



Frequently Asked Questions Plans of management for Crown land

What is a Crown reserve?

A Crown reserve is land owned by the State of New South Wales which has been dedicated or reserved for a certain purpose. An example of this is Hyde Park, which was dedicated for public recreation in May 1878.

All Crown reserves are managed or maintained by Crown land managers. These include local councils, local Aboriginal land councils, or statutory land managers.

The City of Sydney is the Crown land manager for 45 Crown reserves.

What types of Crown land is managed by the City?

Crown land managed by the City includes parks, foreshores, civic spaces, ovals and bushland. It may also include built infrastructure such as sporting and community facilities.

What is community land?

All land owned by a council must be classified for community or operational purposes under the Local Government Act 1993.

Community land is for use by the community. It is intended to benefit the community, both now and in the future. Purposes can include environmental protection, recreational, cultural, social and educational activities. Plans of management guide how councils manage community land.

What is a plan of management?

A plan of management is an overarching document that guides the use and management of community land. It outlines what the community values about the place, its current and future uses and how it will be managed, maintained and improved.

When do we need a plan of management for Crown reserves?

Under the Crown Land Management Act 2016, Crown reserves are to be treated as community land.

Crown reserves now require a plan of management to be in place by 30 June 2021. As a Crown land manager, the City of Sydney is responsible for preparing plans of management for the 45 Crown reserves.

Is the plan of management for the whole park or just the Crown reserves?

There are some parks that are made up of Crown reserves, City of Sydney land and land owned by other authorities. The plan of management for these parks will include all of the land no matter who owns it.

What Crown land reserves will be covered by the plans of management?

We will create three generic plans of management for the reserves listed below.

- 1. CBD Civic Spaces** (includes Customs House Forecourt, Farrer Place, Lang Park, Macquarie Place Park, Queens Square)
- 2. Millers Point Precinct** (includes Millers Point Recreation and Community Centre, Clyne Reserve, Munn Reserve, Dawes Point Fountain Garden, Argyle Place Park, Watson Road Public Toilets)
- 3. Park (General)**
 - Shannon Reserve, Surry Hills
 - Hollis Park, Newtown
 - Glebe Foreshore Walk East
 - Green Park, Darlinghurst
 - Franklyn Park Community Space, Glebe
 - Robyn Kemmis Reserve, Glebe
 - Beare Park and Kings Cross Rotary Park, Elizabeth Bay
 - Dr HJ Foley Rest Park, Glebe
 - Andrew (Boy) Charlton Reserve (land adjoining the pool), Sydney

4. Specific Plans of Management

We will create 14 specific plans of management for the reserves listed below.

- Belmore Park, Haymarket
- Cook and Phillip Park, Sydney
- Erskineville Oval and Harry Noble Reserve, Erskineville
- Hyde Park, Sydney
- Johnstons Creek, Glebe (including Federal Parks 1 and 2, Bicentennial Parks 1 and 2, Pope Paul VI Reserve, Jubilee Oval and Tram Stop Reserve)
- Martin Place, Sydney
- Observatory Hill, Millers Point (also includes Kent Street Tennis Centre and Watson Road Reserve)
- Perry Park, Alexandria
- Prince Alfred Park, Surry Hills
- Rushcutters Bay Park
- Victoria Park, Camperdown
- Waterloo Park, Oval and Skatepark, Waterloo
- Wentworth Park, Glebe
- Wynyard Park, Sydney

What's the difference between a 'generic' and 'specific' plan of management?

The terms 'generic' and 'specific' are used in the Local Government Act 1993 to describe plans of management.

The term 'generic' is for a 'group' of reserves which may have similar functions but are geographically separate. This means the City can manage similar spaces in a coordinated and consistent way. An example is grouping smaller CBD civic spaces into one plan.

A 'specific' plan of management applies to one area of community land. A specific plan of management may be appropriate where the use of the land is complex or where the land has special considerations.

What happens when there is already a plan of management for that place?

Some Crown land reserves already have an adopted plan of management, for example Hyde Park. We are creating a new plan of management for these reserves which will reflect the requirements of the new Crown Land Management Act 2016. This ensures that all Crown reserves will be managed by documents that are consistent in their content and the way they are structured.

How is a plan of management different from a master plan or a park improvement project?

Some of these reserves have a master plan and many have had upgrades and improvements in recent years. A master plan maps out how a place will be transformed to respond to economic, community and environmental changes. It may identify guiding principles for the transformation and identify future projects. Information in existing master plans will be considered in the development of the plans of management.

Projects to upgrade or improve the space must be consistent with the uses and values outlined in the plan of management. The City will consult the community on any future projects in these reserves.

What is the process for creating and approving plans of management for Crown reserves?

- Compile all relevant information about these reserves including insights from previous consultations with the community.
- Seek feedback from the community on what they value about these reserves.
- Develop draft plans and report to Council.
- Provide draft plans to NSW Crown Lands for endorsement.
- Publicly exhibit the draft plans for feedback. A public hearing may be required.
- Council adopts the final plans of management.

Can plans of management be changed in the future?

Plans of management can be reviewed and adapted to meet community needs and reflect changes to the surrounding environment. The City intends to review the plans of management for Crown land reserves regularly to ensure they are responding to community, environmental and heritage needs.