community identities, may be considered. These names will normally only be applied posthumously, however there may be occasions when a name is suggested which honours a living person. Such a person's contribution to the local community should have been of outstanding benefit to the community. Ownership of the land is not sufficient reason for the application of the owner's name to a geographical feature. 7. The name of a person still holding public office will not be used. 8. Long and clumsily constructed names and names composed of two or more words (for placenames) or more than three words (for roads) should be avoided except where culturally appropriate. 9. Repetition of commonly used names will be avoided. 10. Duplication of road names within the local government area, and within a 10 kilometre radius must be avoided. 11. Names for different parts of the same feature, such as a park or building, will be avoided whenever possible and the one name applied throughout its entire space unless there are very clearly defined boundaries between one space and another or distinct features warranting a separate name. 12. Where names have been changed or corrupted by long established local usage, it is not usually advisable to attempt to restore the original form; that spelling which is sanctioned by general usage should be adopted. 13. Names considered offensive or likely to give offence should not be used. 14. Names must conform to the principles in the Place Naming Policy and the NSW Addressing User Manual endorsed by the Geographical Names Board, particularly in relation to language, grammar and duplication. 15. The community will be consulted on all naming proposals through public exhibition	

City of Sydney Strategy framework

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

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
A City for All - Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan 2017-2021		
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	This *Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan* will set the framework and priorities for: – meeting the City's responsibilities under the NSW Disability Inclusion Act 2014, the (Cth) Disability Discrimination Act 1992 and the NSW Carers (Recognition) Act 2010 – identifying barriers to inclusion, and developing strategies and actions that will respond to and address those barriers – continuous improvement in relation to inclusion and access for people with disability – achieving outcomes for people with disability and/or caring responsibilities in line with the City of Sydney's Social Sustainability Policy - *A City for All* and forthcoming action plan. **Four key directions** The action plan focuses on four key directions: – the development of **positive community attitudes and behaviours** towards people with disability and carers – the creation of more **liveable communities** for people with disability and carers – the achievement of a higher rate of **meaningful employment** participation by people with disability and carers through inclusive employment practices – more **equitable access to mainstream services** for people with disability through better systems and processes.	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. This shall include reference to the Inclusive and accessible public domain Policy 2019.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
Adapting for Climate Change - A long term strategy for the City of Sydney 2019		
This strategy sets out the impacts the changing climate will have on our city, the risks these pose and the actions the City of Sydney, businesses and communities must take now, and in the decades to come. This is the City's first adaptation strategy and has been written to raise the issues and opportunities that adapting to climate change will present. As our understanding of the risks and responses develops over time, so the adaptation strategy will evolve in the years to come. This will ensure that the City of Sydney continues to be a resilient and globally competitive place to work and live.	In 2070 in Sydney, the changing climate will likely mean: – An increase in average temperatures – An increase in extreme heat days – An increase in air particulates and pollution – An increase in rainfall intensity and storm events – Continued variability in annual rainfall – An increase in bushfire conditions – An increase in drought conditions – An increase in sea levels and the extent of coastal inundation The plan describes five principles for management actions: 1. Resilient and long-term: politically sustainable, economically efficient and socially inclusive 2. Flexible and dynamic: able to evolve and respond to unexpected trends and consequences 3. Based on the most up-to-date data 4. Able to harness natural environmental systems 5. Delivered via a comprehensive and effective communication strategy.	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the principles of the strategy and will monitor the ongoing development of climate science as applicable to open space management. Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.
Wayfinding Strategy Report 2012		
A Wayfinding System that allows the delivery of a more legible public domain that encourages people to walk with comfort and confidence around the City of Sydney. The strategy provides a guiding document to inform future design and is supported by separate style guides and element manuals.	For residents, visitors and commuters a coherent wayfinding system throughout the Sydney LGA is paramount. The system requires two conventions – i.e. naming and placement policies; and visual information such as maps and signs. The principal requirements are: – Enabling pedestrians to assess and plan (to "understand") their journeys and find their way about at street level with ease and confidence; – To help build up and reinforce an effective and reliable cognitive map of Sydney for pedestrians; – To create a common and constantly updated central information system flexible enough to be applied in all relevant forms and media, such as maps, signs and websites; – Provide the information overlay to the Liveable Green Network across the City of Sydney local government area.	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the principles of the strategy, and any implementation will be guided by the strategy and supported documentation. Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
Asset Management Plan 2020		
Asset management is the combination of management, financial, economic, and engineering and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner." It is a "whole of life" approach that includes planning, acquisition, operation, maintenance and disposal of assets. This report assessed the City's current resources and evaluated the efficacy of current asset management.	The policy objectives are: 1. Provide infrastructure and services to sustain the City of Sydney communities 2. Implement a life-cycle approach to the management of infrastructure and public assets 3. Ensure that service delivery needs are the primary driver for infrastructure asset management practices 4. Provide a sustainable funding model that provides assets aligned with the City's long-term plans and community needs 5. Develop and implement best value environmentally sustainable asset management practices 6. Provide reliable asset and infrastructure data through supported digital platforms The plan identifies considerations for management of Parks and open spaces and Trees. The Plan then assesses current performance against identified service levels	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the principles and systems of the strategy and the associated maintenance service levels as defined by the City. Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.
City Centre Public Art Plan 2013		
The City Centre Public Art Plan aims to bring inspiring public art with a permanent legacy to Sydney's residents and visitors	**Guiding Principles** – Transforming Sydney with a legacy of permanent public art works – Supporting events and temporary works of art – Allowing quality, diversity, inclusivity and fairness – Working with our history, our stories and our existing public art – Considering children – Looking to the future, remaining flexible and being open to change – Ensuring amenity and sustainability – Creating partnerships **Opportunities** – Use our distance as a chance to be original – Involve artists for successful outcomes – Use art to make the city more legible and easier to navigate – Try a variety of art types and approaches – Share initiatives with government agencies, arts groups, and other – countries and leading cities – Develop local public-private initiatives – Consider other opportunities	Planning design and management of reserves shall consider the potential for public art specific to each site including both temporary and permanent installations. This shall include reference to the Public Art Policy 2016. Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
City North Public Domain Plan 2015		
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	Guiding directions include: – Strengthen north-south streets and encourage east-west pedestrian permeability – Reinforce a connected public space at Circular Quay and create a unified square from the building edge to the water – Reinforce Martin Place as the City's premier civic and public space – Create a linked series of park and garden spaces and upgrade existing open spaces – Support and encourage active building edges and high-quality activation of the public domain	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. Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.
City Plan LSPS 2036		
Since 2008, the City of Sydney has been working towards a vision of a green, global and connected city. Sustainable. Sydney 2030 captures this vision and the ambitious environmental, economic, social and cultural goals arising.	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. The plan identifies the following planning priorities **Infrastructure** – Movement for walkable neighbourhoods and a connected city – Align development and growth with supporting infrastructure – Supporting community wellbeing with social infrastructure **Liveability** – A creative and socially connected city – Creating great places – New homes for a diverse community – Productivity – Growing a stronger, more competitive Central Sydney – Developing innovative and diverse business clusters in City Fringe – Protecting industrial and urban services in the Southern Enterprise Area and evolving businesses in the Green Square-Mascot Strategic Centre **Sustainability** – Protecting and enhancing the natural environment for a resilient city	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the identified principles and strategies of the LSPS. 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.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	– Creating better buildings and places to reduce emissions and waste and use water efficiently – Increasing resilience of people and infrastructure against natural and urban hazards **Governance and implementation** – Open, accountable and collaborative planning	
Climate Emergency Response 2020		
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. The plan sets science-based targets that guided its work to reduce carbon emissions and make operations more resilient to climate-related hazards	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. **Principles** – City actions are at a pace and magnitude commensurate with science-based climate observations and models to limit global heating to less than 1.5°C above pre industrial levels – Actions are inclusive and acknowledge the First Peoples of Australia and the need for a just transition – All City functions, activities and decision-making will address the climate emergency – The City can influence others through its networks, functions and activities – Staff across the organisation are champions of change – Pro-active, timely communication and reporting are essential to influence and mobilise action – An empowered community will take positive climate actions and be more resilient to future challenges **Goals** 1. Address climate emergency priorities in our major strategies, projects and service delivery 2. Decarbonise the City's procurement of products, services and assets 3. Empower staff to act more sustainably and become more resilient 4. Streamline governance processes to support significant climate action 5. Use the planning system to support climate emergency priorities 6. Develop, prioritise and embed communications about the climate emergency 7. Support the community to take further action to address the climate emergency 8. Help the community access onsite and offsite renewables, including 9. 100 per cent GreenPower	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the identified principles and goals for the climate action plan. 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.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	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		
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.	Priority areas are as listed **Safe streets and spaces** – Increase actual and perceived public safety in city streets and spaces and ensure they are well lit and attractive – Promote a creative and vibrant night life to reduce alcohol related anti-social behaviour – Improve road, public transport and pedestrian safety **Crime prevention and response** – Reduce the opportunities for crime to occur – Contribute to reducing domestic and family violence and sexual assault – Contribute to preventing child abuse and supporting effective responses **Ready and resilient** – Ensure Sydney knows how to prevent, prepare for, respond – to and recover from emergencies – Build resilient and connected communities to increase safety – Reduce harm from drugs and alcohol **A safe global destination** – Ensure visitors feel safe and welcome in Sydney – Promote Sydney's Safety Globally – Help international students to live, study and work safely in Sydney	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the identified priority areas of the Community safety Action Plan. 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.
Cultural Policy-and-Action-Plan 2014-2024		
Plan for how the City of Sydney can unlock the creative potential of its city and its creative community	**Vision** – Creativity in Sydney is visible – Innovation is central to Sydney's creative community – Sydney takes pride in its Aboriginal history, culture and its contemporary expression – Cultural experiences and creative opportunities are valued and accessible – Sydney's diversity is prized and promoted	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the vision, strategic priorities, and founding principles of the Action Plan. 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.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	– Sydney welcomes bold ideas, new visions and unexpected connections – Curiosity is encouraged and opportunities for discovery are everywhere **Strategic Priorities** – Precinct distinctiveness and creativity in the public domain – New avenues for creative participation – Sector sustainability: surviving and thriving – Improving access, creating markets – Sharing knowledge – Global engagement **Foundation principles** – Culture and creativity are central to all our lives and to our community's sense of identity and confidence. – Creativity is part of the human condition, and its expression defines and reflects our culture and our community. – Culture reflects, reinforces, and shapes our identity: individual identity, identification with a community and our connections to place. – Aboriginal culture, now globally recognised as the world's oldest continuous living culture, is our city's most unique and enduring asset. – Sydney's citizens and visitors have the right of access and contribute to the city's cultural and creative life and its history and heritage. – Sydney's cultural riches arise from a plethora of diverse activity at all scales, arising from the 200 nationalities that make up our city, and the many diverse communities that form bonds around identity, interests, and place. – Cultural and creative activity contribute to many community concerns and priorities including economic, social, behavioural and environmental objectives through catalysing civic participation, promoting stewardship of place, preserving cultural heritage, exploring the challenges of climate change and supporting economic development. – Initiative, experimentation and enterprise is the bedrock of fermenting a creative culture. Creative risk is a pre-condition of innovation and industry growth.	

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
Cycling Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2030		
Plan for making bicycle transport easier and safer, so it is an attractive and feasible option for more people. Recognises a 2030 target for 10 per cent of all trips in the city to be made by bike.	**Priorities** 1. Connecting the network 2. Supporting people to ride 3. Supporting businesses 4. Leadership and advocacy	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the actions of the Cycle Plan in particular with regard to Connecting the Network 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.
Decentralised Water Master Plan 2012-2030		
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	**Priorities** 1. Reducing 10 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney LGA by 2030 2. Reducing 25 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney's own buildings and operations by 2030 3. Replacing 30 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney LGA with recycled water for non-drinking uses by 2030 4. Reducing 50 per cent of sediments and suspended solids and 15 per cent of nutrients currently discharged into the waterways from stormwater run-off generated within the City of Sydney LGA by 2030.	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the priorities of the Master Plan. 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.
Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2016-2021		
The strategy and action plan addresses the areas of impact, including low-carbon city, water sensitive city, climate resilient city, zero waste city, active and connected city and green and cool city	**Issue and Opportunities** – Energy efficiency – existing buildings contribute around 80% of our city's emissions - Improving energy efficiency will lower energy bills and emissions – Renewable energy at building-scale alone is insufficient to reach our city's renewable energy target of at least 33 000 gigawatt hours of electricity to be produced from renewable sources -The City is exploring opportunities to facilitate Environmental Innovation grants, supporting proponents of community renewable energy projects – Energy storage – batteries have been too expensive for most homes and businesses - The city is looking at opportunities for energy storage on our properties and to support its uptake across the city – Low-carbon technology - Waste heat can be converted into cooling via a heat-driven chiller system, and cogeneration and trigeneration low-carbon technology	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the priorities of the Strategy 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.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	provide opportunities to reduce emissions **Strategies** – Design for low water demand and drought resilience – Employ water sensitive urban design techniques – Select low water demand plant species – Protect existing healthy trees – Plant well located canopy tree that provides summer shade and light in winter – Supply of quality tree stock – Select local provenance, hardy and resilient plant species – Engage with local Bushcare groups for plant stock/advice – Avoid disturbing existing soil profiles in areas designated for landscaping – Create spaces for community gardens – community gardens are 'enablers' creating social connection opportunities for residents, neighbours, businesses – Select residential development plants from BASIX to assist BASIX Water score	
Greening Sydney Plan 2012		
A greener Sydney can assist: – To filter and improve the air we breathe – Provide shade for our houses and streets – Regulate sunlight to our houses and streets – Reduce urban run-off and stormwater pollution – Improve the appearance, economic value and liveability of our Cities – Provide a connection to nature in our Cities	Establishes a target for expanding the urban forest – increasing canopy cover in the City of Sydney by 50% in the tear 2030 and by 70% in the year 2050 **Greener streets** – Create a liveable green network of streets by planting all footpath location with trees – Plant trees in unused road space – Central landscaped medians, replacing paving with trees and landscape planting **More parks and open space** – Acquire more land for public open space, and tree and landscape planting – Balance recreational and functional requirements of parks – Build habitat parks and landscape City streets to promote and support biodiversity **Greening new development and private land** – Establish guidelines and standards for provision of open space, landscaping and urban canopy in new development – Promote use of green roofs and green walls on new buildings and development – Investigate provision of a grant program to provide funding for residents and	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the targets and strategies priorities of the Greening Sydney Plan in particular with regards to: - Conservation and consolidation of tree canopy - Supporting within reserves the continuation broader habitat corridors 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.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	businesses to plant and maintain large canopy trees on their property **Green links and urban wildlife corridors** – Building wildlife corridors and habitat pockets in residential suburbs – Planting on stormwater, gas and power easements main road and rail corridors to create green links – Undergrounding and aerial bundle cabling (ABC) of electricity services to expand and improve the quality of the urban forest **Empowering the community to green our city** – Building social capital by empowering the community to work together to protect and strengthen the urban forest and landscape. – Supporting volunteer groups to revegetate and maintain green space and urban habitat – Developing a Junior Ranger program to encourage children to assist in the maintenance, monitoring and managing of the City's urban parks and landscape – Building community gardens to support residents in sustainable food production and community building – Establishing a City Farm Sustainability Learning Centre	
Harbour North Public Domain Study 2012		
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	Guiding directions include: – Improve access connectivity and wayfinding – Create a network of linked parks and upgrade existing open spaces – Respect and celebrate heritage, conserve and restore Observatory Hill – Celebrate landform and harbour views – Support Walsh Bay cultural precinct and enhance cultural ribbon connections – Strengthen local communities and support local economies The study notes a series of recommended projects which have been integrated into the PoM as applicable	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). 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.
Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2015-2017		
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	**Key Actions** – Continue to implement the City's Principles of Cooperation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council.	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

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
the City's work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the City can become a more innovative, courageous and respectful organisation.	– Engage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in the City's projects and decision-making process. – Contribute to and strengthen networks within the local government sector to promote reconciliation. – Strengthen networks within the RAP community and promote collaboration and knowledge sharing on reconciliation. – Investigate opportunities to support Recognise: the campaign to create constitutional recognition for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. – Recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories, cultures and achievements in Sydney through the Eora Journey: Recognition in the Public Domain. – Promote cultural knowledge and understanding by establishing a local cultural centre. – Celebrate and share Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures through an annual significant event. – Acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and histories through the naming of places within the City. – Increase knowledge within the broader community of the history, heritage, cultures and social values of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities of Sydney. – Show respect to traditional custodians by continuing to implement the City's Protocols for working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities including Acknowledgement of Country and Welcome to Country protocols. – Promote economic prosperity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Sydney. – Explore opportunities to increase supplier diversity – Respond to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities through local programs and services. – Increase the effectiveness of the City's grant and sponsorship program for Torres Strait Islander groups, organisations and businesses.	

Park Fitness Equipment Plan 2015

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	**Objectives** – Increase provision of outdoor fitness equipment, so all members of the community are within 800m of outdoor fitness equipment – Encourage greater participation in physical activity to help the public reach	Investigation and potential for fitness equipment in reserves shall be done in consideration of plan recommendations for siting and equipment.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
sites and equipment for future facilities	their recommended levels of physical activity – Prioritise installation of outdoor fitness equipment to ensure areas with the least fitness equipment are provided for in the next 5 years – Engage the community, promoting greater social inclusion – Ensure best practice planning and design of outdoor fitness equipment facilities **Recommendations** – Bourke Street Park, Woolloomooloo - retain – Embarkation Park, Potts Point - new facility, Parks Fitness Equipment Program – Waterloo Park - new facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program. – Turruwul Park - new facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program. – Gunyama Park - new facility, Masterplan / Capital Upgrade Works. – Alexandria Park - new facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program. – Sydney Park, St Peters - retain. – Perry Park, Alexandria - removal. – South Sydney Rotary Park - upgrade facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program. – Victoria Park - new facility, Masterplan / Capital Works Upgrade. – Johnstons Creek Parklands - new facility, Masterplan / Capital Works Upgrade. * – Bicentennial Park - removal, replaced by new facility at Johnstons Creek Parklands. * – Wentworth Park, Glebe – retain – Pirrama Park - new facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program – Observatory Hill Park, Millers Point - expanded facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program.	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.

Urban Ecology Strategic Action Plan 2014

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	**Strategic Action Plan** Objectives and targets are identified for the following: **Locally indigenous vegetation** – Protect, expand and improve condition of naturally occurring locally indigenous vegetation, including possible remnants. – Increase the extent of bush restoration sites across the LGA and maintain sites in good condition.	Management of reserves shall seek to implement the key Actions of the Plan where possible Ecology related actions shall also consider relationship to other park values and uses, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	– Re-establish representative patches of the likely original vegetation communities. **Fauna** – Protect and enhance sites that provide habitat for priority fauna species. – Increase the distribution and abundance of priority fauna species across the LGA **Habitat connections** – Improve habitat connectivity across the LGA, particularly between priority sites, and between identified habitat areas in adjoining LGAs.	
Urban Forest Strategy 2013		
Plan for development and protection of the City's urban forest	**Motivations** – Urban forests play a vital role in the health, social framework and economic sustainability of a city – Trees improve our air, soil and water quality, while also improving mental health and wellbeing – Canopy coverage over paved surfaces is a cost-effective means of mitigating urban heat islands – This will also reduce emissions of hydrocarbons involved in ozone depletion, while increasing pavement longevity – An Urban Forest Strategy will assist the City in managing the conceptual shift from dealing with trees individually, to managing vegetation as a collective and integrated canopy **Key Initiatives and Objectives** – Prioritise maintenance and protection of existing tree population – maximise benefits received from this asset – Increase average total canopy cover from current 15/5% to 23.35% by 2030, and then to 27.13% by 2050, through targeted programs for trees in streets, parks and private property – Improve age spread of street and park trees by increasing species diversity, while also ensuring the population does not compromise more than 40% for any particular family, 30% for any particular genus, and 10% for any one species – The City will engage and educate the community on the benefits of trees and their management requirements, assisting community participation in the greening of Sydney	Management of reserves shall seek to implement the key Actions of the Strategy where possible Tree canopy actions shall also consider relationship to other park values and uses, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category.

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
Water Savings Action Plan 2012		
Identifies the actions required to sustainably manage potable water consumption while delivering high quality parks and urban landscape	**Key Issues** – Water use is variable – Expectation – Maintenance and water use are directly influenced by expectations for parkland presentation. – Demand – Parks are maintained for the enjoyment and use of the community. Management of parklands and the subsequent water use is influenced by the demands on use for parklands. – Increase in irrigated area – Timing of water restrictions – It should be noted that in 2006 when base line figures for 2030 were taken, Sydney Water had rigorous restrictions on water use in parklands. – Accuracy of information- – Specialised technology and consistency of information – Progression in water management has seen the development of a number of tools for managing water use, and subsequently managing data. Consistency in information is essential when measuring water efficiency. **Key actions to be delivered:** – Exceeding the Sustainable Sydney 2030 target of 10% recycled water usage in the City's Parks; – Change of water consumption measurement from an absolute target to a water efficiency measure of litres per square metre; – Installation of smart meters to improve the measurement of non-potable water use at 30 sites; – Set water budgets for the City's top 30 water using parks which allow for average, dry and wet years; – Construct storm water harvesting and treatments systems at Alexandria Park, Waterloo Oval and Pirrama Park (old part); – Connect Erskineville Oval to the Sydney Park water re-use project; – Upgrade irrigations systems at Alexandria Park, Waterloo Oval, Jubilee Oval and Pirrama Park (old part); and, – Implement an irrigation testing and efficiency program on the top 10 water using parks.	Management of reserves shall seek to implement the key Actions of the Plan where possible Tree canopy actions shall also consider relationship to other park values and uses, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category