

Hyde Park Draft Plan of Management



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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.

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.

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**”).

Hyde Park (Crown Reserve D.500450) is now treated as “community land” under the LG Act requiring a PoM.

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.

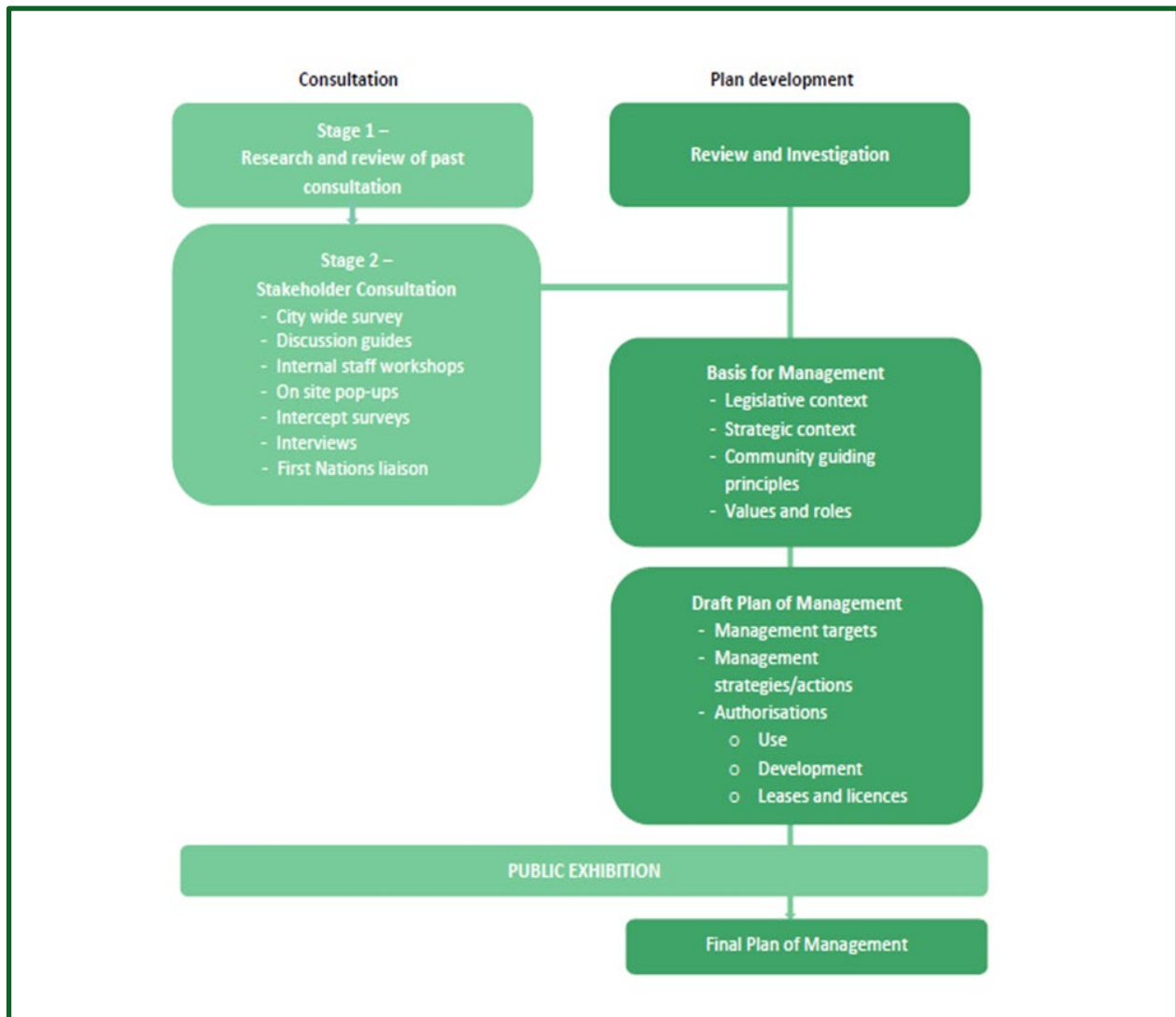
The process has integrated extensive consultation with the broader community, First Nations stakeholders and other authority stakeholders.

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.

Figure 1. PoM process



Consultation

Purpose of the consultation program

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

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

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

- A letter to 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 significance.

Internal staff workshop: internal City of Sydney staff workshop



Engagement tools to inform general plans of management

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

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

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

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

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

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

Practicing and sharing culture and supporting community

- Returning cultural fishing (e.g. Woolloomooloo 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 Hyde Park

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

What we heard - Specific POMs snapshot:

Hyde Park, Sydney



Number of people who commented on this reserve:



37

people completed the online survey for Hyde Park.

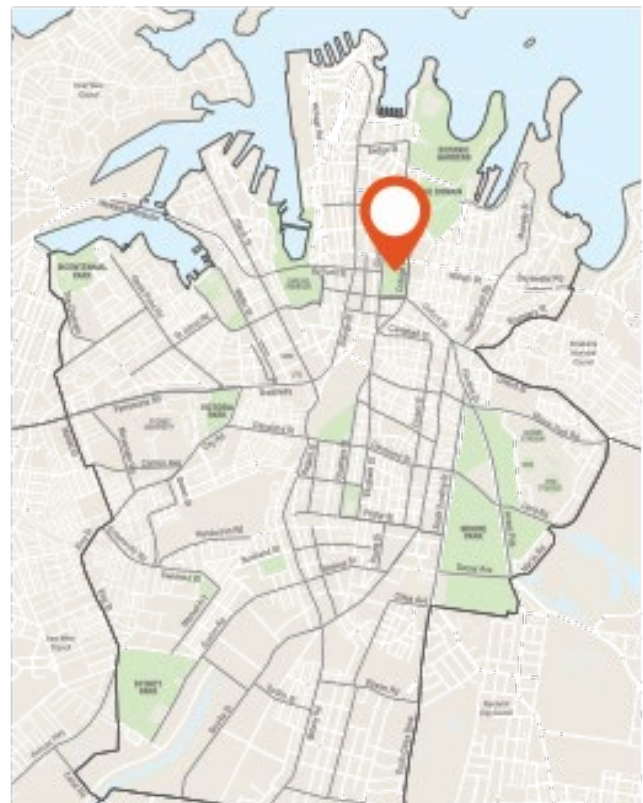


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people completed intercept surveys for Hyde Park.

Current visitation to Hyde Park

- Hyde Park received the highest response rate in the online survey.
- The majority of survey respondents work nearby Hyde Park (57%; 28 respondents). This was followed by respondents who visit the area (47%; 23) and live nearby (43%; 21).
- More than a third of survey respondents visit the park daily (39%; 19), followed by respondents who visit weekly (24%; 12).
- Survey respondents were more likely to visit Hyde Park in the afternoon between 12pm-4pm (67%; 32), followed by in the morning (9am-12pm) (52%; 25) and in the afternoon/evening (6pm-9pm) (48%; 23).



Hyde Park, Sydney

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What people value about Hyde Park

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

As shown in Figure 5 (overpage), top values as indicated by survey respondents are:

- Its beauty (53%; 26 respondents)
- Its nature and natural elements (45%; 22)
- It feels safe (41%; 20)
- It's a cultural place (37%; 18).

Participants also told us they value the diverse activities that occur in the park, the people who are there, wildlife, the location in the middle of the city, its tribute to history, coffee shops, and it is valued as unceded Aboriginal land.

Why people value Hyde Park

Survey respondents were asked why they chose these values. Overall, many comments indicated having access to large, green open spaces, particularly in the inner city (4 comments), retaining and maintaining green space is important for the future, and preserving Hyde Park's long history and cultural significance tied with the war memorial.

"I value it as unceded Aboriginal land. The City acknowledges the Gadigal as the Traditional Custodians of this place we now call Sydney, and acknowledges their continued connection to Country. At the same time, the City presumes to decide how 'this place we now call Sydney' will be occupied, used and managed. The 'acknowledgment' is merely words, signs and symbols, none of which actually show respect for and deference to Aboriginal peoples' continuing connection to Country. Imagine you are the historically dispossessed, If I were to actually acknowledge that this is your country I would not simply say so, then carry on as I pleased. I would defer to your right to decide how the land is to be occupied, used and managed. I would recognise my contested position of power and authority, and I would, at the least, act to empower you and to negotiate an agreement with you. I would not nod in your direction and continue to exercise my power over your land. So, get serious about acknowledging country. A period of over 200 years of progressive and often violent acts of dispossession is hidden behind an acknowledgement of country. It is not easy to remedy the loss and restore the capacity that colonisation destroyed. The difficulty is not a reason to not try. Please show us that you actually respect the elders to whom you 'pay respect'. Show us that you actually recognise their 'continued connection to Country. Decide to include the recognised 'Traditional Custodians' in decision-making and continuing management. Defer to their judgment and desires. Engage in an act of practical reconciliation and restore stolen ownership, as far as you can. Make that resolve your reason for acting.

- Survey respondent

Respondents told us...

"They [open green spaces] make me feel happy and respected, and it's important to maintain for the future."

- Survey respondent

"Because they [parks] make me happy and help other people, especially during Covid."

- Survey respondent

"I value having a large green public space in the middle of the CBD, like an oasis (to use a cliché)."

- Survey respondent

"Yes they all matter. Every park matters. It is important to manage them well and to use all the little spaces and corners creatively as well."

- Survey respondent

"Beauty and having the dense greenery in the heart of the city by the harbour is important to maintain and retain for our diverse populace."

- Survey respondent

"Important to maintain open space for the future and to cool temperatures"

- Survey respondent



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

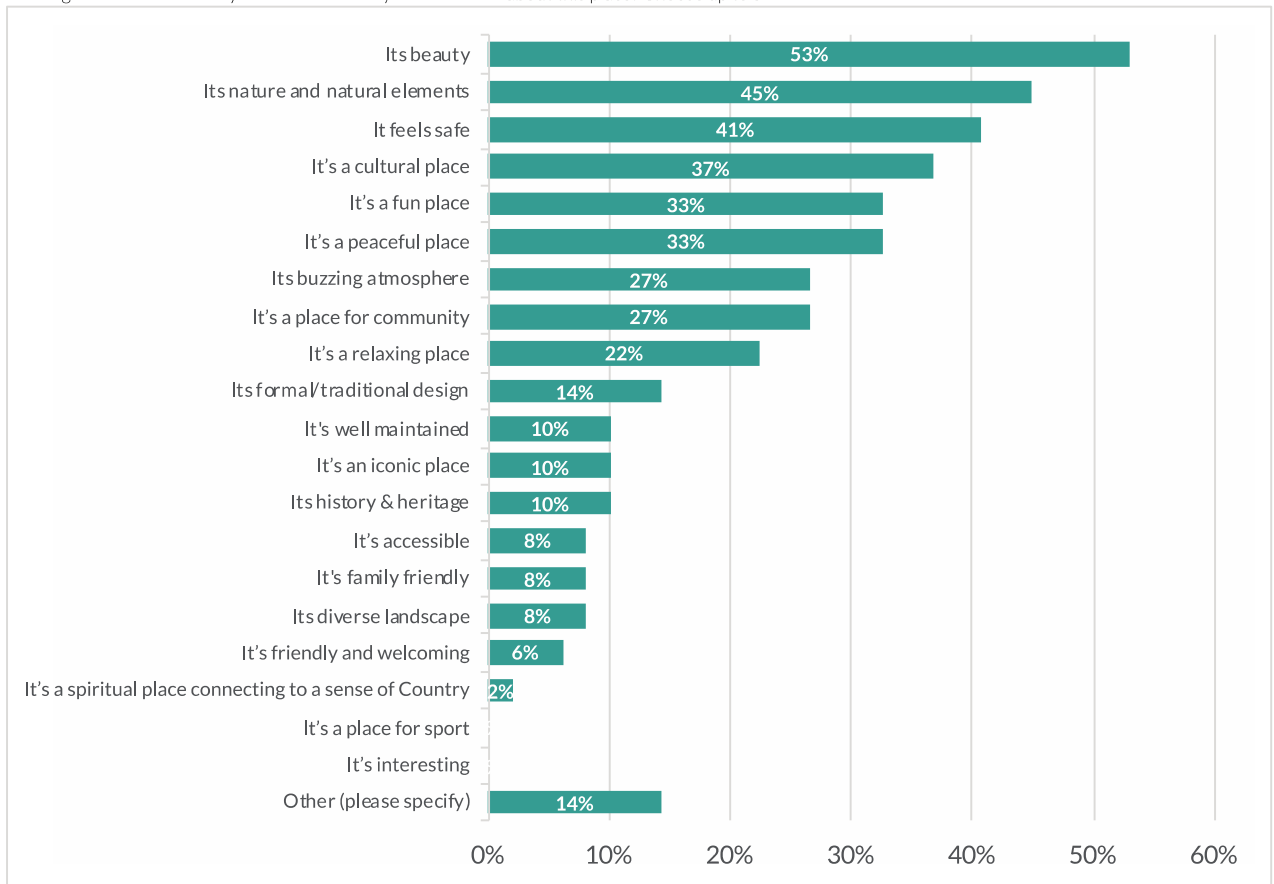
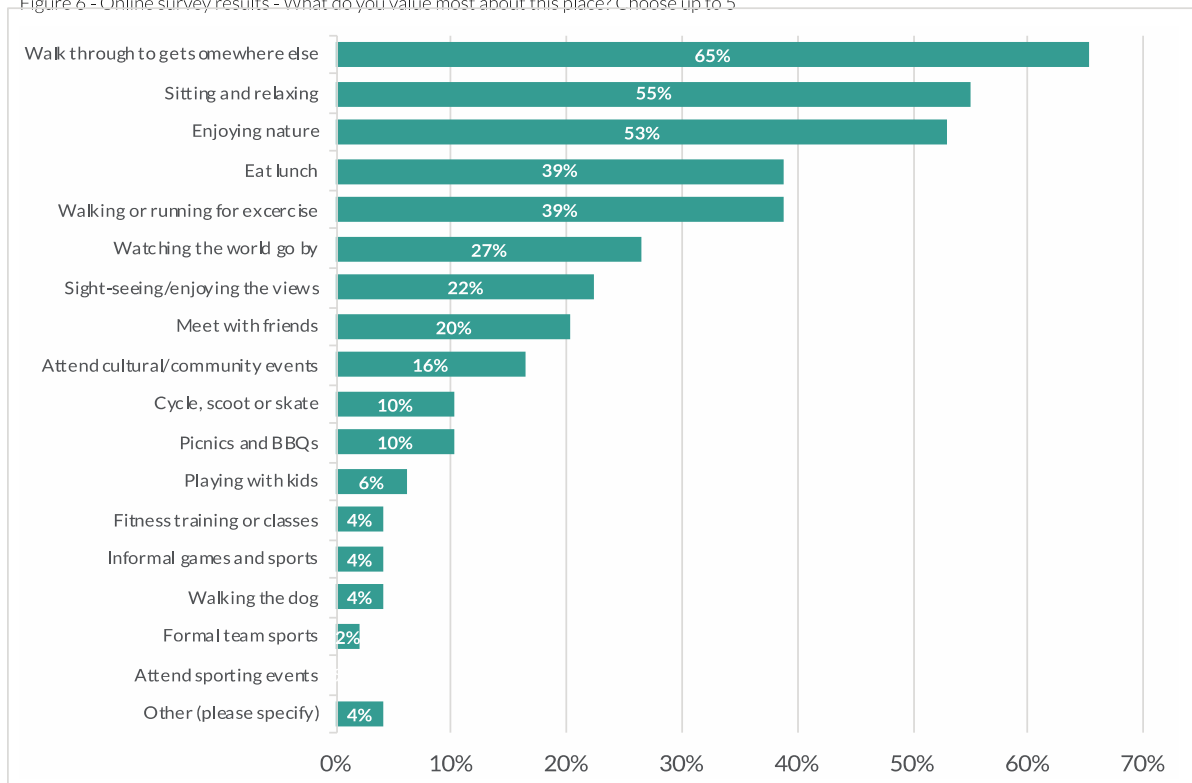


Figure 6 - Online survey results - What do you value most about this place? Choose up to 5



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Current activities at Hyde Park

Survey respondents were asked what are the main activities they do at Hyde Park. As shown in Figure 6, the majority of respondents walk through Hyde Park to get somewhere else (65%; 32 respondents).

This was followed by sitting and relaxing (55%; 27), enjoying nature (53%; 26), walking or running for exercise and to eat lunch (39%; 19 respectively).

Other activities survey respondents currently do at this park include school excursions (lunch) while visiting the Australian Museum and going to cafes.

Future activities at Hyde Park

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

- Additional amenity (3 comments) including more seating, water fountains, BBQ facilities, bins
- Improve toilets
- Addition of a cafe or takeaway and seating areas
- Opportunity to increase community participation in the gardens
- Opportunity to create better connections to the surrounding cultural institutions such as the Australian Museum, Hyde Park Barracks, War Memorial and Art Gallery.
 - Create a narrative, walk, journey to these places through and via Hyde Park
- Build a foot bridge between North and South Hyde Park to separate cars and pedestrians at Park Street.
- One respondent indicated they do not support further recognition of Aboriginal connection to country.

Respondents told us...

"Have better connections to the surrounding cultural institutions eg Australian Museum, Hyde Park Barracks, War Memorial and Art Gallery. Create a narrative, walk, journey to these places through and via Hyde Park."

- Survey respondent

"Water based activities with grandchildren."

- Survey respondent



"I am incredibly impressed with the landscaping and new flowers so regularly planted. I think there is an opportunity here to minimise waste and increase community participation in the gardens. What happens to the flowers and plants in the beds near the fountain near the cathedral, and the planter boxes along Macquarie st? I admire them so often and then see them replaced shortly afterwards with totally new flowers and shrubs. I love the turnover but wonder what happens to the other plants? I am a keen gardener and would love the opportunity to take some home if they are just otherwise disposed of! This could be turned into a nice community event every 3 months or so- 'come and dig out some of our old plants so we can replace them with new flowers!' You could provide paper bags for the seedlings for people to carry home!"

- Survey respondent

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Additional comments about Hyde Park

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

- Creating a connected network across Hyde Park (3 comments), for example:
 - Putting street parking underground to connect the North and South of Hyde Park
 - A pedestrian bridge over William Street
- Retain and increase green spaces
- Improved wheelchair accessibility In Hyde Park, particularly in the northern end
- Manage sharing between different user groups including children and fitness groups
- More trees
- Removal of large, dead trees
- Recognise Aboriginal peoples continuing connection to country
- Engage, involve and collaborate with First Nations People in decision-making and future management of Crown Lands
- Value large green spaces, particularly in the CBD
- Continue maintenance of the water fountain
- Satisfied with Council's maintenance of green spaces in the city over the years
- Improve landscaping with additional native plants and sections of the park that allow native grass to grow naturally
- Opportunity for waterplay, particularly for children
- More summertime early evening activities/entertainment for local residents including families, singles, couples, seniors etc.
- Safety concerns around skateboarders and pedestrians
- Improve maintenance of flora with fewer pesticides that disease plants, particularly gardenias
- Additional plaque that honours all soldiers who have fallen in defence of Australia, and
- Expressed desire for long term management of parks.

Respondents told us...

"Living in the city in an apartment our parks are really important to my family group. We love them, we use them and we respect them; they are our backyards. It's important that local residents of all ages are able to use our parks and to do so freely, safely and comfortably. We also welcome the use and enjoyment of our parks by day time visitors/workers."

- Survey respondent

"I'd love to see it stitched together with a pedestrian bridge over William Street creating an uninterrupted green boulevard into the city"

- Survey respondent

"Much as I enjoy it, I find the landscaping very poor. A mish-mash of plants, with seemingly no coordination. Sad lot of flowering plants jammed into beds periodically. I think native plantings would be preferable, with areas of native grasses allowed to grow wildly in places, along with other native plants complementing this."

- Survey respondent

"It would be a mistake to assume and attribute anything negative about any particular group that uses Hyde Park. We see most of them. The weekend skateboarders are always respectful of pedestrians and wait for them to pass before the next skateboarder takes their turn. Most bike riders cutting through the park are thoughtful but there are a few bad inconsiderate eggs. The regular buskers are friendly and unimposing. The worst experiences are nearly always from the one-off yearly events that rope off large tranches of the park and prevent access by locals and tear up the grounds eg in the past the Food & Wine festival. We didn't like the after effects to the ground area occupied by the Festival of Sydney but we did enjoy all the entertainment and colour this has brought to the park. We would love to see more summertime early evening activities/entertainment for local residents (families, singles, couples, seniors etc)."

- Survey respondent

2. Land description

Location and description

Hyde Park offers 16 hectares of wide-open space in the heart of the Sydney CBD.

The park is bordered by Elizabeth and College Streets and adjoins the Domain and Cook and Phillip Park. Park Street divides the park into two sections – Hyde Park South and Hyde Park North.

Given its central location to the CBD, the park is bounded by commercial and high-density residential uses, open space, religious and educational institutions.

Major built features within the park include the Archibald Fountain, Sandringham Gardens, Pool of Reflection and Anzac Memorial.

Whilst the Memorial and associated education facility are significant components within Hyde Park, they are not recognised within this Plan of Management and are managed separately by the Anzac Memorial Trust.

The table below summarises the key land information for Hyde Park. A Site Plan has been provided on page 18, refer to **Figure 3**.

Table 1. Summary land information

Item	Description
Site Name	Hyde Park
Address	110 and 120 Elizabeth Street, SYDNEY, 2000
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No., purpose and gazetted date	Dedication 500450, Public Recreation, 3/5/1878
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	159,996.88 m ²
Lot & DP	
Crown Reserve	Lot 7303 DP 1167657 (Hyde Park North) Lot 200 DP1230973 (Hyde Park South)
Miscellaneous Crown land	Anzac Memorial – Lot 1915 DP 906666 Note: The Memorial and Education Facility are managed by the Anzac Memorial Trust
Miscellaneous land	Railcorp land: Lot 1 DP 1062685, Lot 1 DP 1062686, Lot 1 DP 1062688 and Lot 1 DP 577983



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Item	Description
Restrictions / easements	Easement for Railway purposes
Community land categorisation	Park / General Community Use
Condition of land	refer to Table 2 for Condition Summary

Figure 2. Site Plan



LEGEND

-  PoM study area boundary
-  Crown Land parcel - managed by Council



Heritage and culture

Overview

The land on which the park lies is within the traditional lands of the Gadigal people.

Hyde Park, gazetted by Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1810, is the oldest public park in Australia. The park has a rich history of public building, landscaping and embellishment and contains an outstanding collection of significant trees.

The following descriptions have been sourced from the Hyde Park Plan of Management and Master Plan 2006 – Section 3 ‘A Brief History, Anzac Memorial Centenary Project’, the Plan of Management Amendment 2015 and additional sources, as noted.

Heritage Context

Hyde Park is scheduled on National and State Heritage Registers, in the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012, Sydney City Heritage Study and is classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

History

The continued Aboriginal occupation of Sydney can be traced through the archaeological records to at least 22,000 years ago, with some estimates extending towards 35,000 years. The occupation of the Sydney Basin extended beyond the current shorelines as lower sea levels meant the coast was between 12 and 20km further east than today. Sydney Harbour formed a vast valley with a central river. Some 1,000 years ago – at the end of the last great ice age – rising sea levels inundated the broad coastal plain forcing the retreat of coastal people over a few generations. The flooding is estimated to have taken up to 1,100 square km of land on the coast and 45 square kilometres within the harbour area itself. This resulted in the addition of 250 kilometres of shoreline shaping Sydney Harbour as it more or less sits today.

The Sydney area supported the Eora Nation, comprising of more than 30 separate clans woven together across the region. It is recorded that most clans took their names from their Country, such as the Gadigal along the harbour’s southern shore, or the Wangal from Wanne, the lower reaches of Parramatta River, or the Kamaygal from Kamay, Botany Bay. Others, like the Cammeragal from the harbour’s northern

shore, may have been named for their role in ceremony and law.

It was people from the Sydney Aboriginal groups concentrated around Sydney Cove and the Harbour who initially confronted and made efforts to understand the colonisers and their intentions on Country. It is these First Nations peoples who are described in the surviving colonial accounts. When the eleven ships of the First Fleet with one thousand or so people stepped ashore and set up camp in Sydney Cove in January 1788—having relocated from Botany Bay—it was the people of the Gadigal that they first encountered. The Gadigal were the first people dispossessed by colonists and it is this dispossession that underpins the foundation and growth of the city. In 1789, the smallpox epidemic devastated the Aboriginal population and disrupted clan boundaries in Sydney. Aboriginal people came together in new communities and locations. Aboriginal people were still living on lands where the colonisers endorsed or tolerated it and were frequently observed in Sydney. (*Source: GML 2021*)

Until the mid-1820’s, First Nations peoples travelled from all over Sydney, and as far away as the Hunter and the Illawarra, to gather at a ceremonial contest ground to the south of the city. The exact location of this site of ritualised conflict settlement and resistance is unclear. Described as lying between the road to Botany Bay and the Brickfields, it was probably near Hyde Park South.

Bloody fist fights involving up to 100 people, spearings and beatings were used to resolve conflicts at the Brickfields contest ground. These were observed and recorded by visiting Russian sailors in 1814, and again 10 years later by the French explorers Dumont d’Urville and Rene Lesson. (*Source: Sydney Barani 2013* <https://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/hyde-park-south>).

To this time no detailed First Nations investigations have been undertaken on the Hyde Park site. A draft Archaeological Zoning Plan undertaken in 2015 should be reviewed and updated. In addition, a thorough Aboriginal cultural heritage values assessment for the site in collaboration with First Nations peoples is required to inform decision making and planning.

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Since the park was gazetted in 1810, it has evolved to become one of Sydney's most significant cultural elements. The history of Hyde Park has been well documented in a number of sources. This summary does not attempt to rewrite its history but draws from and highlights in a concise form Hyde Park's history through a number of themes.

Public Common

An area of land was set aside by Governor Phillip for a public common, which encompassed the present extent of Hyde Park. This far sighted action has had the effect of preserving the park in perpetuity and thus it has played a significant role in influencing the form and layout of the city. It eventually developed into a public park typical of the Victorian period and still is a setting for city buildings along Elizabeth Street with boundary fences and introduced planting.

Civic Space

In 1810, Governor Macquarie proclaimed Hyde Park setting it aside in perpetuity for the people of Sydney and securing its area, which has survived except for reduction of the margins for road widenings in the 20th century.

At various times the park declined in condition and the standard of upkeep. Early in the 20th century, public safety became an issue as the park was frequented by disreputable elements of Sydney's society.

World War I

The achievement of Federation and the experience of World War I developed Australia's nationalist spirit, which influenced the way many civic places were used and appreciated. Public parks and squares were chosen as places for monuments and memorials to Australia's service personnel. Hyde Park as Sydney's pre-eminent civic space was to house the State's main war memorial and other monuments associated with the war.

Railway Plans

An underground railway was planned in 1916 but did not proceed until 1922. Excavation for the railway created a period of major upheaval in the park.

Competition

Following concern about the park's future development, after the disruption of the railway

construction, a competition was held in 1926 for the design of a new Hyde Park Plan.

The competition was won by Norman Weekes after which the assessors, including Sir John Sulman, amended the plan. Part of the vision was to place major monuments at each end of the main vista aligned with Macquarie Street, which ultimately saw the Anzac Memorial, designed by Bruce Dellit, positioned at the southern end of the vista and the Archibald Memorial Fountain terminating the vista to the north. The avenue of Fig Trees has matured over the intervening years to reinforce the vista.

Much of the work undertaken in the park in the 1930's was the subject of unemployment relief programmes.

Depression Relief Fund Program

The construction of Hyde Park was assisted with labour employed as part of the Depression Relief Fund Programme; this program was also responsible for the construction of the Anzac Pool of Remembrance.

Role of Women and Children in Society

In the 1950's, Hyde Park saw the introduction of the Long Day Childcare and the Women's Rest Centre conveniences for women and their children visiting the city.

Planning and Conservation

In the late 1980's, the City Council saw a need to reassess the park and improve the condition of its various components: plantings, paths, walls and monuments. A draft Plan of Management and Master Plan were produced in 1989. Through the early 1990's a works programme was implemented to upgrade pathways, conserve monuments and stone walls and to build new stone walls along College Street in Hyde Park South. The Works Depot was removed from the eastern side of the main avenue of Hyde Park north during this period.

Statement of Significance

The park has a statutory heritage listing under the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2000 and is listed as a place of cultural significance by the National Trust.

In acknowledgement of its unique history and significance, Hyde Park has been included on the New South Wales Heritage Council's Register of State significant heritage items. The summary statement of significance from the State Heritage Register listing is as follows:

Hyde Park has State significance as public land (the Australian colony's first common) that has influenced the development of Sydney's layout from as early as 1789, occupying approximately the same area since that time. Proclaimed by Governor Macquarie, it is Australia's oldest designated public parkland (1810), and since 1788 has been in continuous use as public open space for recreation, remembrance, celebration and leisure.

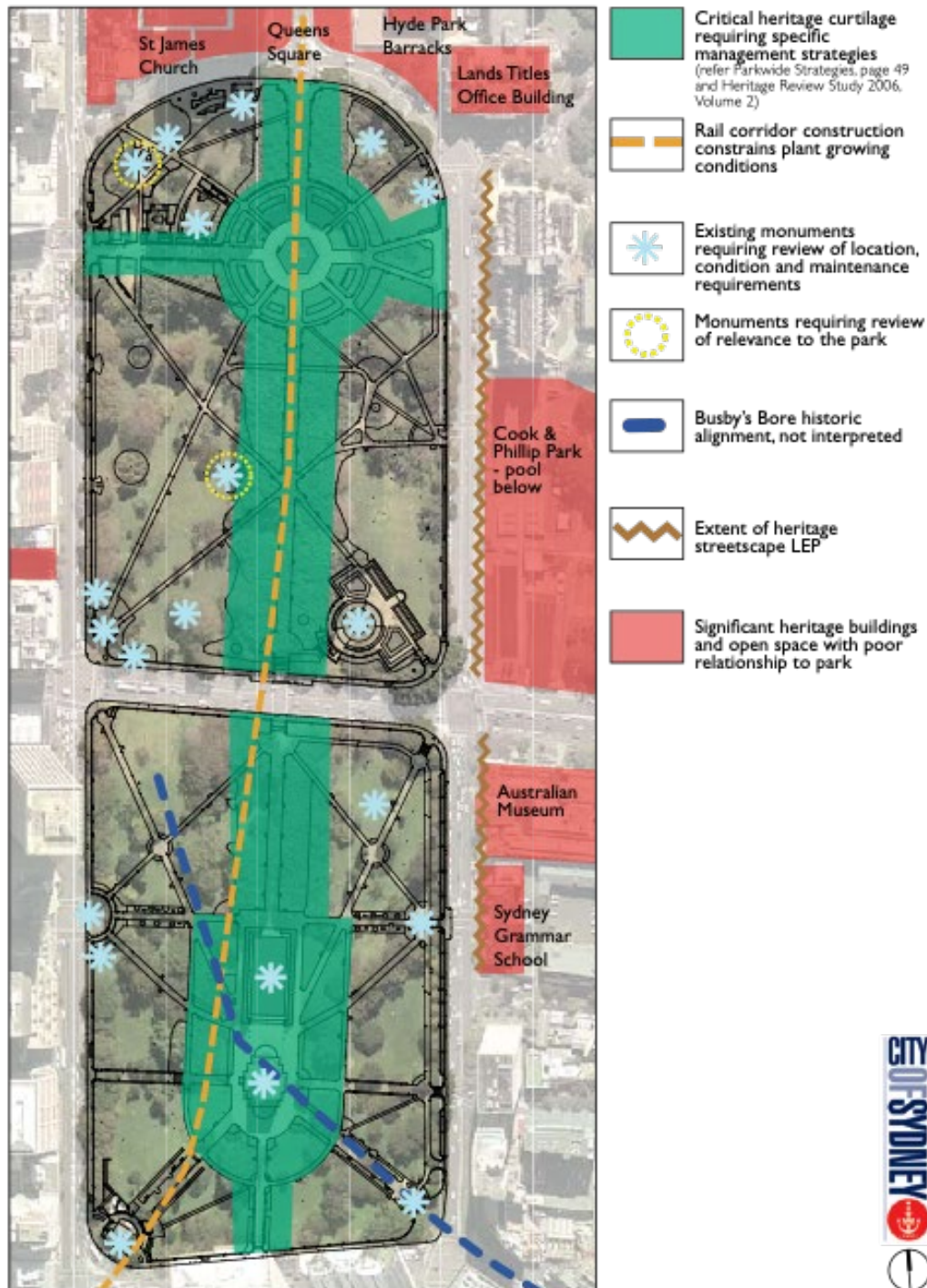
Hyde Park has contributed to the cultural development of the city as a recreational space encapsulating the principles of a formal Victorian parkland using a designed hierarchy of pathways and the strategic siting of monuments, statues and built items.

The Park is considered of State Significance as a demonstration of the international spread of the English style public parks movement began in the mid-19th century. It provides evidence of the influence of transport infrastructure on urbanisation by its upheaval and adaptation after construction of the city's underground railway system in the 1920s.

It was the site of some of Australia's first sporting events and remains the prime open space in Sydney for special events, gathering points and festivals as it has been since 1810. The Park holds several monuments and sculptures including war memorials and significant art works marking key events and historic personages in the history of the State.

Figure 3. Heritage analysis mapping of Hyde Park

A Culturally Significant Landscape – Analysis Map



(Source: Hyde Park Plan of Management and Master Plan 2006)

Environment and landscape

Being a key part of Sydney's built environment Hyde Park is highly valued as a green oasis, providing a space for relaxation in a calm landscape setting away from the hustle and bustle of the modern metropolis.

The following descriptions have been derived from past master planning (Refined Master Plan 2013) and plans of management (Hyde Park Plan of Management and Master Plan 2006).

Pre-existing Natural Characteristics:

Topography - Hyde Park is located on a broad and relatively flat ridgetop forming the watershed of the Tank Stream (to the west) and the stream which formerly flowed through the Domain and Botanic Gardens into Farm Cove. The headwaters of Blackwattle Creek are also located immediately southwest of the park. The embayment's of these creeks and their valleys (the Tank Stream) have been modified and/or filled to their present form. Although the park has been highly altered over the last century, its current contours, situated at about 30m AHD (Australian Height Datum), are considered likely to approximate its original topography.

Geology - Hyde Park and the surrounding area is underlain by Triassic Period Hawkesbury Sandstone, which outcrops around the foreshore of the harbour to the north. Geological mapping suggests that Ashfield Shale of the Wianamatta Group caps sandstone bedrock within the ridgetop location of Hyde Park. The area is characterised by residual soils which are formed from decomposing bedrock.

Vegetation - The original vegetation of Hyde Park is likely to have consisted of Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) and Smooth Barked Apple (*Angophora costata*) woodland with a mixed shrubby understorey. However, swamp woodland was present immediately west at the headwaters of the Tank Stream and mixed eucalypt woodland along the creek valleys to the east and northwest.

At the time of arrival of the First Fleet in 1788, the area that was to be later designated as Hyde Park was part of the expanse of bushland and forest that surrounded Sydney Cove.

(Source: Refined Master Plan Appendices - Hyde Park Archaeological Management Plan—Draft Report, 16 December 2012)

Landform, soils and drainage:

Hyde Park is in the City of Sydney's south-centre, lying broadly on the ridge that runs south–north to Bennelong Point and forming the city's eastern "edge". The park is broadly flat, though sloping slightly east and west to the adjacent streets (College and Elizabeth Streets).

Landscape and visual character:

Hyde Park provides a strong contrast to the CBD which surrounds it, such that the very context of the park is a key element in its character. The imposing scale of the surrounding high-rise buildings and towers provides a consistent silhouette and backdrop to the high canopy trees and vegetation in the park. The vegetation itself helps to humanise the scale of the city by acting as a foreground frame and foil. The city frames and visually defines the boundaries of the park, it also provides the activity and bustle which is a contrast to the park as a place for escape and relaxation. In a physical sense, the city surrounds (and divides) the park, it activates every boundary, making Hyde Park a popular and central part of the city's pedestrian network.

Spatial layout – axial geometry and Avenue:

The principal geometry of the park is laid out along axes running north to south and east to west creating cruciform's focused on the alignment with Macquarie Street, key buildings at its boundaries (e.g. St Mary's Cathedral) and the two major icons within the park, the Archibald Memorial Fountain and the Anzac Memorial.

Reflecting the principles of the City Beautiful Movement, combining Victorian heritage with Art Deco styles, Hyde Park is characterised by a highly structured geometrical layout defined by the pathway networks, tree plantings, garden beds, monuments, fountains and pools, grassed open spaces, formalised entrances and boundary walls to the adjoining pedestrian and road networks. Clear internal and external views and vistas are defined by avenues of tall fig trees.

Planting:

The park contains several notable scheduled significant trees on the City of Sydney's register.

A grand avenue of Hill's Weeping Figs extends from St James Road to Park Street (Hyde Park North) and continues to the Pool of Reflection (Hyde Park South).

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Many of the older figs and Araucarias dating from the mid to latter part of the nineteenth century have individual as well as broader group significance at the City/Local Government Area level in terms of their visual, historic and social values.

Apart from the scheduled significant trees, the park has a variety of trees that contribute to its character and unique qualities. Many of these are trees that date to early periods or are botanically interesting but are not considered significant.

Hyde Park also contains a vast range of individual specimen planting which is scattered throughout the open space. Most of the palm components date from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century (including the Inter-War period). They are integral components of the broader collection of significant trees

The grand avenue of Hill's Weeping Figs trees creates a memorable landscape quality with massive, arching and interlocking canopies over the pedestrian pathway. The figs, standing between 18-22 metres in height, visually dominate this central formal axis of the park and provide a dramatic backdrop to the city's skyline.

Unfortunately, a number of these trees are now in decline. Over recent years, a number of these figs have been removed following investigations which revealed the presence of soil-borne disease-causing root rot. Fungi including *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, *Armillaria luteobubalina* and *Phellinus* sp. have been identified in the soil. The trees are currently being monitored and removed as necessary, and a program of block removal and subsequent replacement with the same species has begun.

Access and Circulation:

An essential character of Hyde Park is the hierarchical path network of formal geometry and axial symmetry. The discernible hierarchy that is established in the circulation system enhances the clarity of the park layout and legibility. The high quality of the materials used, the design of the kerbs and the decoration and patterning at key locations (such as around the fountain and the brass inlays on the main avenue) also indicate the important profile of the park.

Access to the park is currently defined by well-established entry points around its perimeter, providing access from adjacent footpaths.

Formal entrance ways to the park's path system are announced with larger columns, stairways and steps, all with the familiar sandstone capped design detail. The consistency of the language provides pedestrians with clear cues about access and direction. The park boundaries are demarcated by sandstone low walls with entrances steps generally raked to follow the street topography.

There is provision for a vehicle entry point at the south-eastern corner of the park, off the Oxford Street and College Street intersection to be used during public events. provision is allowed for an access point off Liverpool Street, with potential for a drop-off and pick-up zone to be located along that street frontage.

Day-to-day vehicle access to the Anzac Memorial is presently limited to maintenance, security and emergency vehicles. There is a small vehicle layover space immediately north of Entry 12 and the City of Sydney permits authorised parking south of the Memorial and on the southwest diagonal path from the Memorial.

Reserve development

For a detailed **Timeline Date Description of Hyde Park, please refer to the Appendix**. The detailed timeline provides an outline of the evolution of the site, monuments and other objects within Hyde Park which are important to the park and its assessed significance.

Key Milestones within the park's development:

- In 1810, Governor Macquarie proclaimed Hyde Park – Australia's first Public Park
- 1837 first major planting in the park by Alan Cunningham of the Sydney Botanic Gardens
- Reserve formally gazetted for Public Recreation in 1878
- Underground railway excavations 1922 and major upheaval in the park
- Norman Weekes revised 1927 winning design and plan to position major monuments at each end of main vista
- Work undertaken in the park in the 1930's was the subject of unemployment relief programmes
- 1950's saw introduction of the Long Day Childcare and the Women's Rest Centre conveniences
- 1980's the City Council saw a need to re-assess the Park and improve the condition of its various components: plantings, paths, walls and monuments – leading to development of the 1989 Draft Plan of Management and subsequent upgrades including conservation of monuments
- Hyde Park has been awarded a Green Flag in 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. The Green Flag Award is an internationally recognized hallmark of excellence for public parks that meet defined high standards of management and maintenance.

10-year capital works program upgrades:

- Hyde Park South - Pool of Reflection refurbishment 2016
- Hyde Park North paths and entries upgrades 2018
- Anzac Memorial Cascade/Liverpool Street entry project 2020
- Museum Station Café refurbishment project 2021

Past studies and plans:

- Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016
- Draft Archaeological Zoning Plan 2015
- Hyde Park - Plan of Management and Master Plan Amendment - Anzac Memorial Centenary Project 2015
- Refined Master Plan - Scoping Strategy 2013
- Draft Refined Master Plan 2008
- Hyde Park - Plan of Management and Master Plan 2006
- Hyde Park Plan of Management and Master Plan 1989

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 Hyde Park Crown reserve is **Public Recreation**.

Community usage

The park's 16 hectares is intensively visited and used throughout the year by some 3 million local, interstate and international visitors, whether as a restful and green retreat from the hustle and bustle of the city, a place in the sun or shade for lunch, a pleasant route to and from work or a venue for major cultural events. This historic and popular park retains broad visitor appeal.

The park is a popular attraction, workers and tourists who congregate throughout the year to enjoy the varied sights and sounds of this green iconic and central public space.

The primary uses of Hyde Park relate to the day to day life of the city and the park's proximity to key city destinations - cultural and transport related.

These include:

- Walk through access
- Cycle through access
- Informal passive recreation
- Fitness training
- Outdoor dining (2 cafes in park)
- Board games(chess)
- Picnics
- Regular program of community and commercial events
- Major events.

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:

- Walk through Hyde Park to get somewhere else
- Sitting and relaxing
- Enjoying nature
- Walking or running for exercise
- To eat lunch.

Other park activities the survey respondents participated in included visiting as part of school excursions (lunch) while visiting the Australian Museum and going to cafes.

The majority (57%) of survey respondents were more likely to work nearby to the park followed by those who visit the area (47%) and live nearby (43%). More than a third of respondents would visit the park daily. The most popular time to visit the park is in the afternoon (12pm-4pm) followed by the morning (9am-12pm) and afternoon/evening periods (6pm-9pm).

Event use of the park

The park plays host to several cultural events throughout the year including ceremony, charitable fundraising, commemoration / memorial services, community consultation, exhibitions, festivals, launch, live performances, media call, promotional events, public assembly, sporting events - casual, and street parades. The City of Sydney registered a total of 118 events between 2015-19. Attendance has ranged up to 500,000 people.

The park hosts a number of recurring major events: Anzac Day BBQ, Indigenous Veterans Ceremony, Art & About Exhibitions, Blackmores Sydney Running Festival, NAIDOC in the City, Night Noodle Markets, RSL and Schools ANZAC Commemoration events, Sydney Easter Parade and Family Day, Sydney Festival, The Sun Herald City2Surf and The Sydney Morning Herald Half Marathon.

Table 2. Condition of facilities and improvements

Facilities	Usage	Condition assessment (source / reference)
St James Café	General Public	Good (2)
Museum Station Cafe	General Public	Excellent (1)
Hyde Park North Bus Shelter Café (Stand A)	General Public	Average (3)
Public toilets (north)	General Public	Average (3)
Public toilet (south)	General Public	Average (3)
Water features		
Pool of Reflection	n/a	Good (2)
Archibald Fountain Memorial	n/a	Poor (4)
John Baptist Fountain	n/a	Excellent (1)
Busby's Bore Fountain	n/a	Good (2)
Frazer Fountain	n/a	Good (2)
Anzac Memorial Water Feature (Cascade)	n/a	Excellent (1)
Park elements		
Footpaths, pavements	General Public	Good
Steps and ramps	General Public	Good
Stone Walling	n/a	Good
Park furniture - lighting	General Public	Good
Park furniture – seating, bins	General Public	Good
Park furniture - fencing	n/a	Good
Park furniture – water bubbler	General Public	Good
Park furniture - signage	General Public	Good

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Facilities	Usage	Condition assessment (source / reference)
Public Art		
William Bede Dalley		Excellent (1)
Oddfellows Memorial		Excellent (1)
Sandringham Memorial Gates		Excellent (1)
Sandringham Memorial Garden		Good (2)
FJ Walker Memorial		Poor (4)
Nagoya Gardens		Good (2)
Macquarie Statue		Good (2)
Captain Cook		Good (2)
Emden Gun		Good (2)
Fort Macquarie Canon		Good (2)
Hyde Park Sundial		Good (2)
Yininmadyemi Thou Didst Let Fall		Excellent (1)

(#) City of Sydney Asset Assessment - other assessments by general observation for PoM

Table 3. Existing leases and licences

Lease / licence	Crown Reserve / Lot and DP	Lease / licence holder	Date commenced Date expiring Term	Purpose / Comments
Retail Lease Hyde Park North Bus Shelter Café (Stand A)	D.500450 / part Lot 7303 DP 1167657 and public roadway	The Grumpy Baker Pty Ltd	01/02/2021 Expiry 31/01/2026 5 years	Café/Bakery Lease has been issued under the Roads Act 1993 as primary occupation is on a public roadway
Retail Lease Museum Station Cafe	D.500450 / part Lot 200 DP 1230973	Arthur Choi	10/07/2021 Expiry 09/07/2026 5 years	Café/Restaurant including outdoor dining
Retail Lease St James Cafe	D.500450 / part Lot 7303 DP 1167657	La Brasserie Pty Ltd	03/09/2019 Expiry 02/09/2024 5 years	Café/Restaurant including outdoor dining
Access Licence	D.500450 / part Lot 7303 DP 1167657	Sydney Trains	01/06/2021 Expiry 16/04/2024 3 years	Installation of three Sewerage Holding Tanks and access across the park for the purpose of emptying the tanks
Deed of Agreement	D.500450 / part Lot 200 DP 1230973	Anzac Memorial Trust	N/A	Ongoing management and maintenance of the public spaces associated with Hyde Park South, the Anzac Memorial and Centenary Extension, and the Cascade
Deed of Agreement	D.500450 / part Lot 200 DP 1230973	RailCorp	N/A	Ongoing management and maintenance of RailCorp and City of Sydney infrastructure located in Hyde Park South

3. Legislative context

Ownership and management

Hyde 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**, pages 16-17 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 Hyde 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 developments permitted without consent.

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

Applicable planning controls for the reserve

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 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.

Hyde 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
- 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, licence, 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 Hyde Park must recognise and adhere to the requirements applicable to Local, State and National heritage listings.

4. Strategic context

Past planning and management

Planning and management directions have been established for Hyde Park through past master planning (Refined Master Plan 2013) and plans of management (Hyde Park Plan of Management and Master Plan 2006 and Hyde Park Plan of Management and Master Plan Amendment - Anzac Memorial Centenary Project 2015). This Plan of Management references each of these documents as the current planning direction for the Crown reserve.

Key strategic directions

The following guiding strategic directions are summarised for the planning and management of Hyde Park. In addition to this, additional guiding directions have been included from the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016, and the City of Sydney's 10 Year Capital Works Program.

Entries, Paths and Circulation

Improving the legibility and street address of the park; refinement of paths and circulation that more coherently reflect the geometry and character of the Weekes Plan; enhancing visibility to improve personal safety of park users; more structured vehicle access to the park for maintenance, security and events and upgraded universal access across the park.

Paving, Walls and Fences

Establishing greater coherency, carrying capacity and legibility of the path hierarchy by rationalising path widths and materials; extending and refining perimeter walls as core elements of the park's design language and as informal seating; rationalising locations of fencing to improve safety and contextual design.

Planting Concept

Replacing the Central Avenue trees to a staged program and in a manner that ensures a long life, optimal growth and re-establishment of the

cathedral-like form of the current avenue canopy; creating a planting framework through the park that better reflects the Weekes Plan and which defines boundaries and spaces, provides both sun and shade, offers seasonal diversity and celebrates garden spaces within the park.

Lighting Concept

Redesigning lighting in the park to enhance the night time park experience and character; better celebrating landmark features such as the Central Avenue, Anzac Memorial and Archibald Fountain; encouraging more night time use of the park by upgraded lighting to paths; establishing a lighting framework and associated power access to accommodate special event lighting; enhancing lighting of garden spaces at Sandringham and Nagoya Gardens.

Stormwater, Water Harvesting and Irrigation

Rationalising the park's stormwater network for improved functionality, optimising water harvesting for reuse and connectivity with the City of Sydney's centralised water plan; upgrading of the park's irrigation system.

Services and Infrastructure

Establishing a simpler, more effective and sustainable underground services network that is more closely aligned to the park's upgraded layout and use; rationalising the network layout to minimise duplication, optimise access for maintenance and servicing, avoid damage to tree roots, prevent damage to reticulation by vehicle movement in the park.

Archaeology and Historic Monuments

Protecting and interpreting the Aboriginal heritage of the site on which the park stands by; ensuring that all monuments are relevant to the park's history and located appropriately; establishing landscape settings, lighting and interpretation that best conveys their significance and story to all park visitors.

Buildings and Facilities

Improving the street address and access to the park at the station's railway entries on the park's boundaries (Museum and St James Stations); upgrading and adaptive re-use of existing buildings for increased public appeal and access (e.g. cafés) and to encourage evening use of the park; and upgrading visibility for safe use of the park's toilets.

Events Infrastructure

Creating integrated event infrastructure in the park that meets the needs of events held throughout the year for which the park is best suited, and which conserves its significance and day to day use; establishing event infrastructure that is flexible, of low visual profile and which minimises damage to the park or lengthy recovery periods after events.

Wayfinding, Interpretation and Public Art

Extending the wayfinding system recently implemented within the park to improve visitor orientation and provide better legibility; integrating interpretive material within that system and in the park's buildings; minimising signage structures within the park with a discrete and coherent design suite; and locating a public art installation that celebrates and interprets the Eora people, culture and journey.

Sustainable Design

Employing sustainability and safety principles and strategies in the planning, design and management of the park, including stormwater harvesting and reuse; reducing waste by, employing materials with long life cycles; designing landform to minimise the need for retaining walls; sourcing materials that are recycled or available locally wherever practical; and minimising water demand by considering planting design allowing lower levels of maintenance.

Safe Design

Addressing safety in design by adopting Crime Prevention Through Design principles and following codes and standards relating to public safety.

Management and Maintenance

Integrating design, planning and management upgrades of the park such that park maintenance precincts best reflect day-to-day use; varying usage intensities; and focus of maintenance and special event management.

Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016 – guiding directions

Recreation will be environmentally sustainable – sustainable water management projects at Hyde Park.

City's 10 Year Capital Works Program – planned upgrades for Hyde Park

New program of works to improve and maintain Hyde Park. Note many of these have now been implemented or are works in progress:

- Central avenue and Archibald Fountain tree replacement
- Upgrade key entries into the park
- Upgrade of secondary paths
- Restoration of historic walls
- Upgrade with energy efficient lighting and negotiate asset transfer with Ausgrid
- Installation of permanent infrastructure for events
- Upgrade and refurbishment of pool of reflection
- Upgrade of planting and general landscape improvements
- General and disabled accessibility improvements
- Integration of the Water Reuse Project
- Interpretation and signage
- St James Cafe amenity upgrade

Events Infrastructure:

- Permanent infrastructure for events within the park including new water, power and sewer supply points in Hyde Park North and Hyde Park South
- Rationalising of existing lighting for event mode including new mast type lighting to grass areas in Hyde Park North, replacing the excess of existing light poles.

Other Works:

- Museum Station access upgrade
- War Memorial Upgrade (by others)
- Environmental performance initiatives to contribute to the City of Sydney's environmental targets.

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.

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

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

More workers and visitors

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

Increasing density

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

More lone persons

The acceptance for high density housing in order to live close to the city centre and lone person

households' places importance on the distribution of the open space network to ensure people have convenient access to a park that serves as a "backyard" and facilitates social interaction and recreation opportunities. Open space planning and management is an important component of the liveability and quality of high-density developments.

More young and old people

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

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

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

Total population

City of Sydney is forecast to grow by 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. However, there are variations in forecast household type across the villages including those within this PoM study area:

- Chinatown – CBD South, Harris street and Crown – Baptist Streets will see a high increase in one parent families.

Overnight and daily visitors

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

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

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

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

Social and cultural considerations (as per 2016 census data)

Cultural diversity

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

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

Low-income households

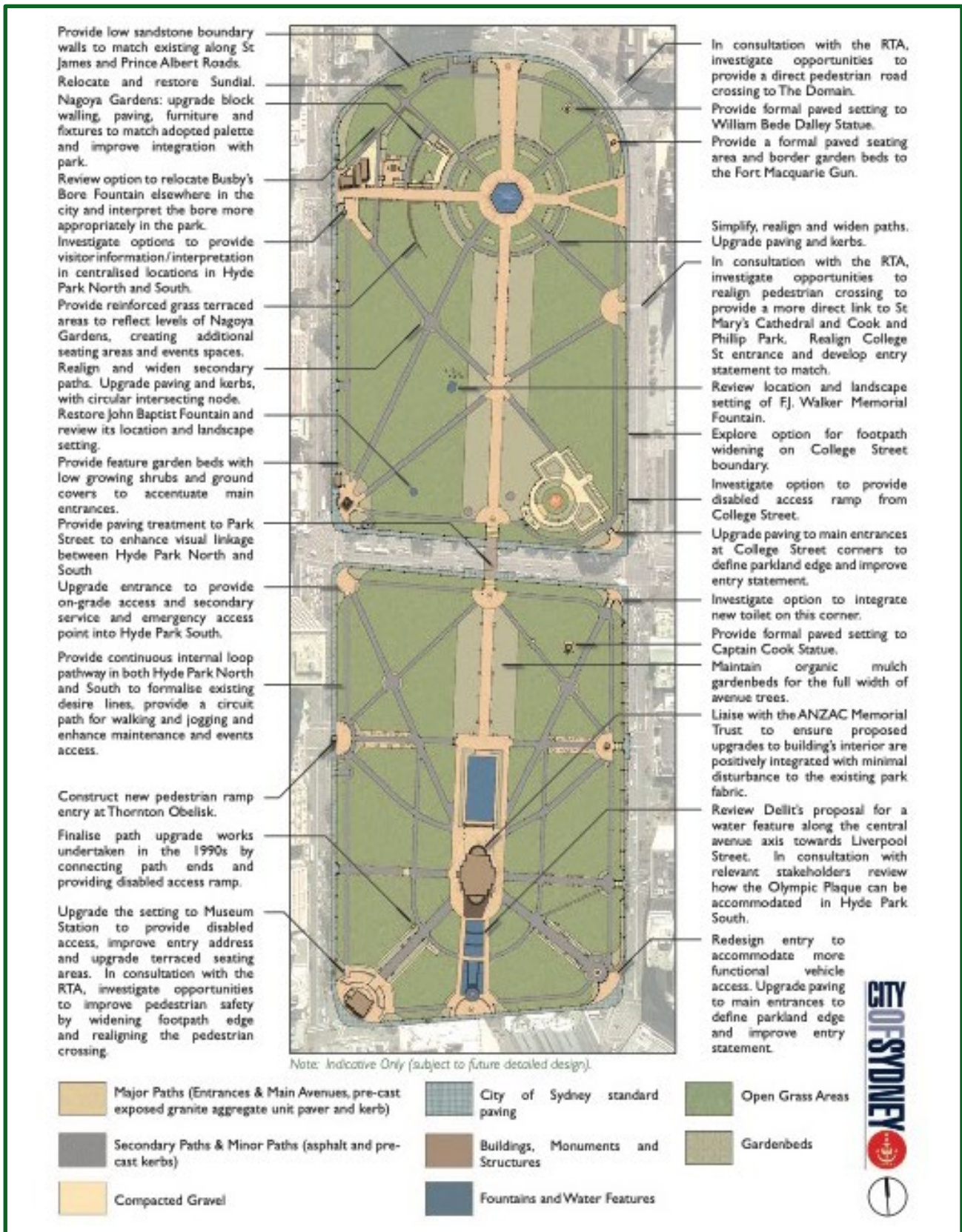
18.2% of households in City of Sydney LGA are characterised as low-income households. Village areas with highest percentage of low-income households include Redfern Street (29.5%), Chinatown and CBD South (17.5%) and King Street (15.6%).

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA Index)

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

Figure 4. Master Plan

(Source: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016)



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 the planning and management of open space.

Generally, policy guidance for the 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.

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

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 Hyde Park

Community values and roles have guided the development of this Plan of Management. Values are the qualities and roles of the park that the community wishes to protect, conserve, and enhance.

These have been identified through:

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

In brief, the identified values and roles can be found on page 43.

Table 4 on the following page outlines the relationship of these values in correlation to the values and themes established in the Plan of Management and Master Plan 2006 and Amendment 2015.

Table 4. Cross Reference of Values

2021 PoM Values	2006 PoM Values/Theme Headings	2015 PoM Amendment Values
1. Identity Character and Experiencing the Place	7. A Formal Landscape	
2. Access, Connections and Accessibility	8. A Place for Recreation - Access and Circulation	Access and Circulation
3. Community Use and Activation	8. A Place for Recreation - Park Usage - Amenities	Events Management
4. Facilities and Built Infrastructure		Landscape - Paving, Steps, Walls - Furniture & Fixtures - Stormwater - Public Art & Memorials - Lighting
5. Environment and Sustainability - Vegetation management and urban ecology - Water management - Energy management - Waste management	9. A Natural Environment & Garden	Landscape - Tree Loss & Retention - Shrubs & Lawns
6. Culture and Heritage	6. A Culturally Significant Landscape	Heritage
7. Management and Maintenance	10. A Custodial Responsibility	Planning Management and Maintenance

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1.0 Identity Character and Experiencing the Place

- A meaning of the place that resonates with Country
- A place which signposts and celebrates local, natural and cultural history
- A green oasis adjacent CBD
- An iconic cultural landscape
- A place of attractive vistas and views to natural and built features

2.0 Access, Connections and Accessibility

- A well-connected space to adjoining public domain 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 community destination accessible from the cycle network
- A place that is not compromised by parking and vehicle access

3.0 Community Use and Activation

- The site of the iconic Anzac Memorial
- A place of respite for users and adjacent residents
- Spaces and facilities support youth use of the park
- Café/kiosk facilities that complement and add to the park amenity
- A place that recognises and celebrates First Nations living culture

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

4.0 Facilities and Built Infrastructure

- Park elements that support park use and create an attractive character
- Archibald Memorial Fountain
- Cascade Fountain
- Metro station entries
- Underground infrastructure

5.0 Environment and Sustainability

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

6.0 Culture and Heritage

- A place that represents Aboriginal people and their living culture

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- A place which is a conservatory of natural and cultural heritage
 - A place that provides the community access to cultural expression and awareness through arts and culture
 - A place that connects the community to the city's past and present
 - A place that provides a canvas for arts and culture
-

7.0 Management and Maintenance

- Cohesive management of a significant park
 - 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 Hyde Park Crown reserve is **Public Recreation**.

Current / existing use

In accordance with Crown Lands requirements, the City of Sydney has established initial categorisations for Hyde Park. The application of these categorisations are consistent with the way in which Hyde 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 5 maps out the community land categorisations in the context of the Hyde 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 Hyde 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 Hyde 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 5 outlines the guidelines for categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, Part 3 - categorisation, use and management of community land for the applicable categories to Hyde Park. Under the guidelines for each category, their interpretation and application to Hyde Park is explained.

In addition, the core objectives and purpose (as outlined in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005), are also listed.

Table 5. Community land categorisation

Guidelines for categorisation and application to Hyde Park	Core objectives for management
<p>Park</p> <p>Land should be categorised as a park under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others</p> <p>Application</p> <p>The Park categorisation applies to the greenspace within Hyde Park. The categorisation enables the space to be used and developed to complement social and passive recreational activities.</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.
<p>General Community Use</p> <p>Land should be categorised as general community use under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>Application</p> <p>The General Community Use categorisation applies to the footprint of the Museum Station Café, St James Station Café and the Bus Shelter. The categorisation enables these facilities to be leased/licenced for complementary commercial, social and community uses.</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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).

Figure 5. 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
- Inclusion of additional land
- Project priorities
- Funding resources
- New opportunities for future upgrades.

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

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.

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

Part B

Management of community land categories

8. General requirements

This section sets out the specific requirements for the individual management areas located within Hyde 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 the future management of Hyde 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 Hyde Park. The outcomes seek to conserve and enhance the values of Hyde 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 and General Community Use, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses are set out in **Sections 10-11** within this PoM.

Any proposal for the development and use of buildings, structures and spaces at Hyde 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 2005.

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 the existing policies and strategic frameworks at the relevant time.

In addition, activities that involve the representation or depiction of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples living culture must also adhere to Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Protocols.

- 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, establish a public work, or lease or licence activities 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.

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 Hyde 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:

Prohibited activities

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

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

Managing impacts on adjoining land uses

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

Scale and intensity of use

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

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

High Intensity use

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

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

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

Informal use

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

Authorisation of leases and licences

Tenure may be granted for exclusive and non-exclusive uses to any organisation for any compatible purpose, as determined by Council, on such terms as Council may provide.

Under section 46 of the LG Act, a lease or licence may only be granted for a maximum term of 21 years, including options. A lease or licence for a term exceeding 5 years may be granted

only by tender unless it is granted to a non-profit organisation. All leases and licences must be publicly notified for a minimum period of 28 days.

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

- Compatibility with the 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 lease or licence
- Appropriate term (period of occupation) of the lease or licence
- Capability of the Crown reserve to support the proposed lease or licence
- Current and future use of the land
- If the issue of the lease, licence or other estate 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 a lease, licence, short-term use or other estate must also:

- Have no negative impact on historical heritage sites or significant fabric
- Not alienate the park or reserve unreasonably
- Be ecologically sustainable
- Have a component of community benefit
- Demonstrate a clear nexus between the activity and the park or reserve
- Not result in overuse of the area or conflict with community use of the area
- Ensure traffic, parking and essential or required vehicular access implications are considered
- Be in accordance with all Council policies and procedures governing the use of open space.

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

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

Sections 10-11 detail the specific authorisations and purposes for which tenure may be granted in accordance with the community land categories for Hyde 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

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- 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.

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; and
- Addressing safety and security requirements.

Venues for hire

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

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

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

Banner Hire

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

Personal trainers

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

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

Bookings and events

Temporary events

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

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

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

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

stated herein and where the road is necessary for the enjoyment of that land.

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 Plan of Management, 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 Crown reserve
- Where the proposal involves the creation of an easement and/or a restriction on the future development potential of the property, compensation is assessed.

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

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

9. Management targets and strategies

The table below outlines the management targets or desired outcomes for Hyde 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement a meaning and description that reflects connection to place 	Work with the community to establish a meaning and description that captures the place's connection to Country	Consultation completed Adopted meaning and description
1.2	A place which signposts and celebrates local, natural and cultural history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 green oasis adjacent to the CBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve the "green" and natural character of the park 	Management has regard for conserving green and natural character of the park	Increased use of park measured by survey and observation
1.4	An iconic cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a sensitive and balanced approach to park design that mediates between historic integrity and contemporary use 	Continued adherence to the design principles outlined in the 1927 Amended Assessors Report for the Norman Weekes Design and updated in the 1989 Plan of Management to ensure the formality of the park is retained	Monitor planning decision making
1.5	A place of attractive vistas and views to natural and built features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and enhance the visual relationships between the park and adjoining public domain 	Investigate improved physical and visual connections between the park and its surrounds, in particular with the iconic and historic buildings that mark the park's boundaries and development	Monitoring of important visual links and relationships Implementation of improvement measures
2.0 ACCESS, CONNECTIONS AND ACCESSIBILITY				
2.1	A well-connected space to adjoining neighbourhoods and to district and regional users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide functional, inviting, accessible and safe routes to the park from adjoining areas 	Review, monitor and work towards improving local access routes for 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide effective wayfinding and signage for park users and cyclists 	Maintain and upgrade wayfinding and signage in accordance with asset management plan Where required, implement new wayfinding and signage	Increased local use of park, measured by observation Routine surveys, audits and inspections

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Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
2.3	A place that is clear, easy and safe to move around	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide functional, attractive and compliant internal circulation routes and path networks 	<p>Maintain and upgrade paths and pavements in accordance with park service levels</p> <p>Where required, implement new pathways to create greater connectivity in park</p>	<p>Path and pavements managed in accordance with Australian Standards</p> <p>Routine surveys, audits and inspections</p>
2.4	An appropriately lit environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide adequate lighting to support desired night access, recreational and leisurely use of open space 	<p>Maintain and renew lighting in accordance with asset management plan</p> <p>Monitor to identify lighting issues and address as require</p>	<p>Lighting maintained in accordance with Australian Standards</p> <p>Routine surveys, audits and inspections</p>
2.5	A community destination accessible from the cycle network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable park to be effectively accessed from cycle network and encourage cycle use 	<p>Investigate the integration of park access to adjoining and potential future cycle corridors</p> <p>Where required, integrate enhancement of cycle facilities into park improvements</p> <p>Monitor to identify management issues and address as required</p>	<p>Increased local use of park by cyclists, measured by surveys and observation</p>
2.6	A place that is not compromised by vehicle access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide and manage functional maintenance and emergency access mitigating adverse impacts on park and uses Prevent unauthorised vehicle access 	<p>Ensure that permitted use of vehicles in park are regulated and do not affect community use of space</p> <p>Ongoing surveillance and enforcement of open space areas</p> <p>Incorporate educational activities into ongoing management</p> <p>Investigate and implement appropriate access control infrastructure in accordance with Australia's Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism</p>	<p>Reduced pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle conflicts</p> <p>Improved public safety</p> <p>Management measures carried out</p>

3.0 COMMUNITY USE AND ACTIVATION

3.1	The site of the iconic Anzac Memorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve the cultural values of the Anzac Memorial 	<p>Ongoing preservation of the Memorial and surrounds as a place of reflection</p> <p>Monitor and manage the appropriateness of activities occurring in proximity to the Memorial</p>	<p>Reports of issues and conflicts</p> <p>Sustained relationship with the Anzac Memorial Trust</p>
3.1	A place of respite for users and adjacent residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the park provides a range of flexible and informal use spaces that are attractive and comfortable to be in 	<p>Ensure that park planning, and management maintains and enhances flexible informal use of spaces for broad community benefit</p>	<p>Increased local use of park measured by survey and observation</p>
3.4	Spaces and facilities support youth use of the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sustainably respond to youth needs for gathering and activity spaces 	<p>Investigate opportunities to support youth gathering and activity within the park</p>	<p>Increased youth participation measured by survey and observation</p>
3.5	Café/kiosk facilities that complement and add to the park amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain and enhance the role of café/kiosk facilities which complement recreation and leisurely use 	<p>Maintain café/kiosks using current footprint</p> <p>Ensure operations and offerings integrate with and complement ongoing park usage</p>	<p>Monitor extent of café and kiosk use including outdoor seating</p> <p>Ongoing review and compliance of leases</p>
3.7	A place that recognises and celebrates First Nations living culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To celebrate First Nations heritage and living culture 	<p>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</p>	<p>Review existing policies and procedures</p>

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Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
3.5	A place for events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sustainably encourage temporary event use that contributes to local activation and cultural and community outcomes 	<p>To facilitate temporary event use that is appropriate to scale of spaces and in consideration of other park uses</p> <p>Manage events in accordance with event's guidelines for Hyde Park</p>	<p>Increased use of park for events appropriate to scale and intensity</p> <p>Ongoing review and compliance of guidelines</p>
3.6	A place that is open and usable by all members of community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the park is managed as part of a coordinated compassionate approach across the city to assisting homeless persons 	<p>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 Strategy, 2007) and aims to ensure that public space can be accessed and enjoyed by everyone, including people who are homeless</p>	<p>Maintain records of public feedback in relation to people sleeping rough. Regularly review of register to guide future directions</p>
3.7	A safe place to visit day and night	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the park and park facilities provide a safe place to visit and pass through, appropriate to intended (and varied) usage times of facilities and access routes 	<p>Monitor ongoing safety and access in park and facilities</p> <p>Coordinate with local police to identify and act on safety issues</p> <p>Where improvements are proposed, ensure that they are designed and maintained in accordance with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles</p>	<p>Percentage of people who feel safe in these spaces</p> <p>Safe spaces with no reported incidents</p> <p>Sustained relationship with local police</p>
3.8	A place that provides access to public amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain access and provision of public toilet facilities for all park users 	<p>Monitor provision and availability of public toilet facilities, address issued as required</p>	<p>Maintain records of public comments in relation to public toilets. Regular review of register to guide future directions</p>
4.0 FACILITIES AND BUILT INFRASTRUCTURE				
Park elements				
4.1	Park elements that support park use and create an attractive character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support recreational and leisure use of park while avoiding proliferation of elements 	<p>Maintain and renew park furniture and other park elements in accordance with asset management plan</p> <p>Monitor the appropriateness of placement</p> <p>Implement new improvements, where required</p>	<p>Measured against contract KPIs</p> <p>Routine surveys, audits and inspections</p>
Water elements				
4.2	Archibald Memorial Fountain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and enhance significant water elements in the park 	<p>Undertake operational upgrades to minimise water loss and conservation works to the Archibald Memorial Fountain</p> <p>Maintain and renew in accordance with asset management plan and heritage requirements</p>	<p>Completed asset renewal works</p> <p>Measured against contract KPIs</p> <p>Routine surveys, audits and inspections</p>
4.3	Cascade Fountain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable the community to enjoy the Water Cascade at the Anzac Memorial 	<p>Coordinate with the Anzac Memorial Trust to finalise all rectification works for the Water Cascade</p>	<p>Completion of rectification works</p> <p>Sustained relationship with Anzac Memorial Trust</p>
Railcorp infrastructure				
4.4	Metro station entries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To cater for Railcorp requirements without undue impact on park use or character 	<p>Monitor operational and access issues related to Metro station entries</p>	<p>Sustained relationship with Railcorp</p>

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

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Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
Energy management				
5.8	A place exhibiting sustainable energy management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To effectively manage energy use 	Where feasible, implement energy management initiatives, renewable energy, investigate alternatives to temporary generators and install metering as appropriate to effectively manage energy	Sustainable initiatives implemented Increased savings in energy consumption Reduction in open space maintenance post event activities
Waste management				
5.9	A place exhibiting sustainable waste management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 their living culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 which is a conservatory of natural and cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To appropriately manage and conserve elements of heritage significance To guide management and design decision making to achieve optimum heritage management outcomes 	Preparation and ongoing implementation of supporting documentation to guide the maintenance of sensitive and significant heritage assets or fabric	Completed supporting documentation
6.3	A place that provides the community access to cultural expression and awareness through arts and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a canvas for public art and artistic and creative expression that is sustainable in the context of existing character and use 	Monitor existing art pieces for their ongoing role and fit within the park Conserve and manage in accordance with asset management plan	Maintain records of public comments in relation to appropriateness of public art. Regular review of register to guide future directions Measured against contract KPIs Inspections and audits
6.4	A place that connects the community to the city's past and present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable park users to understand the rich and complex layering of natural and cultural values represented on the site and add to the experience and use of the park 	Develop a cohesive framework that recognises Strategies 6.1-6.3	Adoption of supporting framework
6.5	A place that provides a canvas for arts and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate public art in temporary and permanent forms that 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 parks
7.0 MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE				
7.1	Cohesive management of a significant park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To collaborate with the Anzac Memorial Trust to optimise the relationship and function of the Memorial to the park 	Liaise with the Anzac Memorial Trust to continue a collaborative and coordinated approach to park management	Sustained relationship with the Anzac Memorial Trust
7.2	A place which is clean, well-maintained and carefully managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
7.3	Facilities that continue to service and meet the community's needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
7.4	Appropriate leases and licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that tenure and permitted use arrangements allow the widest possible community access to open space and are orientated to mutually compatible recreational, sporting, community, educational, cultural and social activities 	All future leases and licences to meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993, Crown Land Management Act 2016 and Native Title Act 1993	Ongoing review and compliance of leases and licences

10. Park category - authorisations

Table 6. Permissible uses and development activities – Park Category

Table 6 outlines the permitted uses and development activities of the areas of Hyde 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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) – Alfresco dining – 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Advertising structures and signage (e.g. banners and signage) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ relate to approved uses/activities ○ are discrete and temporary ○ complies with Planning requirements ○ are approved by the City of Sydney – Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables – Development that facilitates community, cultural, educational, recreational and social activities, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adaptive reuse of existing building/structures for a use compatible with the park ○ Amenities to facilitate the safety, use and enjoyment of the park (e.g. seating, shade structures, BBQ, picnic tables, toilets, bike rings) ○ Ancillary areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community (e.g. storage and change rooms, car parks) ○ Buildings and structures that facilitate the permissible uses and activities (e.g. grandstands, pavilions, fitness equipment, playgrounds, outdoor courts) ○ Improving access including active transport, 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)

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Uses	Development Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Functions (e.g. commemorative services, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities) – Markets – Outreach services – 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 7. Express authorisation of leases, licences, short-term uses and other estates – Park 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 7** 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 Hyde Park in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

Any lease, licence or short-term proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this 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.

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Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease (up to 21 years)	<p>Sympathetic, compatible uses may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables
Licence (up to 21 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Alfresco dining – 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 uses (12 months or less)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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

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Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Signage – 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.</p> <p>Note: refer Section 8 for Express authorisation of leases, licences, short-term uses and other estates under this Plan of Management.</p>

11. General Community Use category - authorisations

Table 8. Permissible uses and development activities – General Community Use Category

Table 8 outlines the permitted uses and development activities of the areas of Hyde 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 – 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 and 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Advertising structures and signage (e.g. banners and signage) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ relate to approved uses/activities ○ are discrete and temporary ○ complies with Planning requirements ○ are approved by the City of Sydney – Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables – Development that facilitates community, cultural, educational, recreational and social activities, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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)

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Uses	Development Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Functions (e.g. commemorative services, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities) – Information and education facilities (e.g. libraries) – Markets – Outreach services – Playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward – Public art or other cultural installations – Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs – Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding) – Social events (e.g. weddings and community gatherings) – Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of community or recreational facility) – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related) – Venue for hire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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) – Markets – Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding) – Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)

Table 9. Express authorisation of leases, licences, short-term uses and other estates – General Community Use 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 9** 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 Hyde Park in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

Any lease, licence or short-term proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this 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.

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Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease (up to 21 years)	<p>Sympathetic, compatible uses may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables – Community, cultural, educational and social uses
Licence (up to 21 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Alfresco dining – 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 uses (12 months or less)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) – Advertising consistent with 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

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Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs – Signage – 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.</p> <p>Note: refer Section 8 for Express authorisation of leases, licences, short-term uses and other estates under this Plan of Management.</p>

12. Appendices

Glossary of terms

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

References

- Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs 2016
- Draft Archaeological Zoning Plan 2015
- Hyde Park Plan of Management and Master plan Amendment - Anzac Memorial Centenary Project 2015
- Refined Master Plan - Scoping Strategy 2013
- Draft Refined Master Plan 2008
- Hyde Park - Plan of Management and Master Plan 2006
- Hyde Park Plan of Management and Master Plan 1989
- Crown Reserves Plan of Management Engagement Report February 2021

Refer also to policies and strategies review in this Appendix.

History – Time Line Date Description

Source: Plan of Management and Master Plan 2006 – Section 3 A Brief History

TIME LINE DATE DESCRIPTION

The following time line provides an outline of the evolution of the site and monuments and other object within Hyde Park which are important to the Park and its assessed significance.

1770	Captain Cook (1729-1779) discovered the east coast of Australia – Statue in park commemorates him.	1881	Frazer Memorial sited at Hyde Park at the corner of Oxford and College Street. Fort Macquarie Cannon placed in park.
1788	Captain Phillip establishes colony at Sydney. Land set aside by Phillip as public “commons”.	1905	Hyde Park, illumination of whole Park completed.
1810	Hyde Park proclaimed by Governor Lachlan Macquarie (1761-1824) Governor of New South Wales.	1908	Hyde Park was redefined following the widening of Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets by 5.5m and 4.6m.
1832	William and Macquarie Street constructed severing Park and establishing axis.	1910	Bus Shelter constructed.
1837	First major planting in the park by Alan Cunningham of the Sydney Botanic Gardens.	1912	Hyde Park was redefined following the widening of College Street
1854	Hyde Park Committee established.	1914	Sundial repaired (date of erection not known)
1857	Thornton Obelisk constructed, sited at entrance of Park at intersection of Elizabeth and Bathurst Street.	1914-18	World War I
1861	Planting undertaken, predominately along pathways.	1916	Hyde Park redefined following the widening of Park Street.
1867	Additional planting undertaken, predominately along pathways.	1919-26	Plans for Underground railway. Excavation began in Hyde Park with the felling of main avenue figs.
1876	Parkland enclosed with two railed hardwood fence	1917	Frazer Memorial relocated to north east corner of Pool of Remembrance.
1869	Captain Cook Statue (base) sited within Hyde Park in existing location,	1917	Emden Gun , gift from the Commonwealth, sited at Hyde park in existing location
1878-96	Charles Moore (1820-1905) trustee of Hyde Park.	1919	William Bede Dalley statue erected.
1871	Additional planting undertaken.	1926	Hyde Park competition was held. Won by Norman Weekes
1876	Parkland redefined and enclosed with dwarf stone wall and iron palisade fence.	1927	Hyde Park winning design No.4 amended and adopted by Sydney Council in August. Fort Macquarie Cannon relocated in Hyde Park.
1878	Hyde Park formally dedicated.	1928	Hyde Park was redefined following the further widening of College Street. Underground railways construction
1878	Hyde Park corners were demarcated with gates and sandstone piers surmounted by gas lamps.	1929	Stock market crash 29 November 1929. Work in Park in 1930s by Unemployment Relief.
1879	Captain Cook Statue (statue) erected.	1930	Anzac Memorial competition won by Bruce Dellit
1888	John Baptist Memorial sited at Hyde Park.	1932	Archibald Fountain sited at Hyde Park Hyde Park perimeter walls built to new design. British Lawn established. Sandringham Gardens and Memorial Gates.
		1934	Frazer Memorial relocated to current location
		1934	Pool of Remembrance constructed St James Station constructed Museum Station constructed
		1939-45	World War II
		1954	Queen Elizabeth II dedicated Sandringham Memorial.
		1961	F.J.Walker memorial Fountain sited at Hyde Park in existing location.
		1983	Nagoya gardens constructed Busby's Bore Fountain
		1990-91	Upgrade and conservation of monuments in Hyde Park South. Upgrade and conservation of monuments in Hyde Park North. Family centre demolished
		1997-98	Upgrade works to Hyde Park North paths entrances and restoration of the Archibald Memorial Fountain.
		1999	Mens conveniences at St James Station converted to cafe and Nagoya Gardens upgraded
		2004-05	Arboriculture survey commissioned and selected diseased avenue fig trees felled for public safety reasons.

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		
<p>Articulates the outcomes that the City wants to achieve for young people, as well as a vision for ensuring that Sydney continues and strengthens its status as a youth-friendly city.</p> <p>This plan applies the framework of social sustainability, which puts people at the heart of cities and recognises that personal wellbeing impacts on, and is impacted by, the collective wellbeing of the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inclusive: young people have opportunities to succeed – Connected: young people feel connected and welcomed in their community – Liveable: young people live safe and healthy lives – Engaged: young people have a voice and can influence change 	<p>Planning and management of open space must recognise youth as a key existing and potential user of open space facilitating opportunities for youth gather and interact and to undertake activities relevant to a diverse demographic</p>
Asset Management Policy 2016		
<p>To ensure that the City has information knowledge and understanding about the long-term and the cumulative consequences of being the custodian of public infrastructure.</p> <p>This is achieved by ensuring that the systems and processes are in place to enable people to determine the most effective and efficient options for delivering infrastructure related services while controlling exposure to risk and loss</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take a lifecycle approach and apply a whole of life 2. Sustainable environmental performance 3. Best value – balance financial, environmental and social aspects to achieve best value 4. Long-term financial plans 5. up to date infrastructure asset information to inform decisions 6. Sharing of asset data through digital platforms 7. Service levels – infrastructure asset service levels will be clearly defined 8. Manage risks associated with infrastructure assets; and 9. Continuous improvement of asset management practices 	<p>Implementation of park improvements must use the City's established materials and treatments systems where applicable. Maintenance must be systematic and pro-active to optimise the safe useful lifespan of parks materials finishes and elements.</p>

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Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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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.

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Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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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	<p>The City will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – apply a consistent assessment framework to the approval of Market Site Applications and Market Proposals – require Market Operators to demonstrate capacity to meet community needs, contribute to social cohesion, strengthen the local economy, and complement the offerings of local businesses – consult the community about new Market Proposals by providing consultation opportunities for the community to comment. 	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.
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Mobile Voluntary Services Policy 2020

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

<p>Outlines the criteria for exemptions for cultural practitioners as well as the criteria for giving or receiving an approval to busk, the conditions of the approval and regulations that apply to busking in the City of Sydney</p>	<p>Key Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sydney has a strong tradition of busking and buskers contribute to a sense of place and the character of the city – Buskers make an important contribution to the cultural life of the city and help build a social city – Buskers contribute to the tourist experience of Sydney and drive foot-traffic 	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
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Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Busking is a legitimate means for professional artists and performers to make income. – Busking is a legitimate means for hobbyists, amateur performers, enthusiasts or anyone to express themselves creatively in the public domain. – Busking is an important part of the ecology of the creative industries. – The practice of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage is a unique and important activity that takes place in the public domain. – Regulation of busking activity should expect nothing more or less of buskers than any other person or group of people using shared public space. – Other users of public space, residents, business owners and workers in the city have a right to quietly enjoy the city's open spaces. 	

Outdoor Dining Policy 2016

To set out the circumstances and conditions under which Council will issue approvals for outdoor dining on the public footway and other similar public domain areas	<p>To promote public access and well managed outdoor dining on footways and in parks, Council will consider the following (summary of items relevant to open space):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – promote accessibility on the footway by maintaining a consistent and predictable clear path of travel for all users; – manage neighbourhood amenity through minimising additional noise, visual, and other impacts; – consider the appropriateness of applications for approval against Council's adopted guidelines; 	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.
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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	<p>As the most visible and accessible art form, public art plays a role of unprecedented importance in contributing to the poetic dimension of the city. Thriving art and culture are the great indicators of a city's pulse and should have a palpable presence throughout the city. Guiding Principles include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Align significant City Art projects with major Sustainable Sydney 2030 urban design projects 2. Recognise and celebrate Aboriginal stories and heritage in public spaces 3. Aboriginal artists will foster awareness in the local community of a history and histories of the local land and its original peoples. 4. Support local artists and activate city places through temporary art projects 5. Support vibrant places in Village Centres with community art and City Art projects 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall consider the potential for public art specific to each site including both temporary and permanent installations.</p> <p>Temporary installations may be preferred generally as these provide a greater level of flexibility and capacity to adapt and evolve the character of spaces.</p> <p>This shall include consideration of the reserves carrying capacity, management of impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core</p>
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Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Intended public art outcomes applicable to Crown Reserves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The integration of art into the fabric of the city in ways that will reflect, respond and give meaning to Sydney's unique environment, history and culturally diverse society. – A commitment to excellence, innovation and diversity in keeping with the aesthetic and cultural significance of the city's public domain and with the dynamic and experimental nature of contemporary art practice. – Nurturing the city as a creative environment in which opportunities for artists and their role in the community can flourish and expand. – Encouragement of a greater contribution by artists to the design and development of the public domain by implementing collaborations between artists, architects, landscape architects, urban designers and planners in relevant Council capital works projects. – Involvement of Sydney's diverse communities in the creative planning process to encourage civic pride and developing the distinct local character of the city's villages. – Increased understanding and enjoyment of public art and an awareness and appreciation of the significant benefits provided by a rich and diverse artistic environment. – Providing a sustainable framework for the care and conservation of the City's unique cultural heritage. – Support/direct any temporary public art projects in accordance with the Public Art Strategy. 	<p>objectives of the applicable community land category.</p>

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

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

<p>This policy provides clear direction for the naming of suburbs, roads, parks, open spaces, places and buildings that are owned, operated or managed by the City of Sydney</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Names must be meaningful, clear and concise, and can reflect the location and purpose. 2. Names must have local or cultural relevance, reflecting the heritage and history of local people, events, the community or landscape. Names should not refer to or reflect current commercial businesses in that location. 3. Dual naming to restore traditional Gadigal names to geographical features is strongly supported. Aboriginal names are encouraged and shall be in the local Gadigal language, chosen in consultation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and the City's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Panel. 4. Names acknowledging the multicultural nature of our society and gender diversity are encouraged. 5. Place names assigned by the Geographical Names Board and road names should not be changed, except where necessary to avoid ambiguity or duplication. These names become part of the historical fabric of a community and should be respected as such. 	<p>Management of reserves shall consider the potential for dual naming to reflect Gadigal connections, and to contribute to First nations recognition and acknowledgment.</p>
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Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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		
<p>This plan includes a series of actions designed to actively address barriers faced by people with disability in all age groups. They build on the success of previous plans, and harness new and emerging opportunities</p>	<p>This <i>Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan</i> will set the framework and priorities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – meeting the City’s responsibilities under the NSW Disability Inclusion Act 2014, the (Cth) Disability Discrimination Act 1992 and the NSW Carers (Recognition) Act 2010 – identifying barriers to inclusion, and developing strategies and actions that will respond to and address those barriers – continuous improvement in relation to inclusion and access for people with disability – achieving outcomes for people with disability and/or caring responsibilities in line with the City of Sydney’s Social Sustainability Policy - <i>A City for All</i> and forthcoming action plan. <p>Four key directions</p> <p>The action plan focuses on four key directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the development of positive community attitudes and behaviours towards people with disability and carers – the creation of more liveable communities for people with disability and carers – the achievement of a higher rate of meaningful employment participation by people with disability and carers through inclusive employment practices – more equitable access to mainstream services for people with disability through better systems and processes. 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall implement the relevant directions of the strategy and ensure design and implementation is undertaken in accordance with relevant standards and design codes.</p> <p>This shall include reference to the Inclusive and accessible public domain Policy 2019.</p>

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

<p>This strategy sets out the impacts the changing climate will have on our city, the risks these pose and the actions the City of Sydney, businesses and communities must take now, and in the decades to come. This is the City's first adaptation strategy and has been written to raise the issues and opportunities that adapting to climate change will present. As our understanding of the risks and responses develops over time, so the adaptation strategy will evolve in the years to come. This will ensure that the City of Sydney continues to be a resilient and globally competitive place to work and live.</p>	<p>In 2070 in Sydney, the changing climate will likely mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 <p>The plan describes five principles for management actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the principles of the strategy and will monitor the ongoing development of climate science as applicable to open space management.</p> <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Wayfinding Strategy Report 2012

<p>A Wayfinding System that allows the delivery of a more legible public domain that encourages people to walk with comfort and confidence around the City of Sydney.</p> <p>The strategy provides a guiding document to inform future design and is supported by separate style guides and element manuals.</p>	<p>For residents, visitors and commuters a coherent wayfinding system throughout the Sydney LGA is paramount. The system requires two conventions – i.e. naming and placement policies; and visual information such as maps and signs.</p> <p>The principal requirements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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. 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the principles of the strategy, and any implementation will be guided by the strategy and supported documentation.</p> <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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Asset Management Plan 2020

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

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

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

The policy objectives are:

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

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

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

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

City Centre Public Art Plan 2013

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

Guiding Principles

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

Opportunities

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

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

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

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Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
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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.

Hyde Park Draft Plan of Management

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

Climate Emergency Response 2020

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.

Hyde Park Draft Plan of Management

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

Community Safety Action Plan 2019-2023

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

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

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

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.	<p>Priorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connecting the network 2. Supporting people to ride 3. Supporting businesses 	Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the actions of the Cycle
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Hyde Park Draft Plan of Management

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
Recognises a 2030 target for 10 per cent of all trips in the city to be made by bike.	4. Leadership and advocacy	Plan, particularly regarding 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.

Cycling Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2030

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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing 10 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney LGA by 2030 2. Reducing 25 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney's own buildings and operations by 2030 3. Replacing 30 per cent of mains water demand within the City of Sydney LGA with recycled water for non-drinking uses by 2030 4. Reducing 50 per cent of sediments and suspended solids and 15 per cent of nutrients currently discharged into the waterways from stormwater run-off generated within the City of Sydney LGA by 2030. 	<p>Planning design and management of reserves shall apply the priorities of the Master Plan.</p> <p>Management shall also consider impacts on other park values, uses, and neighbours, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category in considering actions.</p>
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Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2016-2021

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

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

Greening Sydney Plan 2012

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

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

Harbour North Public Domain Study 2012

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

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

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

Park Fitness Equipment Plan 2015

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

Purpose	Key principles	Implications for the plan of management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage the community, promoting greater social inclusion Ensure best practice planning and design of outdoor fitness equipment facilities <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bourke Street Park, Woolloomooloo - retain Embarkation Park, Potts Point - new facility, Parks Fitness Equipment Program Waterloo Park - new facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program. Turruwul Park - new facility, Park Fitness Equipment Program. Gunyama Park - new facility, 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. 	

Urban Ecology Strategic Action Plan 2014

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

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

Urban Forest Strategy 2013

Plan for development and protection of the City's urban forest	<p>Motivations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Urban forests play a vital role in the health, social framework and economic sustainability of a city – Trees improve our air, soil and water quality, while also improving mental health and wellbeing – Canopy coverage over paved surfaces is a cost-effective means of mitigating urban heat islands – This will also reduce emissions of hydrocarbons involved in ozone depletion, while increasing pavement longevity – An Urban Forest Strategy will assist the City in managing the conceptual shift from dealing with trees individually, to managing vegetation as a collective and integrated canopy <p>Key Initiatives and Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prioritise maintenance and protection of existing tree population – maximise benefits received from this asset – Increase average total canopy cover from current 15/5% to 23.35% by 2030, and then to 27.13% by 2050, through targeted programs for trees in streets, parks and private property – Improve age spread of street and park trees by increasing species diversity, while also ensuring the population does not compromise more than 40% for any family, 30% for any genus, and 10% for any one species – The City will engage and educate the community on the benefits of trees and their management requirements, assisting community participation in the greening of Sydney 	<p>Management of reserves shall seek to implement the key Actions of the Strategy where possible.</p> <p>Tree canopy actions shall also consider relationship to other park values and uses, and the core objectives of the applicable community land category.</p>
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Water Savings Action Plan 2012

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

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

