

# CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management



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# Reconciliation Statement

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

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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

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## What is a PoM

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

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

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## Need for the PoM

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

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**”). Crown reserves managed by the City of Sydney are now treated as “community land” under the LG Act requiring a PoM.

This Generic PoM contains a series of Crown reserves that provide Civic Spaces within the Central Sydney CBD. A Generic PoM is applicable to these spaces as they are small in footprint and exhibit similar characteristics and management requirements as outlined in **Section 6** of this PoM.

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## Purpose of the PoM

Under section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993, a PoM must:

- Categorise the land in accordance with the legislation
- Contain objectives and performance targets for the management of the land
- Specify the means by which Council proposes to achieve the objectives and performance targets
- Specify how achievement of the objectives and performance targets are to be assessed

Under section 36(3A) 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.

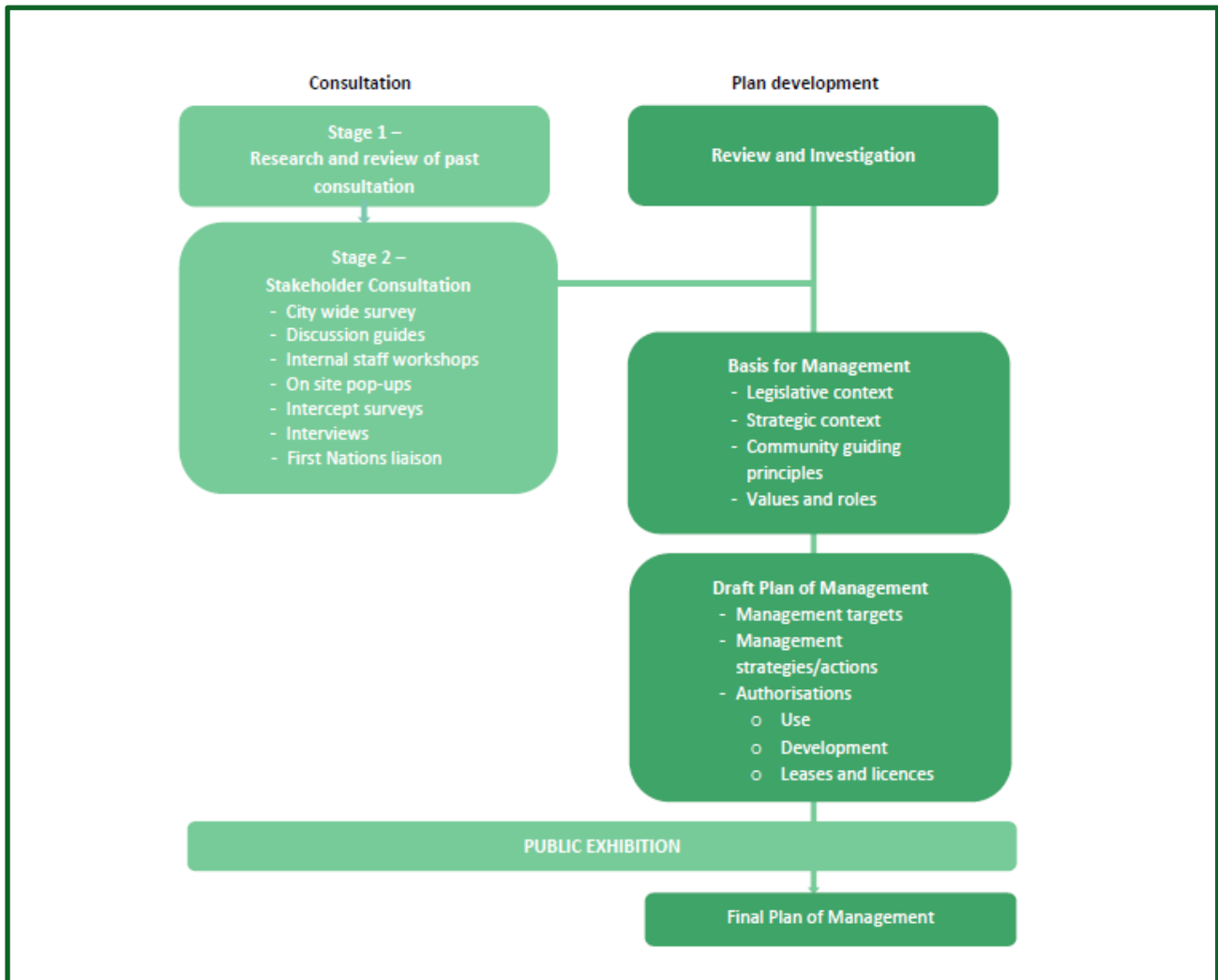
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## Process for preparing the PoM

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

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

Figure 1. PoM process



## Consultation

### Purpose of the consultation program

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

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

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

- A letter to local residents from the City of Sydney
- Sydney Your Say web page
- Notification signs in parks
- Decals with QR code on footpaths in parks, reserves and civic spaces
- E-newsletter sent to a targeted stakeholder list.



## The Engagement program

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

The surveys and pop-up boards sought to gather statistical data around community values and uses of Crown land, and the workshops provided an opportunity for more in depth discussions around Crown land within different locations across the city and specifically with the First Nations community.

Children's activity kits were also sent to schools in the area and provided an opportunity for children in years 3-6 to participate.

Detailed findings of the engagement program are outlined in the separate Crown Reserves Plan of Management Engagement Report 2021.

## What we heard – community engagement

The community engagement report noted the following highlights:

- **Strong support for the recognition and practice of First Nations people's continuous Connection to Country and important role as caretakers and knowledge holders of these spaces**
- **Public open spaces are important for mental health, wellbeing and provide a place of refuge and sanctuary for all**
- **Open, green and natural public spaces in the city are highly valued and should accommodate the needs of the growing population**
- **Accessible, safe and inclusive open spaces are important for everyone to enjoy**
- **Diverse and unique open spaces that manage our shared spaces fairly**
- **Open spaces that support wildlife and biodiversity**
- **Preserving our open spaces and safeguarding their history for the future**
- **Improving amenities in our open spaces to increase accessibility and support community use**

**City-wide survey:** seek to understand community values and visions for their open spaces (informs both generic and specific Plans of Management)

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

**Internal staff workshop:** internal City of Sydney staff workshop



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.



Engagement tools to inform specific plans of management

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



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

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

**Economic and cultural ownership and management**

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

**Advocacy/leadership/influence**

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

**Barriers**

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

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

It is proposed that the City 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 the CBD Civic Spaces

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

### What we heard - General PoM snapshot:

## CBD Civic spaces (incl Customs House forecourt, Farrer Place, Lang Park, Macquarie Place Park, Queens Square)



### Number of people who commented on these spaces:



7

people completed the online survey for CBD Civic spaces (incl Customs House forecourt, Farrer Place, Lang Park, Macquarie Place Park, Queens Square).

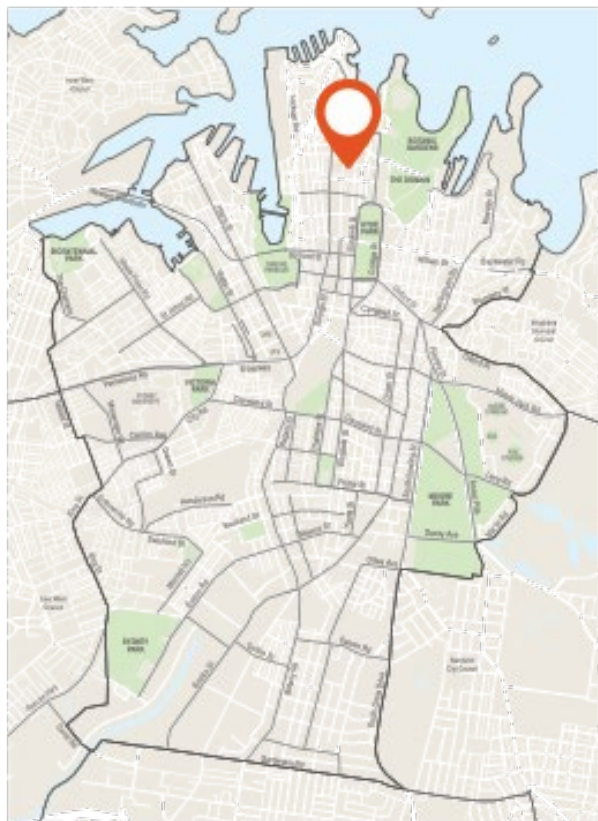


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people completed the intercept survey for CBD Civic spaces.

### Current visitation to CBD Civic Spaces

- The majority of survey respondents work nearby to the CBD Civic spaces (54%; 7 respondents). This was followed by respondents who live nearby and visit the area (31%; 4, respectively).
- Respondents were more likely to visit the CBD Civic Spaces daily and weekly (38%; 5, respectively).
- Respondents usually visit CBD Civic Spaces in the afternoon (12pm - 4pm) (77%; 10). This was followed by respondents who visit in the morning (9am-12pm) (62%; 8) and in the afternoon/evening (6pm-9pm) (46%;6).



CBD Civic Spaces



# CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

## What people value about CBD Civic spaces

Survey respondents were asked to choose what they value most about CBD Civic spaces.

Many respondents indicated they value CBD Civic spaces as peaceful places (38%; 5 respondents).

This was followed by:

- It's a cultural place (31%; 4)
- Its beauty (23%; 3)
- It's a fun place (23%; 3)
- Its diverse landscape (23%; 3), and
- It's a relaxing place (23%; 3).

One respondent commented they value CBD Civic spaces for their comfort, while another respondent valued CBD Civic spaces as unceded Aboriginal land.

## Why people value CBD Civic spaces

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

- Maintaining outdoor areas is important for the future and to give the city a character (3 comments)
- Recognise Aboriginal peoples continuing connection to country
- Important to keep the area busy and have a space for people to visit after work
- Important to have spaces in the City that are welcoming to everyone, including more nature, greenery, grassed areas and trees
- It is great to people watch, to see how vibrant the city is whilst appreciating our heritage
- Queen's Square should be protected, and
- Good for users and visitors.

## Respondents told us...

"I love this city, it's such an easy city to live in, and often doesn't get the credit it deserves. Spaces that are welcoming to everyone are critical as we welcome people back and nature should play a part...more green, more grass, more trees in the city make for a healthier city with more opportunities to spend time rather than pass through."

- Survey respondent

"Queen's Square is easy to overlook. But it sits in the heart of the City and should be protected."

- Survey respondent

"It is great to people watch, to see how vibrant the city is whilst appreciating our heritage."

- Survey respondent

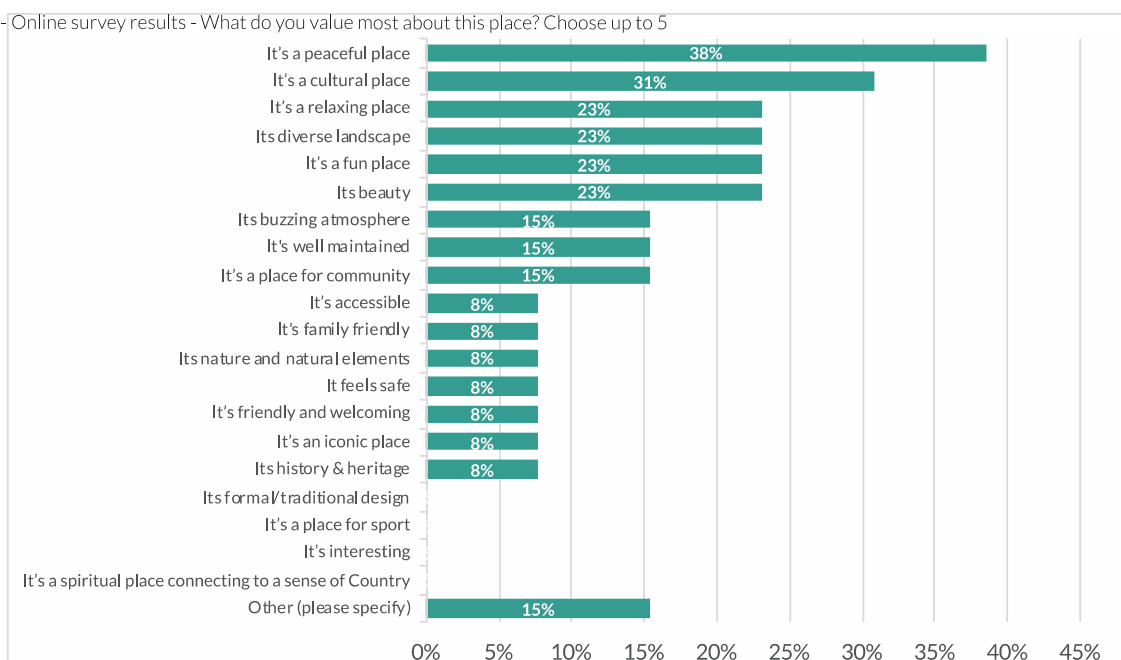
"Important to keep the area busy and have a space for people to visit after work. Relaxing places."

- Survey respondent

"Maintaining outdoor areas is important for the future and to give the city a character."

- Survey respondent

Figure 9 - Online survey results - What do you value most about this place? Choose up to 5



## CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

### Current activities in CBD Civic spaces

Survey respondents were asked what activities they currently do in the CBD Civic spaces.

Almost half of survey respondents indicated the top activities they do in CBD Civic spaces is sitting and relaxing, eat lunch and walk through to get somewhere else (46%; 6 respondents, respectively).

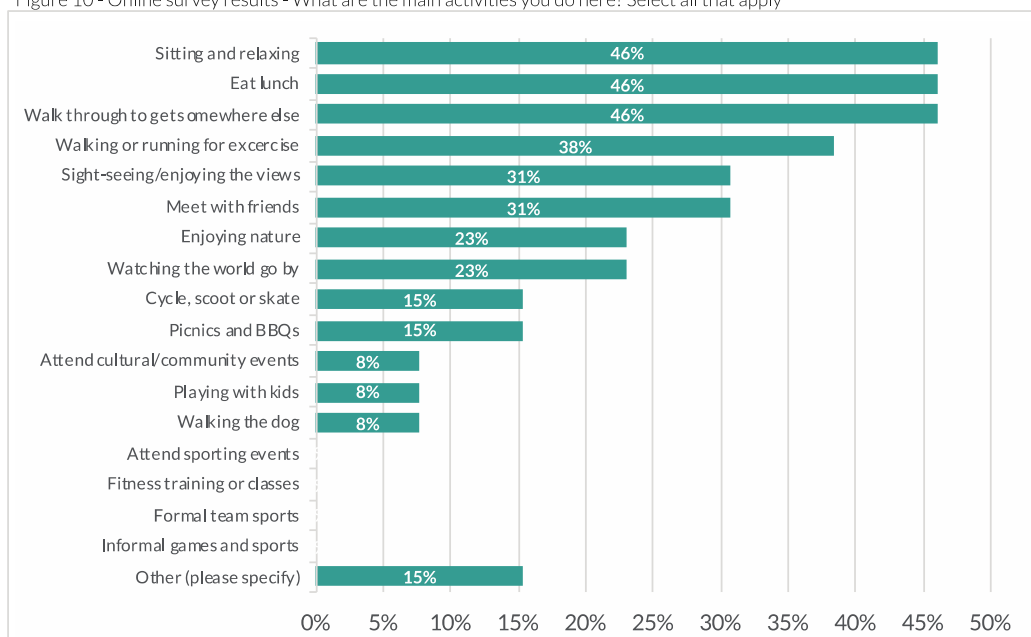
This was followed by walking or running for exercise (38%; 5), sight-seeing/ enjoying the views and meeting with friends (31%; 5, respectively).

### Future activities in CBD Civic spaces

When asked if there is anything else respondents would like to do in CBD Civic spaces in the future, comments included:

- Increase grassed areas, with a desire for grass in front of Customs House Square, Martin Place and George Street
- More trees and plants
- Have these places handed over to be social enterprises so that organisations that are addressing community issues can benefit from them rather than private enterprise
- Query around a proposal to establish an evening market in Queen's Square, and
- More opportunities to do community building activities alongside people from respective church groups in these spaces.

Figure 10 - Online survey results - What are the main activities you do here? Select all that apply





## CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

### Additional comments about CBD Civic spaces

Survey respondents were asked if there was anything else they would like to share about CBD Civic spaces. Comments included:

- Embrace everyone and different user groups to these areas, such as skateboarders
- Opportunity to bring in food trucks, cinemas and markets into the area
- Opportunity for artists
- Improve sightseeing opportunities, and
- Support vulnerable community members.

### Respondents told us...

"Embrace everyone. I'm not a skateboarder but I do think it's important to allow this community the freedom to play. I live in Central Park and I LOVE the fact that kids from all around come to skateboard here, there's a community and we need to give these kids the freedom to play - they are placemakers and probably future urbanists / city planners and architects. Also don't give up on places - The Goods Line is spectacular - needs to be extended (get street artists to create a monthly artwork by the tunnel) and encourage food trucks, outdoor cinemas, markets."

- Survey respondent

"I'd like to see more grass! What if the square in front of Customs House was covered in grass? What if Martin Place had sections of grass or George Street (thank you for pedestrianising) was an urban field with pathways and tramways. These civic spaces tend to be large paved areas with very little trees for shade, creating hot and uninviting spaces in summer."

- Survey respondent

"More trees and plants. These civic spaces tend to be large paved areas with very little trees for shade, creating hot and uninviting spaces in summer."

- Survey respondent

"I would like to have more opportunities to do community building activities alongside people from my church in these spaces."

- Survey respondent



## 2. Land description

### Location and description

The CBD Civic Spaces are located within the Central Business District (“**CBD**”) of Sydney bounded by Circular Quay in the north, Hyde Park to the south, York Street to the west and Macquarie Street and the Botanic Gardens to the east.

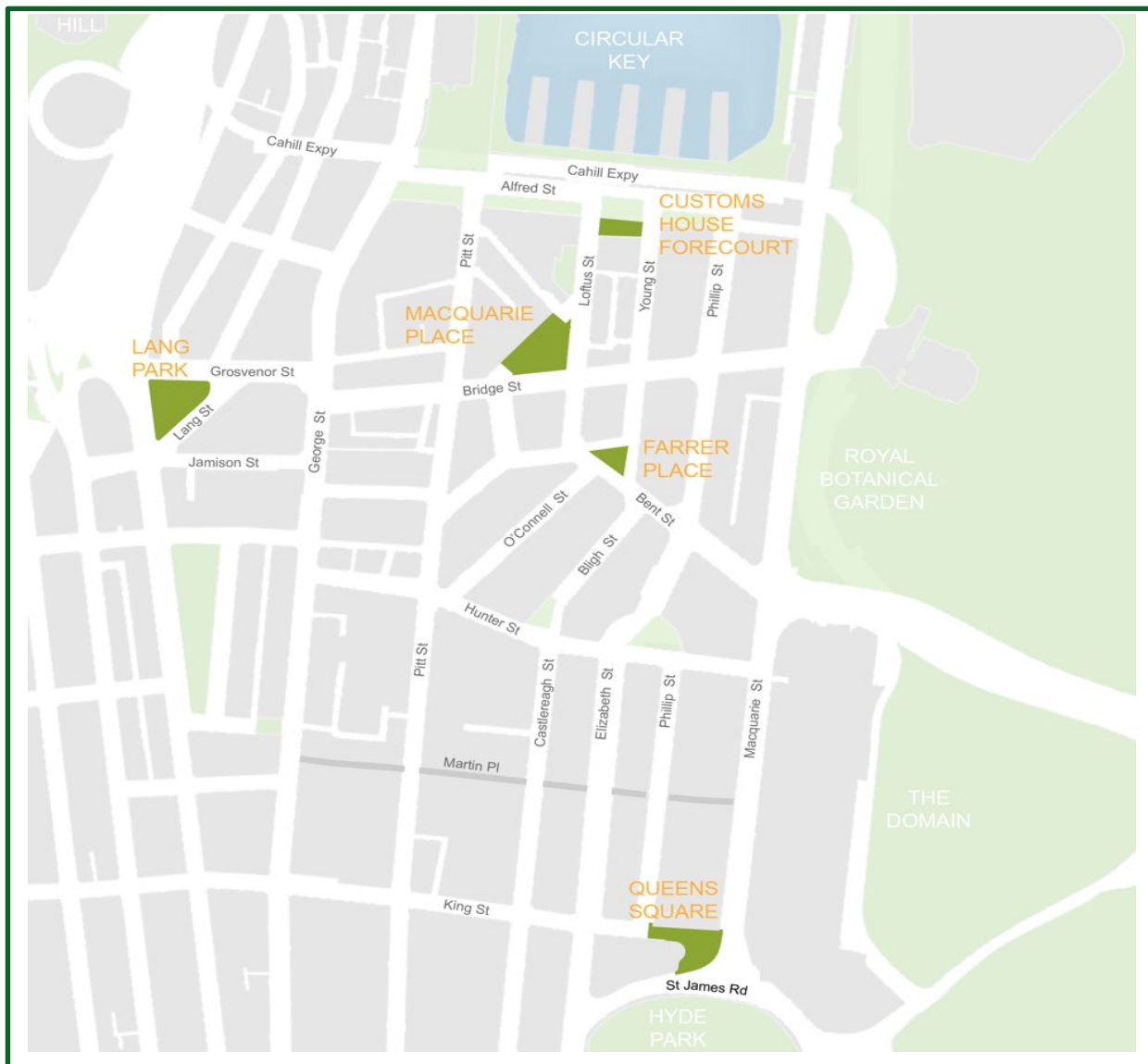
These spaces serve the commercial core of the city and are heavily used for movement around

the CBD in addition to respite from the urban environment.

The study area encompasses some of Sydney’s oldest streets including Bridge and Bent Street, as well as the traces of the Tank Stream at Macquarie Place.

**Table 1** on the following page summarises the key land information for the subject sites.

Figure 2. Location plan of subject spaces



CBD Civic Spaces  
Plan of Management

**Table 1. Summary land information**

Name	Res No.	Purpose	Lot	DP	Zoning	Area	Category	Notes
<b>Customs House Square</b>	49305	Access	7001	93667	RE1	807.91m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use	Reserve Type: Reserve
<b>Farrer Place</b>	500445	Public Recreation	7020	93666	RE1	124.75m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use	Reserve Type: Dedication
<b>Lang Park</b>	500434	Public Recreation	7304	1157738	RE1	2,709.27m <sup>2</sup>	Park	Reserve Type: Dedication
<b>Macquarie Place Park</b>	500036	Public Recreation	7048 1 / 48 1	93668 758942 838060	RE1	3,077.49m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use / Park	Reserve Type: Dedication
<b>Queens Square</b>	95486	Access	3	588101	RE1	59.92m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use	Reserve Type: Reserve
<b>Queens Square</b>	95499	Public Recreation	2	588101	RE1	2,120.55m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use	Reserve Type: Reserve

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## Heritage and culture

### Overview

The CBD Civic Spaces comprise of five public spaces managed by the City of Sydney:

- Customs House Square
- Farrer Place
- Lang Park
- Macquarie Place Park
- Queens Square

The Sydney basin area supported the Eora Nation, comprising of more than 30 separate clans woven together across the region.

When the eleven ships of the First Fleet with one thousand or so people stepped ashore and set up camp in Sydney Cove in January 1788 — having relocated from Botany Bay — it was the Gadigal people that they first encountered.

The Gadigal initially confronted and made efforts to understand the colonisers and their intentions on Country. These exchanges are described in surviving colonial accounts.

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

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.

The CBD Civic Spaces evolved in different ways and at different times in the development of the city from Colonial times.

Some of these open spaces were accidents of planning, such as the irregular street alignment around Farrer Place forming a former street and triangular park. Yet others were intentional spaces such as Lang Park, Queens Square, Customs House Square and Macquarie Place Park.

Pocket parks within the City of Sydney provided open space for City residents and workers to get fresh air, be in contact with nature, exercise, rest and relax.

Macquarie Place Park, dedicated in 1866, foreshadows efforts by the City Council to provide public reserves to mitigate the overcrowded and noxious conditions existing in the growing Victorian City.

Following the 1909 Royal Commission for the Improvement of the City of Sydney and its Suburbs, the City Council embarked on a city beautification scheme which advocated street planting and the refurbishment of parks.

The Council also addressed the grouping of royal statues at the entrance to Hyde Park including the statue of Queen Victoria which forms the centrepiece of Queens Square today.

Each place has significant heritage values and is important to the people of Sydney. Many of these parks have historic associations, aesthetic values and landmark qualities evidenced through design, various plantings and monuments.

### Overall Significance

The CBD Civic Spaces comprising of Customs House Square, Farrer Place, Lang Park, Macquarie Place Park and Queens Square have collective significance as they evidence various attitudes towards public space, town planning and development within the City of Sydney.

The various civic spaces illustrate the importance of dedicated public places and the continued evolution and achievements in the planning, services, design, construction, industry and growth of Sydney since Colonial times.

Each site embodies its own unique historical significance and social significance for the people of Sydney as well as landmark qualities through various plantings and monuments.

Farrer Place, Macquarie Place Park, Lang Park, and Queens Square all contain locally listed heritage items within the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012.

Queens Square was also recently listed under the Australian National Heritage Register - *#106103 – ‘Governors’ Domain and Civic Precinct, Macquarie St, Sydney’*.

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## Environment and landscape

The following is an overview of the general characteristics of the CBD Civic Spaces. Information sheets are included in the Appendices with more specific commentary on the individual Crown reserves.

Four of the Crown reserves subject to this Plan of Management fall within the City North Public Domain precinct defined by the City of Sydney's "City of Villages" – and based around key community main streets and centres of business activity. Lang Park is west of City North and is within the Western Corridor precinct.

The study area encompasses some of Sydney's oldest streets, including Bridge and Bent Street, as well as the traces of the Tank Stream at Macquarie Place. This area comprises the commercial core of the city and is characterised by large office buildings providing premium office space.

Topography within the spaces is reflective of the surrounding landscape and ranges from flat at Customs House Square to steeply sloping at Lang Park and Farrer Place. Level changes in Macquarie Place Park and Queens Square are overcome by steps and low walls.

Given their limited scale, the character and amenity of the parks are strongly influenced by the adjoining streetscapes. Planting themes in the spaces are typical of the City of Sydney's parks. Macquarie Place Park and Lang Park have retained some trees from 19<sup>th</sup> century plantings. The other spaces have tree plantings set within raised planters or tree pits. Supplementary planting is provided by the City of Sydney's Living Colour planter boxes which are changed seasonally.

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## Reserve development

The CBD Civic Spaces comprising of Customs House Square, Farrer Place, Lang Park, Macquarie Place Park and Queens Square have evolved on diverse pathways within the city's structure and fabric. Regardless, the significance of these spaces to the function and amenity of the CBD has never been greater.

In recent years, the number of Development Applications for residential apartment buildings

within the study area has increased resulting in a growing residential population.

This growth will result in increasing demand on the CBD's limited open space resources (streets, parks and squares) for both recreational and movement purposes.

### Capital Works upgrades:

Current planned upgrades as part of the City of Sydney's 10 Year Capital Works Program include:

- Upgrade and renewal of Lang Park
- Upgrade and renewal of Queens Square.

### Past studies and plans:

- Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016
- City North Public Domain Plan 2015
- Harbour Village North Public Domain Study 2012
- Gehl Architects Public Spaces Public Life 2007
- Macquarie Place Park Plan of Management 1990

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## Reserve purpose and community use

### Crown Reserve Purpose

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

The public purposes for the CBD Civic Spaces include:

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<b>Public Recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Farrer Place</li><li>- Lang Park</li><li>- Macquarie Place Park</li><li>- Queens Square</li></ul>
<b>Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Customs House Square</li><li>- Queens Square</li></ul>

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## Community usage

The CBD Civic Spaces provide a variety of facilities and spaces for movement and informal uses which serve the local workforce, visitors and residents.

A review of usage in the City North Public Domain Study 2015, identified that the streets and public spaces are well-used in morning and afternoon peaks, and at lunchtime. The majority of workers within the area move from transport hubs at Circular Quay and Wynyard and use the few small parks and plazas in the area for lunchtime and breaks.

The growing residential population will progressively increase usage of these spaces outside of traditional workday peak times. In addition, there is a growing demand for uses such as outdoor dining during the evenings and at weekends.

Located near key tourist destinations, such as The Rocks, Circular Quay and the Botanic Gardens, visitors are a common presence in the area and through the subject spaces.

Recent user intercept surveys undertaken for the Crown Reserves Plan of Management in 2020, indicate that the most popular activities undertaken in the CBD Civic Spaces (by almost half of the respondents) were:

- Sitting and relaxing
- Eating lunch
- Walk through to get somewhere else

Followed by:

- Walking or running for exercise
- sight-seeing/ enjoying the views
- Meeting with friends

The majority (54%) of survey respondents were likely to work in the area followed by respondents who live nearby and visit the area (31%). Respondents were more likely to visit the spaces on a daily and weekly basis with the most popular time being in the afternoon (12pm-4pm). Morning and afternoon/evening were also noted as high usage times.

## Event use of spaces

Many major events occur within the study area, with Circular Quay (including Customs House Square) one of the City of Sydney's most sought-after event locations. Smaller commercial and cultural events occur year-round, with major events such as New Year's Eve and Vivid

festival attracting large crowds and international attention.

The following spaces have recorded use for events:

- **Customs House Square** - has hosted exhibitions, charitable fundraising, promotional events, live performance, live site, festivals, ceremony, community consultation and workshops. The City of Sydney registered a total of 25 events between 2016-19. Attendance levels are up to 2.5M visitors. The square hosts a number of major recurring events - Vivid and Bastille Festival: Food, Wine, Art, Revolution.
- **Farrer Place** – has hosted promotional events in the past.
- **Macquarie Place Park** - has hosted community consultation, promotional events and festivals. The City of Sydney registered a total 3 events in 2018 with no recurring events. Attendance levels have ranged from 200-500.
- **Queens Square** – has hosted festivals, commemoration ceremonies, and live performance events. The City of Sydney registered a total of 4 events between 2015-19. Attendance levels has ranged up to 1,000 people.

The adjoining streets to the Crown reserves are highly trafficked by pedestrians during major city events.



# 3. Legislative context

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## Ownership and management

The CBD Civic Spaces are Crown reserves owned by the State of New South Wales. The City of Sydney is the Crown land manager responsible for the management of the Crown reserves. Refer to **Section 2**, page 17 for further property details.

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## Relevant legislation

### Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown land is governed by the Crown Land Management Act 2016 (“**CLM Act**”). 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 the CBD Civic Spaces 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.

The CBD Civic Spaces are 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 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.

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## Heritage management

The planning and management of the CBD Civic Spaces must recognise and adhere to the requirements applicable to Local, State and National heritage listings.

# 4. Strategic context

## Past planning and management

Planning and management directions have been established for the CBD Civic Spaces through past master planning (2015) and city-wide strategic planning (2016). This Plan of Management references the City North Public Domain Plan 2015 as the current planning direction for the CBD Civic Spaces.

## Key strategic directions

The following guiding strategic directions are summarised for the planning and management of the CBD Civic Spaces.

### City North Public Domain Plan 2015 – Guiding Directions

**Strengthen north-south streets and encourage east-west pedestrian permeability.**

- Creating clear, legible and clutter-free routes along the City of Sydney's north-south streets will contribute to the walkability of the city and allow improved access to public spaces and transport interchange.
- Enhancing the strong north-south corridors with finer-grain, meandering east-west streets and lanes creates a connected and permeable network.

**Reinforce a connected public space at Circular Quay and create a unified square from the building edge to the water**

- One of the keys aims of Sydney's 2030 vision is to establish Circular Quay as one of the City of Sydney's premier public spaces, linking the city to the water. The long-term vision of a unified Circular Quay underpins this plan.

**Create a linked series of park and garden spaces and upgrade existing open spaces**

- Preserving and upgrading our existing parks will help them cater to the increased usage that will come with the growing city population.
- In City North there is the opportunity to link existing pockets of green space with avenues of street tree planting, in accordance with the City of Sydney's Street Tree Master Plan, creating a high-quality green network.

**Support and encourage active building edges and high-quality activation of the public domain.**

- Active building uses that spill out into the public domain can help activate currently underused areas and can provide places for people to stop and enjoy the city.
- These uses are important to increase amenity in open spaces, near parks and to provide services near transport hubs.
- High quality active edges are important to define the character of significant places such as Circular Quay and Martin Place.

**Site specific objectives:**

#### ***Customs House Square***

Create a cohesive and robust public domain backdrop to one of Sydney's most important historic, cultural, and social interchanges. Critically the objective is to link Alfred Street to a wider vision of the "Water Square" tying Alfred Street and its associated spaces with Circular Quay.

#### ***Farrar Place***

Enliven and activate Farrer Place to make it more comfortable and inviting and allow free pedestrian movement.

## **City North Streetscapes and Spaces - Concept Design Master Plan**

The following concept design information for the City North Streetscape and Spaces is referenced as a further guiding direction for key spaces.

The Concept Vision aims to celebrate the unique location through 'the water mark', a notional line that defines the historic demarcation of the water from the city.

Using this as a guiding vision the project refines these key city spaces and street into an uncluttered, legible and world class civic space.

### **The Master Plan - Clear Legible Poetic**

- A. Clearly defined spaces, that encourage ease of movement and activation.
- B. Clear north-south views and pedestrian movement and a more meandering east-west movement through immersive, green and engaging spaces.
- C. Revealing and celebrating the poetics of the place.

Concepts relevant to this Plan of Management include:

- **Custom House Square:** Creation of "Water Square" through consistent paving, de-cluttering, and consolidation of tree planting.
- **Macquarie Place Park:** Upgrade of Macquarie Place Park, celebrating and revealing Sydney's first public space.
- **Farrar Place:** Beautification of Farrar Place through replanting, bespoke kiosks, and paving treatments.

## **Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016**

### **Small Parks Upgrade Program**

These parks are an important component of the network providing convenient short stay recreation opportunities within a 10 minute walk from most residences. The range of capital improvements undertaken in this program include replacement and upgrade of play equipment, softfall, park furniture, shade structures, paths, lighting, tree/landscape planting and turf works.

Works currently listed under the small parks upgrade program include:

- **Lang Park:** Park renewal for improved use, connectivity and activation as part of the City of Sydney's 10 Year Capital Works Program.

### **City Centre Public Space Upgrade Program**

The City Centre Public Domain Plan will direct the improvement activation and provision of public spaces for social activities and better pedestrian amenity. In addition, spaces for people to undertake lunch time sport and children to play also need to be key strategic outcomes. Improvements to existing spaces were identified within the series of public domain plans.

Key Directions/Projects include:

- **Queens Square:** Implementation of the above.

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## **Demographic context**

As part of the Plan of Management process Cred Consulting reviewed the demographic and recreational context of the subject Crown reserves which provides useful background to ongoing planning and management.

Key observations are summarised following:

### **More residents**

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

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

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

### **More workers and visitors**

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

### **Increasing density**

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

### **More lone persons**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Total population**

City of Sydney is forecast to grow by 949,824 people or 37% in 2041. The highest growth will be in Green Square-City South, CBD-Harbour, Chinatown-CBD South and Redfern Street villages respectively.

### **Service age structure**

#### ***Decrease in the proportion of 25 to 49 year old people***

While the working age population will remain the largest demographic group to 2041, the

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

#### ***Increase in the proportion of 60 to 84 year old people***

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

### **Households**

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

### **Household type**

The overall LGA is forecast to see a high increase in households with one parent families and group households. 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
- Macleay Street – Woolloomooloo will have an increase in other families, followed by one parent families
- Oxford Street will have an increase in other families, followed by lone person households.



### **Overnight and daily visitors**

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

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

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

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

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

#### ***Cultural diversity***

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

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

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

18.2% of households in City of Sydney LGA are characterised as low-income households. Village areas with highest percentage of low-income households include Redfern Street

(29.5%), Chinatown and CBD South (17.5%) and King Street (15.6%).

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

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

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## City of Sydney Policy and Strategy framework

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

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

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

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

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## 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

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

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## Community and place

These are the principles for our plans of management for Crown and community land. They were developed by listening to our communities – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.*

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## 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.

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

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

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

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

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## We protect these places for future generations

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

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## Guiding documents

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Principles of Co-operation with Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

City of Sydney Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Protocols

City of Sydney 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

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## Values and roles of the CBD Civic Spaces

Community values and roles have guided the development of this Plan of Management. Values are the qualities and roles of the CBD Civic Spaces 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:

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### 1.0 Identity Character and Experiencing the Place

- A meaning of the place that resonates with Country
- Places which signpost and celebrate local, natural, and cultural history
- Small scale retreats for the city

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### 2.0 Access, Connections and Accessibility

- Places connected to the CBD and its public domain
  - Wayfinding that seamlessly aids access and use
  - Places that are clear, easy and safe to move around
  - An appropriately lit environment
  - City spaces accessible from public transport
  - Spaces that are not compromised by parking and vehicle access
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### 3.0 Community Use and Activation

- Places of respite for users and adjacent residents
- Places providing outdoor dining
- Spaces and facilities that support youth use of the places
- Places that recognise and celebrate First Nations living culture
- Places for city events
- Places that are open and usable by all members of community
- Safe spaces to visit day and night

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### 4.0 Facilities and Built Infrastructure

- Heritage toilet structures
- Kiosks
- Urban elements that support use of the CBD Civic Spaces and create an attractive character
- Underground infrastructure

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### 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
- Places that are cool, calm and comfortable in summer heat
- Established plantings which contribute to civic space settings and habitat
- Places exhibiting water sensitive urban design
- Places exhibiting sustainable energy management
- Places exhibiting sustainable waste management practices

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## **6.0 Culture and Heritage**

- Places that represent Aboriginal people and their living culture
- Places which are a conservatory of natural and cultural heritage
- Places that provide the community access to cultural expression and awareness through arts and culture
- Places that connect the community to the city's past and present
- Places that provide a canvas for arts and culture

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## **7.0 Management and Maintenance**

- Spaces that recognise and address their future urban context
- To provide well-maintained civic spaces
- Facilities that continue to service and meet the community's needs
- Appropriate leases and licences



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## Open space classification and rationale for this plan

The Crown reserves subject to this Plan of Management form a diverse but complementary group of open space within the City North Public Domain area within the CBD.

The Crown reserves are also generally classified as “Neighbourhood” spaces under the City of Sydney’s Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016 – Volume 5 appendices - “Open Space Hierarchy Classifications”.

An exception to this is Queens Square which is classified as “Local”.

The geographical clustering of the Civic Spaces provides a strong rationale for their grouping under this Generic Plan of Management. This is reinforced by the desirability of managing these Civic Spaces in a coordinated and cohesive manner given their interaction and inter-reliance from a usage and public domain perspective.

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## 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 purposes for which the land was dedicated or reserved.

The public purposes for the subject Crown reserves are **Public Recreation and Access**.

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## Current / existing use

In accordance with Crown Lands requirements, the City of Sydney has established initial categorisations for the CBD Civic Spaces. The application of these categorisations is consistent with the way in which these Crown reserves are 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 requirements under the LG Act.

**Table 3** (page 35) identifies the community land categorisations in the context of the Crown

reserves contained within this Generic Plan of Management.

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## Characteristics of the land

The physical characteristics of the land must be considered in applying community land categorisations. Land that possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative system or other natural feature should be considered for categorisation as one of the Natural Area categories. In such a case the plan should describe the related characteristics of the land.

For the CBD Civic Spaces there are no site characteristics that would justify the 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 the CBD Civic Spaces, **Section 2** describes the heritage characteristics of the land, and the applicable listings and controls. These will be considered in all management decisions related to the land. The additional layer of Area of Cultural Significance categorisation is not deemed to be required.

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## Proposed community land categorisations

**Table 2** outlines the guidelines for categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Part 4 - categorisation, use and management of community land for the applicable categories to the CBD Civic Spaces. Under the guidelines for each category, their interpretation and application to the CBD Civic Spaces is explained.

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

**Table 2. Community land categorisation**

Guidelines for categorisation and application to CBD Civic Spaces	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 dedicated areas of green space contained within the Crown reserves such as Lang Park and Macquarie Place Park. The categorisation enables these spaces 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>
<p><b>General Community Use</b></p> <p>Land should be categorised as general community use under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) may be made available for use for any purpose for which community land may be used, whether by the public at large or by specific sections of the public, and</li> <li>(b) is not required to be categorised as a natural area under section 36A, 36B or 36C of the Act and does not satisfy the guidelines under clauses 102–105 for categorisation as a natural area, a sportsground, a park or an area of cultural significance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Application</b></p> <p>The General Community Use categorisation applies to dedicated areas of hardstand contained within the Crown reserves. The categorisation will enable these spaces to be used for activities such as outdoor dining and events and maintain continued access as a pedestrian thoroughfare.</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and</li> <li>(b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).</li> </ul>

**Table 3. Community land categories by Crown reserve**

Name	Res No.	Purpose	Area	Category
<b>Customs House Square</b>	49305	Access	807.91m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use
<b>Farrer Place</b>	500445	Public Recreation	124.75m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use
<b>Lang Park</b>	500434	Public Recreation	2,709.27m <sup>2</sup>	Park
<b>Macquarie Place Park</b>	500036	Public Recreation	3077.49m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use / Park
<b>Queens Square</b>	95486	Access	59.92m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use
<b>Queens Square</b>	95499	Public Recreation	2,120.55m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use

# 7. Review of the plan

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## 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 the CBD Civic Spaces and is applicable to the community land categories, as outlined in **Section 6** of this Plan of Management (“**PoM**”).

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## Management Framework

A Management Framework is provided in **Section 9** of this PoM. It provides a decision-making framework for the future management of the CBD Civic Spaces 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 the CBD Civic Spaces. The outcomes seek to conserve and enhance the values of the CBD Civic Spaces 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 the 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.

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## Permitted development and use

Section 36 of the LG Act states that a PoM must expressly authorise any proposed uses and development activities on community land.

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

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Park and General Community Use, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in **Sections 10-11** within this PoM.

Any proposal for the development and use of buildings, structures and spaces within the CBD Civic Spaces 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 reserves 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 purposes 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 the City of Sydney’s 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.

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## **Buildings and structures**

### **Express authorisation**

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

Such buildings, structures and civil infrastructure will not materially harm the use of the land for any of the purposes in which it has been 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.

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## 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.

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## Prohibited activities

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

Certain activities within the CBD Civic Spaces 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.

No public work or fixture (excepting those that meet the definition of Section 24KA of the Native Title Act 1993) and no lease or exclusive use tenure shall be approved on Lot 1 DP 838060 (Macquarie Place Park) unless the land becomes excluded land as defined in Section 8.1 of the Crown Land Management Act 2016.

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## Managing impacts on adjoining land uses

Uses and activities permitted within the CBD Civic Spaces must consider the needs of and impacts on residents, workers and adjoining land uses in terms of accessibility, noise, lighting, traffic and parking.

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## Scale and intensity of use

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

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

### High Intensity use

This PoM specifically authorises activities within the CBD Civic Spaces 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 the CBD Civic Spaces and settings will be determined by the community use of the site but will be managed to avoid undue impacts on reserve 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.

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## Funding

Funding is integral to implementing the management targets identified with this PoM and is defined under two categories:

- Capital works involving the construction and development of new facilities and structures
- Maintenance and management of the reserves.

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 reserves 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 NSW 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.
- Reserve revenue – income from the reserve 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 reserves.

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## What are leases and licences

Leases and licences formalise the use of Crown and community land by groups such as sporting clubs, community groups and schools, or by

commercial organisations and individuals providing facilities or services for public use. The occupation of Crown and community land not only applies to the surface of the land but may also include 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, reserve 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 the CBD Civic Spaces is authorised by Section 3.22 of the CLM Act, which requires the preparation of a community land PoM, adopted by Council, to authorise an occupancy or use agreement.

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## What are short-term uses

Agreements for the use of Crown and community land may be granted for short-term activities such as access, filming and events. These casual arrangements allow for non-exclusive use of any associated land and/or facility that may range in duration from a few hours to 12 months. The short-term uses permissible within this PoM are detailed within **Sections 10-11**.

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## Other Estates

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

- There is no feasible alternative to connecting to a facility on the 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 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.

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## 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 are 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 a 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 the City of Sydney’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.



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## Express authorisation of Tenure under this Plan of Management

**Sections 10-11** detail the specific authorisations and purposes for which tenure may be granted in accordance with the community land categories for the CBD Civic Spaces.

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.

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## Access

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

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

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

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.

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## Temporary structures

### **Land use planning controls**

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

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

- The use of community land is within the prescribed period
- The event structures comply with the City of Sydney's technical requirements and where required, relevant standards identified within the State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008
- A performance bond as prescribed in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges in respect of potential damage to City assets is lodged with the City of Sydney
- All necessary approvals have been obtained
- The City of Sydney is in receipt of proof of suitable insurances including public liability insurance.

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## **Bookings and events**

### **Temporary events**

Temporary events and activities are to be assessed and approved in accordance with 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 the 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, wellbeing, and fitness needs.

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

Personal fitness trainers including commercial, not-for-profit and community groups, wishing to train outdoors in the City of Sydney 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 of 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 the CBD Civic Spaces, 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	Consultation completed Adopted meaning and description
1.2	Places which signpost and celebrate local, natural and cultural history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to the spaces identity and character</li> </ul>	Investigate the inclusion of informative and interpretive elements that reflect the spaces historical identity and natural character	Increased visibility of Civic Spaces identity
1.3	Small scale retreats for the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure the CBD Civic Spaces offer a diverse experience of retreat</li> </ul>	Conserve and maintain the capacity of the spaces to provide retreats from the adjoining street	Targeted user surveys
<b>2.0 ACCESS, CONNECTIONS AND ACCESSIBILITY</b>				
2.1	Places connected to the CBD and its public domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve pedestrian connectivity</li> </ul>	Review opportunities to improve connectivity between the Civic Spaces and adjoining precincts	Maintain records of public comments in relation to civic spaces 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 reserve 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 Civic Spaces measured by observation Routine surveys, audits and inspections
2.3	Places that are 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 City of Sydney 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	City spaces accessible from public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To limit impacts of public transport infrastructure on amenity and character</li> </ul>	Review opportunities to reduce impacts of transport on quality and safety of spaces	Maintain records of public comments in relation to transport and safety. Regular review of register to guide future directions

## CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
2.6	Spaces that are 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 Civic Spaces and uses</li> <li>Prevent unauthorised vehicle access</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that the use of vehicles, when permitted in Civic Spaces are regulated and do not affect the normal functioning of these spaces for community use</p> <p>Ongoing surveillance and enforcement of open space areas</p> <p>Incorporate educational activities into ongoing management</p> <p>Where feasible, investigate and implement appropriate access control infrastructure in accordance with Australia's Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism (Customs House Square)</p>	<p>Reduced pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle conflicts</p> <p>Improved public safety</p> <p>Management measures carried out</p>
<b>3.0 COMMUNITY USE AND ACTIVATION</b>				
3.1	Places of respite for users and adjacent residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that the CBD Civic Spaces provide a range of flexible and informal use spaces that are attractive and comfortable to be in</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that CBD Civic Space planning, and management maintains and enhances flexible informal use of spaces for broad community benefit</p>	<p>Increased local use of Civic Spaces measured by survey and observation</p>
3.2	Places providing outdoor dining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide flexible and adaptable activation of spaces through small-scale outdoor dining opportunities that complement the individual spaces</li> </ul>	<p>Provide flexible multi-purpose spaces for outdoor dining in appropriate locations</p> <p>Review existing agreements at expiry to determine most effective outdoor dining approach and infrastructure for future use of spaces</p>	<p>Ongoing review and compliance of licences</p> <p>Sustained relationship with City Planning</p>
3.3	Spaces and facilities that support youth use of the places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To sustainably respond to youth needs for gathering and activity spaces</li> </ul>	<p>Investigate opportunities to support youth gathering and activity</p>	<p>Increased youth participation measured by survey and observation</p>
3.4	Places that recognise and celebrate First Nations living culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To celebrate First Nations heritage and living culture</li> </ul>	<p>For the pursuit of 'practising living culture', work with the First Nations community to understand the processes and procedures required to enhance access to spaces and facilities</p>	<p>Review existing policies and procedures</p>
3.5	Places for city 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 civic spaces and in consideration of other uses</p> <p>Develop new and maintain existing guidelines for event use of civic spaces defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Usable area and capacity</li> <li>Other specific event management approval requirements</li> </ul>	<p>Increased use of Civic Spaces for events appropriate to scale and intensity</p> <p>Developed guidelines</p> <p>Ongoing review and compliance</p>
3.6	Places that are open and usable by all members of community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That the Civic Spaces are 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.</p> <p>Regular review of register to guide future directions</p>

## CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
3.7	Safe spaces to visit day and night	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure the CBD Civic Spaces 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 Civic Spaces</p> <p>Coordinate with local police to identify and act on safety issues</p> <p>Where improvements are proposed, ensure that they are designed and maintained in accordance with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles</p>	<p>Percentage of people who feel safe in these spaces</p> <p>Safe spaces with no reported incidents</p> <p>Sustained relationship with local police</p>

### 4.0 FACILITIES AND BUILT INFRASTRUCTURE

#### Built Structures

4.1	Heritage toilet structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide a sustainable future for heritage toilets contributing to community activity and use in area</li> </ul>	Investigate the viability of an adaptive reuse for the heritage toilets that activates the eastern portion of Macquarie Place Park	Completed study on adaptive reuse
4.2	Kiosks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide kiosk activations that seamlessly contribute to the Civic Spaces and mitigate impacts on access and other uses</li> </ul>	Where feasible, investigate the relocation of kiosks to more appropriate locations to enable greater space activation	Increased use of CBD Civic Spaces measured through observation

#### Urban furniture

4.3	Urban elements that support the use of the CBD Civic Spaces and create an attractive character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support recreational and leisure use of the CBD Civic Spaces while avoiding proliferation of elements</li> </ul>	<p>Maintain and renew civic space furniture and other elements in accordance with asset management plan</p> <p>Monitor the appropriateness of placement</p> <p>Implement new improvements, where required</p>	<p>Measured against contract KPIs</p> <p>Routine surveys, audits and inspections</p>
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#### Underground infrastructure

4.4	Underground infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure services infrastructure requirements are effectively integrated into planning and design</li> </ul>	<p>Liaise and coordinate with services authorities to identify amplification and renewal works that may impact the civic spaces</p> <p>Manage to limit impacts on use and facilitate effective make good / integration</p>	<p>Maintained relationship with authorities</p> <p>Limited disruption to Civic Space usage</p>
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### 5.0 ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

#### Vegetation management & urban ecology

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 of Sydney 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 civic space's 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	Monitoring of natural habitat

## CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
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>

### Shade and temperature management

5.5	Places that are 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 Civic spaces measured by observation</p>
5.6	Established plantings which contribute to the civic space settings 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 of Sydney 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 guidelines</p> <p>Implemented succession planting and tree management plan</p>

### Water management

5.7	Places 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>
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### Energy management

5.8	Places 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>
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### Waste management

5.9	Places exhibiting sustainable waste management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Places 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>
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## 6.0 CULTURE AND HERITAGE

6.1	Places that represent 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 to interpret and integrate cultural heritage values in ongoing planning of improvements</p>	<p>Consultation completed</p> <p>Implementation of processes</p>
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## CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
6.2	Places which are 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>	Preparation and ongoing implementation of supporting documentation to guide the maintenance of sensitive and significant heritage assets or fabric	Completed supporting documentation
6.3	Places that provide 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, 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 CBD Civic Spaces</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	Places that connect the community to the city's past and present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enable users to understand the rich and complex layering of natural and cultural values represented on site and add to the experience and use of the Civic Spaces</li> </ul>	Develop a cohesive framework that recognises Strategies 6.1-6.3	Adoption of supporting framework
6.5	Places that provide 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 civic space setting and adds to the range of experiences provided</li> </ul>	Consider opportunities to implement temporary and permanent art installations, where appropriate	Increased representation of public art in Civic Spaces

### 7.0 MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

7.1	Spaces that recognise and address their future urban context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that the CBD Civic Spaces leverage adjoining development positively for the benefit of the space and its users</li> </ul>	<p>Monitor adjoining developments to ensure that the integrity of the CBD Civic Spaces are conserved and enhanced</p> <p>Monitor opportunities to enhance activation to CBD Civic Spaces through complementary uses to adjoining developments (e.g. food and beverage), art, interpretation, and greening</p>	Sustained relationship with City Planning Teams
7.2	To provide well-maintained Civic Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide well-maintained open space</li> </ul>	Maintenance programs carried out in accordance with City of Sydney Maintenance Technical Specifications	<p>Regular visitation and condition assessments</p> <p>Measured against contract KPI's and audits</p>
7.3	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>	Maintain and renew facilities in accordance with asset management plans	<p>Regular visitation and condition assessments</p> <p>Measured against contract KPI's and audits</p>
7.4	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 4. Permissible uses and development activities – Park Category**

**Table 4** outlines the permitted uses and development activities of the areas of the CBD Civic Spaces 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



## CBD Civic Spaces 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>– Playgroups</li> <li>– Playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward</li> <li>– Public art or other cultural installations</li> <li>– Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs</li> <li>– Publicly accessible ancillary areas (e.g. toilets)</li> <li>– Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding)</li> <li>– Social events (e.g. weddings, picnics and community gatherings)</li> <li>– Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes</li> <li>– Storage (e.g. ancillary to use of park)</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> <li>– Venue hire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(e.g. fountains, pathways, lighting, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas)</li> <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 5. 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 5** 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 the CBD Civic Spaces 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.

## CBD Civic Spaces 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> <li>– Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of park)</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 Crown reserve purpose (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>– Playgroups</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> </ul>

# CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Social events (e.g. weddings, picnics and community gatherings)</li> <li>– Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes</li> <li>– Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of park)</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> <li>– Venue hire</li> </ul>
<b>Other estates</b>	<p>This Plan of Management allows the City of Sydney to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993.</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. General Community Use category - authorisations

**Table 6. Permissible uses and development activities – General Community Use Category**

**Table 6** outlines the permitted uses and development activities of the areas of the CBD Civic Spaces categorised as General Community Use subject to City of Sydney assessment, approvals and booking/hire systems.

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

Uses	Development Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>– Alfresco dining</li><li>– Broadcasts associated with any event, concert, or public speech</li><li>– Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables</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 and 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></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>○ Amenities that facilitate the safety, use and enjoyment of the facility (e.g. kitchens and toilets)</li><li>○ Buildings and structures that facilitate the permissible uses and activities</li><li>○ 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><li>○ Provision of ancillary areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community (e.g.</li></ul></li></ul>

CBD Civic Spaces  
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Uses	Development Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>– Information and education facilities (e.g. libraries)</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>– Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding)</li> <li>– Social events (e.g. weddings and community gatherings)</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> <li>– Venue for hire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>storage, waste rooms and change rooms/showers)</li> <li>– Development that facilitates energy and water efficiencies (e.g. solar lighting and photovoltaic panels, stormwater harvesting and storage, irrigation and reticulation systems)</li> <li>– Environmental management (e.g. remediation and flood mitigation work)</li> <li>– Heritage and cultural interpretation (e.g. memorials and public art)</li> <li>– Markets</li> <li>– Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding)</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> </ul>

## Table 7. Express authorisation of tenure – General Community Use Category

The Local Government Act 1993 requires that any lease, licence, short-term use or other estate over community land must be expressly authorised by a Plan of Management. **Table 7** outlines the purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as General Community Use. Licences and approvals for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may also be granted for the CBD Civic Spaces 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.

# CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
<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>– Alfresco dining</li> <li>– Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables</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>– Active and passive recreational activities</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>– 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 and 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 or other cultural installations</li> <li>– Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs</li> <li>– Signage</li> <li>– Social events (e.g. weddings and community gatherings)</li> <li>– Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes</li> <li>– Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related)</li> <li>– Venue hire</li> </ul>



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Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
<b>Other estates</b>	<p>This Plan of Management allows the City of Sydney to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993.</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>

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# 12. Appendices

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## Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Categorisation	<p>This informs the category for the specified land under the Local Government Act 1993</p> <p>Confined to Park and General Community Use</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
Temporary Structure	<p>Is not designed, installed or constructed to be permanent; and</p> <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.

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## References

- City North Public Domain Plan, City of Sydney 2015
- 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 reviewed in this Appendix.

## Crown Reserve Information Sheets

## CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE

### Crown reserve details at a glance

Item	Description
Location	31A Alfred Street, Sydney
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No. and purpose	R.49305, Access, 1/10/1913
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	807.91m <sup>2</sup>
Lot & DP	Lot 7001 DP 93667
Community land categorisation	General Community Use
Buildings	Shade structures
Leases / licences	AVC Operations Pty Ltd Outdoor Dining Licence 01/02/2022 Expiry 31/01/2027 5 years (in negotiation)

### Heritage and cultural values

First Nations significance:

- Associated with place of first contact
- Camping place for First Nations peoples up until 1880's
- Place for commerce and trade
- Connection to fresh water and harbour.

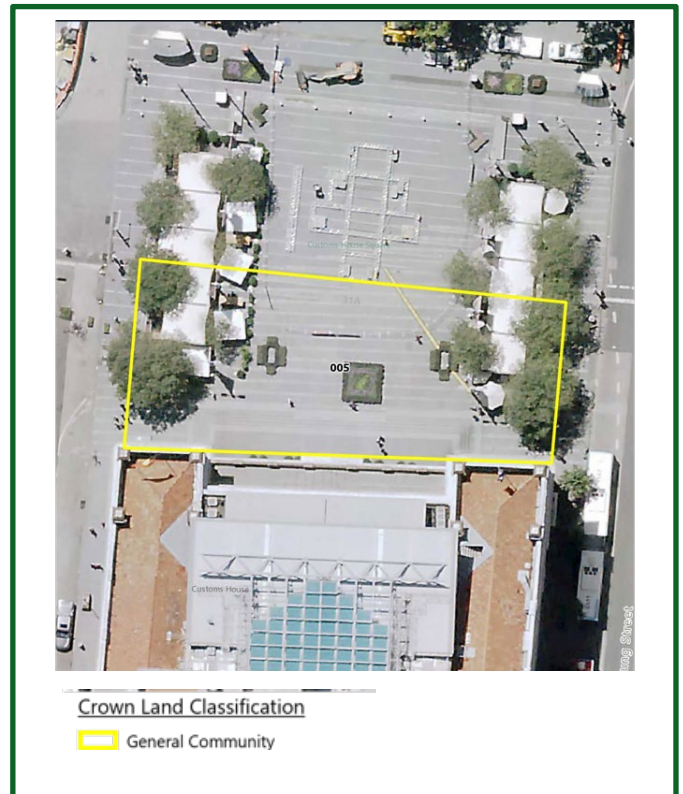
Key heritage elements:

- Forecourt position to the former Customs House
- Ground inlay interpretation of shoreline
- 14 London Plane Trees (not listed on the City of Sydney Significant Tree Register)
- Historical archaeological potential.

Note – little original fabric relating to the development of this area appears to remain above ground. Its significance as a reserve stems from its association with early town planning, with little physical evidence remaining due to many redevelopments and upgrades of the public domain across the wider Circular Quay and Alfred Street area.

### Environmental and landscape values

- Customs House Square is the forecourt to one of Sydney's most significant heritage buildings
- It is currently separated from surrounding spaces by roads to the east and west, and by a stepdown to a closed portion of Alfred Street to the north



- The square is defined by rows of Chinese Elms and large outdoor bar/ cafe tenancies flanking the east and west sides of the space.

### Crown reserve development

- The Crown reserve was dedicated in 1913.

Facilities	Use	Condition
Shade Structures	General Public	Fair to Good
Plaza Furniture – seating	General Public	Fair to Good
Plaza Furniture – Lighting	General Public	Fair to Good

### Crown reserve usage

- Seating, walk through (pedestrian and cycling access)
- important public gathering and events space in its own right
- Events (Exhibition, charitable fundraising, promotional event, live performance, live site, festival, ceremony, community consultation, launch, workshop)
- Major recurring events - Vivid and Bastille Festival, Food, Wine, Art, Revolution.

## FARRER PLACE

### Crown reserve details at a glance

Item	Description
Location	2 Bent Street, Sydney
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No. and purpose	D.500445, Public Recreation, 21/12/1866
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	124.75m <sup>2</sup>
Lot & DP	Lot 7020 DP 93666
Community land categorisation	General Community Use
Buildings	n/a
Leases / licences	Built Pty Ltd Short-term access licence in 21/05/2021 Expiry 03/02/2022 8 months

### Heritage and cultural values

Key heritage elements:

- 3 Washington Palms (listed on the City of Sydney Significant Tree Register)
- 1 London Plane Tree
- 3 circular raised garden beds with concrete plinths. Garden beds also contain several Cabbage Palms. These add to the landscaping of the otherwise hardscaped area however are not of historical significance to the park
- Area of historical archaeological potential (City of Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan).

### Environmental and landscape values

- Farrer Place is a triangular public space bordered by Bent Street, Governor Macquarie Tower and the Education Department building
- Steeply sloping predominantly hard paved plaza space.
- The palm plantings are significant in terms of their visual, aesthetic and historic values
- An Energy Australia substation is located beneath Farrer Place.

### Crown reserve development

- The Crown reserve was dedicated in 1866.



Facilities	Use	Condition
Hardstand with 3x concrete planter features with seating	General Public	Fair to good
Kiosk (in road reserve)	General Public	Fair to Good

### Crown reserve usage

Informal community activities:

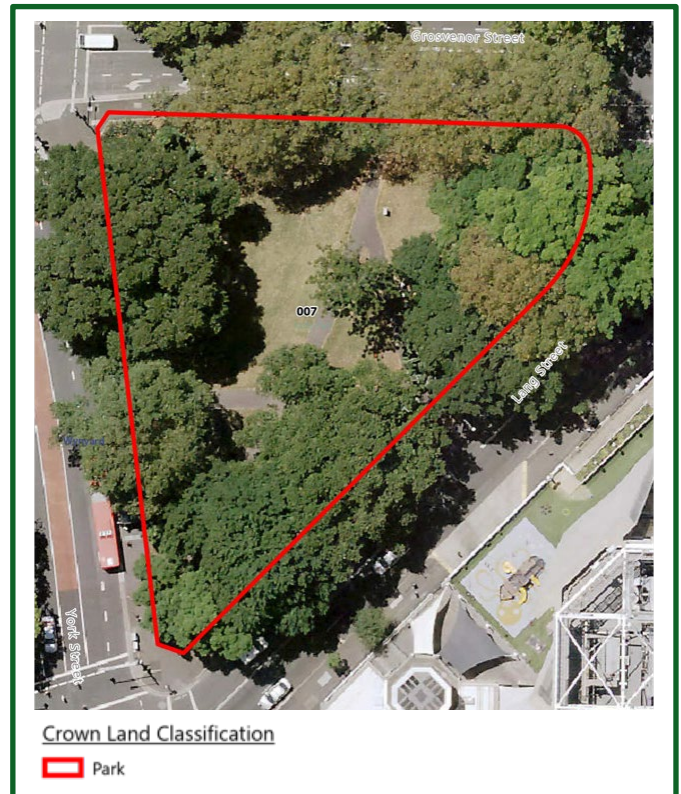
- Seating, walk through (pedestrian and cycling access)
- Small events (promotional events).



## LANG PARK

### Crown reserve details at a glance

Item	Description
Location	1 Lang Street, Sydney
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No. and purpose	D.500434, Public Recreation, 24/12/1866
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	2709.27m <sup>2</sup>
Lot & DP	Lot 7304 DP 1157738
Community land categorisation	Park
Buildings	n/a
Leases / licences	n/a



### Heritage and cultural values

Key heritage elements:

- St Phillips Church Plaque (installed by RAHS 1942)
- First Methodist Church plaque
- Replicated Gas Light, 125th anniversary of the first lighting by gas on 24 May 1841 (installed 24 May 1966)
- Sandstone fountain and bronze plaque to Alderman Patrick Nolan (installed 1904)
- 3 Moreton Bay Figs
- 1 Hoop Pine
- 1 Cliff Date Palm
- 1 White Oak.

Area of historical archaeological potential (City of Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan)

### Environmental and landscape values

- Triangular shaped reserve at junction of busy inner city street network
- A steeply sloping landform reflective of the adjacent natural topography, challenging to achieve universal access/gradients within the park
- Mature tree plantings – Ficus and Plane trees
- Lang Park has a mixture of monuments/ memorials scattered around park.

### Crown reserve development

- The Crown reserve was dedicated in 1866.

Facilities	Use	Condition
Public Toilets (kiosk)	General Public	Average (3)
Nolan Memorial Fountain	n/a	Good (2)
Park Furniture – Seating	General Public	Fair to Good
Park Furniture – Lighting	General Public	Fair to Good
Park Furniture – Signage	General Public	Fair to Good
Pavements	General Public	Fair to Good

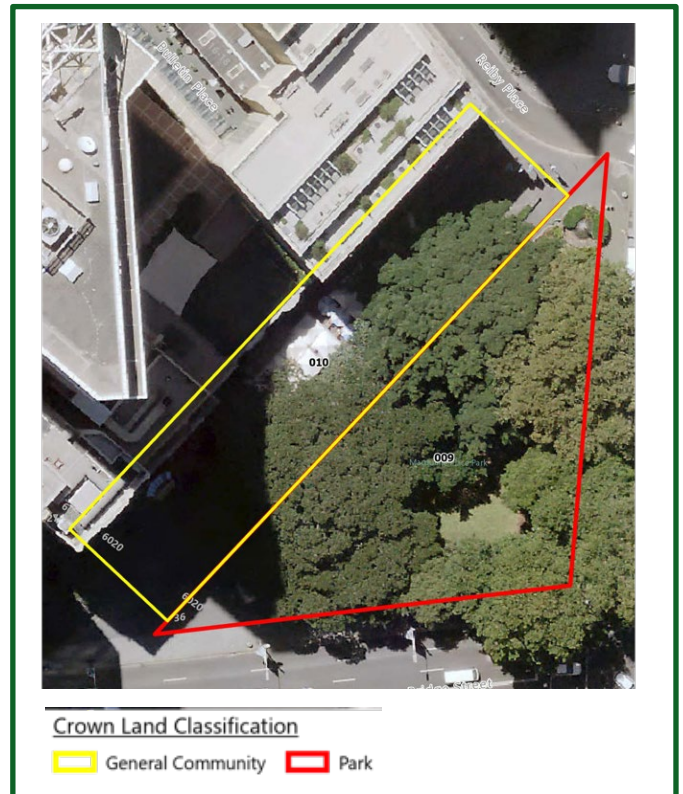
### Crown reserve usage

- Place to sit, eat lunch, relax
- Walk through.

## MACQUARIE PLACE PARK

### Crown reserve details at a glance

Item	Description
Location	36 Bridge Street, Sydney
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No. and purpose	D.500036, Public Recreation, 5/10/1866
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	3,077.49m <sup>2</sup>
Lot & DP	Lot 7048 DP 93668
Community land categorisation	General Community Use/ Park
Buildings	Heritage toilets (closed)
Leases / licences	Outdoor Dining Licences: Hood Classic Pty Ltd 5 years, expiry 26/05/26



### Heritage and cultural values

Key heritage elements:

- Macquarie Obelisk
- Anchor and cannon from HMS 'Sirius'
- Statue of TS Mort
- Canopy drinking fountain
- Former Men's Lavatory / under Ground Conveniences (filled in)
- Sandstone gate piers and curbing on Bridge Street
- Small bronze sculpture by Gerald Lewers
- 2 Moreton Bay Figs
- 3 London Planes
- 1 Holm Oak
- 1 Cliff Date Palm
- 1 Hills Weeping Fig
- Area of historical archaeological potential (City of Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan).

### Environmental and landscape values

- In spite of its difficult geometry, shaded environment and predominance of memorials, is well used as a break-out space by surrounding office workers
- Level changes are overcome by steps and low walls.

### Crown reserve development

- The Crown reserve was dedicated in 1866.

Facilities	Use	Condition
Heritage public Toilets (closed)	General Public	Very Poor (5)
Permanent public art (x6)		
The Distance of Your Heart	n/a	Excellent (1)
Obelisk of Distances	n/a	Good (2)
Sirius Anchor	n/a	Average (3)
Sirius Canon	n/a	Average (3)
John Christie Wright Memorial	n/a	Good (2)
Canopy Fountain	n/a	Average (3)
Water feature	n/a	Fair to Good

### Crown reserve usage

- Place to sit, eat lunch, walk through
- Events - Community consultation, promotional events, festivals.

## QUEENS SQUARE

### Crown reserve details at a glance

Item	Description
Location	243 Macquarie Street, Sydney
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No. and purpose	R.95486, Access and R.95499, Public Recreation, 3/7/1981
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	59.92m <sup>2</sup> , 2,120.55m <sup>2</sup>
Lot & DP	Lot 3 DP 588101 Lot 2 DP 588101
Community land categorisation	General Community Use
Buildings	n/a
Leases / licences	n/a

### Heritage and cultural values

- Near important ceremonial location for Aboriginal people

Key heritage elements:

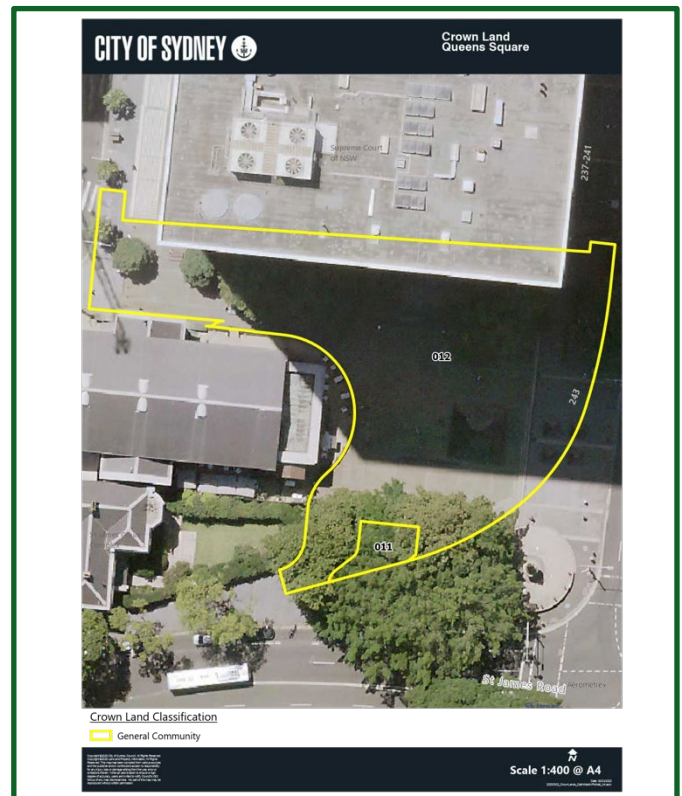
- Queen Victoria Statue
- Area of historical archaeological potential (City of Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan)
- Part of the cultural landscape of Hyde Park, Hyde Park Barracks and St Mary's Cathedral and visually connected to these elements.

### Environmental and landscape values

- Predominantly hard paved plaza space as forecourt to Law Courts and church
- Level changes Queens Square are overcome by steps and low walls
- Tree plantings set tree pits. Supplementary planting is provided by the City's Living Colour planter boxes which are changed seasonally.

### Crown reserve development

- The Crown reserves were dedicated in 1981.



Facilities	Use	Condition
Entrance to Museum Station	General Public	Fair to Good
Hardstand	General Public	Fair to Good
Public Art (statues)	n/a	Fair to Good
Kiosk (road reserve)	General Public	Fair to Good
Substation (located on adjoining roadway)	General Public	N/A
Park Furniture - Seating	General Public	Fair to Good
Park Furniture - Lighting	General Public	Fair to Good

### Crown reserve usage

Informal community activities:

- Place to site, walk through
- Events - Festival, Commemoration, Live Performance.

## Heritage summary information for CBD Civic Spaces

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
<b>Customs House Square</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sydney's Customs House opened on 17 April 1845 and was home to the Australian Customs Service for 145 years. It dominated the waterfront as a symbol of British power over sea and trade.</li> <li>• The present site of Customs House and Customs House Square, on reclaimed land straddling the original high-water mark, and bounded by the First Government House gardens to the rear, was selected in the early 1840's. Customs House was prominently sited to take advantage of the shipping at Circular Quay</li> <li>• After Federation in 1901, the Customs department and Customs House came under federal government control.</li> <li>• Customs House became separated from its natural relationship with the harbour when the Circular Quay Railway Station and Cahill Expressway was built in the 1950's.</li> </ul> <p>The forecourt was a paved space in front of Customs House for many years. A former tram/ bus shelter was also located in this area.</p>	<p>Customs House Square has historic value and likely to be of social significance to Sydneysiders.</p> <p>Customs House Square occupies a commanding position at a major civic and maritime gateway. It was formerly associated with the Landing Place of the First Fleet. The square is associated with Customs House which is a physical reminder of the importance of Circular Quay as the original maritime and civic centre for the colony.</p> <p>Customs House Square provides evidence of early town planning and land reclamation. The square has a longstanding history as a public place of gathering and likely to have social significance for the people of Sydney.</p> <p>The open square allows for views to Customs House and surrounding heritage items including AMP Tower and Circular Quay Station.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resource is significant due to its ability to provide physical evidence relating to the history of European settlement with respect to evolution, association, research potential and rarity. This would include evidence of structures and environmental conditions relating to the first settlement of the colony, its use as part of the Government Domain (Macquarie wall), landmark qualities and early town planning. The construction and use of the 1844 Lewis Customs House and later Barnett rebuilding demonstrate the importance and evolution of the Customs department. The potential to identify and record aboriginal cultural</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forecourt position to the former customs house</li> <li>• Ground inlay interpretation of shoreline.</li> <li>• 14 London Plane Trees (not listed on the City of Sydney Significant Tree Register)</li> <li>• Historical archaeological potential</li> </ul> <p>Note – little original fabric relating to the development of this area appears to remain above ground. Its significance as a reserve stems from its association with early town planning, with little physical evidence remaining due to many redevelopments and upgrades of the public domain across the wider Circular Quay and Alfred Street area.</p>



# CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
		material is rare and of high research and social significance.	
<b>Farrer Place</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A drinking fountain was erected near this site in 1816 by Governor Macquarie (Bent Street Fountain). It was removed in 1905 to make way for electric trams.</li> <li>The triangular parcel of land was formalised in 1866 and Fountain Street formed. The roadway was renamed Raphael Street in c.1880 after Joseph Raphael, an alderman in the 1860's and 1870's, MLA and philanthropist. A fountain was erected in this location by the early 1900's.</li> </ul> <p>Raphael Street was renamed Farrer Place in 1935 to honour William Farrer, the pioneer wheat breeder, and its proximity to the Department of Agriculture Building</p>	<p>Farrer Place contains a group of three Washington Palms (<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>). The park forms an important part of the City's public open space and is scheduled in the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 and Sydney City Heritage Study. The palms are significant in terms of their visual, aesthetic and historic values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Washington Palms (listed on the City of Sydney Significant Tree Register)</li> <li>1 London Plane Trees</li> <li>3 circular raised garden beds with concrete plinths. Garden beds contain several Cabbage Palms. These add to the landscaping of the otherwise hardscaped area however are not of historical significance to the park.</li> </ul> <p>Area of historical archaeological potential (City of Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan)</p>
<b>Lang Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site of Sydney's first clock tower 1797-1802 incorporated with St Phillips Church from 1798.</li> <li>St Phillips Church completed in 1807 under Governor Bligh's direction.</li> <li>Church dismantled in 1857.</li> </ul> <p>Dedicated as a park in 1866 prior to which the land was known as 'Lang's Triangle' because of Rev Lang's association with the earlier Scots Church.</p>	<p>Lang Park has local significance for its historic, social, aesthetic, and associative values.</p> <p>Lang Park derives its significance from its dedication as one of the early urban parks in 1866 and its association with the earlier Scot's Church. The park is named after Rev John Dunmore Lang, the first Presbyterian minister in Australia who laid the foundation stone for Scots Church opposite the park.</p> <p>The park is considered as a northern gateway to Central Sydney and provides a visual relief in this highly developed area.</p> <p>The park is an important space within the public domain and fabric of Central Sydney. The Park is of a Victorian layout and features several plaques and monuments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>St Phillips Church Plaque (installed by RAHS 1942)</li> <li>First Methodist Church plaque</li> <li>Replicated Gas Light, 125th anniversary of the first lighting by gas on 24 May 1841 (installed 24 May 1966)</li> <li>Sandstone fountain and bronze plaque to Alderman Patrick Nolan (installed 1904)</li> <li>3 Moreton Bay Figs</li> <li>1 Hoop Pine</li> <li>1 Cliff Date Palm</li> <li>1 White Oak</li> </ul> <p>Area of historical archaeological potential (City of Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan)</p>
<b>Macquarie Place Park</b>	<p>Macquarie Place was formalised as open space by Governor Macquarie in</p>	<p>Macquarie Place represents one of the most historically significant urban spaces in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Macquarie Obelisk</li> <li>Anchor and cannon from HMS 'Sirius'</li> </ul>

## CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
	<p>1818 when he erected an obelisk erected to measure distances in colony. A sandstone Doric fountain was erected in 1819. Sandstone gate piers and curbing in Bridge Street were erected in 1869.</p> <p>The HMS 'Sirius' anchor and cannon were erected in the park in 1907. The following year a men's lavatory was built underground here.</p> <p>The Statue of TS Mort by Pierce Francis Connelly was installed in Macquarie Place in 1883.</p> <p>Two Plane Trees were planted in the Loftus/Hunter Street corner of the park by Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh in 1954 to mark the start of Remembrance Driveway from Sydney to Canberra.</p> <p>Gerald Lewers sculpted a small bronze fountain in honour of sculptor John Christie Wright in 1960.</p> <p>The park was enlarged in 1970's by the closure of Macquarie Place (Street). About the same time the canopy drinking fountain was relocated here.</p>	<p>Sydney and Australia, which was first established less than 25 years after the arrival of the First Fleet. The park and its later monuments outline the development of Sydney since its colonial foundation. Macquarie Place was the first and main town square of colonial Sydney and is a surviving remnant of the first town centre of Sydney beside First Government House (now demolished) and on the original foreshores of Sydney Cove before the shoreline was extended. The Obelisk, erected in Macquarie Place in 1818, is the geographic centre point of nineteenth century Sydney, the Colony, and the network of nineteenth century roads throughout NSW. It was erected in this location by Governor Macquarie to mark the place from where all public roads were to be measured and has continued to perform this function over most of the history of European settlement in Australia, for over 190 years. The park and monument were well recognised landmarks of colonial Sydney and appeared in many nineteenth century artist views, including paintings by Conrad Martens.</p> <p>Although the original importance of Macquarie Place as the main town square of Sydney, the geographic and symbolic centre of the Colony, the setting to First Government House and the landmark qualities of Obelisk are now less apparent than in Colonial times due to the level of surrounding changes, the park and its monuments remain one of the few tangible links to this first Colonial town centre and thereby part of the earliest history of European settlement in Australia. It is also possibly the only remnant of the natural landform of the original foreshores of Sydney Cove</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statue of TS Mort</li> <li>• Canopy drinking fountain</li> <li>• Former Men's lavatory / under Ground Conveniences (filled in)</li> <li>• Sandstone gate piers and curbing on Bridge Street</li> <li>• Small bronze sculpture by Gerald Lewers</li> <li>• 2 Moreton Bay Figs</li> <li>• 3 London Planes</li> <li>• 1 Holm Oak</li> <li>• 1 Cliff Date Palm</li> <li>• 1 Hills Weeping Fig</li> <li>• Area of historical archaeological potential (City of Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan)</li> </ul>



## CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
		<p>which has survived relatively unchanged over two centuries of European settlement and can therefore symbolise the first place of meeting between Aboriginal people of the Eora Country and British settlers at Sydney Cove in 1788.</p> <p>Macquarie Place represents the oldest planned town square in Australia. Together with Hyde Park, it is also the oldest urban park in Australia, and has been in continuous use as a public space for at least 195 years, possibly operating as a public place of gathering from as early as 1791. The Obelisk is the oldest milestone for measuring of roads in Australia and the second oldest known European monument in Australia. The inscriptions on the Obelisk provide evidence of the extent of the small colony in 1818 when the colony was first expanding into the interior of New South Wales. The Obelisk was also the 'symbolic peg' indicating the far extent of the British Empire in the early 1800's.</p> <p>Macquarie Place and the Obelisk are rare surviving evidence of the transition of the Colony from a rough penal settlement to a planned town during the early 1800's under the direction of Governor Macquarie. This transition is demonstrated by the function of the Obelisk in the expansion of the Colony, by the establishment of a formal centre to the Colony, by the first formal layout of public space, and by the quality and design of the park and monument. The Obelisk and Macquarie Place are fine examples of the layout and ornamentation of Sydney town and its public spaces in the Georgian style, and rare surviving remnants of Macquarie's Georgian town plan for Sydney, together with the Hyde Park Barracks, St James Church,</p>	

## CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
		<p>and First Government House Stables (now the Conservatorium). The Obelisk was designed by one of the most celebrated architects of the Colonial period, Francis Greenway, and was built by stonemason, Edward Cureton, with convict labour.</p> <p>These qualities of the Obelisk and Macquarie Place symbolise Macquarie's vision for a permanent planned settlement, which provided the genesis for the development of the nation, and which far exceeded the views of the British Government of the Colony as simply a penal settlement. When the Obelisk was first erected in Macquarie Place, Commissioner Bigge, representing the British Government, found even this simple monument too grand for a penal colony. Governor Macquarie defended the expense and design of the monument with indignation as a "little unadorned Obelisk...rendered at a trifling expense, somewhat ornamental to the Town" which in his view did not "merit any censure". It was this difference of opinion that contributed to the resignation of a disillusioned Governor Macquarie and meant that many of his plans and Greenway's designs for an elegant Georgian township were not realised.</p> <p>The "Sirius" cannon and anchor mounted in Macquarie Place are rare relics of the first defences of the Colony by the man-of-war flagship of the First Fleet that arrived in Sydney Cove in 1788. Both the cannon and anchor have been mounted in Macquarie Place for over a century after the canon and anchor were salvaged from the wreck of the vessel in 1791 and 1905 respectively and mounted at Macquarie Place in the 1880's and 1907. Macquarie Place is</p>	

## CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
		<p>also the site of the first constructed defences of Sydney Cove when the First Redoubt was built at its northern end as the first fortification of Sydney from 1788-1791.</p> <p>Later public monuments and structures constructed in Macquarie Place illustrate the continued civic importance of the park and demonstrate the continued evolution and achievements in the civic planning, services, design, construction, industry and growth of Sydney since Colonial times.</p> <p>Within the context of Macquarie Place Park's significance as a War Memorial, it represents the beginning of the Remembrance Driveway. Launched in 1954 by the planting of a Plane Tree each by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip within the Loftus/Hunter Street corner of the park, the Driveway spans along the Hume and Federal Highways between Sydney and Canberra. "It stands as a living memorial honouring all those who served in the Australian Defence Forces in World War II and subsequent wars or conflicts". (<i>source: Remembrance Driveway, Transport for New South Wales 2020</i>)</p> <p>In 2020, one of the planted Plane Trees failed and was subsequently removed. The City of Sydney is currently assessing species for replacement in consideration of the environmental conditions and heritage significance of the park.</p>	

## CBD Civic Spaces Plan of Management

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
<b>Queens Square</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queens Square was the former site of Chancery Square (1888). King Street once ran through the current square to Macquarie Street. Square formed in the early 19th century as the formal space between the two Greenway buildings; Hyde Park Barracks and St James Church. The Statue of Queen Victoria was installed on main axis in 1888.</li> <li>In 1908, the Queen Victoria Statue was vested in Council and moved 26 yards from its original position to the centre of Queens Square.</li> <li>In 1911, the Council negotiated with St James Church to acquire sufficient property at the corner of the church to provide a better sweep to the roadway from the direction of the Comrie Fountain towards Phillips Street where a dangerous turn has to be made by the traffic at Queens Square.</li> <li>King Street trams terminated at Queens Square in 1950 and a tramway balloon loop encircled the statue. A pedestrian subway was built below St James Road between Hyde Park and Queens Square in 1952.</li> </ul> <p>The statue was moved again in 1975 to a temporary location to allow the remodelling of Queen Square. Further work took place to improve the space as a pedestrian link in 1975 when King Street was closed from Phillip Street to Macquarie Street in conjunction with construction of the State Law Courts tower.</p>	<p>Queens Square is of historic, aesthetic, and cultural significance for the City of Sydney.</p> <p>The square has historical significance as one of the earliest examples of formal urban design in central Sydney in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The site represents changes in town planning and civic use through its various iterations including the selection of the site by Lachlan Macquarie as a public square, its use as a tram terminus and later pedestrian link.</p> <p>The square has landmark qualities due to its prominent location at the centre of Hyde Park, St James Church, Hyde Park Barracks, the Mint and the former Registrar Generals (Land Titles) Office and for its statue of Queen Victoria.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queen Victoria Statue</li> <li>Area of historical archaeological potential (City of Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan)</li> <li>Part of the cultural landscape of Hyde Park, Hyde Park Barracks and St Mary's Cathedral and visually connected to these elements</li> </ul>

## 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.

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

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## 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**

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