

# Wynyard Park Plan of Management



# Contents

Reconciliation Statement	4
Executive Summary	5
Part A Management Framework	6
1. Introduction	7
2. Land description	15
3. Legislative context	24
4. Strategic context	27
5. Community guiding principles	31
6. Basis for management	33
7. Review of the plan	38
Part B Management of community land categories	39
8. General requirements	40
9. Management targets and strategies	47
10. Park category - authorisations	52
11. Appendices	56

## List of tables and figures

Figure 1. PoM process	8
Table 1. Summary land information	15
Figure 2. Site Plan	16
Table 2. Usage and condition of facilities and improvements	22
Table 3. Existing leases and licences	23
Table 4. Community land categorisation	36
Figure 3. Community land categorisation map	37
Table 5. Permissible uses and development activities – Park Category	52
Table 6. Express authorisation of tenure – Park Category	53
Figure 4. Detailed Site Plan	58

# Reconciliation Statement

---

Our vision for reconciliation is a Sydney that values the living cultures of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, 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



# Executive Summary

---

The City of Sydney recognises the importance of public open space and the need to ensure that it is appropriately managed in a way that is inclusive, regenerative and resilient for future generations.

This Plan of Management has been prepared in accordance with the City's objectives identified within the Strategic Community Plan. This includes the City's commitment to sustainability, climate action, equity, access and Caring for Country.

Within this plan, management targets and strategies have been established that seek to Care for Country and to create sustainable spaces that are accessible for all.

# 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**”).

Wynyard Park (Crown Reserve D.500505) 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.

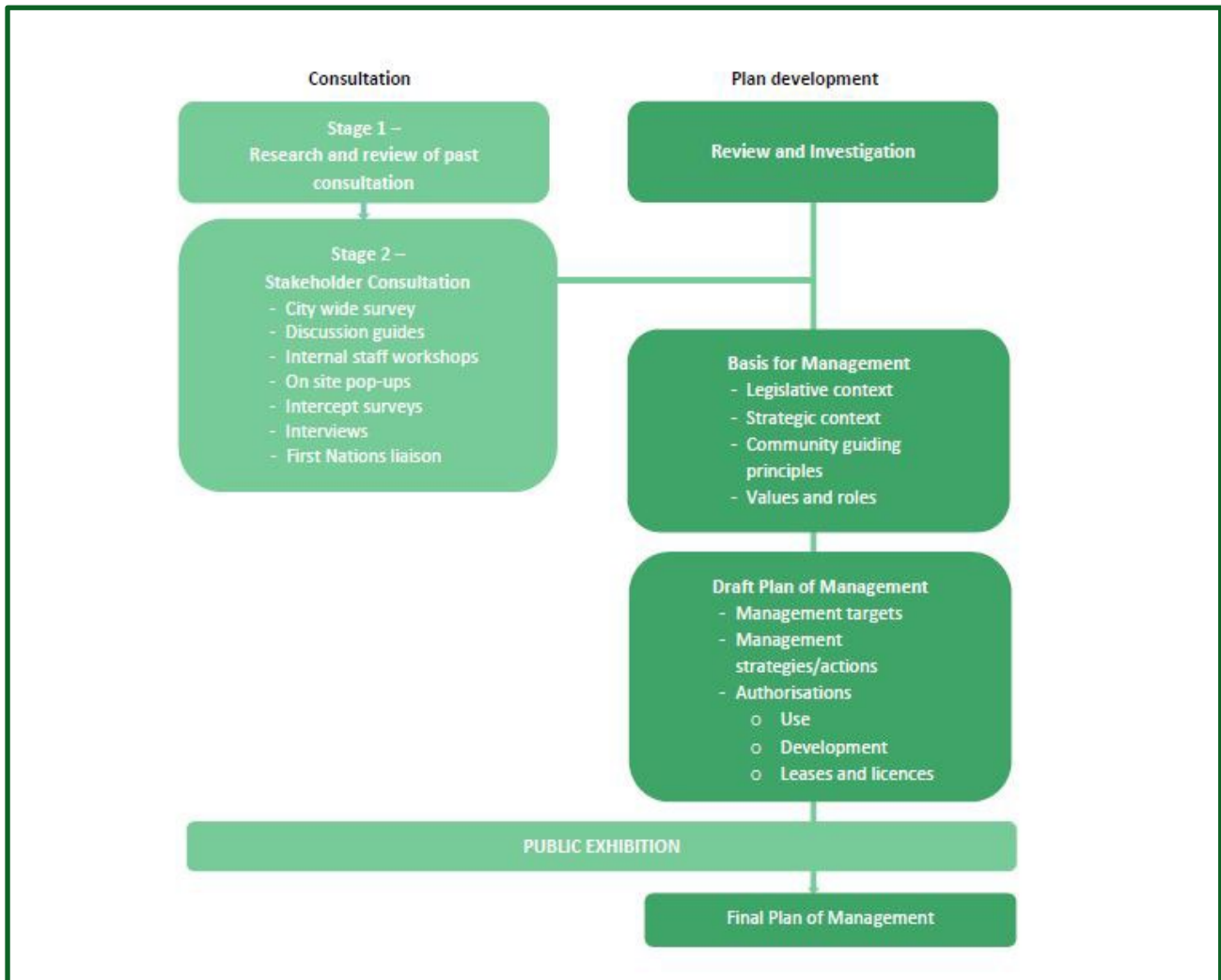
---

## 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 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 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

Wynyard Park  
Plan of Management

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

### Economic and cultural ownership and management

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

### Advocacy/leadership/influence

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

### Barriers

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

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

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

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



## Specific feedback related to Wynyard Park

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

### What we heard - Specific POMs snapshot:

## Wynyard Park, Sydney



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



2

people completed the online survey for Wynyard Park.

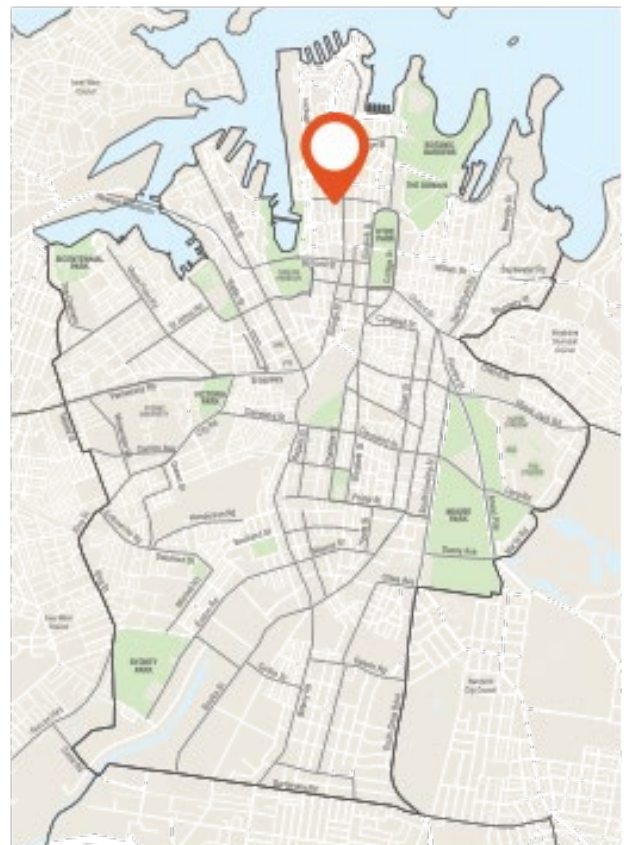


16

people completed the intercept survey for Wynyard Park.

### Current visitation to Wynyard Park

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



Wynyard Park, Sydney

# Wynyard Park Plan of Management

## What people value about Wynyard Park

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

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

This was followed by:

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

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

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

## Why people value Wynyard Park

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

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

## Respondents told us...

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

- Survey respondent

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

- Survey respondent

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

- Survey respondent





# Wynyard Park Plan of Management

## Current activities at Wynyard Park

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

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

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

## Future activities at Wynyard Park

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

## Additional comments about Wynyard Park

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

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

### Respondents told us...

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

- Survey respondent

"Would like to see more toilet facilities."

- Survey respondent

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

- Survey respondent

"Horrible garbage birds get rid."

- Survey respondent

## 2. Land description

### Location and description

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

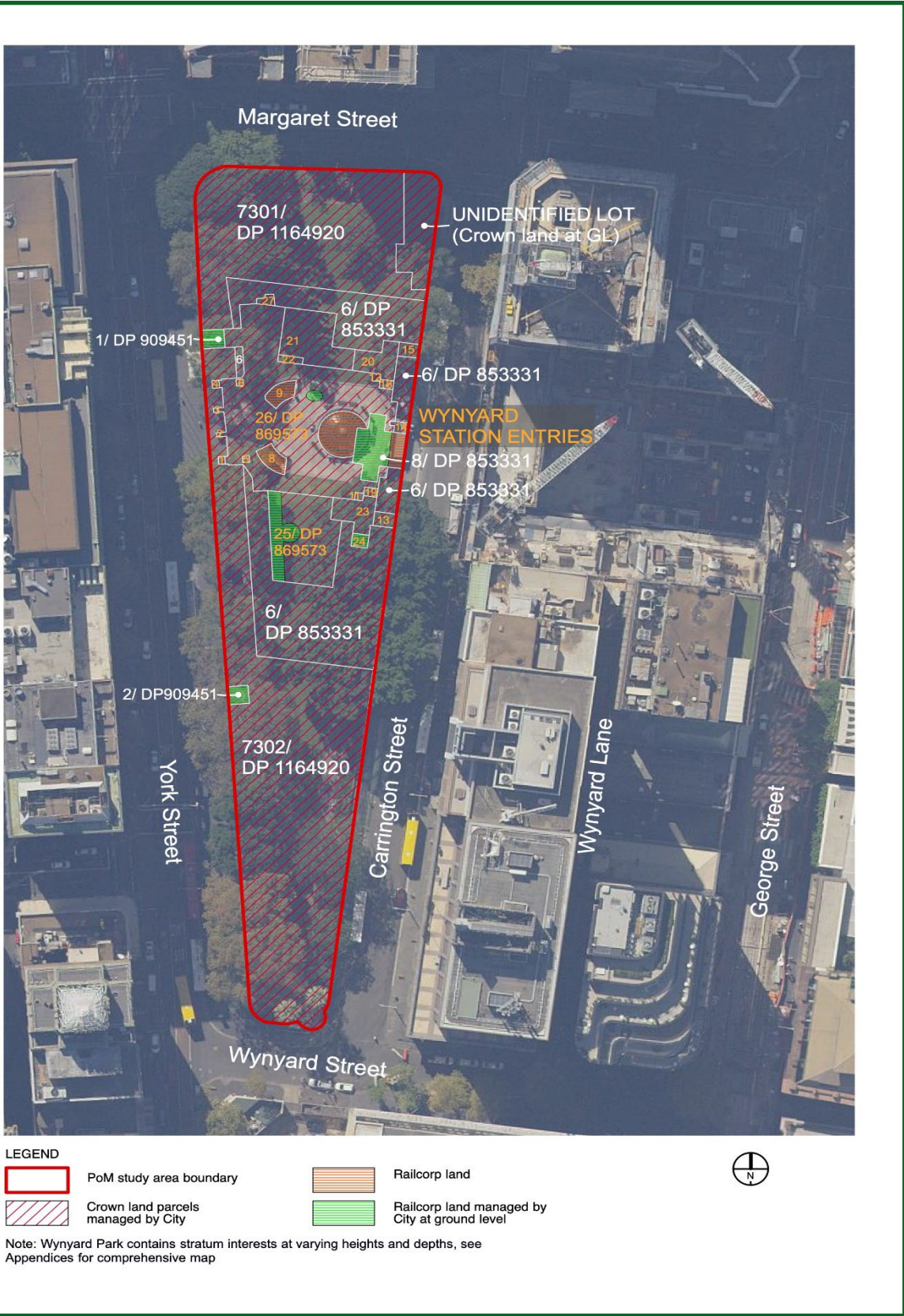
The park is 0.7 hectares in area of which a small section has been excised by the State Rail Authority. The table below summarises key land information for Wynyard Park. A Site Plan has been provided on page 16, refer to **Figure 2**.

**Table 1. Summary land information**

Item	Description
<b>Site Name</b>	Wynyard Park
<b>Address</b>	2A York Street, Sydney
<b>Ownership</b>	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
<b>Crown Reserve No., purpose and gazetted date</b>	Dedication 500505, Public Recreation, 1/7/1887
<b>Zoning</b>	RE1 Public Recreation
<b>Area</b>	6,687 m <sup>2</sup> (approx.)
<b>Lot &amp; DP</b>	
Crown Reserve	Lots 7301-7302 DP 1164920 and unidentified Crown land Note: See Appendices for Detailed Site Plan
Miscellaneous land	Railcorp land: Lots 1-6, 8-16, 18-27 DP 869573, Lot 9 DP 853331, Lots 1-2 DP 909451, 7-8 DP 853331
<b>Restrictions / easements</b>	Parts of Wynyard Park are affected by stratum subdivision above and below ground level  Appropriate surveys should be completed prior to the undertaking of works that would compromise the integrity of stratum allotments.
<b>Community land categorisation</b>	Park
<b>Condition of land</b>	refer to <b>Table 2</b> for Condition Summary

Wynyard Park  
Plan of Management

Figure 2. Site Plan



## Heritage and culture

### Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Heritage Context

Listed heritage item:

- Sydney LEP # I1971— 'Wynyard Park'

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

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

### History

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

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

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

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



## Wynyard Park Plan of Management

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

During archaeological excavations associated with the construction of the nearby Wynyard Walk pedestrian link in mid-2014, a small Aboriginal campsite was located (to the west of Wynyard Park). The campsite consisted of several Aboriginal stone artefacts located in natural soil underneath layers of European occupation. The Wynyard Walk campsite was located on the ridge between Cockle Bay (Darling Harbour) and Sydney Cove (Circular Quay). (*Source: Sydney Barani 2013*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# Wynyard Park Plan of Management

## Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Key Features

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

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

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

- Edwardian underground conveniences (former)
- Sandstone retaining walls
- John Dunmore Lang Statue

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

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

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

---

## Environment and landscape

### Pre-Existing Natural Characteristics

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

### Existing Physical Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

### Microclimate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

outside have been improved. The works aimed to reinstate the key characteristics of the park from the Victorian period as set out in the Plan of Management 1997.

## **Park Character and Elements**

### ***Park Planting***

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ***Built Elements***

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

## **Urban Planning and development context**

### ***Overshadowing***

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

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

### ***Transport***

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

---

## **Reserve purpose and community use**

### **Crown Reserve Purpose**

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

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

### **Community usage**

Located in the city centre above Wynyard Train Station, the park is well used.

People visit to eat their lunch, relax or walk through as a connection to Wynyard Train Station. This primarily occurs during peak hours morning and evening.

The park forms a major transport hub with underground entrances to Wynyard Train Station and adjoining bus terminals to the Northern Beaches of Sydney.

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

Wynyard Park  
Plan of Management

- Eat lunch
- Meet with friends
- Walking
- Through to get somewhere else
- Sitting and relaxing.

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

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

### Event use of the Park

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

The City of Sydney registered 119 events between 2015-19. Attendance levels have ranged up to 9,000 people.

Most events occur on the hardstand area of the park.

**Table 2. Usage and condition of facilities and improvements**

Facilities	Usage	Condition assessment (source / reference)
Public Toilets (kiosk on road)	General public	Average
Public Toilets (in park)	Closed	Very Poor (5)
John Dunmore Lang Statue	n/a	Excellent (1)
Low sandstone perimeter walling	n/a	Good
Boundary fencing	n/a	Good
Footpaths	General public	Good
Park furniture - seating	General public	Good
Park furniture - lighting	General public	Good
Park furniture - bins	General public	Good

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

---

### Table 3. Existing leases and licences

Lease / licence	Crown Reserve / Lot and DP	Lease / licence holder	Date commenced Date expiring Term	Purpose / Comments
-----------------	----------------------------	------------------------	---	--------------------

No current leases  
or licences





# 3. Legislative context

---

## Ownership and management

Wynyard Park is a Crown reserve owned by the State of New South Wales. The City of Sydney is the Crown land manager responsible for the management of the Crown reserve. Refer to **Section 2**, page 15 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 Wynyard Park is Clause 65 that specifies that development for any purpose may be carried out without consent if the development is for the purposes of implementing an adopted 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.

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

#### 1 Objectives of zone

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

#### 2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works

#### 3 Permitted with consent

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

#### 4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3.

## Native Title

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Wynyard Park Plan of Management

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 Wynyard Park must recognise and adhere to the requirements applicable to Local heritage listings.

# 4. Strategic context

---

## Past planning and management

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

---

## Key strategic directions

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

### **PoM 1997 objectives:**

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

### **Principles**

The following principles were identified on the PoM 1997. Note that many of these have been addressed in past capital work upgrade projects and are included here for ongoing reference.

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

- Rationalise the three distinct spaces that presently exist within the park and reintegrating them into one visual space
- Reduce the range of materials used, retaining the best of the existing elements

and removing all other materials which are not performing well, or which have limited serviceable life remaining or which are out of context

- Simplify and improve the planting, in order to unify the edging of the park
- Reinststate the early Victorian character through modern, sympathetic signage and furniture without giving the park a superficial ‘historical’ character
- Improve the quality of the entrances to the park so as to generate an experience of entry into a place of distinctive character
- Rationalise circulation within the park so as to achieve ease of movement within the park without allowing the pathways to dominate the parks character
- Provide space, amenity and functional components to enable Wynyard Park to serve as a place for contemporary public uses of passive recreation, assembly and pedestrian circulation.

Ensure cost effective maintenance and events management.

---

## Demographic context

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

Key observations are summarised following:

### **More residents**

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

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

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

### **More workers and visitors**

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

### **Increasing density**

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

### **More lone persons**

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

### **More young and old people**

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

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

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

### **Total population**

City of Sydney is forecast to grow by 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 Plan of Management study area:



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

### **Overnight and daily visitors**

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

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

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

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

### **Social and cultural considerations (as per 2016 census data)**

#### **Cultural diversity**

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

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

#### **Low-income households**

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

#### **Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA Index)**

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

---

## City of Sydney Policy and Strategy framework

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

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

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

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

---

## Future Policy and Strategy guidance

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

# 5. Community guiding principles

---

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

---

## Community and place

These are the principles for our plans of management for Crown and community land. They were developed by listening to our communities – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, 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's 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 Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan 2020-2023

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

Designing with Country – NSW State Architects

# 6. Basis for management

---

## Values and roles of Wynyard Park

Community values and roles have guided the development of this Plan of Management. Values are the qualities and roles of Wynyard Park that the community wishes to protect, conserve, and enhance. These have been identified through:

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

In brief, these values and roles are identified as:

---

### 1.0 Identity Character and Experiencing the Place

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

---

### 2.0 Access, Connections and Accessibility

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

---

### 3.0 Community Use and Activation

- A place of respite for users and adjacent residents

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

---

### 4.0 Facilities and Built Infrastructure

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

---

### 5.0 Environment and Sustainability

- Resilient landscaping to future-proof our green spaces
- Landscaping and planting that interprets 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
- 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

## Wynyard Park Plan of Management

- 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**

- 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 Wynyard Park Crown reserve is **Public Recreation**.

---

## Current / existing use

In accordance with Crown Lands requirements, the City of Sydney has established an initial categorisation of Park for Wynyard Park. The application of this category is consistent with the way in which Wynyard 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 3** maps out the community land categorisation in the context of Wynyard 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 Wynyard Park there are no site characteristics that would justify Natural Area categorisation.

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

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

---

## Proposed community land categorisations

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

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

## Table 4. Community land categorisation

Guidelines for categorisation and application to Wynyard Park	Core objectives for management
<p><b>Park</b></p> <p>Land should be categorised as a park under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others</p> <p><b>Application</b></p> <p>The Park categorisation applies to the entirety of Wynyard Park at ground level, excluding Railcorp land. The categorisation enables the park 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"><li>(a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and</li><li>(b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and</li><li>(c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.</li></ul>

Wynyard Park  
Plan of Management

Figure 3. 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 Wynyard 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 Wynyard 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 Wynyard Park. The outcomes seek to conserve and enhance the values of Wynyard Park and address management challenges and opportunities identified by the community and City 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 the forms of development generally associated with those uses are set out in **Section 10** within this PoM.

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

### Restrictions on management of Crown land

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

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



### **Legislative requirements**

The Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (“LEP”) specifies the range of uses and activities that may be permitted on the land, in accordance with the relevant zoning and associated objectives. Several uses are also set out in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (“Regulation”).

### **Guidelines and core objectives of the community land category**

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

### **Consistency with Council adopted policies and strategies**

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

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

### **Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Protocols**

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

### **Community Engagement**

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

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

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

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

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

---

## **Buildings and structures**

### **Express authorisation**

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

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

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

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

### **Native Title and Public Works**

Where it is proposed to construct or establish a public work on reserved or dedicated Crown land, where Native Title is not extinguished, prior to approval, the City of Sydney will ensure that Native Title Manager advice is sought to ensure that the works can be validated under the Native Title Act 1993 and the appropriate native title holders, claimants or NTSCorp will be

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

---

## Assessment and approval of permissible uses and development activities

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

This PoM does not in itself imply or grant consent for uses or development activities. Any proposed uses and development activities which are consistent with this PoM must still be referred for development consent and where required, be advertised widely for information and invitation to comment. Any subsequent application for development consent would be supported by and assessed against this PoM.

---

## Prohibited activities

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

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

---

## Managing impacts on adjoining land uses

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

---

## Scale and intensity of use

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

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

### High Intensity use

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

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

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

### Informal use

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

### Commercial uses

Commercial operations for cafes, markets and kiosks that support and encourage community use of the open space, and/or address a community need are to be assessed based on the proposed scale and intensity of use and are authorised subject to compatibility with the 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 Wynyard Park is authorised by Section 3.22 of the CLM Act, which requires the preparation of a community land PoM, adopted by Council, to authorise an occupancy or use agreement.

---

## What are short-term uses

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

---

## Other Estates

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

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

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

incurred by City of Sydney in the creation of the easement.

Subject to the provisions of Section 47F of the LG Act, an estate in respect of this land category is expressly authorised by this PoM for the purpose of a “public road” where the provision of that road is consistent with the core objectives stated herein and where the road is necessary for the enjoyment of that land.

---

## Authorisation of tenure

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

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

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

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

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

of the purposes for which it was dedicated or reserved.

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of tenure must also:

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

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

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

---

## Express authorisation of Tenure under this Plan of Management

**Section 10** details the specific authorisations and purposes for which tenure may be granted in accordance with the community land category for Wynyard Park. The purposes for which tenure may be granted are consistent with existing uses and will enable the social, intellectual, spiritual



and physical enrichment of residents, workers, and visitors to the City of Sydney area.

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

---

## Access

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

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

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

---

## Temporary structures

### **Land use planning controls**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Temporary structures related to events**

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

- The use of community land is within the prescribed period
- The event structures comply with the City of Sydney's technical specifications and where required, relevant standards identified within the State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008
- A performance bond as prescribed in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges in

respect of potential damage to City assets is lodged with the City of Sydney

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

---

## Bookings and events

### Temporary events

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

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

- Location including permissible use and compatibility with the relevant land
- Scale and intensity
- Duration and date sensitivity
- Proposed operational times
- Required infrastructure and proposed production design
- Access and logistics requirements
- Environmental impacts
- Proposed signage and/or advertising
- Addressing safety and security requirements.

### Venues for hire

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

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

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

### Banner Hire

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

### Personal trainers

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

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

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

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

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



# 9. Management targets and strategies

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

## Wynyard Park Plan of Management

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

## Wynyard Park Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
<b>Underground and adjoining infrastructure</b>				
4.2	Integrated with major transport interchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that transport infrastructure is accommodated sympathetically to the park and with clear maintenance requirements and responsibilities</li> </ul>	<p>Monitor and manage RailCorp access to enable maintenance and renewal of their assets</p> <p>Monitor to identify management issues and address as required</p>	Sustained relationship with RailCorp
4.3	Underground infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure services infrastructure requirements are effectively integrated into planning and design</li> </ul>	<p>Liaise and coordinate with services authorities to identify amplification and renewal works that may impact spaces</p> <p>Manage to limit impacts on use and facilitate effective make good / integration</p>	Sustained relationship with authorities
<b>5.0 ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY</b>				
<b>Vegetation management and urban ecology</b>				
5.1	Resilient landscaping to future-proof our green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To sustain a green landscape for continued community enjoyment</li> </ul>	Maintain and renew horticulture, grass cover and plantings in accordance with park service levels and City guidelines	<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 interprets the original natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase indigenous plantings within the park landscape</li> </ul>	Where appropriate and site conditions allow, investigate the planting of indigenous species	Increased indigenous plantings
5.3	A place of diverse habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase habitat value of natural and built features</li> </ul>	Investigate the potential to enhance habitat values through areas of built form and natural ground	Measurement and monitoring of habitat values
5.4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance ecological importance in open space</li> </ul>	<p>Maintain urban ecology advisory role for proposed works associated with open space</p> <p>Where appropriate, explore opportunities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage with the Aboriginal community to celebrate, promote and educate on ecological knowledge and principles</li> <li>Increase community understanding and participation in the preservation of green space and ecological elements</li> </ul>	<p>Ongoing internal participation in open space works</p> <p>Consultation completed</p> <p>Increased public participation in community greening initiatives</p>
<b>Shade and temperature management</b>				
5.5	A place that is cool, calm and comfortable in summer heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve existing shade tree canopy and to selectively extend to create new shade</li> </ul>	<p>Maintain and manage existing tree canopy for ongoing health</p> <p>Plan for and integrate tree canopy shade in suitable locations across site</p>	<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"> <li>To effectively maintain and manage the existing tree resources at optimum health for their safe and practical lifespans</li> <li>To effectively plan for succession planting</li> </ul>	<p>Implement tree management including pruning and/or removal of trees and replacement planting in accordance with park service levels and City guidelines</p> <p>Plan and implement a succession planting program in accordance with tree management plan</p>	<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>

## Wynyard Park Plan of Management

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

## Wynyard Park Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
<b>7.0 MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE</b>				
7.1	A place which is clean, well-maintained and carefully managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide a well-maintained park</li> </ul>	Regular visitation and condition assessments Maintenance programs carried out in accordance with City of Sydney Parks Maintenance Technical Specifications	Measured against contract KPI's and audits
7.2	Facilities that continue to service and meet the community's needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide well-maintained facilities</li> </ul>	Regular visitation and condition assessments Maintain and renew facilities in accordance with asset management plans	Measured against contract KPI's and audits
7.3	Appropriate leases and licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	All future leases and licences to meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993, Crown Land Management Act 2016 and Native Title Act 1993	Ongoing review and compliance of leases and licences



# 10. Park category - authorisations

## Table 5. Permissible uses and development activities – Park Category

**Table 5** outlines the permitted uses and development activities of the areas of Wynyard Park categorised as Park subject to City of Sydney assessment, approvals and booking/hire systems.

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

Wynyard Park  
Plan of Management

Uses	Development Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Functions (e.g. commemorative services, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities)</li> <li>– Markets</li> <li>– Outreach services</li> <li>– Playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward</li> <li>– Public art or other cultural installations</li> <li>– Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs</li> <li>– Publicly accessible ancillary areas (e.g. toilets)</li> <li>– Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding)</li> <li>– Social events (e.g. weddings, picnics and community gatherings)</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> <li>– Venue hire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Development that facilitates energy and water efficiencies (e.g. solar lighting and photovoltaic panels, stormwater harvesting and storage, swales, rain gardens, irrigation and reticulation systems)</li> <li>– Environmental management (e.g. remediation and flood mitigation work)</li> <li>– Heritage and cultural interpretation (e.g. memorials and public art)</li> <li>– Markets</li> <li>– Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding)</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> </ul>

## Table 6. Express authorisation of tenure – 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 6** outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as Park. Licences and approvals for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may also be granted for Wynyard Park in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

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

Wynyard Park  
Plan of Management

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
<b>Lease (up to 21 years)</b>	<p>Sympathetic, compatible uses may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables</li> </ul>
<b>Licence (up to 21 years)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property)</li> <li>– Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables</li> <li>– Coffee carts</li> <li>– Community, cultural, educational and social uses</li> <li>– Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>– Markets</li> <li>– Outreach services</li> </ul>
<b>Short-term agreement (12 months or less)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Access through a Crown reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property)</li> <li>– Advertising consistent with reserve purposes (e.g. banners and signage)</li> <li>– Broadcasts associated with any event, concert or public speech</li> <li>– Casual and informal recreation</li> <li>– Catering and coffee carts</li> <li>– Community, cultural, educational and social uses</li> <li>– Concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV)</li> <li>– Conducting a commercial photography session or filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993)</li> <li>– Decorations, displays, exhibitions, fairs, fashion parades, festivals and shows</li> <li>– Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>– Engaging in an appropriate trade or business (e.g. community auctions and similar activities)</li> <li>– Functions (e.g. commemorative services, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities)</li> <li>– Kiosks</li> <li>– Markets</li> <li>– Outreach services</li> <li>– Playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward</li> <li>– Public art installations</li> <li>– Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs</li> <li>– Signage</li> <li>– Social events (e.g. weddings, picnics and community gatherings)</li> <li>– Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes</li> </ul>

Wynyard Park  
Plan of Management

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li><li>– Venue hire</li></ul>
<b>Other estates</b>	<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><b>Note: refer Section 8 for Express authorisation of tenure under this Plan of Management.</b></p>

# 11. Appendices

## Glossary of terms

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

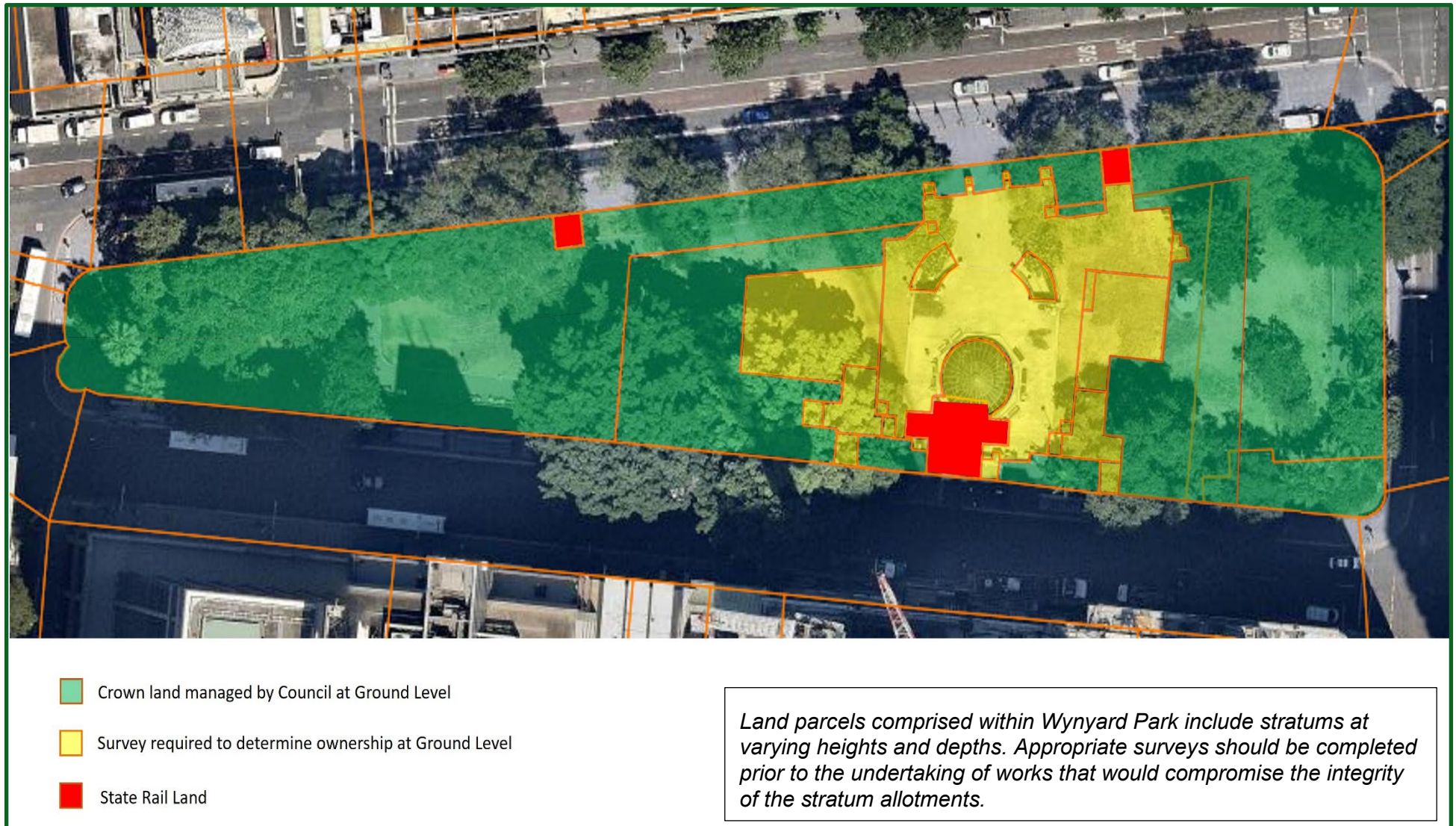
## References

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

Refer also to policies and strategies review in this Appendix.



Figure 4. Detailed Site Plan



---

## City of Sydney Policy framework

The City of Sydney has developed an extensive range of policies which provide guidance for decision-making. The policies that have informed the preparation of this Plan of Management have been referenced in the table below.

<b>Policy Name</b>
<b>A City for All – Social Sustainability Policy 2016</b>
<b>Asset Management Policy 2016</b>
<b>Busking and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Practice Policy 2019</b>
<b>Community Gardens Policy 2016</b>
<b>Companion Animals Policy</b>
<b>Environmental Sustainability Policy 2021</b>
<b>Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy 2019</b>
<b>Markets Policy 2019</b>
<b>Mobile Voluntary Services Policy 2020</b>
<b>Naming Policy 2018</b>
<b>Outdoor Dining Policy 2016</b>
<b>Public Art Policy 2016</b>
<b>Tree Management Policy 2013</b>

---

---

## 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 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. The strategies that have informed the preparation of this Plan of Management have been referenced in the table below.

### Strategy Name

**A City for All – Community Safety Action Plan 2019-2023**

**A City for All – Homelessness Action Plan 2020**

**A City for All – Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan 2017-2021**

**A City for All – Social Sustainability Policy & Action Plan 2018-2028**

**A City for All – Youth Action Plan 2017-2027**

**Adapting for Climate Change 2019**

**Asset Management Plan 2020**

**City Centre Public Art Plan 2013**

**City Plan 2036 – Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020**

**Climate Emergency Response 2020**

**Creative City – Cultural Policy and Action Plan 2014-2024**

**Cycling Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2030**

**Decentralised Water Master Plan 2012-2030**

**Energy Efficiency Master Plan 2015-2030**

**Environmental Strategy 2021-2025**

**Greening Sydney Strategy 2020-2030**

**Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2015-2017**

**Leave Nothing to Waste – Waste Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2030**

---

**Strategy Name**

**Open Sydney – Future Directions for Sydney at Night Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2030**

**Park Fitness Equipment Plan 2015**

**Parks Water Saving Action Plan 2012**

**Public Art Strategy 2011**

**Public Toilet Strategy 2014**

**Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan 2020-2023**

**Sustainable Sydney 2030 Community Strategic Plan 2017-2021**

**Urban Ecology Strategic Action Plan 2014**

**Urban Forest Strategy 2013**

**Walking Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2030**

**Wayfinding Strategy Report 2012**

---

