

# Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves 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 addresses Crown reserves located within the Millers Point Precinct. A Generic PoM is applicable to these spaces as they are small in footprint, 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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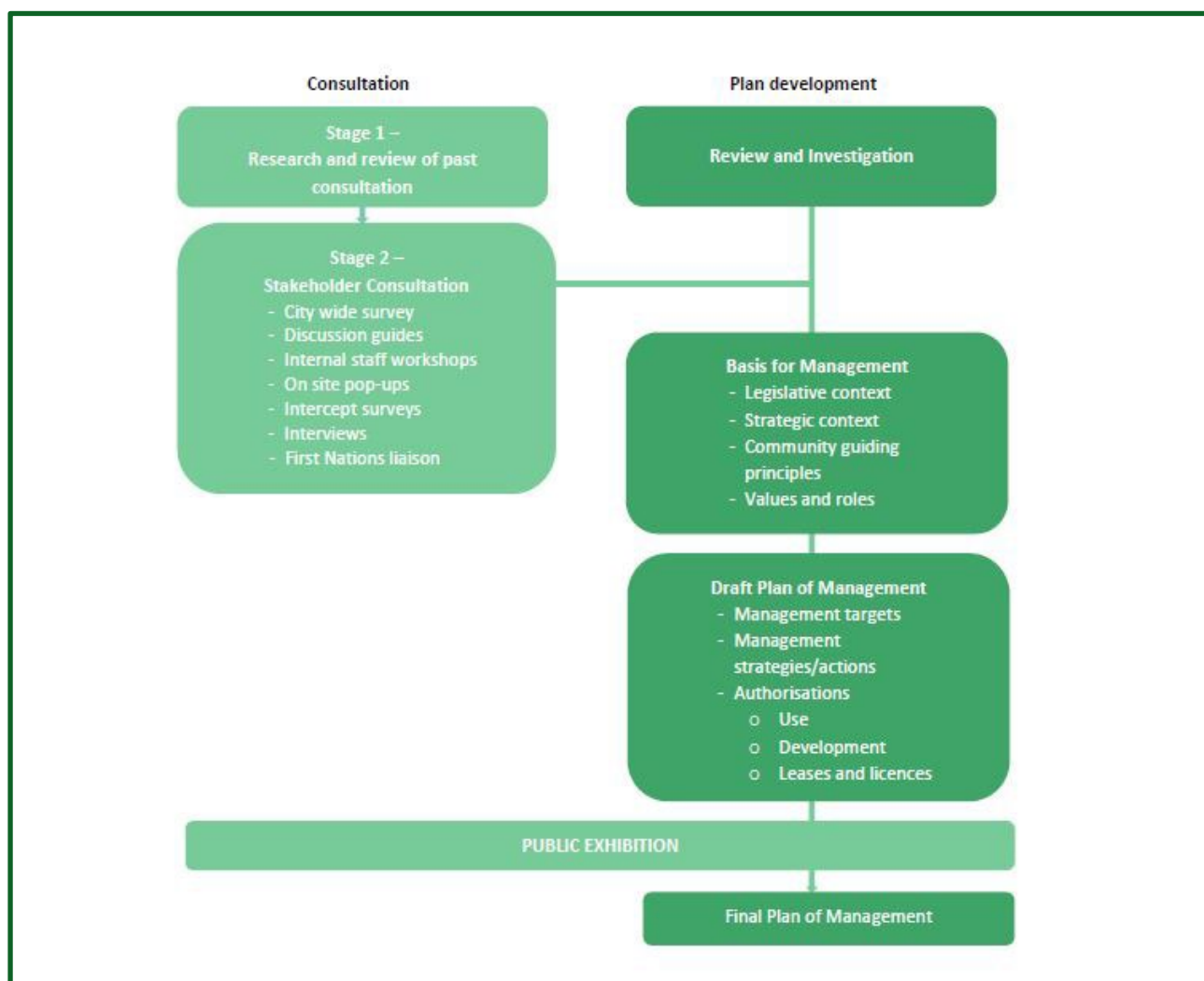
## Process for preparing the PoM

**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 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.

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



Engagement tools to inform specific plans of management

Children told us they value parks because...

"It has at least one thing everybody likes"

"Its just beautiful"

"There is space"

"They make me happy"

"When going outdoors it's nice to be in a place that is well maintained and easy to access"

"I like having time with nature"

"Everyone's welcome there"

## What we heard – First Nations engagement

A series of **general principles** for the integration of First Nations input into the management of Crown land in the City of Sydney were identified during the conversations. These included:

- **Access to land as a human right of Indigenous peoples (UN Convention on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)**
- **Recognition and respect for sacred sites and places**
- **Truth telling**
- **Talking about Country helps bring the community together**
- **The environment as living culture**
- **Importance of waterways and wetlands-rivers tell stories**
- **Creating opportunities for Aboriginal economic benefit**
- **First Nations design principles that recognise:**
  - **Local cultural knowledge**
  - **Sustainability and resilience**

**Putting the principles into action** – potential ways that these principles can be followed through by Council and others were also discussed:

### The environment as living culture

*Imagine having a space like this in Sydney that is real and permanent, not just digital (in response to Brett Leavy's animation – Warrane)*

- Respecting ancestral sites
- Connecting places by Songlines (these include many main roads in Sydney)
- Returning Country to how it was (pre-invasion)
- A holistic approach: not just land but also water, sky, seasons, cultural calendar, plants and animals
- Implement 'Caring for Country' principles (including maintenance, planting, holistic understanding of Country, etc.)
- Important to return the knowledge of waterways and wetlands. Rivers tell stories and are an historical link that have been covered up over time
- Commitment to healing Country

- Designing with Country – a number of participants referred to the work of the State Government Architect

### Language and naming

*The use of language needs to go beyond naming*

- Dual naming in local language based on a geographical feature
- Incorporating Gadigal language into descriptions will help the community better understand the meaning of these places
- Recognising that the first language of this place is the authentic language
- Removal of colonial names of parks

### Decolonising spaces and truth-telling

*We need a different way of looking at 'monuments' – as significant, empowering, culturally correct markers of the truth*

- Trees of significance as monuments
- Sites of significance as monuments
- Take leadership on dealing with colonial artefacts
- Gadigal artists creating new markers of truth

### Visibility

*We are here - this land was never ceded*

- The need to make this more visible in Sydney
- Participants referenced how New Zealand is Indigenous culture, practices and perspectives visible to international visitors
- The potential to push digital notifications when walking on different bits of land (i.e. a notification to acknowledge/welcome to country, when you are close to a sacred site or a burial ground, etc.)
- Permanent acknowledgement in each space that enlivens and engages - not just commemorative

### Significance of Sydney as the site of invasion and first contact

*Make these important places recognisable to Aboriginal people*

- Sydney as the first frontier means it is a critical place for truth-telling and healing trauma
- Recognise the cultural disruption and diaspora in Sydney

- Burial grounds and should be part of truth-telling
- Recognise places of protest

### **Practicing and sharing culture and supporting community**

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

### **Economic and cultural ownership and management**

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

### **Advocacy/leadership/influence**

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

### **Barriers**

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

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

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

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



## Specific feedback related to Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves

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

### What we heard - General POM snapshot:

## Millers Point Precinct (incl community centre, Clyne Reserve, Munn Reserve, Dawes Point Fountain Garden, Argyle Place Park, Watson Rd. public toilets)



Image: Harry Jensen Community Centre.

Source: Paul Polunin, City of Sydney

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



**7**

people completed the online survey for Millers Point Precinct (incl community centre, Clyne Reserve, Munn Reserve, Dawes Point Fountain Garden, Argyle Place Park, Watson Rd. public toilets).



**10**

people completed the intercept survey for Millers Point Precinct.

### Current visitation to Millers Point Precinct

- More than half of survey respondents live nearby the Millers Point Precinct (59%; 10 respondents). This was followed by respondents who visit the area (35%; 6).
- Respondents were more likely to visit the Precinct daily and weekly (35%; 6), followed by weekly and occasionally (24%; 4).
- Respondents usually visit the Precinct afternoon (12pm - 4pm) (71%; 12). This was followed by respondents who visit in the early morning (before 9am) and in the afternoon/evening (6pm-9pm) (35%; 6, respectively).



Millers Point Precinct

# Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves Plan of Management

## What people value about Millers Point Precinct

Survey respondents were asked to choose what they value most about the Millers Point Precinct.

The majority of survey respondents indicated they value the beauty of the Millers Point Precinct (65%; 11 respondents).

This was followed by:

- It's a peaceful place (53%; 9)
- It's an iconic place (41%; 7), and
- It's friendly and welcoming (24%; 4).

Other reasons why respondents value the Millers Point Precinct include it is easily accessible for prams, its design, having the space, and that it is unceded Aboriginal land.

## Why people value Millers Point Precinct

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

- Importance in fostering a sense of community (2 comments)
- Part of the heritage/historic significance of the Millers Point/Dawes Point area. The green spaces soften the area and provide much needed amenity to the neighbourhood.
- Argyle Place Park is one of Sydney's gems and it needs to be treated as such. Its integration with Argyle Place as a pedestrian friendly strip is also important, and
- Recognise Aboriginal peoples continuing connection to country.

## Respondents told us...

"Importance is in fostering the communities - which has been subject to rapid change in the last 10 years."

- Survey respondent

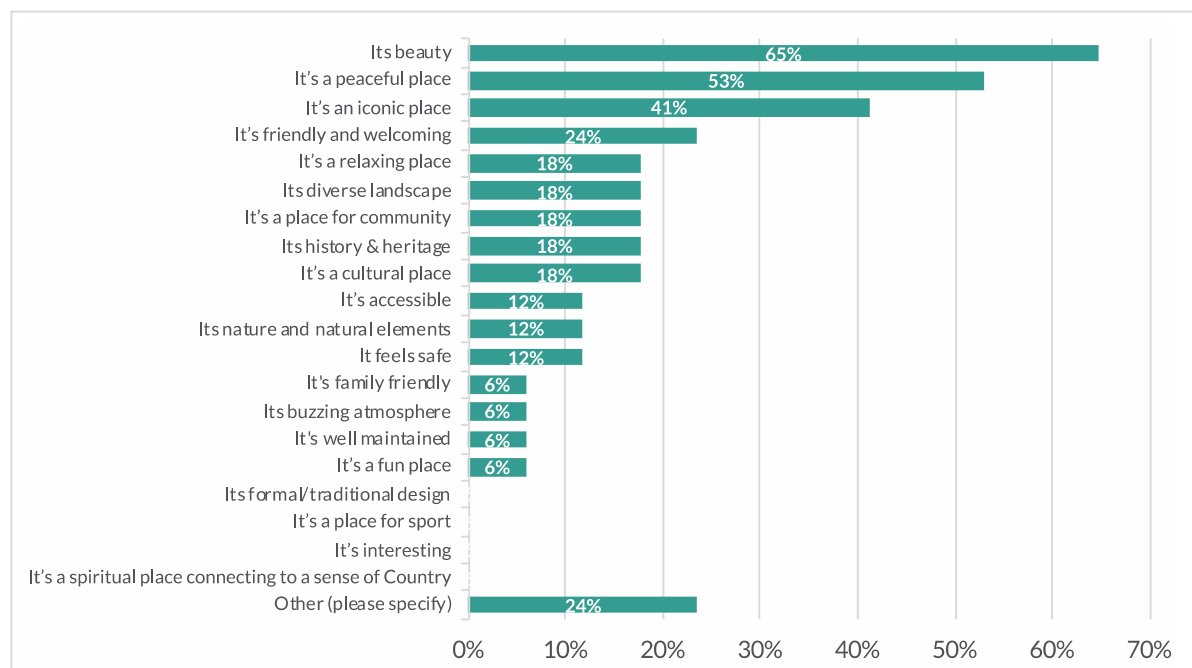
"Millers Point is again becoming a more closely know community, full of people who care about each other and our neighbourhood - we must keep that going."

- Survey respondent

"Part of the heritage/historic significance of the Millers Point/Dawes Point area. The green spaces soften the area and provide much needed amenity to the neighbourhood."

- Survey respondent

Figure 11 - Online survey results - What do you value most about this place? Choose up to 5



# Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves Plan of Management

## Current activities in Millers Point Precinct

Survey respondents were asked what are current activities they do in the Millers Point Precinct.

The majority of survey respondents indicated walking or running for exercise is the top activities they do in the Millers Point Precinct (65%; 11 respondents).

This was followed by:

- Walk through to get somewhere else (53%; 9)
- Sitting and relaxing (35%; 6), and
- Watching the world go by (24%; 4).

Other activities respondents like to do in the Millers Point Precinct include attend the community garden (2 comments), do yoga at the Abraham Mott Hall, and attend functions and cultural activities at the Community Centre.

## Future activities in Millers Point Precinct

When asked if there is anything else respondents would like to do in the Millers Point Precinct in the future, comments included:

- Attend classes at the community centre
- Attend events, and
- Running on the weekend.

## Additional comments about Millers Point

Survey respondents were asked if there was anything else they would like to share about the Millers Point Precinct. Comments included:

- Increased trees for shade and cooling in the summer (2 comments)
- Staff at the Community Centre are at the heart of the community
- Argyle Place Park has too much bark around the tree roots
- Increased community facilities including picnic areas
- Desire for less gum trees and more fig trees
- Like the running track, and
- Reallocate resourcing to other places.

## Respondents told us...

"More useable facilities such as a picnic area, make it flat."

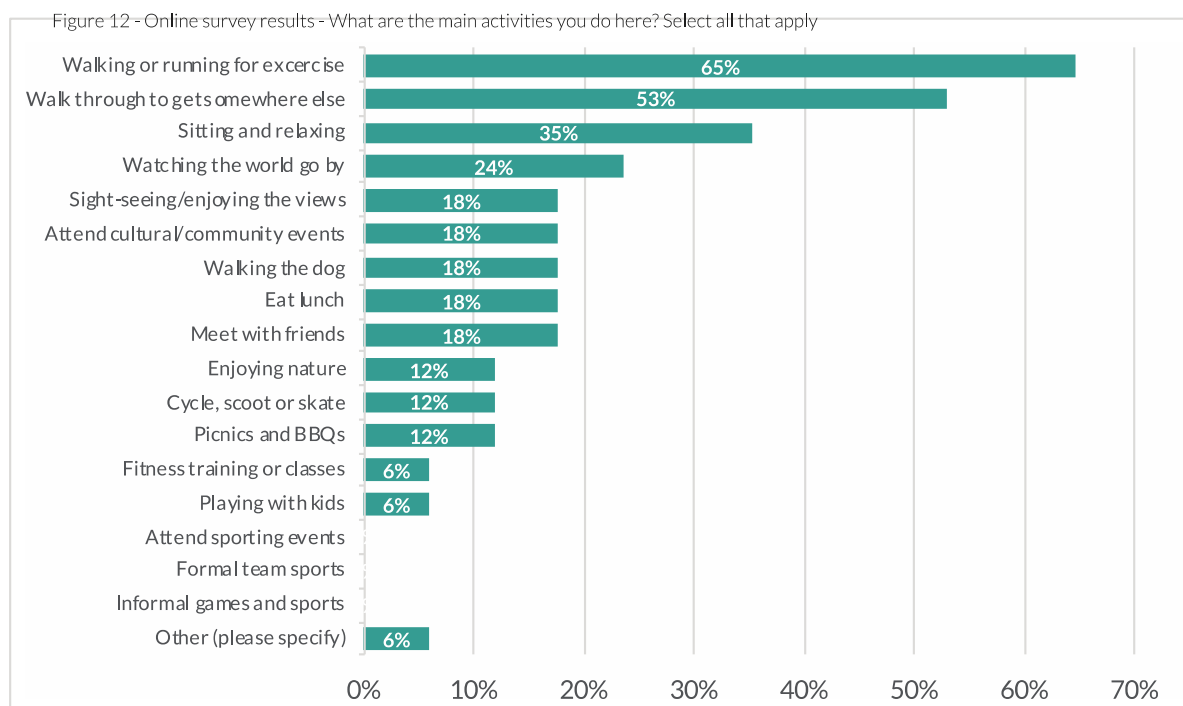
- Survey respondent

"Staff at the Community Centre are at the heart of our community"

- Survey respondent

"No gum trees, more fig trees. More shade trees. Summer is hot"

- Survey respondent



## 2. Land description

### Location and description

The Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves are located within the suburb of Millers Point and situated on the north-western edge of the Sydney CBD. The suburb lies on the southern

shore of Sydney Harbour between The Rocks and Barangaroo.

A Location Plan of the subject spaces has been provided below. **Table 1** on the following page summarises key land information for the subject sites.

Figure 2. Location plan of subject spaces





Table 1. Summary land information

Name	Res No.	Purpose	Lot	DP	Zoning	Area	Category	Notes
<b>Argyle Place Park</b>	500042	Public Recreation	7300	1163733	RE1	1,281.15m <sup>2</sup>	Park	Reserve Type: Dedication
<b>Milers Point Recreation and Community Reserve</b>	500254	Community Purposes; Public Recreation	7301	1163733	R1	2,138.74m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use	Reserve Type: Dedication Miscellaneous: Lot 1 DP1175372 – Nita McCrae Park (adjoining TfNSW-land maintained by City under licence agreement)
<b>Watson Road Public Toilets</b>	1039774	Community Purposes; Public Recreation	1	1164047	RE1	30.4m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use	Reserve Type: Reserve
<b>Clyne Reserve</b>	96178	Public Recreation	2 15 13	912271 773848 823998	R1	2,677.23m <sup>2</sup>	Park	Reserve Type: Reserve City Owned: Lots 13 & 14 DP 773848
<b>Munn Reserve</b>	96178	Public Recreation	7 7	43776 869022	RE1 (SSEP 2005) Road Reserve - R1 (Syd LEP 2012)	1,546m <sup>2</sup>	Park	Reserve Type: Reserve Miscellaneous: Road Reserve managed by City of Sydney as Roads Authority
<b>Dawes Point Fountain Garden</b>	1037568	Drinking Fountain and Latrines	1	911126	R1	362.83 m <sup>2</sup>	Park	Reserve Type: Dedication

## Heritage and culture

### Overview

The Sydney area supported the Eora Nation, comprising of more than 30 separate clans of Australia's First Nations people woven together across the region.

It was people from the Sydney Aboriginal groups concentrated around Sydney Cove and the Harbour who initially confronted and made efforts to understand the colonising Europeans and their intentions on Country.

The Gadigal were the first people dispossessed by colonists and it is this dispossession that underpins the foundation and growth of the city. In 1789, the smallpox epidemic devastated the Aboriginal population and disrupted clan boundaries in Sydney. Aboriginal people came together in new communities and locations.

In present day Cumberland Street, The Rocks, archaeological excavations revealed where Gadigal people shared a meal of snapper, rock oyster, mussel and other shellfish over a fire, 300 years prior to European invasion. Later the discarded shards of Chinese porcelain found between Cumberland and Gloucester Streets reveal they were flaked at the edge by Aboriginal hands, suggesting an exchange of material culture but also adaptation of materials in a rapidly changing country. As the landscape shifted and featured new built forms, Aboriginal people incorporated these changes into their daily lives; on one occasion the new Tank Stream bridge became the backdrop for a battle between tribes

Glimpses of individual Aboriginal lives in The Rocks and Dawes Point were recorded by non-Aboriginal people during the early post-contact phase and show the diversity of experiences and complex interactions that occurred. Adaptation to the new colonial economy saw Aboriginal people exchanging goods and services that demonstrated their sophisticated and superior knowledge of Country. They were 'employed' for fishing and hunting expeditions, or as hired trackers in ventures such as settler Edward Wills' search in Cockle Bay for stolen goods. Other records trace the lives of individuals such as the orphaned Aboriginal boy called James, who was raised in The Rocks by non-Aboriginal foster parents.

Sadly, he died of dysentery aged 15. He was known as part of this new community and the *Sydney Gazette* described him paternalistically as 'docile, grateful, even affable.

The Millers Point Precinct has direct associations with Observatory Hill and its likely use as lookout and association with records of first contact with First Nations peoples (archaeological findings within the Rocks area and traces of Aboriginal campsites (Lilyvale site).

The Aboriginal name for the peninsula on the western side of Sydney Cove is Tar-Ra. It is also known as Dawes Point because it was the site of an observatory built in April 1788 by Lieutenant William Dawes of the First Fleet. He lived and worked here, and with a young Aboriginal woman Patyegarang, compiled the first dictionary of the local Aboriginal language of Sydney.

Nearby sites which had large flat rocks at the tip of the peninsula, directly underneath the southern approach of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, were said to have been used by local Aboriginal people as a place to cook fish. These same rocks also contained Aboriginal rock engravings. Rock engravings were carved by Aboriginal people onto level sandstone platforms, ledges or small rock exposures. They often show fish or land animals, ancestral beings, human figures, weapons, and other motifs. Engraving sites can be made up of one single figure or many figures. The engravings have not survived.

(Source: *City of Sydney, Sydney Barani*, <https://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/dawes-point-tar-ra/>)

Most physical traces of early Aboriginal occupation in the Millers Point area, along with elements of the original landform, have been removed by two centuries of sandstone quarrying, reclamation works and the building of wharves and warehouses along the waterfront of Walsh Bay wrought across the landscape by colonial enterprise

The Millers Point Precinct today is a significant cultural landscape, valued by local residents and the people of NSW for its cultural heritage. The significance of the area is embodied in such characteristics as:

- The natural rocky terrain
- The elevated and largely undeveloped outcrop of Observatory Hill
- The low-rise village character of Millers Point
- The central ‘green’ of Argyle Place
- Connections between the land and the water vistas and glimpses of the harbour along streets and roofscapes
- Long history of maritime labour and industry
- Extensive Indigenous and colonial archaeology.

Located on a sandstone peninsula in Sydney Harbour, between Cockle Bay and Sydney Cove (now Circular Quay and The Rocks), the natural rocky terrain, despite much modification, remains a dominant physical influence in this significant urban landscape. The result is a unique urban setting in which land and water, nature and culture are intimately connected historically, socially, visually and functionally.

The location of Millers Point and its relationship to the waterfront, was ideally suited for shipping purposes and the village of Millers Point became a definitive one in the early 1830's, as maritime and other related enterprises began to radiate outwards from Sydney Cove, bringing with it residential and commercial facilities. The village played an integral role in supporting the maritime industrial labour force engaged coastal and international trade and shipping.

Access to Millers Point was via a set of rough-cut steps from The Rocks. Those who chose to live in the area comprised both the successful wharf-owners and employees, labourers, and artisans. Despite high mobility on the part of the population, Millers Point was able a self-contained village from the 1840's; this characteristic was enhanced by its continuing topographical isolation from the town of Sydney.

*(Source: NSW State Heritage Inventory 'Millers Point and Dawes Point Village Precinct')*

The Crown reserves within the Millers Point Precinct have evolved as the area was influenced by different public works improvement schemes and political responses to public health and sanitation, (including the resumption of The Rocks), public infrastructure such as the construction of the Harbour Bridge and provision of community spaces for Millers Point residents.

The reserves represent the historic development of the area over time and are likely held in high regard for the community for the open space and public amenity available in the high-density urban landscape.

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## Environment and landscape

The following is an overview of the general characteristics of the precinct. Specific reserve Information sheets are included in the Appendix with more specific commentary on individual reserves.

The Crown reserves subject to this this Plan of Management all lie within the Harbour Village North area defined by the City of Sydney's "City of Villages" – and based around key community main streets and centres of business activity This Harbour Village North precinct is defined by the harbour foreshore and other natural and man-made barriers. It is a village within the city centre, typified by a human scale and special character of strong topographic features, exposed stone cliffs and harbour views.

It includes the diverse localities of Millers Point, Dawes Point, Walsh Bay, The Rocks, and Barangaroo - the largest urban renewal site in Sydney. The precinct is characterised by lower rise development at the northern end of the greater Harbour Village area.

The Harbour Village North Public Domain Study 2012 analysed the natural and public domain qualities of the precinct and identified as series of recommendations for public domain enhancement. The study noted that the Barangaroo development provides major opportunities for new connections into adjacent parkland, integration of additional mixed-use development and opening of additional foreshore open space areas.

Of the subject open spaces, Munn Reserve is the only surviving remnant of the original landscape form on the western end of Millers Point. The other spaces have been considerably modified in evolution of their current arrangement and in accommodating built facilities.

Argyle Place Park similarly is the only one of the subject spaces truly reflecting the early Victorian period and is an example of early civic park planning with the city. The space forms part of

Argyle Square and is the open space heart of the Millers Point Precinct.

Given their limited scale the character and amenity of the parks is strongly influenced by adjoining streetscapes. Plantings within the parks range from naturalistic layouts focussed on use of native Australian plants, such as in Munn and Clyne Reserves. More formal plantings are found in Argyle Place (Moreton Bay Figs) and Dawes Point Fountain Garden (plantings of various Palm species).

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## Reserve development

Argyle Place is the only surviving park from the early Victorian period. The public amenities at Dawes Point Fountain Garden represent surviving examples of the provision of sanitary conveniences in the City of Sydney. These were implemented in response to public health concerns in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The other open spaces subject to this Plan of Management have evolved as part of the early development pattern of the precinct and in many cases represent 'leftover' pieces of land. At different points some of these land parcels have been resumed by government authorities which has enabled the later development of the park.

### Capital Works upgrades:

Recent works in the precinct include:

- Recent improvements to the Millers Point Community Centre / Nita McCrae Park, upgrade of and expanding the park frontage by removal of bus layby area
- Clyne Reserve – refurbish play and reserve, improve boundary fencing and seating, (planning underway)
- Dawes Point – Toilet and façade upgrade works (January 2021).

### Past studies and plans:

- Harbour Village North Public Domain Study 2012

Projects under this public domain study provide opportunities to improve connections between heritage items in Observatory Hill to reduce visual clutter in parks and streetscapes and improve the setting to heritage items and improve the interpretation of the place's history

and heritage significance. The recommended approach for the development and implementation of projects is to retain existing significant fabric and sensitively extend public domain infrastructure where appropriate - utilising a palette of materials, furniture, and fixtures appropriate to the heritage context.

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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 Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves include:

<b>Public Park</b>	- Argyle Place Park
<b>Community Purposes</b>	- Millers Point Recreation and Community Centre - Watson Road Toilets
<b>Public Recreation</b>	- Millers Point Recreation and Community Centre - Clyne Reserve - Munn Reserve - Watson Road Toilets
<b>Drinking Fountain and Latrines</b>	- Dawes Point Fountain Garden

### Community usage

The Crown reserves provide a variety of opportunities for active and passive recreation which serve the local community, workers and the many visitors to the area.

Millers Point/Harbour Village North has an active residential community consisting of public tenants, private owners and leaseholders in a range of building types. This mixed community is greatly valued, and Council's Millers Point Recreation and Community Centre provides a heart to this community life.

Recent improvements to the community facility/ Nita McCrae Park allow access to play facilities outside opening hours and additional green

space facilitated by the expansion of the park frontage and removal of a bus layby area.

Barangaroo host many city-wide events such as Vivid and New Year festivities.

Part of the building known as Abraham Mott Hall is leased for community activities. The Harry Jensen Community Centre provides for a range of formal and informal social activities, gatherings and space for exhibitions.

Open space areas to all parks are well used and in particular green areas of lawn and planting are valued by the community. Park furniture is well used for seating and small gatherings. Most of the parks provide a through access role, in particular Clyne Reserve and Munn Reserve which link Millers Point to the foreshore.

Off-leash dog access is limited to specific parks as defined by the City of Sydney's adopted Companion Animals Policy and is available at Munn Reserve.

### **Users**

Recent user intercept surveys indicate that the most popular activities undertaken in the reserve spaces are:

- Walking
- Running for exercise
- Walking through to get somewhere else
- Sitting and relaxing and watching the world go by.

Other activities undertaken within the precinct include attending the community garden, yoga classes at the Abraham Mott Hall, and functions and cultural activities at the community centre.

Over half of the survey respondents live within or nearby the precinct and were likely to visit the precinct on a daily and weekly basis. The peak time for visiting was in the afternoon followed by early morning before 9am.

### **Event use**

Nita McCrae Park (located in front of the Millers Point Recreation Centre) hosts a number of community focused events throughout the year catering to a diverse range of needs within the local community. The centre has a room that is suitable for meetings, training programs and discussion groups.

Munn Reserve and Clyne Reserve cater to major pedestrian movement during major events.

The adjoining streets to the reserves are highly trafficked by pedestrians as the neighbouring precincts, The Rocks, Walsh Bay and



# 3. Legislative context

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## Ownership and management

The Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves are 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 16 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 Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves 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.

Generally, the subject Crown reserves are zoned **RE1 Public Recreation** under the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (“LEP”), with the exception of:

<b>Munn Reserve</b>	RE1 Public Recreation, SSEP 2005 (Barangaroo)  Part of park (within road reserve) – R1 General Residential, Sydney LEP
<b>Clyne Reserve</b>	R1 General Residential, Sydney LEP 2012

#### 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 PoM.

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## Heritage management

The planning and management of the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves must recognise and adhere to the requirements of Local and State heritage listings.

## 4. Strategic context

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### Past planning and management

Planning and management directions have been established for the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves through past master planning (Harbour Village North Public Domain Study 2012). This Plan of Management references the Harbour Village North Public Domain Study 2012 as the current planning direction for the Crown reserves.

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### Key strategic directions

The following guiding strategic directions are summarised for the planning and management of the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves.

#### Harbour Village North Public Domain Study 2012

The study identifies six guiding directions for long term improvements in Harbour Village North that seek to:

- Strengthen its character as a special destination
- Improve connections to surrounding areas
- Enrich community life.

The directions have emerged from preliminary consultation and site analysis and are based on the existing unique characteristics of Harbour Village North. The directions include:

1. Improve access, connectivity and wayfinding
2. Create a network of linked parks and upgrade existing open spaces
3. Respect and celebrate heritage
4. Celebrate landform and harbour views
5. Support Walsh Bay cultural precinct and improve Cultural Ribbon connections
6. Strengthen local communities and support local economies

The following Priority Projects outlined in the public domain study are relevant to this Plan of Management:

#### Argyle Street upgrade to Munn Reserve – works completed 2015

- To cater for a significant increase in pedestrian traffic as Argyle Street serves as the main pedestrian access point to Barangaroo Reserve (Munn Reserve, Argyle Place Park and in front of the community centre/Nita McCrae Park).

#### Community Playground upgrade – Argyle Street (Millers Point Community Centre) – works completed 2017/18

- This project addressed the afterhours access to the existing play equipment at the Millers Point Community Centre which was locked/gated outside opening hours, limiting accessibility. The bus layover space detracted from the public domain and provided a poor street address for the community centre site.

#### Council Strategies:

The following Council strategies have strong relevance to the Crown reserves subject to this Plan of Management, and should be referred in any future planning for the precinct:

- The Rocks Wayfinding Strategy
- The Eora Journey
- The Walsh Bay Cultural Ribbon

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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 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

income households include Redfern Street (29.5%), Chinatown and CBD South (17.5%) and King Street (15.6%).

### **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-

### ***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 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 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.

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## 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

## Values and roles of the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves

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

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

In brief, these values and roles are identified as:

### 1.0 Identity Character and Experiencing the Place

- A meaning of the place that resonates with Country
- A place which signposts and celebrates local, natural and cultural history
- A place of diverse landforms affording important visual connections between the land, water and across the precinct
- A place enriched by the fabric of natural rocky terrain, retaining walls, and stairs
- A significant destination for social and cultural activities

### 2.0 Access, Connections and Accessibility

- A place providing important connections between Circular Quay, Barangaroo and Darling Harbour
- A place of narrow lanes and stairways
- Wayfinding that seamlessly aids access and use
- Spaces that are clear, easy and safe to move around
- An appropriately lit environment
- A community destination accessible from the cycle network

- Places that are not compromised by parking and vehicle access

### 3.0 Community Use and Activation

- Places of respite for users and adjacent residents
- Places for daily fitness activities
- Spaces and facilities that support youth use of the places
- Places for dog walking and exercise
- Places that recognise and celebrate First Nations living culture
- Places for events
- Places that are open and usable by all members of community
- Safe places to visit day and night
- Places that provide access to public amenities
- A place that provides access to community venues

### 4.0 Facilities and Built Infrastructure

- Play facilities for the local community
- Park elements that support park use and create an attractive character
- Underground infrastructure

### 5.0 Environment and Sustainability

- Resilient landscaping to future-proof our green spaces
- Landscaping and planting that interprets the original natural environment
- A place of diverse habitats
- Places that are connected to support biodiversity
- Places that are cool, calm and comfortable in summer heat
- Established plantings which contribute to the park setting 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**

- Holistic management of the precinct
- Places that are clean, well-maintained and carefully managed
- 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 Millers Point neighbourhood of the Harbour Village North.

The Crown reserves are 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 the Dawes Point Fountain Garden which is classified as “Small Neighbourhood”.

The geographic clustering of the open space and facilities provides a strong rationale for their grouping under this Generic Plan of Management. This is reinforced by the desirability of managing these 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 purpose for which the land is dedicated or reserved.

The public purposes for the subject Crown reserves are **Public Recreation; Community Purposes, Drinking Fountain and Latrines, and Future Public Purposes**.

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## Current / existing use

In accordance with Crown Lands requirements, the City of Sydney has established initial categorisations for the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves. 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** 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 Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves there are no site characteristics that would justify Natural Area categorisation.

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

For the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves, **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 Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves. Under the guidelines for each category, their interpretation and application to the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves is explained.

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

**Table 2. Guidelines for categorisation and core objectives**

Guidelines for categorisation and application to Millers Point Precinct	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. 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 the Millers Point Community Centre and Watson Road Toilets. The categorisation enables the associated facilities to be used, leased/licenced for social and community uses.</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 reserve**

Name	Res No.	Purpose	Area	Category
<b>Argyle Place Park</b>	500042	Public Park	1,281.15m <sup>2</sup>	Park
<b>Millers Point Recreation and Community Reserve</b>	500254	Community Purposes; Public Recreation	2,138.74m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use
<b>Watson Road Public Toilets</b>	1039774	Community Purposes; Public Recreation	30.4m <sup>2</sup>	General Community Use
<b>Clyne Reserve</b>	96178	Public Recreation	2,677.23m <sup>2</sup>	Park
				Park (City-owned land)
<b>Munn Reserve</b>	96178	Public Recreation	1,546m <sup>2</sup>	Park
<b>Dawes Point Fountain Garden</b>	1037568	Drinking Fountain and Latrines	362.83 m <sup>2</sup>	Park

# 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 Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves and is applicable to all community land categories, as outlined in **Section 6** of this Plan of Management (“**PoM**”).

## Management Framework

A Management Framework is provided in **Section 9** of this PoM. It provides a decision-making framework for the future management of the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves 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 Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves. The outcomes seek to conserve and enhance the values of the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves and address management challenges and opportunities identified by the community and City of Sydney.

### Means of implementation

In response to the identified management targets, the means of implementation define recommended strategies to be implemented over the life of this PoM.

### Assessment indicators and measurement

A means of assessing the achievement of the identified management targets is provided for ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

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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 at the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves will be considered on merit and benefits to the community and balanced against physical constraints, the amenity of adjoining residents and land uses.

### Restrictions on management of Crown land

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

- Be consistent with the purpose for which the land was dedicated or reserved
- Consider native title rights and interests and be consistent with the provisions of the Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993

- Consider the inchoate interests of Aboriginal people where an undetermined Aboriginal Land Claim exists
- Consider and not be in conflict with any interests and rights granted under the Crown Land Management Act 2016
- Consider any interests held on title.

### **Legislative requirements**

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

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

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

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

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

Council’s adopted policies and strategies will continue to develop after the preparation of this PoM. Management of Council assets, and their development will consider the existing policies and strategies 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 Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves.

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 category are prohibited.

Certain activities at the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves 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 works (excepting those that meet the definition of Section 24KA of the Native Title Act 1993) and no exclusive use tenure shall be approved on the following land parcels unless

the land becomes excluded land as defined in Section 8.1 of the Crown Land Management Act 2016.

- Lot 1 DP 1164047 (Watson Road Public Toilets)
- Lot 15 DP 7553848, Lot 13 DP 823998 and Lot 7 DP 869022 (Clyne and Munn Reserves)

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## **Managing impacts on adjoining land uses**

Uses and activities permitted at the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves 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 at the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves 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 Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves and settings (such as playgrounds, fitness stations and park seating) will be determined by the community use of the site but

will be managed to avoid undue impacts on park fabric and environment.

### Commercial uses

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

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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 reserves 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 also includes the airspace above and subsurface below.

A lease is normally issued where exclusive control of all or part of an area by a user is proposed. Licences allow multiple and non-exclusive use of an area. A licence may be required where intermittent or short-term use or control of all or part of the park, or associated facilities are proposed. Several licences for different users can apply to the same area at the same time, provided there is no conflict of interest.

The City of Sydney's ability to lease or licence Crown reserves managed as community land such as the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves 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**.

## Other Estates

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

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

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

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

## Authorisation of tenure

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

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

Agreements for a short-term, casual purpose may be issued in accordance with Section 46 of

the LG Act where that purpose is prescribed by the Regulations.

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

- Compatibility with the Crown reserve purpose and core objectives for the category of the land
- Compatibility with the applicable land zoning
- Environmental and social impacts of the activities to be permitted by the proposed tenure
- Appropriate term (period of occupation)
- Capability of the Crown reserve to support the proposed tenure
- Current and future use of the land
- If the issue of the proposed tenure will materially harm the use of the land for any of the purposes for which it was dedicated or reserved.

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

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

A use agreement (lease, licence, short-term use or other estate) on Crown land may impact Native Title rights and interests. A use agreement issued on Crown land must be issued in accordance with future act provisions of the Native Title Act 1993, and in accordance with Part 8 of the CLM Act unless Native Title is extinguished. For Crown land, which is not



excluded land, this will require written advice from Council's Native Title Manager that it complies with any applicable provisions of the Native Title legislation.

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

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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 Millers Point Crown Reserves.

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.

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## Temporary structures

### Land use planning controls

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

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

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

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

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

- Guidelines for Hoardings and Scaffolding 2017



- Draft Code of Practice for Hoisting and Construction Activities in Public Places.

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

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

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

- The use of community land is within the prescribed period
- The event structures comply with City of Sydney's technical requirements, and where required, the 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 City of Sydney's venue for hire approval process and in line with existing applicable guidelines, policies and legislative requirements.

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

### **Banner Hire**

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

### **Personal trainers**

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

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

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

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

- Walking groups

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

# 9. Management targets and strategies

The table below outlines the management targets or desired outcomes for the Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves, 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	A place which signposts and celebrates local, natural and cultural history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to the spaces identity and character</li> </ul>	Investigate the inclusion of informative and interpretive elements that reflect the spaces historical identity and natural character	Increased visibility of park identity
1.3	A place of diverse landforms affording important visual connections between the land, water and across the precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve and enhance the experience of landform and harbour views</li> </ul>	Conserve and protect harbour views, vistas and visual connections through planning design and management of open space	Monitoring of views and vistas Sustained relationship with authorities
1.4	A place enriched by the fabric of natural rocky terrain, retaining walls, and stairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve natural landform and rock outcrops</li> <li>To conserve and enhance the contribution of stone retaining walls and stairs within the public domain</li> </ul>	Conserve and protect landform and built elements through all planning design and management of open space	Routine surveys, audits and inspections
1.5	A significant destination for social and cultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the Walsh Bay cultural precinct and improve Cultural Ribbon connections</li> </ul>	Where possible, improve Cultural Ribbon connections through and adjoining open spaces	Increased use of spaces measured by surveys and observation
<b>2.0 ACCESS, CONNECTIONS AND ACCESSIBILITY</b>				
2.1	A place providing important connections between Circular Quay, Barangaroo and Darling Harbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve and improve the linkages across and along the headland</li> </ul>	Investigate opportunities to increase connectivity within reserve areas to adjoining precincts	Maintain records of public comments in relation to Harbour North linkages. Regular review of register to guide future directions
2.2	A place of narrow lanes and stairways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve the public domain while conserving heritage character and significance</li> </ul>	Maintain and renew public domain elements in accordance with asset management plan, considering heritage conservation requirements	Measured against contract KPIs Routine surveys, audits and inspections
2.3	Wayfinding that seamlessly aids access and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide effective wayfinding and signage for park users and cyclists</li> </ul>	Maintain and upgrade wayfinding and signage in accordance with asset management plan Where required, implement new wayfinding and signage	Increased local use of spaces, measured by observation Routine surveys, audits and inspections

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Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
2.4	Spaces 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>	<p>Maintain and upgrade paths and pavements in accordance with park service levels</p> <p>Where required, implement new pathways to create greater connectivity in spaces</p>	<p>Path and pavements managed in accordance with Australian Standards</p> <p>Routine surveys, audits and inspections</p>
2.5	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>	<p>Maintain and renew lighting in accordance with asset management plan</p> <p>Monitor to identify lighting issues and address as require</p>	<p>Lighting maintained in accordance with Australian Standards</p> <p>Routine surveys, audits and inspections</p>
2.6	A community destination accessible from the cycle network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enable parks to be effectively accessed from cycle network and encourage cycle use</li> </ul>	<p>Investigate the integration of park access to adjoining and potential future cycle corridors</p> <p>Where required, integrate cycle facilities into park improvements</p> <p>Monitor to identify management issues and address as require</p>	<p>Increased local use of precinct by cyclists, measured by surveys and observation</p>
2.7	Places that are not compromised by parking and vehicle access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide a balanced approach to parking</li> <li>To provide and manage functional maintenance and emergency access mitigating adverse impacts on park and uses</li> <li>Prevent unauthorised vehicle access</li> </ul>	<p>Manage existing off-street parking to ensure efficiency and equity</p> <p>Ensure that permitted use of vehicles in park are regulated and do not affect community use of space</p> <p>Ongoing surveillance and enforcement of open space areas</p> <p>Incorporate educational activities into ongoing management</p>	<p>Reduced pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle conflicts</p> <p>Improved public safety</p> <p>Management measures carried out</p>

### 3.0 COMMUNITY USE AND ACTIVATION

3.1	Places of respite for users and adjacent residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that the park provides a range of flexible and informal use spaces that are attractive and comfortable to be in</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that park planning, and management maintains and enhances flexible informal use of spaces for broad community benefit</p>	<p>Increased local use of park measured by survey and observation</p>
3.2	Places for daily fitness activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain and enhance the role of fitness and exercise activities compatible with other reserve values</li> </ul>	<p>Support the role of the park for fitness activities in accordance with the City's Outdoor Fitness Training Code of Conduct</p> <p>Monitor to identify management issues and address as require</p>	<p>Effective implementation of the Outdoor Fitness Training Code of Conduct</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>Manage spaces and facilities to support youth gathering and activity</p>	<p>Increased youth participation measured by observation</p>
3.4	Places for dog walking and exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide for effective dog exercise in accordance with Companion Animals Act</li> </ul>	<p>Manage off leash dog access to spaces as defined by City's Companion Animals Policy</p> <p>Monitor to identify management issues and address as required</p>	<p>Dog access maintained</p> <p>Reports of conflicts between dogs and other park users</p>
3.5	Places that recognises and celebrates First Nations living culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To celebrate First Nations heritage and living culture</li> </ul>	<p>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>

## Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
3.6	Places for events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To sustainably encourage temporary event use that contributes to local activation and cultural and community outcomes</li> </ul>	<p>To facilitate temporary event use that is appropriate to scale of spaces and in consideration of other park uses</p> <p>Develop guidelines for event use of spaces defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Usable area and capacity</li> <li>– Other specific event management and approval requirements</li> </ul>	<p>Increased use of park for events appropriate to scale and intensity</p> <p>Developed guidelines</p> <p>Ongoing review and compliance</p>
3.7	Places that are open and usable by all members of community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That the reserves 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. Regular review of register to guide future directions</p>
3.8	Safe places to visit day and night	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure the park and park facilities provide a safe place to visit and pass through, appropriate to intended (and varied) usage times of facilities and access routes</li> </ul>	<p>Monitor ongoing safety and access in park and facilities</p> <p>Coordinate with local police to identify and act on safety issues</p> <p>Where improvements are proposed, ensure that they are designed and maintained in accordance with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles</p>	<p>Percentage of people who feel safe in these spaces</p> <p>Safe spaces with no reported incidents</p> <p>Sustained relationship with local police</p>
3.9	Places that provide access to public and accessible amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain access and provision of public toilet facilities for all park users</li> </ul>	<p>Monitor to identify management issues for public toilet facilities, address as required</p>	<p>Maintain records of public comments in relation to toilet facilities. Regular review of register to guide future directions</p>
<b>Millers Point Community Centre</b>				
3.10	A place that provides access to community venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve and enhance the community venues at the Millers Point Community Centre</li> <li>To strengthen the role of this important focal and gathering point for the precinct.</li> </ul>	<p>Maintain and enhance the role of community venues at the Millers Point Community Centre</p> <p>Assess opportunities to increase activation and use of the individual venues</p>	<p>Venue bookings</p>
<b>4.0 FACILITIES AND BUILT INFRASTRUCTURE</b>				
<b>Play spaces</b>				
4.1	Play facilities for the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide play environments that encourage activity and support family use of park</li> </ul>	<p>Plan and implement refurbishment of Clyne Reserve playground, surfacing and other park elements</p>	<p>Refurbished playground and park elements at Clyne Reserve</p> <p>Measured against contract KPIs</p>
<b>Park furniture</b>				
4.2	Park elements that support park use and create an attractive character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support recreational and leisure use of open space while avoiding proliferation of elements</li> </ul>	<p>Maintain and renew park furniture and other park elements in accordance with asset management plan</p> <p>Monitor the appropriateness of placement</p> <p>Implement new improvements, where required</p>	<p>Measured against contract KPIs</p> <p>Inspections and audits</p>

## Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
<b>Underground infrastructure</b>				
4.3	Underground infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure services infrastructure requirements are effectively integrated into planning and design</li> </ul>	<p>Liaise and coordinate with services authorities to identify amplification and renewal works that may impact spaces</p> <p>Manage to limit impacts on use and facilitate effective make good / integration</p>	Sustained relationship with authorities
<b>5.0 ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY</b>				
<b>Vegetation management and urban ecology</b>				
5.1	Resilient landscaping to future-proof our green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To sustain a green landscape for continued community enjoyment</li> </ul>	Maintain and renew horticulture, grass cover and plantings in accordance with park service levels and City guidelines	<p>Improved grass cover condition</p> <p>Measurement and monitoring of vegetation</p> <p>Compliance with park service levels</p>
5.2	Landscaping and planting that interprets the original natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase indigenous plantings within the park landscape</li> </ul>	Where appropriate and site conditions allow, investigate the planting of indigenous species	Increased indigenous plantings
5.3	A place of diverse habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase habitat value of natural and built features</li> <li>To protect and improve existing habitat areas</li> </ul>	<p>Investigate the potential to enhance habitat values through areas of built form and natural ground</p> <p>Maintain and manage areas of bush restoration in accordance with Bush Restoration Service Levels</p> <p>Monitor sites for species and conservation values</p>	<p>Monitoring of habitat values</p> <p>Compliance with bush restoration service levels</p>
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 greenspace 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>
5.5	Places that are connected to support biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase biodiverse connectivity within the site and surrounds</li> </ul>	<p>Increase habitat value for key sites and species, as identified in the biodiversity corridor</p> <p>Implement in accordance with Landscape Code and Park Service Levels</p>	<p>Monitoring of habitat values</p> <p>Compliance with Landscape Code and Park Service Levels</p>
<b>Shade and temperature management</b>				
5.6	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 park measured by observation</p>
5.7	Established plantings which contribute to the park setting and habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To effectively maintain and manage the existing tree resources at optimum health for their safe and practical lifespans</li> <li>To effectively plan for succession planting</li> </ul>	<p>Implement tree management including pruning and/or removal of trees and replacement planting in accordance with park service levels and City guidelines</p> <p>Plan and implement a succession planting program</p>	<p>Improved tree health and successful establishment of new trees as measured by arborist's survey</p> <p>Compliance with park service levels and City guidelines</p> <p>Implemented succession planting</p>



## Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
<b>Water management</b>				
5.8	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>
<b>Energy management</b>				
5.9	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>
<b>Waste management</b>				
5.10	Places exhibiting sustainable waste management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A place that maximises the diversion of waste away from landfill</li> </ul>	<p>Ongoing implementation and support of best practice waste management activities</p>	<p>Minimised waste measured against contract KPI's and audits</p>
<b>6.0 CULTURE AND HERITAGE</b>				
6.1	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>
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>	<p>Preparation and ongoing implementation of supporting documentation to guide the maintenance of sensitive and significant heritage assets or fabric</p>	<p>Completed supporting documentation</p>
6.3	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 and artistic and creative expression that is sustainable in the context of existing character and use</li> </ul>	<p>Monitor existing art pieces for their ongoing role and fit within the park.</p> <p>Conserve and manage in accordance with asset management plan</p>	<p>Maintain records of public comments in relation to appropriateness of public art</p> <p>Measured against contract KPIs</p> <p>Inspections and audits</p>
6.4	Places that connect the community to the city's past and present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enable park users to understand the rich and complex layering of natural and cultural values represented on the site and add to the experience and use of the park</li> </ul>	<p>Develop a cohesive framework that recognises Strategies 6.1-6.3</p>	<p>Adoption of supporting framework</p>
6.5	Places that provides a canvas for arts and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To facilitate public art in temporary and permanent forms that complements the space setting and adds to the range of experiences provided</li> </ul>	<p>Consider opportunities to implement temporary and permanent art installations, where appropriate</p>	<p>Increased representation of public art in reserves</p>
<b>7.0 MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE</b>				
7.1	Holistic management of the precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that the integrity of these spaces are conserved</li> </ul>	<p>Monitor proposals within the precinct to ensure that these spaces aren't adversely impacted</p>	<p>Sustained relationship with authorities</p>

## Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves Plan of Management

Ref	Values / Roles	Management Target	Means (strategies for implementation)	Performance Measures
7.2	Places which are clean, well-maintained and carefully managed	<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 Parks Maintenance Technical Specifications	Regular visitation and condition assessments Measured against contract KPI's and audits
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	Regular visitation and condition assessments Measured against contract KPI's and audits
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 Millers Point Precinct Crown reserves 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>

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>– Passive and active recreational activities</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 Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

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

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
<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>

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 Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves 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>– 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>– Centre-based education and care (e.g. long day care, pre-school, occasional care and outside school hours care)</li> <li>– Commercial uses ancillary to community facilities (e.g. social enterprise, health-related services)</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> </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 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>

Uses	Development Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>Information facilities (e.g. libraries)</li> <li>Management and operation of community facilities</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>Signage (cultural, educational, regulatory and wayfinding)</li> <li>Social events (e.g. weddings and community gatherings)</li> <li>Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of community or recreational facility)</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 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 City of Sydney Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

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

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
<b>Lease (up to 21 years)</b>	<p>Sympathetic, compatible uses may include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables</li> <li>– Centre-based education and care</li> <li>– Commercial activities ancillary to community, cultural and recreational use (e.g. physiotherapist, dietician, social enterprise)</li> <li>– Community purposes (e.g. community meetings)</li> <li>– Cultural purposes (e.g. dramatic productions and galleries)</li> <li>– Educational purposes (e.g. libraries, information centre)</li> <li>– Health or Social Support services (e.g. medical practitioner)</li> <li>– Recreational purposes (e.g. fitness and dance classes)</li> <li>– Management and operation of community facility</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>– Centre-based education and care</li> <li>– Commercial activities ancillary to community, cultural and recreational use (e.g. physiotherapist, dietician, social enterprise)</li> <li>– Community purposes (e.g. community meetings)</li> <li>– Cultural purposes (e.g. concerts, dramatic productions and galleries)</li> <li>– Educational purposes (e.g. libraries, education classes, workshops)</li> <li>– Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>– Health or Social Support services (e.g. medical practitioner)</li> <li>– Management and operation of community of facility</li> <li>– Markets</li> <li>– Outreach services</li> <li>– Recreational purposes (e.g. fitness and dance classes, games)</li> <li>– Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to community or recreational use)</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> </ul>

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 or other cultural installations</li> <li>– Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs</li> <li>– Seasonal, one-off, and irregular sporting competitions and training</li> <li>– Signage</li> <li>– Social events (e.g. weddings and community gatherings)</li> <li>– Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes</li> <li>– Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of community or recreational facility)</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>

# 12. Appendices

## Glossary of terms

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

## References

- Harbour Village North Public Domain Strategy, City of Sydney 2012
- Crown Reserves Plan of Management Engagement Report, City of Sydney 2021

Refer also to policies and strategies review in this Appendix.

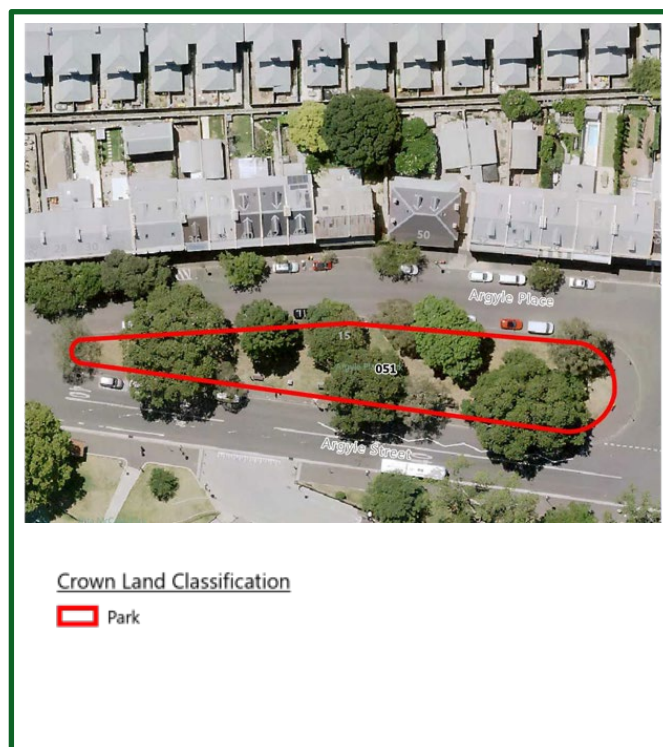


Reserve Information Sheets

## ARGYLE PLACE PARK

### Park details at a glance

Item	Description
Location	15 Argyle Place, Millers Point
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No. and purpose	D.500042, Public Park
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	1,281.15m <sup>2</sup>
Lot & DP	Lot 7300 DP 1163733
Community land categorisation	Park
Buildings/structures	Dwarf sandstone perimeter wall
Leases / licences	n/a



### Heritage and cultural values

Key Heritage elements:

- Three (3) Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) and 1 Queensland Lacebark (*Brachychiton discolor*) listed on Significant Tree Register
- Sandstone stairs
- Remains of the old palisade fence
- Remains of dwarf sandstone wall to perimeter of the reserve
- Three (3) gas lamps
- Sandstone drinking fountain

### Environmental and landscape values

- Original landform has been modified. The park forms a narrow flat linear open space, raised above street level, surrounded by a low stone wall
- Situated below Observatory Hill and forms part of Argyle Square
- Features mature Moreton Bay Figs set within an open grassed area

### Reserve development

- Argyle Park was vested in the City Council and dedicated as a Crown reserve for public recreation in 1867
- The park is the only surviving park from the early Victorian period.

Facilities	Usage	Condition
Low Boundary walls	n/a	Fair to Good
Monument/Public Art - Walter Renny sandstone drinking fountain	n/a	Good (2) Ref: SOM208FN
Park Furniture - Seating	General public	Fair to Good
Park Furniture - Bins	General public	Fair to Good
Park Furniture - Lighting	General public	Fair to Good

### Reserve usage

Informal community activities:

- Low intensity use, general passive recreation.
- Place to sit and relax, eat lunch
- Fitness groups

## CLYNE RESERVE

### Park details at a glance

Item	Description
Location	Merriman Street, Millers Point
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales), City-owned
Crown Reserve No. and purpose	R.96178, Public Recreation
Zoning	R1 General Residential
Area	4,223.23m <sup>2</sup>
Lot & DP	Lot 2 DP 912271 (unregistered), Lot 15 DP 773848, Lot 13 DP 823998 City-owned Lots 13 & 14 DP 773848
Community land categorisation	Park
Buildings/ Structures	Sandstone Retaining walls
Leases / licences	n/a



### Heritage and cultural values

Key Heritage elements:

- Playground equipment (adventure playground)
- Barbecue and picnic areas
- Native plants and grasses
- Boundary fence
- Seating, bins and a bubbler
- Sandstone retaining wall built onto sandstone outcropping near Rodens Lane
- Moderate level of historical archaeological potential relating to the former structures and land use of the site starting from 1833.

### Environmental and landscape values

- Remnants of the original landform present, sandstone outcrops within the park
- Park edges are highly modified with high stone walls constructed
- Accessed at specific points – from Merriman Street, or via stepped access to Barangaroo Headland Park
- Mix of native Australian plantings in an informal composition and open grass areas

### Reserve development

- 1950 children's playground established in park
- Land acquired in 1978 by Maritime Service Board
- Council appointed to manage park in 1981

Facilities	Usage	Condition
Playspace	General public	Good (2)
Park furniture - seating	General public	Fair to Good
Fencing	General public	Fair to Good
BBQ/Picnic tables	General public	Fair to Good
Stone Wall	n/a	Fair to Good

### Reserve usage

Informal community activities:

- Moderate use - passive recreation:
- children's playground; BBQ/picnic; fitness training groups; pedestrian access
- Utilised for end of year activities and fireworks displays - no indication of attendance figures.

## DAWES POINT FOUNTAIN GARDEN

### Reserve details at a glance

Item	Description
Location	George Street North, Millers Point
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No. and purpose	D.1037568, Drinking Fountain and Latrines
Zoning	R1 General Residential
Area	362.83m <sup>2</sup>
Lot & DP	Lot 1 DP 911126
Community land categorisation	Park
Buildings	Heritage Toilets
Leases / licences	n/a

### Heritage and cultural values

Key Heritage elements:

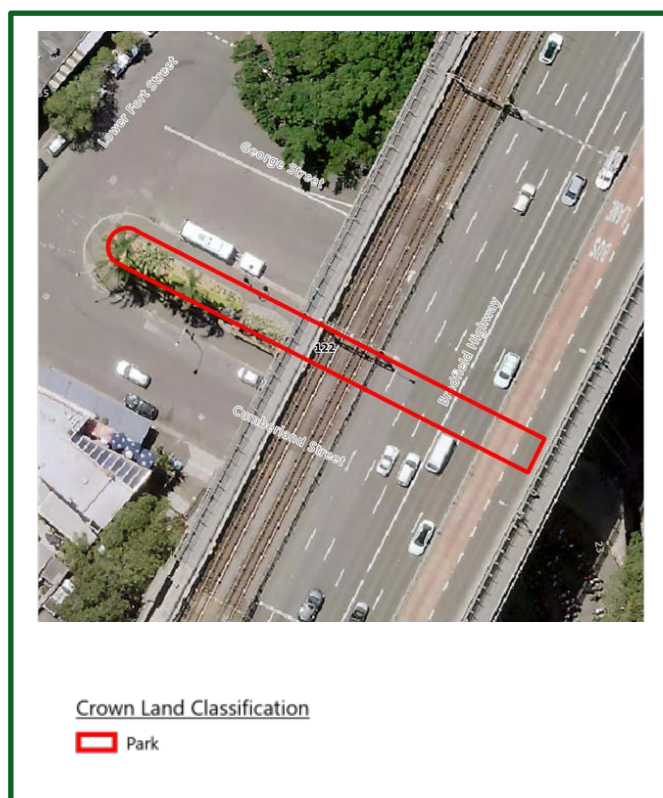
- Three (3) Queen Palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*), One (1) Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) and One (1) American Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*) listed on Significant Tree Register
- Cast iron urinal
- Public toilets, dating from 1916
- Obelisk
- Sandstone balustrade to Cumberland Street, seating nooks with decorative balustrade, lookout platform and set of stairs between Cumberland Street and George Street North

### Environmental and landscape values

- Highly modified landscape with steps, balustrades, walls integrated into existing topography
- Planting scheme reflective of species popular at times of refurbishment i.e. the various palm species.

### Reserve development

- Scheme designed in 1915 and works completed in 1916
- Public facilities currently upgraded and refurbished 2020-21.



Facilities	Usage	Condition
Heritage public toilets (pissoir)	n/a	Average (3) Upgrade / Refurbishment to toilets & stone façade 2020-21
Part public toilets (residual toilets owned by Place Management NSW)	General public	Fair to Good Upgrade / Refurbishment to toilets & stone façade 2020-21
Walling, steps and handrails	General public	Fair to Good

### Reserve usage

Informal community activities:

- Access to public amenities
- Seating
- Walk through



# MILLERS POINT RECREATION & COMMUNITY RESERVE

## Reserve details at a glance

Item	Description
Location	Argyle Street, Millers Point
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No. and purpose	D.500254, Community Purposes; Public Recreation
Additional Purpose	Government Purposes
Zoning	R1 General Residential
Area	2,138.74m <sup>2</sup>
Lot & DP	Lot 7301 DP 1163733 Lot 1 DP1175372 – Nita McCrae Park (adj. TfNSW-land maintained by City)
Community land categorisation	General Community Use
Buildings	Abraham Mott Hall and Youth Centre, Harry Jensen Centre
Leases / licences	AGP Licence Sydney School of Arts & humanities (holdover)

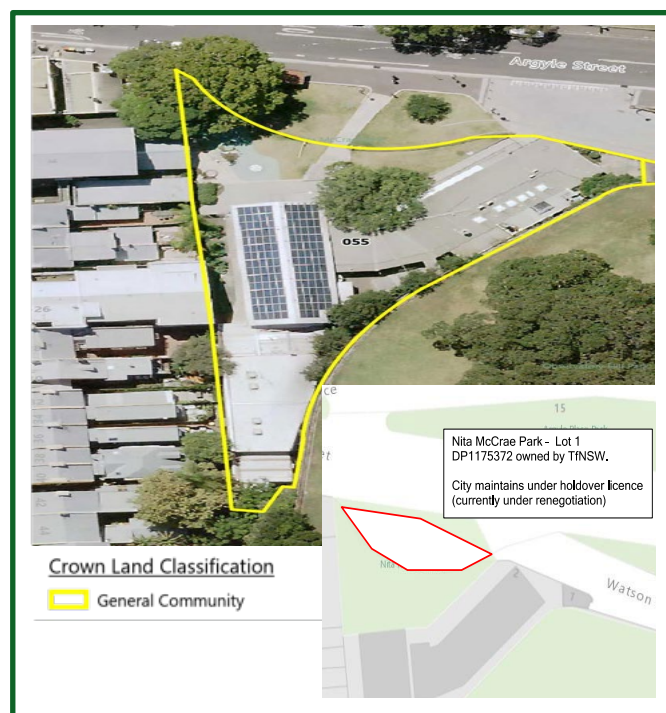
## Heritage and cultural values

### Key Heritage elements

- The buildings are of various ages of construction, the original pre-1943 structure which has been modified and extended over the following decades.
- Grassed area provides connection to Argyle Place Park
- Palisade fencing on low sandstone wall—likely reinstated from another property, however, matches the surrounding streetscape characteristics.

## Environmental and landscape values

- Reserve is largely made up of the built structures of the community facilities
- A mature plane tree contributes to shade within the space and visual amenity of the adjoining streetscape.
- Small refurbished park and play space located on the west side of the space, open grassed area
- Newly landscaped frontage to reserve with stone kerbs, a level grassed area, extended footpath to community centre and new tree planting



## Reserve development

- The buildings are of various ages of construction, including the original pre-1943 structure.
- The Abraham Mott Hall was previously used by the Coal Lumpers Union before handed over to the council as a community facility
- Nita McCrae Park officially opened on Saturday 28 November 2017; it replaced / extended an existing play/park area.

Facilities	Usage	Condition
Harry Jensen Centre	General public	Average (3)
Abraham Mott Hall	General public	Average (3)
Abraham Mott Youth Centre	General public	Average (3)
Nita McCrae Park Playground	General public	Excellent (1)
Palisade Fencing/wall	n/a	Fair to Good
Drinking fountain	General public	Fair to Good

## Reserve usage

- Access to community facilities which serve a variety of functions for the local community
- Access to children's play space and equipment
- Place to sit, relax

## MUNN RESERVE

### Park details at a glance

Item	Description
Location	Munn Street, Millers Point
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No. and purpose	R.96178, Public Recreation
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation (SEPP 2005 Barangaroo LZN) Road Reserve – R1 General Residential
Area	1.594m <sup>2</sup> (approx)
Lot & DP	Lot 7 DP 43776, Lot 7 DP 869022 Road Reserve managed by City of Sydney as Roads Authority
Community land categorisation	Park
Buildings	n/a
Leases / licences	n/a

### Heritage and cultural values

#### Key Heritage elements

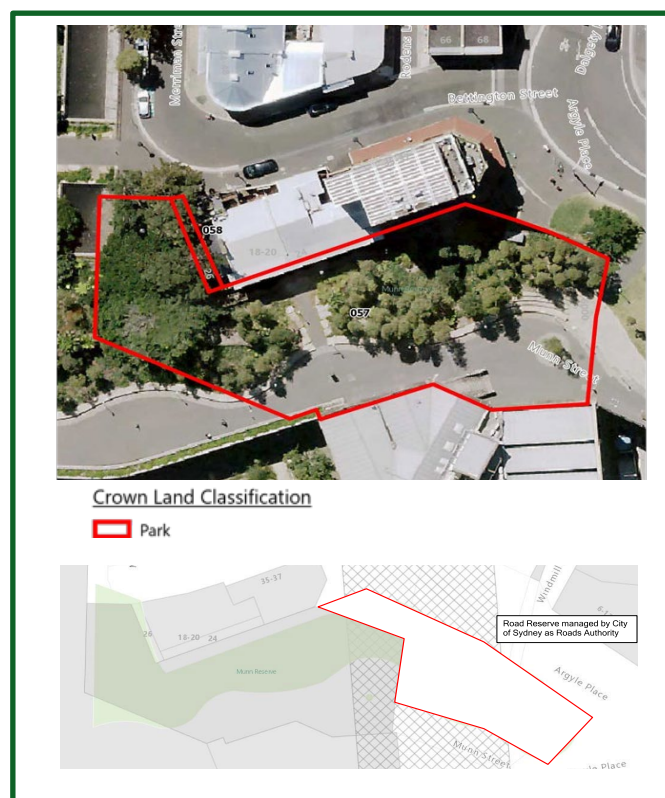
- Portion of Munn street palisade fence
- Sandstone fence pillars and hobb/ base with fence
- Sandstone retaining wall and stairs to adjacent 1910s workers houses and the Palisade hotel

### Environmental and landscape values

- Reserve is a remnant of the former landscape on the western end of Millers Point
- A highly modified landscape with walls, steps and ramps integrated to overcome level changes, allow access through from adjacent streets, Barangaroo Headland Park, a small amphitheatre type space and entry space to adjacent building frontage.
- Informal tree planting and mass plantings of Australian native plants over landscape terraces and an open grassed area

### Reserve development

- Land was part of a former land grant. Reserve was reshaped in early 1900s as part for the rebuilding of Millers Point and port area.



- Major modifications as part of the Barangaroo Headland Park development opened in 2016.

Facilities	Usage	Condition
Drinking fountain	General public	Fair to Good
Stairs & Handrails	General public	Good
Sandstone walling	n/a	Good
Portion of Munn St palisade Fence	n/a	Fair to Good
Fencing	n/a	Fair to Good
Lighting	General public	Good

### Reserve usage

- Walk through
- Passive recreation, a place to sit and relax

## WATSON ROAD PUBLIC TOILETS

### Reserve details at a glance

Item	Description
Location	15 Argyle Place, Millers Point
Ownership	Crown (The State of New South Wales)
Crown Reserve No. and purpose	R.1039774, Public Recreation, Community Purposes
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	30.4m <sup>2</sup>
Lot & DP	Lot 1 DP 1164047
Community land categorisation	General Community Use
Buildings	Public Toilets
Leases / licences	n/a

### Heritage and cultural values

Key Heritage elements:

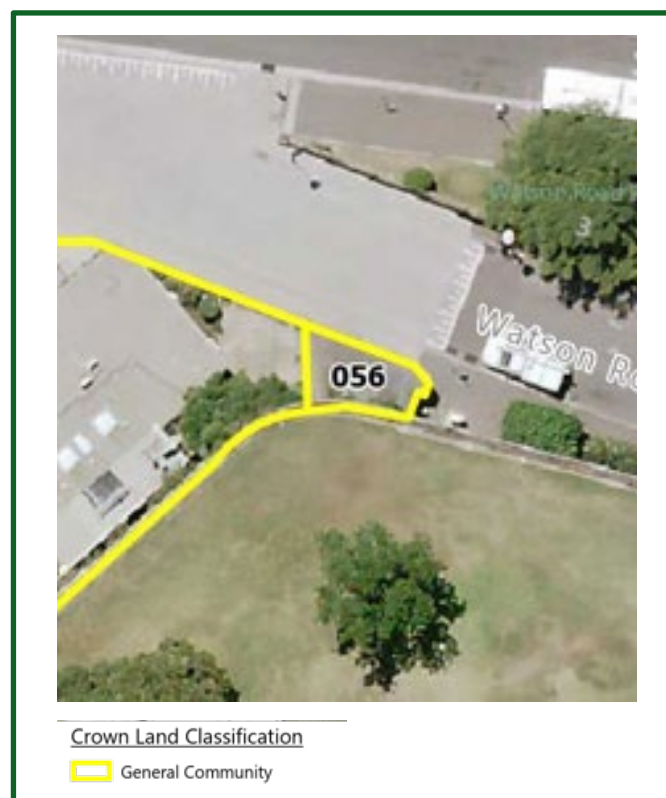
- No significant elements to the toilets which were constructed c1950s
- Toilets may represent the ongoing upgrades to public facilities as changing public health regulations were implemented.

### Environmental and landscape values

- Small reserve made up of the built structure of the toilet building which are set within the highly modified landscape below Observatory Hill

### Reserve development

- Toilets were erected in 1956 for men and women
- Toilets were refurbished in 2017



Facilities	Usage	Condition
Public Toilets	General public	Good (2)

### reserve usage

- Access to public toilets



## Heritage summary information for Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
<b>Argyle Place Park</b>	<p>Following the completion of the Argyle Cut in 1859, the northern face of Observatory Hill was terraced, with the steps and retaining walls completed in 1866. Argyle Park was vested in the City Council and dedicated as a reserve for public recreation in 1867. The reserve was landscaped at this time and included planting of many native and exotic trees, construction of a sandstone plinth with a palisade fence and two sets of stairs. In the 1940s a public drinking fountain was dedicated by the then Mayor, Walter Rennie. The palisade fence was removed relatively early in its history. In 1970 the Australian Gas Light Company presented three gas lamps to the City of Sydney to commemorate the Captain Cook Bicentenary which were installed in the reserve.</p>	<p>Argyle Place Park is of local historical and aesthetic significance as the only surviving park from the early Victorian period that retains its scale and atmosphere. It is an excellent example of early civic park planning with its enclosure formed by buildings and natural land forms. It contains major remnants of Victorian street furniture. The Park forms part of Argyle square area which is significant as the core of the Millers Point precinct. The unique form of the central park flanked by early houses and the church, the Argyle cut and the landscape of Observatory Hill provide one of the iconic heritage sites in the city.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three (3) Moreton Bay Figs (Ficus macrophylla) and 1 Queensland Lacebark (Brachychiton discolor) listed on Significant Tree Register</li> <li>• Sandstone stairs</li> <li>• Remains of the old palisade fence</li> <li>• Remains of dwarf sandstone wall to perimeter of the reserve</li> <li>• Three (3) gas lamps</li> <li>• Sandstone drinking fountain.</li> </ul>
<b>Clyne Reserve</b>	<p>A children's playground was established on 13 June 1950 at the corner of Dibbs and Merriman streets on a site leased from the Maritime Services Board. In 1952 the playground was named Clyne Reserve in honour of Hon Daniel Clyne MLA, 'in recognition of the major part played by Mr Clyne in the negotiations for the lease of the land by Council from the Maritime Services Board'. Clyne, a railway worker and union official, was MP for the seat of King from 1927 to</p>	<p>Clyne Reserve is representative of the early development pattern of the and has historical archaeological potential associated with the former dwellings located on the site, which was part of the early settlement of the site by Europeans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Playground equipment (adventure playground)</li> <li>• Barbecue and picnic areas</li> <li>• Native plants and grasses</li> <li>• Boundary fence</li> <li>• Seating, bins and a bubbler</li> <li>• Sandstone retaining wall built onto sandstone outcropping near Rodens Lane</li> <li>• Moderate level of historical archaeological potential relating to the</li> </ul>

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
	<p>1956. The land was acquired in 1978 by the Maritime Services Board for excavation and building works to redevelop Darling Harbour as a container port. Following completion of the works in April 1981 the site was landscaped by the MSB and the remaining area handed back to the council in September 1981. 4 teams of stonemasons worked for 6 months to construct 420m of stone walls around Clyne Reserve. The board used local sandstone it had preserved from the excavations for number 3 Darling Harbour and about 80m of pre-World War 1 wrought-iron fencing.</p>		<p>former structures and land use of the site starting from 1833.</p>
<b>Dawes Point Fountain Garden</b>	<p>In 1915, the Housing Board's architect William Henry Foggitt designed a scheme to integrate the newly realigned northern end of Cumberland Street with George Street north. This scheme, designed in the Inter War Free Classical style, included a set of concrete stairs / steps with sandstone balustrades, a public toilet convenience for men, retaining walls, lighting, seating and landscaping. Completed in 1916, it was part of a larger public works program carried out between 1912 and 1919 to realign Cumberland Street. The southern approach of the Sydney Harbour Bridge was built above it in the 1920s. Following the completion of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, the nearby Dawes Point Reserve and Park was replanted during the 1930s and</p>	<p>Dawes Point Fountain Garden (also referred to as 23a George Street North) is evidence of the work of the NSW Housing Board in the development of The Rocks after resumption in 1900. Initial investigation suggests it may be a rare example of civic design incorporating public amenity undertaken by the Board. 23a George Street North has some historically significant as surviving evidence of the early provision of sanitary conveniences in the City of Sydney. The initial endeavours to provide sanitary amenities for the general public took place in the 1880s with the purchase of cast iron pissoirs, one of which now stands near 23a George Street North and is listed as a heritage item. In response to public health concerns following the outbreak of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three (3) Queen Palm (<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>), One (1) Washington Palm (<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>) and One (1) American Cotton Palm (<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>) listed on Significant Tree Register</li> <li>• Cast iron urinal</li> <li>• Public toilets, dating from 1916</li> <li>• Obelisk</li> </ul> <p>Sandstone balustrade to Cumberland Street, seating nooks with decorative balustrade, lookout platform and set of stairs between Cumberland Street and George Street North</p>

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
	<p>1940s and are representative of the palms popularised by Joseph Maiden, Director of the Botanic Gardens (1897-1924). Landscaping and garden work undertaken in 1937 in George Street North as evidenced by a photograph in the City of Sydney Archives Collection</p>	<p>bubonic plague in Sydney in 1900, Sydney Municipal Council undertook to build one underground public convenience per year between 1901 and 1911. These were overwhelmingly male facilities. A contract for the first ladies' above-ground public lavatory was finally entered into in September 1910. Underground conveniences were expensive to build and to maintain and as the twentieth century progressed the council revert to building more utilitarian above-ground toilets. Many have been demolished or rendered unusable. Although constructed by the NSW Housing Board rather than the City of Sydney, 23a George Street demonstrates a broader awareness by a governing authority of the need for public amenity in the city. Another example is the public toilet at Circular Quay East, a free-standing above ground facility constructed in 1910. The Trust may also have built a convenience in Day Street, near Pyrmont Bridge (since demolished).</p> <p>Dawes Point Fountain Garden and the associated stair, balustrades and other works is a good example of the Inter war Free Classical style applied to a civic development. It presages the civic beautification works undertaken in metropolitan Sydney during the 1920s such as the retaining wall and balustrades at the</p>	

# Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves Plan of Management

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
		<p>intersection of New South Head Road and Darling Point Road (circa 1928), the Campbell Parade realignment and bridges associated with the Bondi Pavilion (1930), the Rose Bay Sea Wall and promenade (1926), a bathing pavilion band rotunda and promenade at Balmoral Beach (1929-1930) and the promenade and terraced platforms alongside part of the harbour foreshores at Nielsen Park. 23a George Street is contemporary with the rather more utilitarian steps and retaining walls in the Darling Harbour Resumption area, including Hickson Steps (1912-1914) Windmill Steps (Circa 1912) and the impressively engineered High Street retaining wall and steps (1909-1911). None of these items incorporate public sanitary facilities. The overall works associated with 23a George Street, including balustrades, stairs and seating, demonstrate a higher standard of architectural design.</p> <p>It is representative of the early initiatives providing public conveniences in Central Sydney during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Originally a male toilet, it was modified in the 1970s to accommodate female toilets as well.</p>	
<b>Nita McCrae Park (Millers Point Recreation &amp; Community Centre)</b>	Small grassed reserve and children's playground in front of Abraham Mott Hall and Harry Jensen Community Centre. Nita McCrae Park was officially opened on Saturday 28	The Nita McCrae Park is likely to be of social significance as a community centre providing a gathering place for the community of Millers point. It may be of historical significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The buildings on this reserve are of various ages of construction, including the original pre-1943 structure which has been modified and extended over the following</li> </ul>

## Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves Plan of Management

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
	<p>November 2017. Nita McCrae was a community activist and campaigned alongside Jack Munday against the state government's plans to relocate residents and redevelop The Rocks and Millers Point in the 1970s. She enlisted the assistance of the Builders' Labourers' Federation to impose a green ban on the precinct and bring works to a halt. Council endorsed the name of the new pocket park</p>	<p>for its association with the early subdivision of the rocks and the formation of the Millers point precinct. It also contributes to the setting and streetscape of Millers point and the Argyle Place park setting to which it serves as a backdrop across the road. This is subject to a detailed heritage significance assessment.</p>	<p>decades. This is of low contribution to the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grassed area provides connection to Argyle Place Park</li> <li>Palisade fencing on low sandstone wall—likely reinstated from another property, however, matches the surround streetscape characteristics</li> </ul>
<b>Watson Road Public Toilets</b>	<p>In c1956 the City Council erected public toilets in Watson Road for men and women. It replaced an early cast iron men's urinal near the corner of Watson Road and Argyle Place in Millers Point which was located close to the wharves at Darling Harbour and Walsh Bay</p>	<p>The Watson Road public toilets may be of historical significance as part of the public works and sanitation provisions provided by the NSW government for the Millers Point community. It is also associated with the development of the Observatory Hill park.</p> <p>The existing facilities and structure constructed in the c1950s is unlikely to be significant heritage fabric but instead represents the ongoing upgrades to public facilities as changing public health rationale were implemented.</p> <p>The above statement is subject to a detailed heritage significance assessment.</p>	<p>No significant elements to the toilets which were constructed c1950s and not considered to be of technical, aesthetic or historical significance.</p>
<b>Munn Street Reserve</b>	<p>In 1975 the Maritime Services Board acquired the Munn Street Reserve land to allow excavation and building works for the continuing redevelopment of Darling Harbour as a container port. The board then handed it back to the council in September 1981.</p>	<p>Munn Street Reserve set beside the Palisade Hotel is remnant of the 1843 land grant to James Munn, who operated a shipbuilding yard nearby. This reserve is also a remnant of the former landscape on the western end of Millers Point, which was one of many areas which was reshaped in the early 1900s as the Sydney</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Portion of Munn street palisade fence</li> <li>Sandstone fence pillars and hobb/ base with replicated (?) fence</li> <li>Sandstone retaining wall and stairs to adjacent 1910s workers houses and the Palisade hotel</li> </ul>

## Millers Point Precinct Crown Reserves Plan of Management

Name	Key Development history	Significance	Key elements
		Harbour Trust rebuild Millers point and the port of Sydney following 1901	

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



## City of Sydney Strategy framework

The City of Sydney has also developed a range of strategies focused on specific issues and open space considerations relevant to planning and management. While strategies are high-level guideline documents and usually carry less influence than policies, they can provide important references for planning and management decision-making for open space. The strategies that have informed the preparation of this Plan of Management have been referenced in the table below.

Strategy Name
A City for All – Community Safety Action Plan 2019-2023
A City for All – Homelessness Action Plan 2020
A City for All – Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan 2017-2021
A City for All – Social Sustainability Policy & Action Plan 2018-2028
A City for All – Youth Action Plan 2017-2027
Adapting for Climate Change 2019
Asset Management Plan 2020
City Centre Public Art Plan 2013
City Plan 2036 – Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020
Climate Emergency Response 2020
Creative City – Cultural Policy and Action Plan 2014-2024
Cycling Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2030
Decentralised Water Master Plan 2012-2030
Energy Efficiency Master Plan 2015-2030
Environmental Strategy 2021-2025
Greening Sydney Strategy 2020-2030
Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2015-2017
Leave Nothing to Waste – Waste Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2030
Open Sydney – Future Directions for Sydney at Night Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2030

Strategy Name
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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