



City of Ryde

# **BRUSH FARM PARK and LAMBERT PARK**

## Plan of Management

May 2009



Adopted at Councils Meeting 08/09 held on 26 May 2009



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

Brush Farm Park has been established since 1914 and Lambert Park since 1984. Brush Farm Park has natural and cultural significance both within the local and wider community. Significant works have been undertaken within both Parks including bush regeneration, sports ground maintenance and creek line rehabilitation works. These works have improved the aesthetics of both parks and increased the usage, both passive and active, of the area. This has placed additional pressure on the Parks. With increasing population there is more demand on open spaces both for recreational needs and environmental value. These factors all provide a reason for an assessment of the current use and management of these Parks to allow for their appropriate future planning and management.

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park have been included in the one Plan of Management as Lambert Park forms a continuation of the natural area from Brush Farm Park. Despite their significance, individual Plans of Management have not previously been produced for these Parks. This Plan of Management shall provide the practical means of establishing and implementing the future uses and management of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park. The legislative requirements of the Local Government Act (1993) as amended shall guide this Plan of Management.

### Existing Landscape

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park are placed in the vicinity of the transition between two major geologic formations within the Sydney Bioregion, the Hornsby Plateau, on Wianamatta Shale and the Cumberland Plain. This transitional location has led to the formation of deep shale gullies dominated by clay soils. This geology has created a habitat suitable for the survival of rare and endangered plant species associated with the Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest within Brush Farm Park.

Lambert Park is characterised in the western upper area by fill material with a crushed sandstone capping and revegetation. There are small pockets of local vegetation on the upper slopes and in the southern area where the original soil layer still persists.

Both Parks are important historically as they formed part of the Brush Farm House Estate with Brush Farm House immediately to the north of Brush Farm Park. The earliest European occupancy of the land dates back to 1794. Potential remnants of the operation of the Estate have been identified in Brush Farm Park and form part of its importance and need for considered management.

Brush Farm Park is important locally as both an active and passive sporting and recreation venue. The upper area of the Park comprises a cricket field that alternates as twelve grass surfaced courts in winter; four hard-court netball courts and a small play ground. The Eastwood/Ryde Netball Association, who use the netball courts, occupies an amenities building on the site leased from the City of Ryde. The Park also hosts the only dog club in the City of Ryde, the Brush Farm Dog Training Club. The Club has been present on the site for over 30 years and operates from an amenities building leased from the City of Ryde.

## Planning Context

The legislation taken into consideration in establishing the management objectives for Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park include the Crown Lands Act (1989), Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999), Local Government Act 1993; Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979), National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974), Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995), Heritage Act (1977); Disability Discrimination Act (1992) and Ryde Local Environment Plan 105.

The policies and guiding council documents considered when writing this plan of management include the: City of Ryde Management Plan; Parks on Track for People 2025; Generic Plan of Management; Social Plan; and Access and Equity Policy and Disability Action Plan

## Values and Management Objectives

The management objectives, whilst guided by the legislative background, recognise that the historical and environmental values of both Parks are paramount and underpin all management policies, actions and decisions for the currency of this Plan. This objective was derived from values established by the local community, Councillors, City of Ryde staff and stakeholders of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park.

Because of the unique qualities and location of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park the following specific values have been recognised.

- a viable remnant of natural bushland which is rare in the region; and
- a key part of one of the earliest farm estates following European settlement.

This dictates that any management decision must be made with the protection of these values foremost. The Principles of Crown Land Management and the Local Government Act support this position.

## Action Plan

The Action Plan details the means by which the Plan of Management and the community roles and values can be implemented in a staged manner. These actions relate directly to the descriptions in Section 5. Some of these actions include: education of visitors and those working within both Parks of their historical and environmental benefits, using best practice bush regeneration techniques, and protection of potential and known archaeological resources.

## Conclusion

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park are significant both as a natural area and as part of the former Bush Farm House Estate still under public ownership. Both these aspects cannot be understated and are reflected in the values and actions outlined in this Plan of Management.

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## 1 - INTRODUCTION

This document is a Plan of Management for Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park. It provides a practical means of establishing and implementing the future uses and management of both Parks. The Plan of Management objectives, policies and actions described in this document should be seen as a framework for the implementation of future works dependant upon budgeting allocations. This Plan of Management, once adopted, shall be in effect until a new one is requested by Council or the Minister responsible for Lands, or it is rescinded.

### 1.1 What is a Plan of Management

A Plan of Management is a formal document that provides guidance for the future planning and management of public open space. It achieves this by identifying issues affecting public open space and outlines how that open space can be improved, used, managed and maintained in the future.

### 1.2 Why prepare a Plan of Management for Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park

Brush Farm Park has been established since 1914 and Lambert Park since 1984. Brush Farm Park has natural and cultural significance both within the local and wider community. Significant works have been undertaken within both Parks including bush regeneration, sports ground maintenance and creek line rehabilitation works. These works have improved the aesthetics of both parks and increased the usage, both passive and active, of the area. This has placed additional pressure on the Parks. With increasing population there is more demand on open spaces both for recreational needs and environmental value.

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park have been included into the one Plan of Management as Lambert Park forms a continuation of the natural area from Brush Farm Park. Individual Plans of Management have previously not been produced for these Parks. These factors all provide a reason for an assessment of the current use and management of these Parks to allow for their appropriate future planning and management.

### 1.3 Land to which this Plan of Management applies

This Plan of Management specifically applies to Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park. Key features of these Parks include:

- Brush Farm Park's significance as having the critically endangered Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark plant community;
- Brush Farm Park's significance as having the very rare remnant transitional rainforest situated on shale;



- their cultural heritage significance as remaining open space parts of Brush Farm House's original estate. Remnants of the estate's operation form part of its heritage significance;
- the park's surrounding uses which influence how the park is used;
- Brush Farm Park's use as a sports ground;
- informal recreational use;
- a range of landscape settings from large open areas to more intimate spaces; and
- both Parks having distinct environmental and historic characteristics.

## 1.4 Objectives of this Plan of Management

The Plan of Management aims to:

- provide a practical approach to the planning and management of both Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park;
- ensure that the public use and enjoyment of both Parks be encouraged;
- respond to current needs and opportunities as well as providing future directions;
- reflect the values and expectations of the key stakeholders, the local and wider community and other users for the future use and enjoyment of both Parks;
- meet all legislative requirements;
- be consistent with City of Ryde's Management Plan and its other strategies, plans and policies;
- reflect proposed planning and implementation of improvements to the surrounding area; and
- support the conservation and interpretation of the natural and cultural heritage values of the area.

## 1.5 Process of preparing this Plan of Management

This Plan of Management covers both Brush Farm Park (Crown Land owned by the State) and Lambert Park (Public Land owned by the City of Ryde). In managing Brush Farm Park the Crown Lands Act is relevant and should to be followed. In managing Lambert Park the Local Government Act is relevant and should to be followed.

Because both areas are under the care, control and management of the City of Ryde the preparation of this Plan of Management has primarily followed the Local Government Act as it is more specific and incorporates the main components of the Crown Lands Act.

## **Consultation**

Community consultation for this project has been in the form of Stakeholder Workshops, Park User Surveys and individual meetings with the various interest groups. The Stakeholder Workshops provided specific values and were a means of transposing those values into ideas. A Stakeholder Workshop took place in February 2006. There have also been numerous formal and informal meetings and discussions with the various interest groups.

The consultation for this Plan of Management has also included discussions with internal Council staff.

The process in relation to community consultation and the documents produced at each stage is detailed in Figure 1 - Process for the Preparation of this Plan of Management.



## 1.6 What is included in this Plan of Management

This Plan of Management is divided into the following sections as set out in Table 1:

**Table 1: Structure of this Plan of Management**

Section	Contents	
1.0	Introduction	Background to the Plan of Management
2.0	Description of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park	Natural / Physical, Cultural, Heritage, Maintenance
3.0	Planning Context	State/Federal government planning legislation, local planning context.
4.0	Basis for Management	Values of the community and stakeholders, overall vision, management policies and objectives
5.0	Action Plan	Proposed on the ground improvements and the actions required to implement management strategies
6.0	Implementation and Review	Proposed timeframe and review process
7.0	Appendices	Additional information

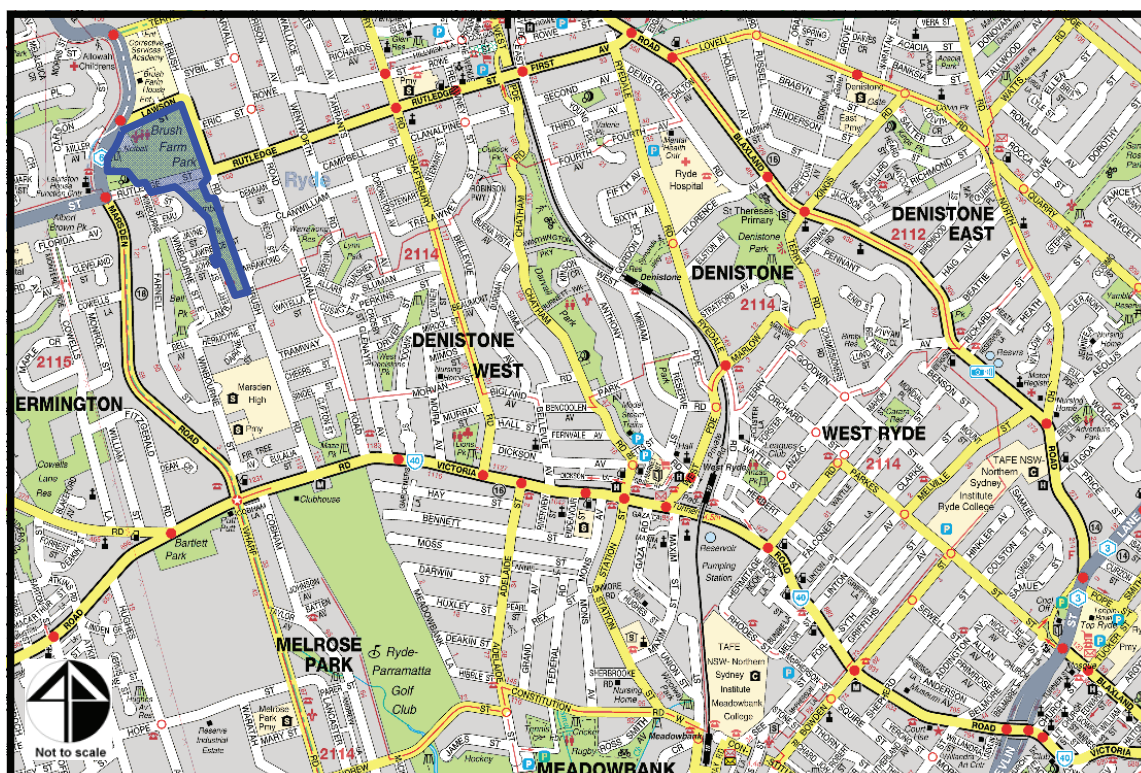
## 2 - DESCRIPTION OF BRUSH FARM PARK AND LAMBERT PARK

### 2.1 Location and Context

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park are located within the City of Ryde local government area in the suburb of Eastwood. Lambert Park is situated to the south of Brush Farm Park. The two parks are separated from each other by the Rutledge Street Road Reserve.

The parks are bounded by Brush Road, Lawson Street, Marsden Road, Lambert Street, Jane Street, Lawrence Street, Emu Street and Rutledge Street as illustrated in Map 1: Location of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park within the City of Ryde and Map 2 – Brush Farm Park, Rutledge Street Road Reserve and Lambert Park Boundary.

Map 1: Location of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park within the City of Ryde (Sydney UBD, 2006)



## 2.2 Land ownership and management

### 2.2.1 Land Title Information

#### **Brush Farm Park**

Brush Farm Park is Crown Land. It was dedicated for the purpose of Public Recreation on 8 April, 1914. The City of Ryde is Trustee of the Park via notification in the Government Gazette No. 141 of 9 December 1955.

#### **Lambert Park**

Lambert Park was named on 27 July 1984 and is owned by City of Ryde. It is comprised of three lots being:

Lot 24 DP27511 dedicated as public recreation space on 9 January 1957.

Lot 27 DP28606 dedicated as public recreation space on 18 April 1958.

Lot 45 DP28514 dedicated as public recreation space on 29 January 1958.

#### **Rutledge Street Road Reserve**

Rutledge Street was gazetted as a road on 21 July 1922.

**Table 2: Area of Brush Farm Park, Lambert Park and Rutledge Street Road Reserve in hectares**

<b>Parks</b>	<b>Area in hectares</b>
Brush Farm Park	8.16
Rutledge Street Road Reserve	1.61
Lambert Park	2.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.36</b>

#### **Leases**

The following agreements are currently in place:

- Brush Farm Dog Training Club Inc for the Dog Training Club. This is a licence agreement for five years from 1.7.2007 until 30.6.2012.
- Lambert Park - Guide Hall. This is a lease agreement for twenty years from 3.2.1992 until 2.2.2012.
- Eastwood Ryde Netball Association Inc. This is a licence agreement for use of the amenities building and the canteen and is for five years from 1.07.2007 until 30.06.2012.

Hire agreements are also in place for use of the oval for cricket, netball and dog training.



## 2.2.2 Key stakeholders in Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park

Stakeholders responsible for management of facilities in Brush Farm and Lambert Parks are outlined in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Key stakeholders in Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park**

Organisation	Responsibility
Brush Farm Park Trust (City of Ryde)	Management, leases, licences and bookings
City of Ryde	Land owner, maintenance, supervision
Department of Lands	Land owner
Brush Farm Historical Society	Interest group, volunteering
Brush Farm Park Preservation Group	Interest group, volunteering
Brush Farm Park Dog Club	Interest group
Eastwood-Ryde Netball Association	Interest group
Northern Districts Cricket Association	Interest group
NSW Heritage Office	Interest group

Map 2: Brush Farm Park, Rutledge Street Road Reserve and Lambert Park Boundary (2003 Aerial photos, City of Ryde)



### 2.2.3 Maintenance

The active areas of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park are maintained by the City of Ryde. Regular maintenance tasks undertaken within the Parks are outlined below:

- removing rubbish;
- sports ground maintenance, including the sealed netball courts with lighting;
- lawn maintenance (mowing, edging, line trimming, herbicide application, cleaning drains and paths);
- pathways, pavements and car parking area inspections and repairs, line marking etc;
- formalised gardens and tree maintenance (weeding, dead plant removal, pruning, herbicide application);
- inspecting and repairing play equipment;
- repairs to built structures including amenities, lights;
- inspecting and repairing fixtures and furniture;
- bush regeneration (natural areas); and
- walking tracks maintenance (including steps, raised walkways and bridges).
- Implement Signage

### 2.2.4 Financial management

#### **Cost recovery**

Income from use of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park is derived from leases, licences and hire fees for use of the ovals and sporting areas. Income from these sources in the 2007-08 financial year was \$19,980.00.

Costs associated with management of the reserves include ongoing maintenance, plant and equipment, product (such as turf and plants), irrigation, topdressing, weed spraying, playground inspections, capital improvements and ongoing bush regeneration. The estimated annual management, capital and maintenance costs for Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park in 2007-08 was \$79,797.00.

Based on the income and costs associated with the Park above, cost recovery of maintenance expenditure in Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park in 2007-08 was 25.04%.

#### **Guidelines for expenditure**

Under Section 106 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, income generated from a Crown reserve must be spent on improving that reserve or for the general purposes of the reserve trust, or unless the Minister makes a specific direction. Such income must not be placed in general revenue of the trust manager, in this case the City of Ryde.



## 2.3 Natural

Environmentally, the site contains vegetation associations (including a temperate rainforest community and Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest), rare in the Sydney Basin Bioregion and not found anywhere else in Australia.

### 2.3.1 Climate

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park are located between two major meteorological stations located at Sydney and Parramatta.

Taking an average of Sydney and Parramatta meteorological data, Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park would experience:

- mean daily maximum summer temperature of 27°C.
- mean daily minimum temperature in winter of 7-8°C.
- mean annual rainfall of approximately 1,100 mm.
- 10-11 wet days per month.
- mean wind speed at 9am of 9-10 km/hour.

The local climatic conditions within the Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park will vary due to wind and temperature patterns formed by the orientation of the Parks and changes in the vegetation cover within the Parks.

### 2.3.2 Landform, soils and drainage

#### **Landform and topography**

Brush Farm Park is located on a high point in the north-western sector of the City of Ryde. Its elevation at approximately 100m above sea level in the north of the Park indicates its proximity to the southern-most extent of the Hornsby Plateau. The land to the south down through Lambert Park drops quickly away to the Parramatta River and the flatter expanse of the Cumberland Plain beyond.

Today Brush Farm Park is characterised in the northern section by filled and levelled grass and paved areas used for active sports and passive recreation. This active sports area is flanked by two steep sided shale gullies containing remnants of Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest and potential relics of former colonial use, converging to the south as can be seen in Map 2 – Brush Farm Park, Rutledge Street Road Reserve and Lambert Park Boundary and Map 3: Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park showing one metre contour intervals.

## **Geology and soils**

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park are placed in the vicinity of the transition between two major geologic formations within the Sydney Bioregion, the Hornsby Plateau, on Wianamatta Shale and the Cumberland Plain. This transitional location has led to the formation of deep shale gullies dominated by clay soils. This geology has created a habitat suitable for the survival of rare and endangered plant species associated with the Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest within the Park. It has also allowed for the establishment of a transitional rainforest community.

Lambert Park is characterised in the western upper area by fill material with a crushed sandstone capping and revegetation. Parts of Lambert Park were filled after a landslide which occurred on the Clanwilliam Street side on 30 April 1988. There are small pockets of local vegetation on the upper slopes and in the southern area where the original soil layer still persists.

## **Hydrology and drainage**

From Map 3: Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park showing one metre contour intervals it can be seen that there are three main gullies within Brush Farm Park (from Marsden Rd, Lawson St and the Scout Hall) that feed the upper reaches of Archers Creek. The two gullies on the north-western side of Brush Farm Park (from Marsden Rd and the Scout Hall) combine below the Bowling Club. These flow through the upper area of Lambert Park where it is piped through the majority of Lambert Park exiting below the Girl Guides building. Archers Creek ultimately flows into the Parramatta River.

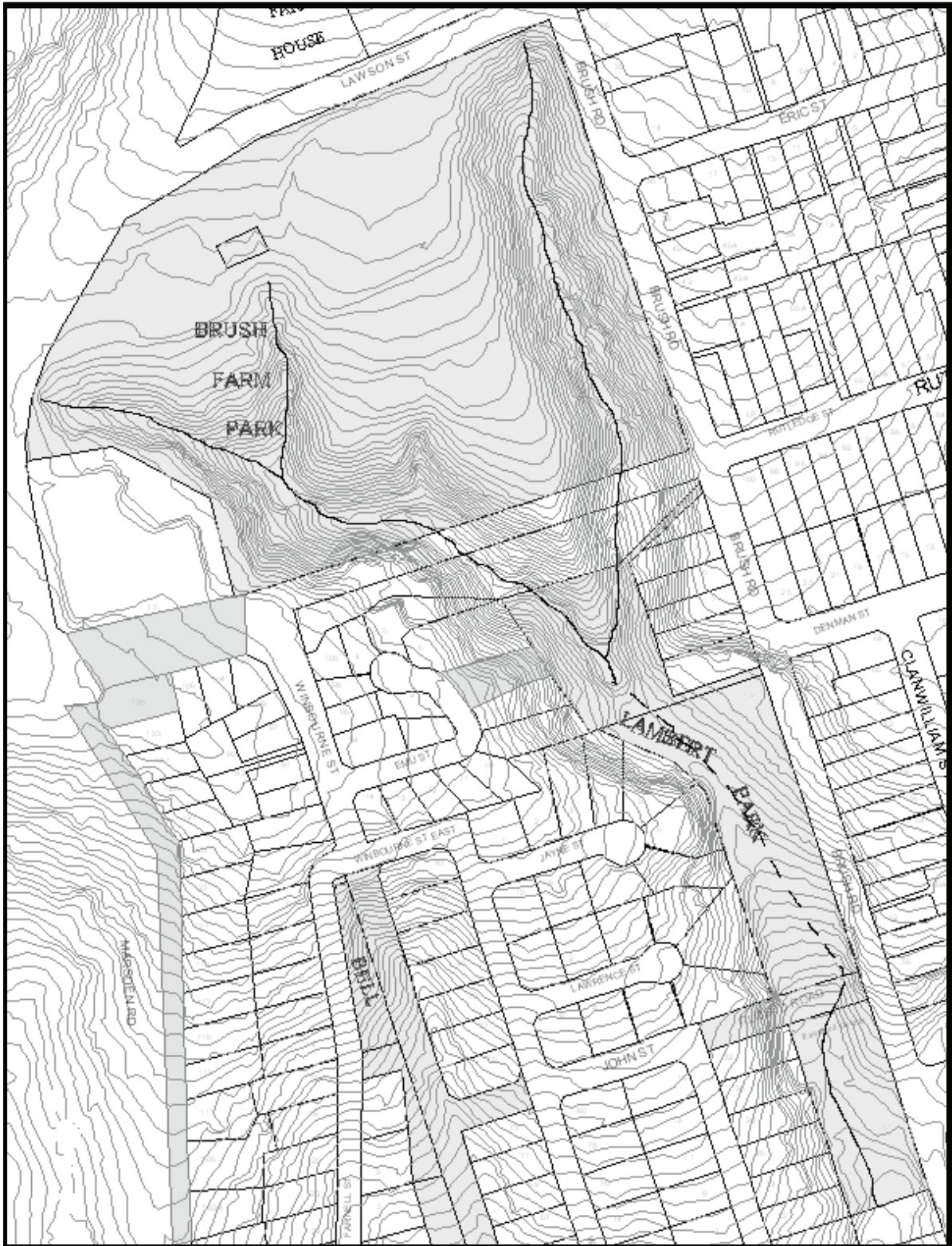
The three gullies are drainage courses for the surrounding residential properties and road and hard surface infrastructure. There is one gross pollutant trap located in the north-western gully line below the Marsden Road.

## **Water quality**

Water quality monitoring across Ryde has shown that all creeks are atypical within an urban environment. Monitoring of Archers Creek over the last three years indicates that urban pollution is having a moderate impact on water quality. This impact is more notable with the low levels of dissolved oxygen (historically no sample has produced acceptable levels) and the high levels of nutrients. These results, however could be attributed to the low flows being experienced in south-eastern NSW during the current drought.

Map 3: Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park showing one metre contour intervals and drainage lines (City Of Ryde)

Archers Creek has an insect dominated fauna (which is not ideal). Over the last season the Creek has shown signs of stress because of drought and impaired macro-invertebrate communities where sensitive taxa have been virtually absent.



### 2.3.3 Flora and fauna

#### **Flora**

The bushland area has been altered through past land uses including clearing and land filling. As a result, little original vegetation remains and exotic plants have overrun the clearings in the past.

Over the last ten or more years, City Of Ryde has sponsored bush restoration works at Brush Farm Park. This has been a significant task and has involved extensive weed removal and slope stabilisation, track creation and stormwater control. Natural regeneration of bush has not been possible in most of the Park because of the extensive and prolonged site disturbances. Consequently replanting of appropriate native vegetation has taken place in many areas. This work has resulted in the establishment of a closed gully forest with open forest on the higher slopes. Regionally important areas of remnant wet forest and gully vegetation plants are now well established.

A noxious weed education and eradication program has been conducted around both Parks.

#### **Urban Bushland**

The rarity of plant species in this vicinity was recognised at an early stage with Baron Charles von Hugel noting in 1834 that:

“....Near the house, there is a deep valley with a type of vegetation all its own, containing a number of plants which I found only in the Illawarra...” (Dymphna Clark, (Ed.), Baron Charles von Hugel, *New Holland Journal*, November 1833-October 1834, Melbourne, Miegunyah Press, 1994, p 362)

It is significant to note that these original vegetation types have survived, despite the establishment of Ryde as the third settlement of the colony in 1792 and with land grants in this location dating back to 1794.

In a publication from 1990 it was noted that remnants of the high rainfall Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest can be seen in Darvall Park at Denistone and at Brush Farm Park at Eastwood (Benson and Howell, 1990, p124). Benson and Howell state that similar trees as those found in Darvall Park, (see Table 4 below) grow on the upper slopes of Brush Farm Park while in the steep-sided sheltered gullies fertile shale-derived soil and high rainfall support a rainforest vegetation with species not found together elsewhere in sheltered sandstone gullies or on the Wianamatta Shale Soils of northern Sydney (Benson and Howell, 1990, p125).

**Table 4: Tree species found in Darvall Park and Brush Farm Park (adapted from Benson and Howell, 1990, p124).**

Common Names:	Scientific Names:
White Mahogany	( <i>Eucalyptus acmenoids</i> )
Grey Ironbark	( <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> )
Blackbutt	( <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> )
Red Mahogany	( <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> )
Sydney Blue Gum	( <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> )
Turpentine	( <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> )

Brush Farm was named by the early settlers because of its rainforest of 'brush' community consisting of Native Laurel (*Cryptocarya glaucescens*), Melicope (*Euodia micrococca*), Guioa (*Guioa semiglauca*), Crab Apple (*Schizomeria ovata*), Native Quince (*Alectryon subcinereus*), Native Guava (*Eupomatia laurina*) and Gum vine (*Aphanopetalum resinosum*) and a large 12 metre high Tree Heath (*Trochocarpa laurina*) within the Park (Benson and Howell, 1990, p125).

A flora and fauna study commissioned by the City of Ryde has recommended reclassifying Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park as Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest. This recommendation for reclassification is based Tozer's statistical vegetation modelling using information gained from a general survey of the plant species in each reserve and quadrat based survey of particular bushland areas in each reserve (using 7 stage Braun-Blanquet technique). The methods used for this biodiversity survey were the same as used by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NSW). A complete plant species listing, compiled during this study, for the two Parks can be found in Table 8: Plant species listing for Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park in Appendix 1.

The NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) is currently consolidating Tozer's statistical vegetation modelling. With the new statistical data added, the implications are that DECC may alter the identifying parameters for some of the vegetation communities, and it is as yet uncertain whether some of the areas previously mapped as having Sydney Blue Gum High Forest in the Ryde LGA should be changed to Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest, or to Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest, all of which are closely related and having Endangered Ecological Community status. DECC and the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority are currently working on and completing the detailed vegetation map for the whole of the Catchment.

Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest was declared an Endangered Ecological Community on Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 in 1998 and a Critically Endangered Ecological Community through the Australian Government's Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 on 26 August 2005. Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest has an understorey that may be grassy and herbaceous or of a shrubby nature or in areas that have not been burnt for an extended period of time have a dense understorey. Species composition can vary between sites depending on its geographical location and local conditions (e.g. topography, rainfall, exposure).

Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest typically occurs in moderately wet sites, with an annual rainfall of 800-1100 mm per year, and on clay soils derived from Wianamatta shale or shale layers within Hawkesbury Sandstone. Some of the plant species found in the Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest are listed in Table 5: Some typical plant species found in a Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest below.



**Table 5: Some typical plant species found in a Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest**

<b>Common Names:</b>	<b>Scientific Names:</b>
<b>Tall trees</b>	
Narrow-leaved Ironbark	( <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> )
Mountain Grey Gum	( <i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i> )
Round-leaved Gum	( <i>Eucalyptus deanei</i> )
Red Ironbark	( <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> )
Mountain Mahogany	( <i>Eucalyptus notabilis</i> )
Grey Ironbark	( <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> )
Grey Gum	( <i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> )
Sydney Blue Gum	( <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> )
Turpentine	( <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> )
<b>Small trees and shrubs</b>	
Parramatta Wattle	( <i>Acacia parramattensis</i> )
Breynia	( <i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> )
Prickly Beard-heath	( <i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i> )
Narrow-leaved Orangebark	( <i>Maytenus silvestris</i> )
Mock Olive	( <i>Notelaea longifolia</i> )
White Dogwood	( <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> )
Rough-fruit Pittosporum	( <i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> )
Sweet Pittosporum	( <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> )
Elderberry Panax	( <i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> )
Native Peach	( <i>Trema aspera</i> )
<b>Herbs, grasses and ferns</b>	
Forest Hedgehog-grass	( <i>Echinopogon ovatus</i> )
Weeping Grass	( <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> )
Basket Grass	( <i>Oplismenus aemulus</i> )
Pastel Flower	( <i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i> )
Kangaroo Grass	( <i>Themeda triandra</i> )

(source: Department of the Environment and Heritage. (September 2005) Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion, Nationally Threatened Species and Ecological Communities Information Sheet.)

Since European settlement over 200 years ago, intensive land use, clearing and urban development in the Sydney Basin Bioregion has severely affected the Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest and Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest distribution. Many patches of Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest have become degraded with the remaining ecological community now within an urban environment. It is estimated that only 0.5 % of the original area of Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest exists in the form of a number of remnants. The listed ecological community includes patches with an intact vegetation structure, a tree canopy cover greater than 10%, and an area greater than one hectare. Patches with less than 10% tree canopy cover are also included if they are more than one hectare in size and are part of a native vegetation remnant larger than five hectares (Department of the Environment and Heritage, September 2005).

Lambert Park, whilst not containing significant remnant vegetation, does act as an integral part of the wildlife corridor for the area. The Rutledge Street Road Reserve which links the two Parks, contains similar vegetation (Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest) to that of Brush Farm Park.

## **Fauna**

The flora and fauna study commissioned by the City of Ryde, "Ryde Flora and Fauna Study 2006" undertaken by Biosphere Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, determined that there were no native terrestrial mammals found in Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park. The ground fauna was dominated by exotic mammals, such as rats, cats, dogs and foxes. Two species of possum as well as bats were found within the Parks but numbers were quite low despite the thick tree canopy across parts of the Parks.

Lambert Park had the lowest diversity of native animals of any of the reserves surveyed with the Park being dominated by exotic mammals.

Seventy-six species of day birds and four species of night birds were found in Brush Farm Park with many of them being those commonly found in open woodland. Ground-nesting or ground-frequenting birds were conspicuously absent. Forty-five day bird species were found in Lambert Park. No night birds were detected. Lambert Park had the highest numbers of exotic birds.

Powerful Owls were detected in Brush Farm Park but no roosting sites were found for these birds. In view of the low number of possums within the local area, it is probable that the Powerful Owls frequent the park but do not permanently reside there.

No fish species were present in either Park.

Six lizard species and one snake were found within Brush Farm Park. Lambert Park had a restricted variety of reptiles with only four species of skinks found. In both Parks the majority of lizards found were small, ant-eating species that can hide quickly in short grass or under fallen branches.

Three species of frogs were found in Brush Farm Park and two in Lambert Park (both capable of surviving in turbid water). None of the frogs were abundant. The ephemeral nature of Archers Creek means that water is not readily available but the enclosed gullies can provide shelter sites.

A wide variety of invertebrates were found in Brush Farm Park and a relatively high level of invertebrate fauna within Lambert Park despite the relatively poor diversity of vegetation within the Park. Brush Farm Park was dominated by insects with 16 major taxa of insects being found. The majority of the insects found were leaf-eating or sap-sucking insects exploiting the young tree growth in the Park. Spiders, snails, centipedes and slaters were also conspicuous about the Park.

Many of the invertebrates found within Lambert Park were flying insects that have probably dispersed from Brush Farm Park. Snails and slugs were the other most common invertebrates found.

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## 2.4 History and cultural heritage

### 2.4.1 Indigenous History

Aboriginal people lived for thousands of years in what we now call the City of Ryde. When the first Europeans settled at Sydney Cove in 1788 the traditional owners of this area were the Wallumedegal. It is likely that the name Wallumedegal or Wallumattagal was derived from wallumai the snapper fish, combined with matta, a word used to describe a place, meaning they were the 'snapper clan' and the fish was their totem.

Wallumedegal territory followed the north bank of the Parramatta River from Turrumburra (Lane Cove River) in the east to Parramatta at the head of the river to the west. The northern boundary would logically be the Lane Cove River and the northern neighbours therefore the Cameragal or 'spear clan'. The Wallumedegal survived for generations in a rich environment of river flats, creeks and mangrove swamps, fishing with pronged spears and handlines, feasting on shellfish, hunting birds and small game, and collecting a variety of edible bushfood plants (adapted from City Of Ryde website, 2007, [www.ryde.nsw.gov.au](http://www.ryde.nsw.gov.au)).

To date there has been no recorded evidence of Aboriginal usage within the two Parks.

### 2.4.2 Non-indigenous History

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park are also important on a number of diverse levels paramount amongst these being their environmental and cultural values. The geographic location, rare vegetation and the sites' remarkable history combine to establish Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park as a place of special importance requiring a particular clarity of management intent. The other significant aspect of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park are that they are among the last remaining historic remnants of the former Brush Farm estate in public ownership.

European settlement of this area commenced 1794 with the area released as land grants by Lieutenant Governor Grose. In c1800's William Cox consolidated the small land holdings into the Brush Farm Estate and grew fruit trees and wheat crops. In 1807, Brush Farm Estate became the residence of Gregory Blaxland with the house being completed in 1820. Blaxland became well known as an early explorer. He was also a pioneer in agricultural endeavours including the grazing and breeding of cattle and viticulture. In 1822 Gregory Blaxland made history by taking locally produced red wine to London for showing, in 1823 where he won a Silver Medal and 1828 where he won a Gold Medal.

In 1881 the estate was bought by the Bennett family who lived there until 1894. The house and surrounding land was then leased to the Government to become the Carpentarian Reformatory for young boys. In 1913 the land was resumed by the Government with the house being used as a girl's institution, then as a home for mothers and babies and later as a home for mentally deficient children. The house and surrounding land was then purchased in 1988 by the Department of Corrective Services.



Brush Farm Park was dedicated for the purpose of Public Recreation on 8 April, 1914. The City of Ryde has care, control and management of Brush Farm Park as Trustee via notification in the Government Gazette No. 141 of 9 December 1955.

A more detailed analysis of the former estate and its remnants is contained in the report Landscape and Archaeology of the Former Brush Farm Estate, Eastwood NSW, prepared by Geoffrey Britton and Associates for the City of Ryde, April 2005. At Council's Committee of the Whole No. 11/05 it was resolved that the study together with the submissions received on the study be adopted as the documents to assist in forming Council's practices in the management and development of this area. As such recommendations from the Britton report relevant to this Plan of Management have been utilised to assist in the identification of strategies and actions within 5.4 Action Plan.

The Britton report identified remnants of the hand-dug vine terraces on the site as well as fence posts. The vineyard can be seen in Photo 1 - Vineyard view towards Brush Farm House. Both the terraces and fence posts appear to be remnant from the period Gregory Blaxland owned Brush Farm Estate. Remnant exotic trees are also extant in Brush Farm Park, which have been identified as being associated with the later uses of Brush Farm Estate. The extent of the old buildings within Brush Farm House can be seen in Map 4 – circa 1943 aerial photo of Brush Farm House, Brush Farm Park Lambert Park.



Photo 1 - Orchard view towards Brush Farm House (Courtesy Tanner Architects & Associates) Brush Farm Historical Society

## Brush Farm House

Brush Farm House is located immediately to the north of Brush Farm Park. One of the reasons for the location of the house was to take advantage of the sweeping views from its elevated position so Blaxland could view the traffic along the Parramatta River. Potential remnants of the operation of the Estate have been identified in Brush Farm Park and form part of its importance and need for considered management.

In 1989 Brush Farm House, was acquired by the City of Ryde for \$775,000. The site of Brush Farm House is defined by the boundaries of Lot 1 of Deposited Plan 800471, which is covered in its entirety by a State Heritage Register listing. Since 1989 there has been a permanent conservation order on the site from the Heritage Council of NSW. Historically associated with Brush Farm House, Brush Farm Park does not form part of the current submission for Brush Farm House.



Map 4: circa 1943 aerial photo of Brush Farm House, Brush Farm Park Lambert Park and surrounds (From the Skies, Aerial photographs of Sydney in 1943, Roads & Traffic Authority of NSW)

The City of Ryde has invested in excess of two million dollars along with a five hundred thousand dollar Federal Government grant in the renovations of the house to its present state. The house was reopened to the public in 2007 for use as a Function Centre/ Training Facility.

Community consultation undertaken concluded that the uses of the property as either a Conference/Function Centre or a Training Facility were the preferred uses. These uses were seen to allow a degree of flexibility, which would not result in adverse impact on the building fabric and would result in a good level of public access. The Conservation Management Plan for the House also recommended the conference centre/function venue as the most desirable use, as this use provides the greatest flexibility, has a relatively low impact, allows continued use of the site by the Brush Farm Historical Society, and provides reasonable public access.

The Brush Farm House site comprises:

- The house, being the main rooms over two floors and basement area,
- The hall, being the attached weatherboard building at the rear (north) of the house,
- The car park, being the levelled bitumen paved areas to the north of the house and east of the hall,
- The garden, being the cleared and treed sloping ground to the south of the house and bounded by Marsden Road, Lawson Street and the right of way, and
- Sheds, being the weatherboard and brick sheds located to the north-east of the car park.

### **Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park**

Significant environmental restoration work has been undertaken in the Park since 1977 with the establishment of the Brush Farm Park Preservation Group. The Group was formed in response to the Road and Traffic Authority's proposal to extend Rutledge Street through the Park, the argument being that the area was so degraded and infested with noxious weeds that there would be little impact. Since then the Preservation Group has restored the area through ongoing programs of regeneration and revegetation. Photos 2 to 5 illustrate some of the results.

Lambert Park has had a significant impact from European settlement with most of the park being in-filled and revegetated. Most of the original creek line has been piped



though Lambert Park with only a small portion remaining at the lower end of the Park. The lower section was recently rehabilitated to minimise erosion and weed infestation.



Photo 2 - View to the west at corner of Lawson St and Brush Road (City of Ryde)



Photo 3 - View to the west from the upper playing fields (City of Ryde)



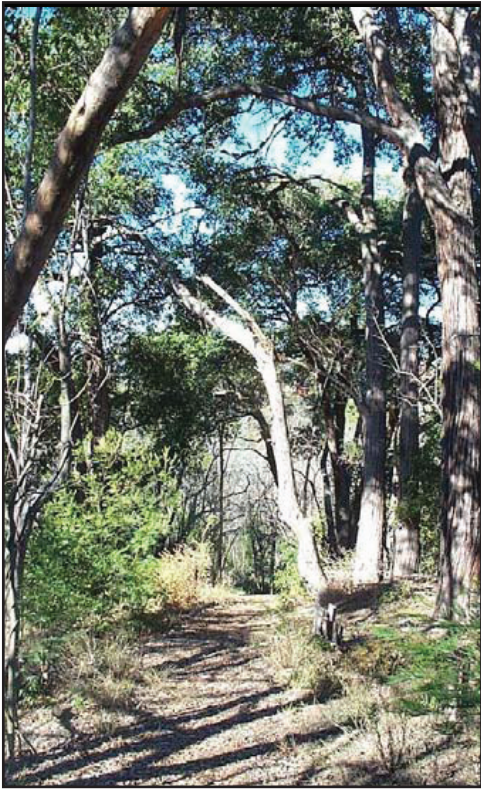


Photo 4 - Upper level walking track (City of Ryde)

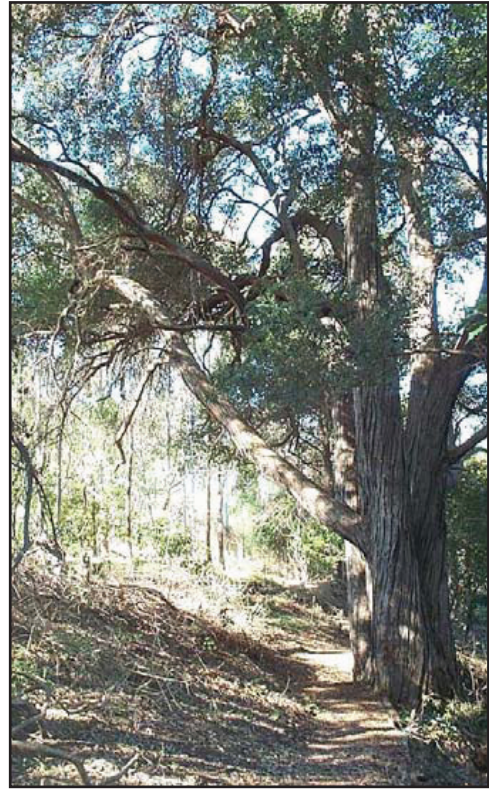


Photo 5 - Track descending down slope (City of Ryde)

## 2.5 Recreational

Brush Farm Park is important locally as both an active and passive sporting and recreation venue. The active sports areas are located on the upper northern area of the Park as shown in Map 5 - Active area use classification and constructed assets. This area comprises a cricket field that alternates as twelve grass surfaced netball courts in winter, four hard-court netball courts and a small playground. The Eastwood/Ryde Netball Association (ERNA), who use the netball courts, occupies an amenities building on the site licensed from the City of Ryde.

The grassed fields also provide the locality for the operation of the Brush Farm Dog Training Club. The Club has made a significant investment in the Park with the development of good quality amenities buildings and provision of facilities for undertaking dog training. The Club's association with the Park extends over several decades and their presence on the grassed area is considered to be compatible with the other uses and features of the Park. The fields are also used for school sporting activities during the week.

The Park also hosts the only dog club in the City of Ryde, the Brush Farm Dog Training Club. The Club has been present on the site for over 30 years and operates from an amenities building licensed from the City of Ryde.

ERNA has recently advised the City of Ryde that its registered player base has expanded and that access was required for courts to be marked out in the lower grassed section of the Park. This was accommodated on a one off arrangement. Alternate locations for the excess of players will be required as Brush Farm Park is considered to have reached its capacity for providing facilities for this sport.



Map 5: Active area use classification and constructed assets (2003 Aerial photos, City of Ryde)

The area on the level plateau overlooking the valley below and surrounded by tall trees lends itself to being an attractive feature in the extended grounds of Brush Farm House. Consideration should be given for providing fencing around the ovals' perimeter to delineate the sporting area and develop a sense of "the Estate Oval".

The whole Park is highly valued by the local community as a passive recreation place where open grassed space, the paved netball courts and the numerous formed tracks in the bushland are accessed daily.

Brush Farm Park also hosts a Scout Hall which is Crown Land but under a separate land title (Lot 177; DP 752035). The Scout organisation regularly uses the facilities of the Park.

## **3 - PLANNING CONTEXT**

### 3.1 Introduction

This section describes the legislative and policy framework applying to Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park.

Full versions of the legislation summarised below is found on-line at:

- [www.legislation.nsw.gov.au](http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au) and
- [www.austlii.edu.au](http://www.austlii.edu.au).

The relevant City of Ryde policy information can be found on its website:

- [www.ryde.nsw.gov.au](http://www.ryde.nsw.gov.au).



## 3.2 Federal planning context

### 3.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) protects the environment, particularly matters of National Environmental Significance (Protected matters). It streamlines national environmental assessment and approvals process, protects Australian biodiversity and integrates management of important natural and cultural places. The EPBC Act came into force on 17 July 2000.

The EPBC Act promotes the conservation of biodiversity by providing strong protection for threatened species and ecological communities, migratory, marine and other protected species. The Act provides for:

- identification of key threatening processes;
- protection of critical habitat;
- preparation of management plans; and
- issuing of conservation orders and regulation of wildlife import/export.

The EPBC Act classes Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest (STIF) as Critically Endangered Ecological Community (CEEC). The determination of STIF is based upon a distinction between the size and condition of remnants, such that it excludes small disturbed remnants which are included in the NSW determination (Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995). The Commonwealth listing also incorporates NSW listing for the Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest in addition to the NSW STIF listing.

### 3.2.2 Disability Discrimination Act 1992

The Disability Discrimination Act 1992 aims to eliminate, as far as possible, discrimination against people with disabilities in many areas, including access to premises. The Act also aims to promote recognition and acceptance in the community that people with disabilities have the same fundamental rights as the rest of the community.

The Act covers a range of areas including sport and recreation, and access to premises. The Act requires that people be able to access any building which the public is entitled to enter or use through the primary entrance used by the general public. It further requires that people should have access to any services and facilities provided in those buildings.

The NSW Anti-Discrimination Act 1997 also makes it unlawful to discriminate on the ground of disability and sex.

### 3.3 State planning context

#### 3.3.1 Crown Lands Act 1989

As Brush Farm Park incorporates Crown public reserves, the Crown Lands Act 1989 applies to its management.

The Act defines the planning, management and use of Crown land, including reservation or dedication for a range of public purposes, and leasing and licensing. The Department of Lands, together with Reserve Trusts appointed by the Minister, are responsible for management of the Crown reserve system throughout New South Wales to ensure that Crown land is managed for the benefit of the people of New South Wales, and having regard for the principles of Crown land management.

##### 3.3.1(a) Use and management of Crown land

The use and management of Crown land is determined or influenced by:

- the objectives of the Crown Lands Act (Section 10), particularly that Crown lands are managed for the benefit of the people of NSW;
- the principles of Crown land management (Section 11 of the Act);
- the public purpose(s) of the land (Sections 80 and 87). Crown land is reserved or dedicated for a public purpose(s), which means the reserve must provide a public benefit. Uses, activities, developments and agreements in a Crown reserve are defined by the public purpose(s) of the reserve. All uses of Crown reserves must be acceptable according to their public purpose(s). The definition of 'Public Recreation' for the purposes of this Plan of Management is 'formal and informal sporting activities; and informal, passive recreational, social and cultural activities taking place on either land or water'; and
- Department of Lands' policies, such as the Food and Beverage Outlets on Crown Reserves Policy Position 2004.

##### 3.3.1(b) Principles of Management

Section 11 of the Crown Lands Act identifies the following principles for management of Crown Land:

Principles of Crown Land Management:

- environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown Land;
- the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible;

- public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged;
- where possible, multiple use of Crown Land be encouraged;
- where appropriate, Crown Land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity; and
- Crown Land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licenced or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

For the purposes of consistency of management of areas under the care and control of the City of Ryde, this Plan of Management shall follow those principles set out above and those core objectives as set out in section 36 Preparation of draft plans of management for community land within the "Local Government Act 1993 No 30, Division 2 Use and management of community land".

### 3.3.1(c) Public Purposes

Brush Farm Park was dedicated for the purpose of public recreation on 8 April 1914. Under the Act, numerous public purposes are identified. Public recreation is one such public purpose. The Act identifies the relationship between the dedication of public purpose and the land to which it applies:

- a reserve for a public purpose must deliver a public benefit – either a public good or service;
- a public purpose defines the suitable and appropriate land use, activities, development and management practices for the reserve;
- any lease or licence must be consistent with the public purpose; and
- a Plan of Management further defines the appropriate uses, activities and developments for the public purpose.

### 3.3.1(d) Plans of Management under the Crown Lands Act 1989

Unlike the Local Government Act 1993, it is not mandatory to prepare a Plan of Management for a Crown Reserve, unless directed to do so by the Minister.

In this instance, no directive from the Minister has been issued to prepare this Plan of Management.

### 3.3.1(e) Leases and Licences

Crown Land may be leased or licensed directly with the Crown by the Minister. The Reserve Trust may lease or licence Crown reserves, with the Minister's consent. Any lease over five years (including options) must be publicly notified. Leases on Crown Land can permit sub-leases. Reserve Trusts may issue temporary licences, without the

requirement for Ministerial consent if listed as a prescribed purpose under the Crown Lands Regulation (2000).

The City of Ryde's "Parks on Track for People 2025" guides the administration of Temporary Hire Agreements over the sports areas of the parks.

### 3.3.1(f) Trust Proceeds

Proceeds from activities on the land received by the trust must be spent at the direction (if any) of the Minister. If no such direction is given, the proceeds must be spent on, or invested for, the care and management of the Crown Reserve.

### 3.3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EPA Act) establishes the statutory planning framework for environmental and land use planning in NSW through State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs), Regional Environmental Plans (REPs) and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). The EPA Act also sets out processes for approving development applications for structures and works on public and private land as set out in the Ryde Local Environmental Plan.

#### **State Environmental Planning Policy 19 – Bushland in Urban Areas**

Under SEPP 19, bushland means land on which there is vegetation that is either a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or, if altered, is still representative of the structure and floristics of the natural vegetation. Section 8 of SEPP 19 applies to bushland zoned or reserved for public open space. Both Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park have remnant bushland areas.

SEPP 19 aims to protect and preserve bushland in urban areas because of its natural heritage value, aesthetic value, and value as a recreational, educational and scientific resource.

Plans of Management should be consistent with the aims of the Policy. In respect of the bushland to which it applies, a Plan of Management should describe and analyse the bushland, and specify measures to be taken to:

- implement the specific aims of the Policy;
- enable recreational use of the bushland;
- reduce hazard from bushfire;
- prevent degradation of bushland; and
- restore and regenerate degraded areas of bushland.

SEPP 19 also sets out matters that a consent authority must consider when assessing development within areas zoned for urban bushland or in an adjoining area.

### 3.3.3 Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995

“The purpose of the Act is to:

- conserve biological diversity and promote ecologically sustainable development,
- prevent the extinction and promote the recovery of threatened species, populations and ecological communities,
- protect the critical habitat of those species, populations and ecological communities that are endangered,
- eliminate or manage certain processes that threaten the survival or evolutionary development of threatened species, populations and ecological communities,
- ensure that the impact of any action affecting threatened species, populations and ecological communities is properly assessed, and
- encourage the conservation of threatened species, populations and ecological communities through co-operative management.” (DEC (NSW))

“The Act replaced earlier laws enacted in 1991, which provided for the designation of some animals as endangered and the regulation of activities affecting these animals and their habitat. The Act streamlined existing regulatory procedures under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NP&W Act). This allowed for the integration of threatened species assessment into the State’s planning system and removed the requirement to obtain a separate threatened species licence in addition to development consent under the EP&A Act.” (DEC (NSW))

STIF is classed as an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995. The NSW determination of STIF communities includes small disturbed remnants which are not included in the Commonwealth determination which makes a distinction between the size and condition of remnants.

### 3.3.4 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 is aimed at:

- the conservation of nature, including, but not limited to, the conservation of:
  - (i) habitat, ecosystems and ecosystem processes,
  - (ii) biological diversity at the community, species and genetic levels,
  - (iii) landforms of significance, including geological features and processes, and
  - (iv) landscapes and natural features of significance including wilderness and wild rivers,
- the conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape, including, but not limited to:

- (i) places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people, and
- (ii) places of social value to the people of New South Wales, and
- (iii) places of historic, architectural or scientific significance,
- fostering public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of nature and cultural heritage and their conservation,
- providing for the management of land reserved under this Act in accordance with the management principles applicable for each type of reservation.
- The objects of this Act are to be achieved by applying the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Parts 6, 6A, 7, 8, and 8A are also relevant to this Plan of Management

### 3.3.5 Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005

The Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005 repealed State Environmental Planning Policy No. 56 – Sydney Harbour Foreshores and Tributaries (SEPP 56) and Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 23 – Sydney and Middle Harbours (SREP 23) in September 2005. The SREP (Sydney Harbour Catchment) consolidates the provisions of SEPP 56 and SREP 23. The Development Control Plan for Sydney Harbour Foreshores and Waterways accompanies the SREP (Sydney Harbour Catchment).

The SREP (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005 controls planning and development in the Sydney Harbour catchment which includes the Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park. With respect to the Sydney Harbour catchment, the SREP (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005 aims to:

- ensure the catchment, foreshores, waterways and islands of Sydney Harbour are recognised, protected, enhanced and maintained as an outstanding natural asset and as a public asset of national and heritage significance for existing and future generations;
- ensure a healthy, sustainable environment on land and water;
- achieve a high quality and ecologically sustainable urban environment;
- ensure a prosperous working harbour and an effective transport corridor;
- encourage a culturally rich and vibrant place for people;
- ensure accessibility to and along Sydney Harbour and its foreshores; and
- ensure the protection of, maintenance and rehabilitation of watercourses, wetlands, riparian lands, remnant vegetation and ecological connectivity.

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### 3.3.6 Companion Animals Act 1998

The Companion Animals Act 1998 aims to promote responsible animal ownership in NSW. Under the Act, dogs in public places must be on a lead under the effective control of a competent person, except in a declared off-leash area. Dogs are prohibited within 10 metres of children's play areas, food preparation / consumption areas, and recreation areas where dogs are prohibited by the local authority. If a dog defecates in a public place, the dog owner must remove and dispose of it in a rubbish receptacle.

Currently the nearest dog off-leash area is in Meadowbank Park.

### 3.3.7 Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 aims to conserve the environmental and cultural heritage of NSW. Proposed changes affecting sites on the State Heritage Register, and the management of archaeological and maritime archaeological sites, are covered by this Act. The Heritage Act also applies in managing excavation that may affect archaeological relics.

## 3.4 Local planning context

### 3.4.1 Local Government Act 1993

#### **No. 30, Division 2 Use and management of community land.**

Section 36 of the Local Government Act has been used as a guide in the management of both Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park which are under the care, control and management of the City of Ryde. It is the Local Government standard for the development of plans of management to utilise section 36 as a guide as it will enable consistency in the presentation and adaptation of all future management plans throughout the City of Ryde.

Under this section councils must prepare a Plan of Management for community land. The Plan of Management must identify the following:

- (a) the category of the land,
- (b) the objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land,
- (c) the means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets,
- (d) the manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets, and may require the prior approval of the council to the carrying out of any specified activity on the land.

The Plan of Management must include a description of:

- (iv) the condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements on the land, as at the date of adoption of the Plan of Management, and
- (v) the use of the land and any such buildings or improvements as at that date, and
- (vi) specify the purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used, and
- (vii) specify the purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or licence or otherwise, and
- (viii) describe the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development.

Table 6 and map 6 show the core objectives of management as stated by Section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993 No 30, Division 2 Use and management of community land, that are relevant to the management of Brush Farm Park, Lambert Park and Rutledge Street Road Reserve.



**Table 6: Local Government Act 1993: Section 36 Core Objectives for Management of Community Land**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993**  
**SECTION 36 CORE OBJECTIVES FOR MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY LAND**

<b>Land Classification</b>	<b>Core Objectives for management of land classification</b>
<p><b>a) natural area</b>  Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as one or more of the following:</p>	<p>36E (refer to section 5.4.1 – Action Plan)</p> <p>(a) to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area, and</p> <p>(b) to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its</p> <p>(c) natural state and setting, and</p> <p>(d) to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and</p> <p>(e) to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</p> <p>(f) to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994.</p>
<p><b>a) bushland</b></p>	<p>36J (refer to section 5.4.1.1 – Action Plan)</p> <p>(a) to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and</p> <p>(b) to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and</p> <p>(c) to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</p> <p>(d) to restore degraded bushland, and</p> <p>(e) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and</p> <p>(f) to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and</p> <p>(g) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.</p>
<p><b>b) wetland</b></p>	<p>36K (not relevant to this Plan of Management)</p> <p>(a) to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, with particular reference to their hydrological environment (including water quality and water flow), and to the flora, fauna and habitat values of the wetlands, and</p> <p>(b) to restore and regenerate degraded wetlands, and</p> <p>(c) to facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and the community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.</p>
<p><b>c) escarpment</b></p>	<p>36L (not relevant to this Plan of Management)</p> <p>(d) to protect any important geological, geomorphological or scenic features of the escarpment, and</p> <p>(e) to facilitate safe community use and enjoyment of the escarpment.</p>

<p><b>d) watercourse</b></p>	<p>36M (refer to section 5.4.1.2 – Action Plan)</p> <p>(a) to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the in stream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows, and</p> <p>(b) to manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability, and</p> <p>(c) to restore degraded watercourses, and</p> <p>(d) to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.</p>
<p><b>e) foreshore</b></p>	<p>36N (not relevant to this Plan of Management)</p> <p>(a) to maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment, and to protect and enhance all functions associated with the foreshore's role as a transition area, and</p> <p>(b) to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.</p>
<p><b>b) sportsground</b></p>	<p>36F (refer to section 5.4.2 – Action Plan)</p> <p>(a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and</p> <p>(b) to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.</p>
<p><b>c) park</b></p>	<p>36G (refer to section 5.4.3 – Action Plan)</p> <p>(a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and</p> <p>(b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and</p> <p>(c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.</p>

<p><b>d) an area of cultural significance</b></p>	<p>36H (refer to section 5.4.4 – Action Plan)</p> <p>(1) The core objectives for management of community land categorised as an area of cultural significance are to retain and enhance the cultural significance of the area (namely its Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical or research or social significance) for past, present or future generations by the active use of conservation methods.</p> <p>(2) Those conservation methods may include any or all of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the continuous protective care and maintenance of the physical material of the land or of the context and setting of the area of cultural significance,</li> <li>(b) the restoration of the land, that is, the returning of the existing physical material of the land to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material,</li> <li>(c) the reconstruction of the land, that is, the returning of the land as nearly as possible to a known earlier state,</li> <li>(d) the adaptive reuse of the land, that is, the enhancement or reinforcement of the cultural significance of the land by the introduction of sympathetic alterations or additions to allow compatible uses (that is, uses that involve no changes to the cultural significance of the physical material of the area, or uses that involve changes that are substantially reversible or changes that require a minimum impact),</li> <li>(e) the preservation of the land, that is, the maintenance of the physical material of the land</li> <li>(f) in its existing state and the retardation of deterioration of the land.</li> </ul> <p>(3) A reference in subsection (2) to land includes a reference to any buildings erected on the land.</p>
<p><b>e) general community use</b></p>	<p>36I (refer to section 5.4.5 – Action Plan)</p> <p>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>

### 3.4.2 Public Utilities (refer to section 5.4.6 – Action Plan)

The core objectives for the management of utilities within Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park are to facilitate the maintenance of existing utilities and reduce the impact of future utility structures affecting the natural and cultural aspects of the Parks (this section is not a requirement under the Local Government Act 1993 but has been highlighted as an area which should be considered with the management of the Parks).

### 3.4.3 Planning framework

City of Ryde's planning framework guides this Plan of Management as follows:

- CityVision 2022;
- Council's Management Plan, which sets overall objectives and performance targets for activities, budgets and other issues relating to open space and recreation management;
- Planning instruments, particularly the Ryde Planning Scheme Ordinance, and Development Control Plan which governs the use of and development of facilities within the Parks; and
- Policy documents and strategies, such as Parks on Track for People 2025, Ryde Bicycle Strategy and masterplan (2007), Social Plan 2005; Access and Equity Policy; Tree Preservation Order and Tree Management Policy and cultural initiatives.

### 3.4.4 City of Ryde Management Plan

Council's Management Plan contains a strategic overview of Council's proposed activities, budgets and other issues relating to the community and the environment. This Plan of Management is consistent with the vision formulated by City of Ryde in its current Management Plan for the whole of the City.

Council's vision is:

Ryde will be a dynamic and innovative city, a leader in environmental, economic and social sustainability.

Following on from the vision, Council's mission is:

The City of Ryde will work with the community to provide essential services and promote a vibrant place to live.

### 3.4.5 Council policies and plans

#### **Parks on Track for People 2025**

Council's vision for the parks and open spaces of Ryde will be:

multi-purpose facilities providing sustainable leisure and recreational opportunities to meet the changing needs of the community.

Environmental protection and sustainability principles will be observed in relation to the management and administration of parks and open spaces, ensuring that natural resources (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) are conserved wherever possible.

The values that the Ryde community puts on its parks and open spaces are:

- recreation and leisure spaces should be well designed allowing multiple use or functionality of facilities;
- assets are managed and maintained so they are safe, provided at optimum lifetime cost and meet community needs;
- recreation and leisure facilities are available and accessible to provide an environment that facilitates play, learning and personal development;
- the natural environment, its native flora and fauna, are valued and will have priority in open space design, development and maintenance;
- volunteers will be actively encouraged to assist in the delivery of quality parks and open spaces;
- use of spaces by community and charitable groups will be encouraged; and
- continuing engagement between people and parks including enhanced opportunities for all to visit, participate in, learn, respect, enjoy and conserve is a fundamental purpose of management.

#### **Generic Plan of Management**

The Generic Plan of Management applies to the various categories of community land in Ryde. The Plan contains general principles of park use and management applying to sportsgrounds, natural areas, parks, and general community use. This Plan of Management is consistent with the generic plan but shall override the generic Plan of Management in relation to the management of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park.

#### **Social Plan**

Council's Social Plan 2005 includes specific Needs Papers for target groups of children, young people, older people, people of a culturally and linguistically diverse background, men, women and Aboriginal people. A framework for social planning for Ryde 2005-2010 is also presented.

#### **Access and Equity Policy and Disability Action Plan**

Both the Access and Equity Policy (2003) and the Disability Action Plan 2006-2008 advocate



provision of inclusive, equitable and accessible facilities and services in Ryde for all people with various disabilities. The Disability Action Plan states that open spaces and facilities throughout the City are intended to be accessible wherever possible and achievable within the landform. A key aim of the Plan is that people with disabilities need to be able to have full access to key parks and linkage routes. Park furniture and signage in key parks needs to be accessible.

### **Landscape and Archaeology of the Former Brush Farm Estate, Eastwood NSW**

Prepared by Geoffrey Britton and Associates for the City of Ryde, April 2005. The report provides a more detailed analysis of the former estate and its remnants. This report was presented at Councils Committee of the Whole No. 11/05 where it was resolved:

- (a) That the study entitled "Landscape and Archaeology Assessment for the former Brush Farm Estate" together with the submissions received on the study be adopted as the documents to assist in forming Council's practices in the management and development of this area.
- (b) That a draft Implementation Plan be prepared in consultation with all stakeholders to guide the implementation of the recommendations listed in the study entitled "Landscape and Archaeology Assessment for the former Brush Farm Estate."

### **Draft Brush Farm House Business Plan**

The City of Ryde is developing a draft business plan for Brush Farm House, which will guide the future use of the facility. Brush Farm House is one element of a broader precinct which includes Brush Farm Park. Careful consideration has been given to this relationship during the development of the business plan to ensure the mutual benefits of protecting this precinct are maintained.

### **3.4.6 Ryde Local Environment Plan 105 (LEP 105) & Ryde Planning Scheme Ordinance (RPSO) – Heritage**

Brush Farm Park is within Heritage Conservation Area No.1 as defined in Ryde LEP 105. The Heritage Conservation Area relates to the curtilage of the Brush Farm House and the last remnants of the Estate in public ownership. Brush Farm Park is also listed as a heritage item in its own right under the LEP.

LEP 105 aims:

- (a) to conserve the heritage of the built and natural environment of the properties on the land to which this plan applies;
- (b) to integrate heritage conservation into the planning and development processes;
- (c) to provide for public involvement in matters relating to the conservation of the City of Ryde's heritage; and

- (d) to ensure that new development does not adversely affect:
- (i) The heritage significance of heritage items and conservation areas;
  - (ii) The settings, including streetscapes and landscapes, of heritage items and conservation areas; and
  - (iii) The distinctive character that heritage items and conservation areas impart to the City of Ryde's heritage.

The LEP 105 and RPSO places restrictions on the level of use and requires planning approval for undertaking works within the area identified.

## 4 - BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT

Brush Farm Park is subject to many and various issues of management. Discussions with stakeholder groups active in Brush Farm Park have established the main issues of management affecting the Park.

The following section encapsulates the pressures and competition for resources that are placed upon the Park:

### 4.1 Natural Environment Values

As referred to previously in this report, the importance of the remnant natural areas in Brush Farm Park is considerable. The presence of the endangered Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest Association and remnant rainforest species makes this a unique place in the region.

Many years of invaluable work have been undertaken by local community volunteers, ensuring that the values of the natural components are not lost. A network of clearly defined paths has been created to enable access whilst providing protection of the most sensitive areas.

The City of Ryde has supported this effort via the securing of grant funding for environmental works, water quality treatment installations, professional bush regeneration, the appointment of a Volunteer Co-ordinator and a program of removal of noxious weeds from surrounding residences to compliment the internal works undertaken to date.

The natural environment values have also been identified by key stakeholder groups and interested parties. The key natural environment values identified are:

- its importance as a transition zone between shale rainforest and Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark forest which is an endangered ecological community;
- the work undertaken by the regeneration group has been important as a means of continuing the unique biodiversity of the site;
- it is an important bushland corridor linkage, with the Park being the lungs of the area;
- the importance of the area as a nursery and breeding ground for small bird species;

- an educational tool;
- biodiversity;
- geology which is responsible for the gullies etc on the north western tip of the Hornsby Plateau and the Cumberland Plain;
- topography;
- the environment as an area for scientific research including the bush regeneration with what works and what hasn't; and
- its importance as part of a larger catchment leading into Sydney Harbour.

## 4.2 Cultural Heritage Values

The cultural values identified are those of Brush Farm Estate, which includes Brush Farm House and curtilage. The earliest European occupancy of the land dates back to 1794. No Aboriginal items of occupation have yet been found within the Park or areas once part of the Brush Farm Estate.

For many years local community advocates, such as the Brush Farm Historical Society, have been active in ensuring that the values of the Brush Farm Estate are not lost. The City of Ryde has supported this work by securing Brush Farm House in public ownership, the creation of Local Environment Plan 105 (LEP 105), Ryde Planning Scheme Ordinance (RPSO) and the development of plans and funding strategies for the restoration of Brush Farm House.

The cultural values have also been identified by key stakeholder groups and interested parties. The cultural values are:

- the importance of the Park in relation to its historical connection to Brush Farm House and the former estate –
  - vineyard remnants;
  - agricultural land;
  - fence posts;
  - cultural plantings ie: shelter belts.
- archaeological importance –
  - previous Department of Community Services/institutional use with possible remnants of old buildings on site;
  - possible signal station as a means of communication to and from Parramatta River;
  - opportunity for archaeological investigation into Aboriginal studies, particularly as a source of bush tucker;
  - oral evidence of carvings in properties near the shale mine/quarry within Lambert Park. The cement extracted from the quarry was possibly used as mortar for the brickworks in Brush Farm House;
- views across the Park;
- bush regeneration within the Park which has been ongoing since the 1970's; and

- current uses by various groups.

Future management must ensure that new works in the Park that will disturb the existing ground will require environmental and archaeological assessment. The value of the natural and cultural remnants in the Park as a joint statement of significance cannot be underestimated and the community has shown a desire to see the two promoted and enhanced to the mutual benefit of these unique aspects of this Park.

### 4.3 Sports Use Values

The sporting facilities provided by Brush Farm Park cover a range of activities.

The sports use values have also been identified by key stakeholder groups and interested parties. The key sports use values identified are:

- its use by a variety of groups including the dog training, cricket, netball, scouts and school groups;
- appropriate fencing to delineate the active and passive sporting areas;
- an important area for active sports due to the limited amount of sporting fields within the City of Ryde;
- provides an opportunity for a healthier lifestyle;
- investigation of the possibility of better parking; and
- general upgrade of existing sporting facilities.

### 4.4 Community Use Values

The role of Brush Farm Park as a facility for general recreation is important in its locality. The areas to the north west of the City of Ryde have been identified in the Ryde Open Space and Recreation Facilities Plan 1993 as being deficient in open space that can provide for family recreation.

The community use values have also been identified by key stakeholder groups and interested parties. The key community use values identified are:

- maximise the appreciation of Brush Farm House with minimal disturbance to the special qualities of the Park;
- provide opportunities for family recreation by encouraging passive recreation and enjoyment of open space;
- provision of opportunities for physical activities, bushwalking and bird watching;
- opportunity for heritage interpretation of the Park;
- inappropriate uses need to be addressed ie: golfing, mountain bike riders;
- examine the opportunity for the provision of facilities such as barbeques, seats,

location and style of play equipment collectively within Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park;

- encourage the community to recognise this area with all its significant layers;
- importance of the Park to be used for research for community and professional projects; and
- discouraging domestic animal use contrary to the Companion Animals Act.

## 5 - ACTION PLAN

The aim of this Action Plan is to provide a framework from which the environmental, historical and recreational aspects of both Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park can be improved and preserved for future generations.

### 5.1 Objectives for Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park

In the foreseeable future, Brush Farm Park will be required to continue provision of recreation opportunities for the City of Ryde. The growing competition for sports grounds and open space coupled with high property values, means that existing well used facilities cannot be removed as there is not enough additional space available to cater for future needs.

Despite this, the overwhelming significance of these Parks is as:

- a viable remnant of natural bushland which is rare in the region; and
- a key part of the of one of the earliest farm estates following European settlement.

This dictates that any management decision must be made with the protection of these values foremost. The Principles of Crown Land Management and the Local Government Act support this position.

Lambert Park is important as it provides a wildlife corridor connection to Brush Farm Park and beyond from the Parramatta River.

With this in mind, the following Specific Objectives for management have been developed which underpin all ensuing management Policies and Actions.

### 5.2 Specific Objectives

Because of the value of the unique qualities and location of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park the following specific objectives have been recognised.

- Conserve the natural vegetation of Brush Farm Park, with priority given to the Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest community and remnant rainforest species, through appropriate land use zoning.
- Conserve remnants of the Brush Farm Estate within Brush Farm Park, with priority given to remnants such as the vine terraces, fence posts and trees that comprise



remnants of the cultural heritage landscape.

- Promote greater public awareness and appreciation of:
  - the features and values of Brush Farm Park,
  - the need to protect remnant shale communities within the Sydney region and
  - protect and enhance our cultural heritage relating to the Brush Farm Estate.
- Encourage community involvement in environmental and historic education, research, bush regeneration and heritage protection.
- Encourage cooperative management with adjacent neighbours to preserve the heritage significance of Brush Farm Estate and endangered Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest community in and around the reserve.
- Ensure protection of potential and known archaeological resources.
- Ensure careful assessment of visual or other impacts on ancillary structures such as new fences, car parking areas and signage.
- Where changes to the local traffic system are still required, mediate a solution other than the extension of Rutledge Street and ensure that the significant natural and cultural resources within the current road easement are conserved. Lobby for the replacement of the currently designated road easement with a gazetted extension to Brush Farm Park.
- Where it remains consistent with the objective of conserving the twofold character of Brush Farm Park – active uses in the upper open spaces and passive/reflective recreation in the areas beyond this – allow for the continuing use of the place as it is.

The need for the mutual conservation of natural and cultural heritage assets of both Parks underpins all policies and actions. As stated earlier, the management of the Park is governed by the Crown Lands Act 1989 and those principles set out in Section 11 (section 3.1 and 3.1.1).

This Plan of Management also utilises Section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993.

Section 36 clearly sets out the core objectives for management of community land.

Table headings are explained as follows:

- Objectives –** those core objectives for management of community land as set out in Section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993.
- Strategies –** broad aims for the implementation of the objectives.
- Actions –** specific tasks required to implement the main objectives, consistent with the values and strategy.
- Priorities –** importance or urgency of the action required, rated as:

**Table 7: Definitions of the different Priority Listings**

High	Safety issues in which there is a high probability of serious injury occurring.
	Work needed to ensure the essential function of the Reserve is not compromised.
	Work needed to eliminate or reduce severe environmental problems, such as loss of habitat, erosion or water pollution.
	There is a requirement under a Government Act or other legal obligation.
Medium	Ongoing preventative and remedial maintenance of existing park assets.
	Work required to resolve a conflict between user groups.
	Work needed to ameliorate adverse environmental conditions such as noise, or poor circulation and access.
	Works aimed at enhancing public enjoyment of the park/reserve.
Ongoing	Works aimed at improving the general quality of the park/reserve.
	Works aimed at reducing overall maintenance costs.

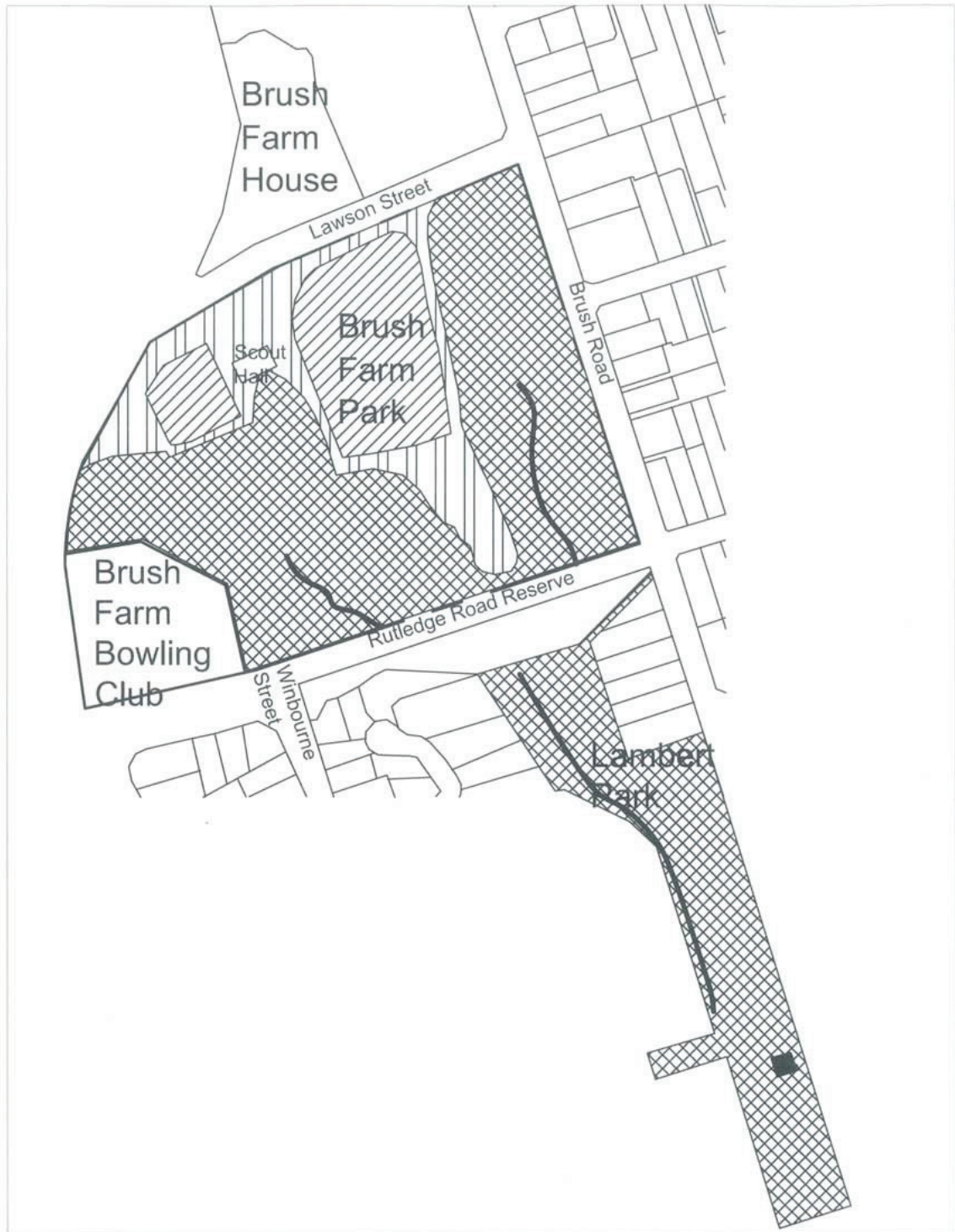
**Responsibility -** who is responsible for undertaking the proposed strategies and actions.

**Performance indicators -** what will indicate that the proposed strategies and actions have been completed.

### 5.3 Leases and Licences




As indicated above, there exists a delicate balance between Natural Heritage, Cultural Heritage and Recreational and Commercial Use within Brush Farm Park. In order to provide a balance between the conservation of the various environmental and heritage values of the Park and the recreational needs of the community, it is considered that any expansion of use of the Park must be accommodated without detriment to its key values.

Map 6: Community Land Classification (City of Ryde)



Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Land Classification Map  
Not to Scale

Legend

-  Sportsgrounds
-  Natural Areas - Bushland
-  Parks
-  General Community Use
-  Natural Areas - Watercourse

5.4 Action Plans

Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Priorities	Responsibility	Performance indicator
<p><b>5.4.1 - Natural Area</b></p> <p>(a) Conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area.</p>	<p>Identify Environmental Protection Zone (those areas to be categorised as a natural area)</p>	<p>Survey the boundaries of Brush Farm Park, Rutledge Road reserve and Lambert Park. Identify alienation of the park and take appropriate action.</p>	Ongoing	COR	Survey completed and alienation identified.
		<p>Identify and document Environmental Protection Zones within the parks and record in Council's data management systems and Environmental Plans.</p>	High	COR	EPZ identified and recorded in Council's data management systems and Environmental Plans.
	<p>Identify and record biodiversity to maintain a diversity of habitats for native animals and plants</p>	<p>Conduct flora and fauna assessments of Brush Farm Park, Rutledge Road Reserve and Lambert Park</p>	Ongoing	COR	Program of assessments commenced and scheduled
		<p>Note what species should be present in a Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest community and selectively remove those that should not be present (exotics and non-local species).</p>	Ongoing	COR	Maintain contact with Dept. Environment and Climate Change regarding local environmental communities.
	<p>Control of Feral animals</p>	<p>Significant surviving isolated cultural plantings within Brush Farm Park should be retained and appropriately managed.</p>	Ongoing	COR	Plantings identified and recorded on Council's data management systems
		<p>Monitor and review weed control programs.</p>	Ongoing	COR	Reduction in amount of weed present
		<p>Promote programs to reduce "Garden Escapee" potential and weeds through education of the surrounding residents and their role and responsibility in the prevention of weed spread.</p>	Ongoing	COR	Implementation of Interpretation programs through the Eastwood community
	<p>Control of Feral animals</p>	<p>Implement an Urban Tree Management Strategy to increase the planting and management of street trees as a complement to the native communities in Brush Farm and Lambert parks.</p>	High	COR	Urban Tree Management Strategy adopted.
		<p>Continue to implement and monitor the Fox Baiting Program.</p>	Ongoing	COR	Program run on a regular basis
		<p>Continue to monitor and remove exotic bees.</p>	High	COR	No exotic bees present
<p>Control of Feral animals</p>	<p>Monitor the presence of domestic animals, taking appropriate action where problems are noted. This action may be informative programs in the neighbourhoods or Ranger intervention.</p>	Medium	COR	Number of complaints received, programs run	

Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Priorities	Responsibility	Performance indicator
(b) to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting.	Record any major works undertaken within these areas	Compile an inventory of all stabilisation structures and their condition. Place on the assets register. Include access/restoration action plans.	High	COR	Inventory develop
	No major earthworks to be undertaken within the Park that will change the natural lay of the land or interfere with potential historic remnants.	Preserve the existing topography.	Medium	COR	Landforms remain unchanged
(c) to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land and vegetation communities.	Utilise volunteer Bushcare and professional bushland specialists to enhance the natural values of the parks, ensuring respect for the historic values of the sites.	Support Bushcare volunteers and engaged specialists for bush regeneration works. Notify them of the site values through an appropriate induction process.	Ongoing	COR	Develop site inductions and materials that highlight the natural and historical values of parks.
		Use only plant species endemic (ecosourced where possible) to Brush Farm Park in regeneration/revegetation work.	Ongoing	COR	Only locally endemic species used for regeneration and revegetation.
		Continue the integrated rehabilitation works within Lambert Park.	Ongoing	COR	Regeneration and revegetation continued and funded.
(d) to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion.	Provide information for general public to disseminate and form appreciation of park's significance	Develop an interpretive sign strategy describing local species and the importance of the Sydney Turpentine-ironbark Forest for installation on existing tracks through the reserve.	Medium	COR	Interpretation strategy developed that identifies and explains the multiple values of the parks and estate.
		Maintain and record walking tracks, including times and difficulty of walks.	Ongoing	COR	Tracks maintained, recorded and signed
		Encourage the local community and neighbours to continue to support and assist in the conservation of native vegetation within and around the reserve.	Medium	COR	Community education program initiated



Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Priorities	Responsibility	Performance indicator
(e) to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994.	Facilitate the integrated management of Sydney Turpentine-ironbark Forest	<p>Liase with academics and other managers of Sydney Turpentine-ironbark Forest to encourage best practice management.</p> <p>Implement any actions listed in an approved recovery plan for the Sydney Turpentine-ironbark Forest if and when developed.</p>	High	COR	Attend appropriate meetings and discussions
			High	COR	If a recovery plan is developed it is adopted by Council and any actions approved and funded.
<b>5.4.1(a) - Bushland</b>					
(a) to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land.	Ensure that works in and around bushland areas use established bush regeneration techniques and recognise the multiple values of the parks	<p>Inform volunteers and professional service providers working within or undertaking maintenance and infrastructure works programs within and around bushland areas are aware of the multiple values of the parks to enable appropriate work practices to be utilised.</p> <p>Inform volunteers, service providers and visitors to the parks about the multiple values of the parks.</p> <p>The cleared area below the playing fields should be revegetated with native grass species</p> <p>Maintain the Rutledge Street Road Reserve as a Sydney Turpentine-ironbark Forest Ecological Community or related habitat.</p> <p>The core areas (Schizomeria area and Turpentine/Cassine area) should form the foci of native propagule spread and natural regeneration further downstream. As well, the core areas can act as a reservoir for seed collection for future plantings in areas where there is not a natural soil profile.</p> <p>A new environmental community could be fabricated within Lambert Park in the degraded areas. The plantings will require to be protected from competition with weedy species. It may be possible to create small native plant grasslands</p>	Ongoing	COR	Develop site inductions and materials that highlight the natural and historic values of parks.
			Ongoing	COR	Develop interpretive sign strategy included in the Interpretation Strategy
			Medium	COR	Grassed area established
			Medium	COR	Area identified and interpreted with signage on access paths.
			Medium	COR	Area identified, noted on data bases and interpreted with signage on access paths.
			Medium	COR	Develop and implement strategy for re-establishment of the vegetation community

Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Priorities	Responsibility	Performance indicator
(b) to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land.	Develop a value based landscape masterplan	Identify areas closely aligned with Brush Farm House and Brush Farm Park.	High	COR	Develop a values based Landscape Masterplan.
	Develop a research / educational strategy	Identify areas of interest.	High	COR	Develop a values based Landscape Masterplan.
	(c) to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion.	Develop a value based landscape masterplan	All new landscaping undertaken within Brush Farm Park be sympathetic towards the natural environment and should incorporate local endemic species only.	High	COR
(d) to restore degraded bushland.	Actively undertake bush regeneration activities	Support and develop the Bushcare Group and bush regeneration and revegetation programs.	Ongoing	COR	Continue Program
(e) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores.	Monitor these areas and undertake regulatory action if required	Prevent dumping, filling, or importation of soil or other material into these areas.	Ongoing	COR	No dumping, filling, or importation of soil or other material.
		Ensure erosion control measures are in place for any disturbance works undertaken within or surrounding the Park.	Ongoing	COR	Minimal erosion when works undertaken by erosion and sedimentation plans being in place and enforced.
(f) to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term.	Ensure that all parcels of plant communities are of a size that they can survive in the long term	Assess tracks throughout the park to determine if the natural areas are too dissected.	High	COR	Tracks mapped and reviewed
		Close unnecessary/seldom used tracks.	High	COR	No inappropriate tracks or desire paths.
		Continue to implement the State Environment Planning Policy No. 19 (SEPP 19).	Ongoing	COR	SEPP 19 intent followed
(g) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.	Retain natural vegetation cover where possible.	Prevent the removal of natural vegetation.	Ongoing	COR	Display and enforce S632 Signage
<b>5.4.1(b) - Watercourse</b>					
(a) to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the in stream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows.	Improve water quality to increase the biodiversity and ecological values of the in stream environment	Evaluate the long term objectives and effectiveness of the gross pollutant trap device.	Ongoing	COR	Continually monitor the GPT
		Control weed growth and promote natural regeneration through volunteer and professional service provision.	Ongoing	COR	Reduction in weed distribution and increase in native vegetation.

Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Priorities	Responsibility	Performance indicator
(b) to manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability.	Ensure that works in and around watercourses use established bush regeneration techniques and recognise the multiple values of the parks	Inform volunteers and professional service providers working within or undertaking maintenance and infrastructure works programs within and around watercourses are aware of the multiple values of the parks to enable appropriate work practices to be utilised.	Ongoing	COR	Develop site inductions and materials that highlight the natural and historic values of the parks.
		All bush regeneration works be approved by the City of Ryde	Ongoing	COR	All works approved
(c) to restore degraded watercourses.	Actively undertake bush regeneration activities	Develop standards for the rehabilitation of disturbance to riparian areas.	Medium	COR	Develop site inductions and materials that highlight the natural and historic values of the parks.
		Continue to allocate funding for the continuing regeneration of degraded bushland areas within the park.	High	COR	Funding allocated

Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Priorities	Responsibility	Performance indicator
(d) to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.	Actively encourage research projects into the flora and fauna of the Park	Establish programs with interested schools/ universities.  Facilitate research into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fauna and flora monitoring;</li> <li>Soils, drainage and nutrient levels in the reserve and their impacts on vegetation communities;</li> <li>appropriate use of fire and fire regimes for conserving the vegetation of the reserve;</li> <li>the value of the reserve as wildlife habitat in a regional context;</li> <li>long term monitoring of the stormwater trap device objectives.</li> <li>Archaeological investigations related to former uses and occupation, including Indigenous inhabitants.</li> </ul>	Medium  Medium	COR  COR	Develop a values based Landscape Masterplan.  Actively assist and partner with other authorities and bodies to achieve appropriate scientific outcomes.
<b>5.4.2 – Sportsground</b>					
(a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games.	Continue the present level of organised active recreation in the park, in the present developed areas.	Install fencing or other mechanisms to delineate active, passive and reflective areas.	Medium	COR	Develop a values based Landscape Masterplan.
(b) to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences	Review options for alternate parking around the Parks	Provide sufficient parking at and around the parks to accommodate sports events. Materials and finishes should be sympathetic to the multiple values of the parkland.  Emergency access to sports grounds to be maintained.  Review the impact of the hard surfaced areas around the existing significant large trees and assess alternate options.	High  Ongoing  High	COR  COR  COR	Develop a values based Landscape Masterplan.  Incorporated into Landscape Masterplan  Incorporated into Landscape Masterplan
<b>5.4.3 – Park</b>					
(a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities.	Identify signage requirements and a way finding strategy (Arts strategy)	Map, review and design appropriately accessible walking tracks  Rehabilitate informal or unnecessary tracks within the reserve and discourage their use through interpretation and education.  Identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>points of interest, both environmental and historical</li> <li>entry and exit point to the park</li> <li>regulatory requirements ie. Dog on leash, no fires, no camping, etc.</li> </ul>	Ongoing  Medium  Ongoing	COR  COR  COR	Incorporated into Landscape Masterplan  Incorporated into Interpretation Strategy  Interpretation strategy developed that identifies and explains the multiple values of the parks and estate.

Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Priorities	Responsibility	Performance indicator
		<p>Ensure signage is in line with the City of Ryde standards for signage in natural areas and the cultural heritage values of Brush Farm Park and estate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entry signs to show walking tracks and points of interest, both environmental and historical</li> <li>• Incorporate information on the historical aspect of the Parks</li> </ul>	High	COR	Interpretation strategy developed that identifies and explains the multiple values of the parks and estate.
(b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games.	Identify areas of passive recreation	Identify passive recreation values on Landscape Masterplan and signage.	Medium		Incorporated into landscape and arts/interpretive sign strategy
(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.	Manage Brush Farm Park, Rutledge Road Reserve and Lambert Park as a whole ecological community	<p>Acquire the small portion of land adjoining the RTA easement for better access and management.</p> <p>Examine the opportunity for incorporating the Rutledge Road Reserve into the park and advocate for the replacement of the currently designated road easement with a gazetted extension to Brush Farm Park.</p>	High		Acquisition investigated
<b>5.4.4 - Areas of cultural significance</b>					
			High		Acquisition investigated

Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Priorities	Responsibility	Performance indicator
<p>(a) to retain and enhance the cultural significance of the area (namely its Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical or research or social significance) for past, present or future generations by the active use of conservation methods.</p>	<p>Develop an interpretation strategy that provides the visitor with the significance of the parks.</p>	<p>Facilitate research into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fauna and flora monitoring;</li> <li>• Soils, drainage and nutrient levels in the reserve and their impacts on vegetation communities;</li> <li>• appropriate use of fire and fire regimes for conserving the vegetation of the reserve;</li> <li>• the value of the reserve as wildlife habitat in a regional context;</li> <li>• long term monitoring of the stormwater trap device objectives.</li> </ul> <p>Archaeological investigations related to former uses and occupation, including Indigenous inhabitants.</p>	Medium	COR	As partners approach Council, the approaches be taken to Bushland Environs, Advisory Committee for Ryde and the Heritage Advisory Committee.
	<p>To promote Federal recognition of the significance of the remnant core of the former Brush Farm Estate (as described on Figure 1) by considering the preparation and submission of a nomination to the Federal Minister of the Environment.</p>	<p>Peruse the potential for the current listings of Brush Farm to be amended to include an area (appendix 3, Figure 1) that more accurately reflects the extent of existing resources pertaining to the former Estate.</p>	High	COR	Amendment to current listing investigated
	<p>Identify, manage and maintain (where possible) the existing view from the vicinity of Brush Farm House. The views from the vicinity of Brush Farm House are of high significance as they maintain similar historic views that were an important and distinctive feature of the place.</p>	<p>Maintain, where possible, a view corridor as agreed at the Council arranged Brush Farm Community Reference Group's meeting (17.2.03).</p>	Ongoing	COR	View maintained, to be noted in the Landscape Masterplan
		<p>Conduct a survey to establish critical levels in relation to the views from Brush Farm House and photographic surveys of current views from the lower veranda of Brush Farm House</p>	High	COR	Survey undertaken, to be noted in the Landscape Masterplan
		<p>Ensure no trees which will grow above 5 to 6 metres at maturity are planted within this corridor.</p>	Ongoing	COR	No trees planted within the area, to be noted in the Landscape Masterplan
		<p>Identify immature trees that are likely to affect the surveyed view cone, to be considered for removal. All existing mature specimens to remain.</p>	Ongoing	COR	Identified and removed, to be noted in the Landscape Masterplan
	<p>Ensure features and structures relating to the former uses and occupations of the Parks are preserved and protected</p>	<p>Facilitate research into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• archaeological determination of the soil stratigraphy within the locations that the vineyard terraces are suspected to be</li> <li>• examination of other areas that may contain the vineyard</li> <li>• the preparation of an inventory of all cultural heritage elements to ensure their significance is identified and appropriate conservation policies are developed</li> <li>• evidence of farm fencing within the parks</li> </ul>	High	COR	Incorporated into Landscape Masterplan
		<p>Where physical evidence is encountered provision be made for appropriate conservation (preferably in-situ) and notification of relevant management bodies.</p>	Medium	COR	Incorporated into Landscape Masterplan



Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Priorities	Responsibility	Performance indicator
		<p>Ensure that the old exotic trees within Brush Farm Park and the northern part of Lambert Park are conserved where possible. Identify the exact locations of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• large Cypresses,</li> <li>• Magnolia grandiflora and</li> <li>• large Macadamia</li> </ul> <p>Evidence of old tree stumps and logs should be left in situ unless they are near designated public access tracks and there is an obvious safety issue.</p>	High	COR	Identified and retained Incorporated into Landscape Masterplan
		<p>Where physical intervention is unavoidable recording of any features to be altered should be undertaken. A contingency period should be provided during which necessary archaeological excavations, recording, monitoring or other investigations, can be carried out</p>	High	COR	Identified and appropriate works undertaken
	<p>Identify any Aboriginal sites found on the reserve and consult with the Metropolitan Aboriginal Land Council and the National Parks and Wildlife Services.</p>	<p>Include in archaeological survey any Aboriginal historic cultural sites and establish protection criteria to prevent their disturbance.</p>	High	COR	Included and protected. To be noted in Councils data bases
	<p>Investigate and as appropriate implement opportunities for community involvement in relation to all significant projects in Brush Farm Park.</p>	<p>Identify stakeholders and utilise Council's Community Engagement Policy and Framework.</p>	High	COR	Incorporated into Interpretation Strategy
	<p>Facilitate the dissemination of information about the Cultural Heritage to the community.</p>	<p>Assist interested community groups to establish a community education program to provide local schools and the general community with information on the history of Brush Farm Park.</p>	Ongoing	COR	Interpretation strategy developed that identifies and explains the multiple values of the parks and estate.
	<p>Facilitate ongoing research into the cultural heritage of Brush Farm Park as part of the former Brush Farm Estate.</p>	<p>Facilitate a program of cultural and heritage events.</p>	Medium	COR	Cultural and heritage events program investigated
		<p>Facilitate archaeological research in Brush Farm Park</p>	Medium	COR	Research undertaken as required

Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Priorities	Responsibility	Performance indicator
<b>5.4.5 - General community use</b>					
(a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public.	Develop suitably designed and located facilities which meet the recreation needs of the community without impacting negatively on the intrinsic values of the Park.  Establish an educational strategy for park visitors	Provide safe access that meets Australian Standards with disabled access where practical.	Medium	COR	Incorporate into Landscape Masterplan
		Ensure the interpretation of the cultural and natural resources within the two Parks.	High	COR	Interpretation strategy developed that identifies and explains the multiple values of the parks and estate.
(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).	Ensure that the activities of Brush Farm Dog Training Club do not adversely effect the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Park	Ensure all signage is sensitively located and designed.	Ongoing	COR	Interpretation strategy developed that identifies and explains the multiple values of the parks and estate.
		Continue liaison and education of local residents to minimise the introduction of exotic species into the reserve.	Ongoing	COR	Interpretation strategy developed that identifies and explains the multiple values of the parks and estate.
		Ensure the licence agreement and hire arrangements with Brush Farm Dog Training Club regards the policies for protection of the Natural and Cultural heritage of the Park.	Medium	COR	Incorporated into licence agreement
		Restrict the Dog club to the playing ovals	Medium	COR	Incorporated into licence agreement
		Consider re-fencing the internal playing field part of Brush Farm Park. The fence type should reflect and interpret historic aspect of this space as well as define the limit of active recreation in this area.	Medium	COR	Incorporated into Landscape Masterplan
	Assess existing infrastructures and facilities and devise strategies for their maintenance and protection of surrounding features.	Examine the provision of kerbside footpaths along Lawson Street, Brush and Marsden Roads - should reflect and interpret the historic aspect of the area.	Medium	COR	Incorporated into Landscape Masterplan
		No additional storage facilities should be constructed within the reserve.	High	COR	Additional storage facilities are assessed on their merits

Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Priorities	Responsibility	Performance indicator
<p><b>5.4.6 - Utilities</b></p> <p>(a) to facilitate the maintenance of existing utilities and reduce the impact of future utility structures affecting the natural and cultural aspects of the Parks.</p>	<p>Review current structures and facilities owned or controlled by other agencies.</p> <p>Set strategy for public utility works to be carried out within the Parks</p>	<p>Accurately map locations of sewer lines, water pipes and powerlines.</p>	Medium	COR	Incorporated into Landscape Masterplan
		<p>Provide reporting guidelines for any works that need to be undertaken within the reserve on these assets.</p>	Medium	COR	Guidelines to be developed and noted in the Landscape Masterplan
		<p>Work with Sydney Water to indicate any areas where there could be a maintenance problem and how they would repair that section. Develop an access plan for these areas.</p>	Medium	COR	Guidelines and easements to be developed and noted in the Landscape Masterplan
		<p>Investigate alternative locations for power lines that currently run within the park (one option of them being repositioned across Lambert Park at John Street). Advocate and encourage the under grounding of power within Brush Farm Park with the power supply body.</p>	Medium	COR	Guidelines and easements to be developed and noted in the Landscape Masterplan
		<p>Review power line locations around and within the Park with the view of options regarding power line locations and maintenance programs.</p>	Medium	COR	Guidelines and easements to be developed and noted in the Landscape Masterplan
		<p>Develop standards for erosion control, stabilisation and remediation/rehabilitation works for public infrastructure groups.</p>	Medium	COR	Guidelines and easements to be developed and noted in the Landscape Masterplan

## **6 - IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW**

Implementation of the actions within this Plan of Management are dependent upon funds allocated for its execution.

Review of the implementation of the actions will occur as part of Council's Management Plan process. Review of this Plan of Management will occur as and when requested by Council, the Minister responsible for Lands or it is rescinded.

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## Acknowledgements

Brush Farm Dog Training Club

Brush Farm Historical Society

Brush Farm Park Preservation Group

City of Ryde photo's by Gith Strid-Nwulaekwe

City of Ryde staff

Eastwood Ryde Netball Association

National Trust of Australia (NSW)

Northern District Cricket Association

NSW Heritage Office

Powe Partnership Pty Ltd for initial preparation of the Plan of Management.

## Definitions

community land means land that is classified as community land under Division 1 of Part 2 of Chapter 6

common, as defined in the Commons Management Act 1989, means:

(a) a parcel of land which, on or before 1 February 1909, had, by any instrument made by the Governor, been set aside as a common for the use of the inhabitants of any specified locality or the cultivators or farmers of any locality in which the parcel of land is situated, or

(b) any parcel of land which, after that date, has been set aside by the Governor or the Minister as a common or for pasturage for the use of the inhabitants of a specified



locality, but does not include such a parcel where the setting aside of the common has been revoked or otherwise terminated.

Crown land, as defined in the Crown Lands Act 1989, means land that is vested in the Crown or was acquired under the Closer Settlement Acts as in force before their repeal, not in either case being:

- (a) land dedicated for a public purpose, or
- (b) land that has been sold or lawfully contracted to be sold and in respect of which the purchase price or other consideration for the sale has been received by the Crown.

public land- all land owned by councils, and all land, other than Crown land and commons, which has been placed, or falls, under their care and control, is defined as public land. councils must keep a register of their land and make it available to the general public. All public land has to be classified as either community or operational land and anybody can obtain a certificate of classification from a council. The general position is that there are no special restrictions on councils powers to manage, develop or dispose of operational land, subject to the provisions of relevant environmental planning instruments. Community land on the other hand, cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of by councils. There are also restrictions on community land use and on the grant of leases and licences.

Those Crown land reserves which have not been vested in a council, but fall or are placed under councils care and control are excluded from the definition of public land and fall to be assessed and managed under the provisions of the Crown Lands Act 1989. (Farrier, D. Lyster, R. and Pearson L. 3rd ed. 1999 Environmental Law Handbook Redfern, Australia. page 157)

public reserve means:

- (a) a public park, or
- (b) any land conveyed or transferred to the council under section 340A of the Local Government Act 1919, or
- (c) any land dedicated or taken to be dedicated as a public reserve under section 340C or 340D of the Local Government Act 1919, or
- (d) any land dedicated or taken to be dedicated under section 49 or 50, or
- (e) any land vested in the council, and declared to be a public reserve, under section 37AAA of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act 1913, or
- (f) any land vested in the council, and declared to be a public reserve, under section 76 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, or
- (g) a Crown reserve that is dedicated or reserved:
  - (i) for public recreation or for a public cemetery, or
  - (ii) for a purpose that is declared to be a purpose that falls within the scope of this definition by means of an order published in the Gazette by the Minister

administering the Crown Lands Act 1989,

being a Crown reserve in respect of which a council has been appointed as manager of a reserve trust for the reserve or for which no reserve trust has been established, or

- (h) land declared to be a public reserve and placed under the control of a council under section 52 of the State Roads Act 1986, or
- (i) land dedicated as a public reserve and placed under the control of a council under section 159 of the Roads Act 1993,

and includes a public reserve of which a council has the control under section 344 of the Local Government Act 1919 or section 48, but does not include a common.

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## 7 - APPENDICIES

### Appendix 1

#### Plant species listing for the Brush Farm Park (BFP) and Lambert Park (LP)

The species list below has been adapted from Biosphere Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd. 2006, Ryde Flora And Fauna Study 2006, City of Ryde. The species list is compiled from a draft report Native Plants of the Ryde District - The Conservation Significance of Ryde's Bushland Plants (PJ Kubiak, 2005) for Ryde City Council and comprises observations from 1979-2005. The species contained in this list are given a conservation status (CS) by Kubiak and are those that are common (C) and scattered (S) generally in Ryde's bushland. Others are apparently uncommon in bushland of the Ryde district (U), rare in Ryde's bushland (R), or apparently uncommon to rare (U-R).

The study only involved observations over several days in the autumn (March-May) and spring (September-November) 2006 so is likely that some species are missed due to lack of observation time.

**Table 8: Plant species listing for Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park (adapted from Biosphere Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd. 2006, Ryde Flora And Fauna Study 2006, City of Ryde.)**

FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	CS	LP	BFP
Pteridiophytes				
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	C		√
	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	S		√
ASPENIACEAE	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	S		√
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	S	√	√
	<i>Doodia caudata</i> var <i>caudata</i>	S		√
CYATHEACEAE	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	C		√
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	S	√	√
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	C	√	√
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	C	√	
PTERIDIACEAE	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	U		√
SINIPTERIDACEAE	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	R		
	<i>Pellaea falcata</i> var <i>falcata</i>	S	√	√
THELYPTERIDACEAE	<i>Christella dentata</i>	S		√
Gymnosperms				
PODOCARPACEAE	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>			√
	<i>Podocarpus spinulosus</i>	S		
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons				
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	C	√	√
AIZOACEAE	<i>Tetragonia tetragonooides</i>	S		√
AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	C	√	
APIACEAE	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	S	√	
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	C		√

ASTERACEAE	Ozothamnus diosmifolius	C	√	√
	Senecio hispidulus var. hispidulus		√	√
	Sigesbeckia orientalis ssp orientalis	S	√	√
BIGNONIACEAE	Pandorea pandorana	C	√	√
CAMPANULACEAE	Wahlenbergia gracilis	C	√	√
CASUARINACEAE	Allocasuarina torulosa	C	√	
	Casuarina glauca	C	√	
CELASTRACEAE	Cassine australis var australis	R		√
	Maytenis silvestris	U	√	√
CHENOPODIACEAE	Einadia hastata	S	√	√
CONVOLVULACEAE	Calystegia marginata	R	√	
	Convolvulus erubescens	R	√	
	Dichondra repens (s.lat.)	S	√	√
CUNONIACEAE	Aphanopetalum resinolum	R	√	√
	Schizomeria ovata	R		√
ELAEOCARPACEAE	Elaeocarpus reticulatus	C		√
EPACRIDACEAE	Leucopogon juniperinus	S		√
	Trococarpa laurina	R		√
EUPHORBIACEAE	Amperea xiphoclada var papillata	C		
	Breynia oblongifolia	C	√	√
	Glochidion ferdinandi	C	√	√
	Omalanthus nutans	S	√	√
EUPOMATIACEAE	Eupomatia laurina	R		√
FABACEAE	Acacia decurrens		√	√
	Acacia floribunda		√	√
	Acacia longifolia	C	√	√
	Acacia parramattensis	C	√	√
	Glycine microphylla		√	√
	Glycine tabacina species complex	S		√
	Indigofera australis	R	√	√
	Kennedia rubicunda	C		√
GERANIACEAE	Geranium homeanum	S	√	
LAMIACEAE	Plectranthus parviflorus	U	√	√
LAURACEAE	Cryptocarya glaucescens	R		√
	Cryptocarya microneura			√
MENISPERMACEAE	Sarcopetalum harveyanum	U	√	√
	Stephania japonica var discolor	S		√
MORACEAE	Ficus coronata	R	√	√
	Ficus rubiginosa	S	√	
MYRSINACEAE	Rapanea variabilis	S	√	√
MYRTACEAE	Acmena smithii	U	√	√
	Angophora costata	C		√
	Backhousia myrtifolia	S	√	√
	Callistemon salignus	U	√	√
	Eucalyptus acmenoides	R		√
	Eucalyptus paniculata	S	√	√
	Eucalyptus pilularis	S	√	√
	Eucalyptus punctata	U	√	
	Eucalyptus resinifera	S	√	√
	Eucalyptus saligna	S	√	√

## Plan of Management

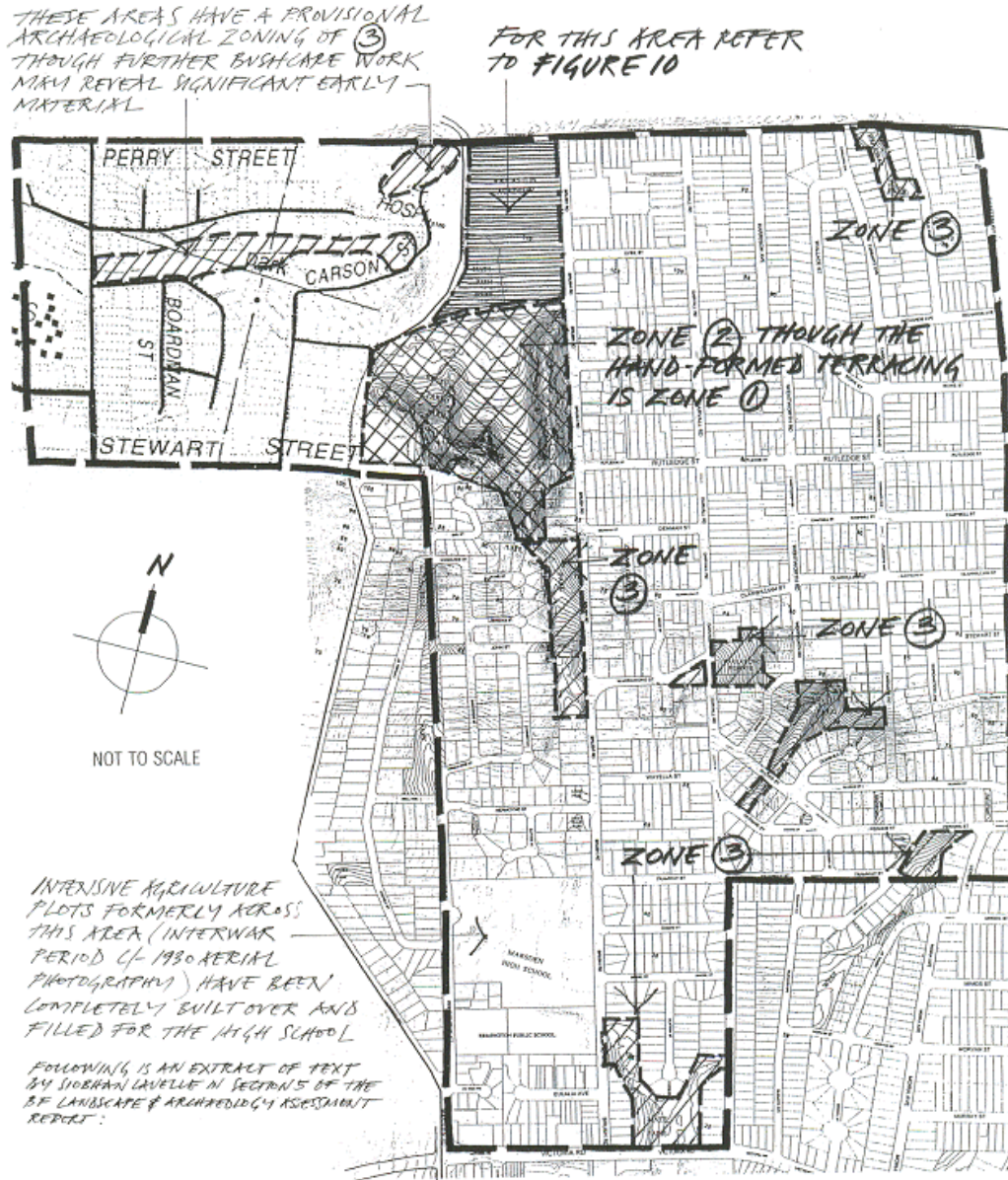
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	C	✓	
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i>	U	✓	✓
	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	R	✓	✓
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	S	✓	✓
	<i>Syzygium australe</i>		✓	
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	C		✓
PASSIFLORACEAE	<i>Passiflora herbertiana</i> ssp <i>herbertiana</i>	R	✓	✓
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	C		✓
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	C	✓	✓
	<i>Citriobatus pauciflorus</i>	R	✓	✓
	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	S	✓	✓
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	C	✓	✓
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	R	✓	
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Muehlenbeckia gracillima</i>	R		✓
	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>		✓	
	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	S	✓	✓
PROTEACEAE	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i> ssp <i>salicifolia</i>	S	✓	
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	C		✓
	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	C		✓
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	R		✓
	<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>	R	✓	✓
RUBIACEAE	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	S	✓	✓
RUTACEAE	<i>Melicope micrococca</i>	R		✓
	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	C	✓	✓
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	R	✓	✓
	<i>Guioa semiglauca</i>	R	✓	✓
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	C		✓
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>	R	✓	✓
ULMACEAE	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>viridis</i>		✓	✓
VERBENACEAE	<i>Cleodendrum tomentosum</i>	U		✓
VITACEAE	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>		✓	✓
	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>		✓	✓
	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>		✓	✓
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons				
ARECACEAE	<i>Livistona australis</i>	R		✓
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Aneilema acuminatum</i>		✓	✓
	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	S	✓	✓
CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>			✓
	<i>Cyperus imbecillis</i>		✓	✓
	<i>Cyperus tetraphyllus</i>	R	✓	✓
	<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	R		✓
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>		✓	✓
LILIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	C	✓	✓
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	C	✓	✓
PHILESIACEAE	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>		✓	✓
	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>			✓
POACEAE	<i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i>	C		✓
	<i>Aristida ramosa</i> var <i>ramosa</i>			✓
	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	C		✓
	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>			✓

	<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>			✓
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	C		✓
	<i>Echinopogon ovata</i>			✓
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	S	✓	✓
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	C	✓	✓
	<i>Eragrostis lephostachya</i>			✓
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	C		✓
	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	S	✓	✓
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	C	✓	✓
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	S	✓	✓
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	S	✓	✓
	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>			✓
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	C		✓
SMILACACEAE	<i>Ripogonum album</i>	R	✓	✓
	<i>Smilax australis</i>		✓	✓
TYPHACEAE	<i>Typha orientalis</i>			✓



## Appendix 2

Figure 9 from the Geoffrey Britton Landscape and Archaeology Assessment for the former Brush Farm Estate at Eastwood



### Zone 1

Areas assessed as being of high archaeological potential. The archaeological resources of this zone are situated within and adjacent to the extant standing heritage building as well as the extant hand made terracing within Brush Farm Park. It is recommended that Zone 1 areas be conserved in situ. Any sub-surface disturbance should be accompanied by appropriate archaeological works. This may include test trenching and area excavations. This zone includes the main building and adjacent areas of its original garden, outbuildings and environs. Areas have not been subject to any major disturbances.

### Zone 2

Areas assessed as being of moderate archaeological potential. The archaeological resources of this zone are situated within and adjacent to sites of now vanished buildings and landscape features such as former drives or entries to the property and also within Brush Farm Park. Zone 2 areas will require that any sub-surface disturbance should be accompanied by at least archaeological monitoring in case archaeological features are found. Archaeological salvage excavation may be required.

### Zone 3

Areas assessed as having lesser archaeological potential. No specific archaeological sites or deposits have been identified in these areas. It is anticipated that more recent activities such as filling have probably have affected the survival of archaeological evidence. If unexpected archaeological features or relics within the meaning of the NSW Heritage Act were to be revealed when these areas are disturbed, then archaeological monitoring or salvage may be required.

**Brush Farm Landscape & Archaeology Assessment**  
Eastwood, NSW

FOR THE CITY OF RYDE

## Figure 9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES (ESTATE)

**Geoffrey Britton**  
Urban Design & Heritage Consultant  
ABN: 75 089 205 782

STUDIO 67 30 GADIGAL AVENUE, ZETLAND NSW 2171  
PH 02 9692 2205 FAX 02 9692 1155

Appendix 3

Figure 11 from the Geoffrey Britton Landscape and Archaeology Assessment for the former Brush Farm Estate at Eastwood

