



PARRAMATTA RIVER PARKLANDS

DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

*Managing a linked network of foreshore parks with ecological and cultural significance,
offering open space for public recreation*

City of Ryde

Locked Bay 2069
NORTH RYDE NSW 1670
Phone: (02) 9952 8222
Email: cityofryde@ryde.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.ryde.nsw.gov.au



Draft May 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	4
About the Parramatta River Parklands	5
Landscape Character	6
Natural Environment	8
Cultural Heritage	10
Park Use	12
Land Ownership and Management	13
Consultation	14
Land Categories	16
Land Zoning	17
Leases and Licences	18
Frameworks	20
Local Government Act 1993 & Crown Land Management Act 2016	22
Overarching Guidelines	23
Action Plans	27
Koonadan Reserve, Melrose Park, Korpie Reserve	28
Memorial Park	34
Helene Park, Anderson Park, Ryde Wharf Reserve, Settlers Park	40
Bennelong Park, Kissing Point Park	47
Morrison Bay Park	54
Tennyson Park, Bill Mitchell Park, Glades Bay Park	60
Meditation Park, Looking Glass Bay Park, Banjo Paterson Park	67
Road Reserves	75
Contact Us	76

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This plan of management has been prepared to guide how the City of Ryde manages the Parramatta River Parklands. It outlines important features of the parklands, current issues, objectives and proposes strategies to guide future development.

This plan applies to 17 parks and 7 road reserves along the foreshore and includes community land owned by the City of Ryde and Crown land owned by the NSW State Government. They are managed under the Local Government Act 1993 and the Crown Lands Management Act 2016. This plan integrates management practices for both community and crown land, and takes into account feedback from the community during the community consultation process.

The vision for the Parramatta Riverside Parklands is a linked network of foreshore parks that recognises their ecological and cultural significance, offering open space for public recreation.

The objectives are to:

- Promote planned use of the parklands
- Promote the parklands as a linked network of open spaces
- Promote passive and active recreation in the parklands
- Enhance the environmental significance of the natural areas
- Foster social, cultural and heritage opportunities in the parklands

Some areas of the parklands can be leased or licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, providing they are in accordance with the land zoning and classification of the land, support community benefit and are compatible with the objectives in this plan of management.

A series of action plans have been developed to ensure the parklands are managed effectively for the community.

Front cover and below: Bill Mitchell Park



INTRODUCTION

The Parramatta River foreshore is a natural asset and recreational destination. The river is key to Sydney's Aboriginal and colonial history and the development of modern Sydney. The foreshore has an enhanced network of open spaces, walkways and cycleways. Greater housing density in the surrounding areas means the parklands need to be carefully managed so they continue to support the community.

A plan of management guides the management of community land that is owned or managed by a council. It identifies issues affecting public open space and how that open space should be used, improved, maintained and managed in the future.

This plan of management has a strategic focus, and outlines how the Parramatta River Parklands will be managed by the City of Ryde for the next 10 years. It replaces the specific plans of management for Morrison Bay Park (2016), and the generic plan of management which included other foreshore parks and reserves such as - Koonadan Reserve, Melrose Park, Korpie Reserve, Memorial Park, Helene Park, Anderson Park, Ryde Wharf Reserve, Settlers Park, Bennelong Park, Kissing Point Park, Morrison Bay Park, Tennyson Park, Bill Mitchell Park, Glades Bay Park, Meditation Park, Looking Glass Bay Park, and Banjo Paterson Park.

Putney Park will retain the existing specific Plan of Management (2011). Meadowbank Park will be dealt with in a specific Plan of Management which is proposed to be developed in the near future. These parks are however shown in the Parramatta River Parklands Plan of Management to maintain their connectedness with the adjoining foreshore parks and their links to the Ryde River Walk.

This plan deals with the broad management objectives for these parks. Individual Masterplans, which will set out future development and planned improvements will be created for these parks. Consultation on the development of the masterplans for the individual parks will be undertaken separately with the community.

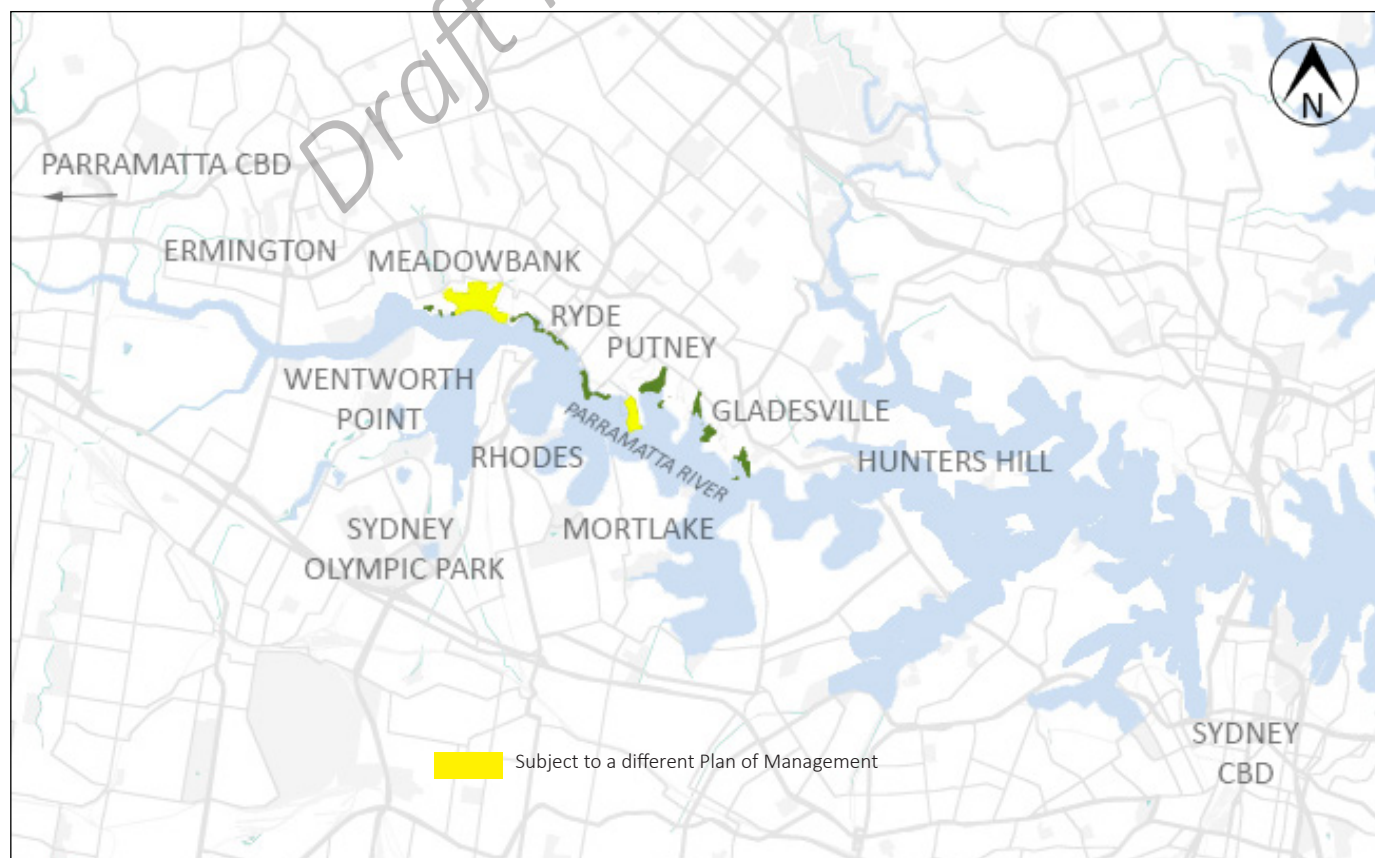


Figure 1: The Parramatta River Parklands

ABOUT THE PARRAMATTA RIVER PARKLANDS

The parklands stretch over 5 kms, with 48.7 hectares of open space in an urban parkland setting. They are linked to a regional network of parks, open spaces and recreational trails, connecting Ryde to the Parramatta CBD, Homebush Bay and Hunters Hill. Most importantly they are linked via an association or direct connection to the Parramatta River. The Parramatta River Parklands are a collection of 19 parks and reserves along the northern foreshore of the Parramatta River within the City of Ryde Local Government Area (LGA).

There are also seven road reserves which form part of and are included in the Parramatta River Parklands. These small areas of land provide important linkages to the other parks as well as access points to the river. A list of these road reserves can be found on pages 74 - 75.

The Ryde Riverwalk is a recreational trail that connects the parks along the northern foreshore of the Parramatta River. Where possible the walk is along the foreshore edge, with a direct physical and visual connection to the water. In other areas the walk is set back behind residential properties or steep bushland parks due to topography or limited physical access. It also links to other external tracks and trails such as the Parramatta Valley Cycleway and the Wharf to Wharf Walk.

Vision - The vision for the Parramatta Riverside Parklands is to be a linked network of foreshore parks that recognises their ecological and cultural significance, offering open space for public recreation.

Values - The parklands are significant because of their location, celebrating the City of Ryde’s connection to the Parramatta River both culturally and ecologically. They provide access to areas with varying landscape characteristics and natural, cultural and heritage values.



Figure 2: The Ryde Riverwalk connects the parks and reserves of the Parramatta River Parklands

Landscape Character

There are eight distinct landscape characteristics that create varied experiences and settings.



1. Parklands -open green space, picnic areas, walking paths, playgrounds, garden beds and tree planting located on the foreshore edge or set back from the river. These are flexible areas that cater for multiple uses.



2. Sportsfields- open expanses of managed grass areas, synthetic surfaces and hard courts used for active sports and spectator viewing, predominantly flat with limited vegetation.



3. Watercourses- creeks and concrete lined storm water canals with pedestrian bridges where landscaping varies from natural tree and shrub planting to fencing and grass.



4. Mangrove and coastal saltmarsh - mangrove stands, coastal saltmarsh and mudflats that provide important estuarine areas for habitat, respite and food sources for wading and non-wading birds.



5. Bushland areas- significant vegetation communities that include remnant and endangered ecological communities. Typically located on the slopes and higher areas of the reserve, they have extensive tree canopy and an understorey of grass and shrubs.



6. Urban waterfront - located adjacent to the foreshore, these areas offer significant views and access to the river. Predominantly paved or hard surfaces, they may display public art work.



7. Beaches and riverfront- waterfront areas characterised by sandy beaches and rocky outcrops, they provide opportunity for the community to access the river and connect with the water.



8. Seawalls- these form an important interface between the land and the river. These structures, while restricting direct access to the river, aid in the prevention of erosion caused by boat and ferry wakes. They also form important habitat opportunities for inter-tidal creatures

Natural Environment



Climate– Mean daily maximum summer temperature of 27 degrees, mean daily minimum winter temperature of 8 degrees, mean annual rainfall of 1,100mm, 10-11 wet days per month, mean wind speeds at 9am of 9-10km/hour.

Microclimate varies due to landforms, orientation towards the river, and shelter offered by vegetation and the bays.

Topography – undulating land with steeply sloping areas up to ridges in the eastern section, and more gradually sloping in the western areas. There are flat expanses associated with sportsfields.

Soils – Shales dominate the upper ridges of Ryde, and soils derived from sandstone are typically found in the valleys and drainage corridors along the Parramatta River.

There is a transition between silty clays in the west and sandstone in the east, with sandy soils along the foreshore and low lying areas.

Sandstone geology is visible along the foreshore of Settlers Park and Banjo Paterson Park.

Few natural bays remain, with many former saltmarshes and mudflats reclaimed or backfilled to create sporting fields and parks. Soils may be acid sulphate.

Hydrology – The foreshore is at the base of a slope extending to a ridge that runs along Victoria Road.

There are natural creeks and concrete drainage channels that lead to the Parramatta River.



Glades Bay Park

Vegetation – The parklands are characterised by areas of open grasslands with mixed park plantings dominated by native species, some cultural plantings as well as remnant vegetation.

A procession of trees from Kissing Point Park to Meadowbank Park was planted in 2012 to mark the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee.

The foreshore edges have regenerating mangroves, which can be threatened by clearing, poor water quality, erosion from vessel wash, and damage from trampling and vandalism.

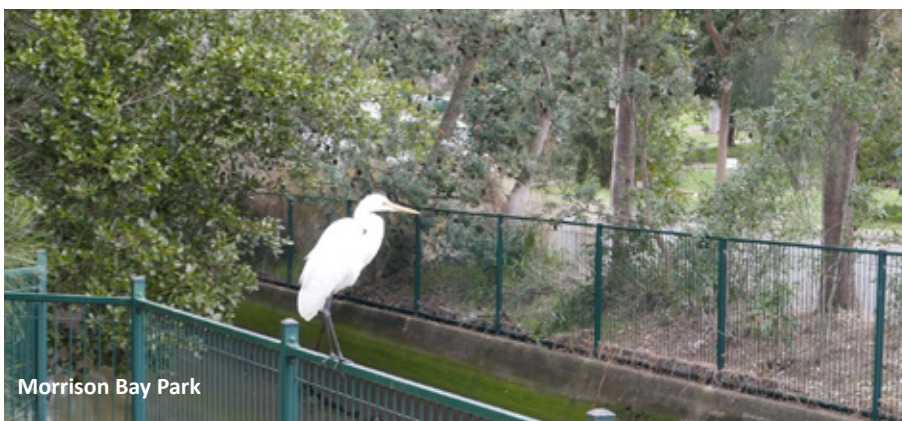


Glades Bay Park

Coastal saltmarsh occupies the intertidal zone, and is characterised by plants that adapt to the saline environment such as low growing succulents, rushes and grasses. Coastal saltmarsh is an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC). The saltmarsh is threatened by weed infestations, mowing, litter trampling and mangrove dominance.

Tides - Current tidal ranges along the Parramatta River average 1.6m from low to high tide.

Fauna – Ryde is typical of a highly urbanised area in Sydney that has seen a pattern of biodiversity loss over time. The Parramatta River Parklands are home to land and water birds, and small mammals such as possums.



Morrison Bay Park

The mangrove community along the foreshore provides a habitat for fish, crustaceans and molluscs. Other fauna include pest species such as foxes and rabbits in some of the parks and urban areas.

Cultural Heritage

The traditional owners of this area were the Wallumedegal people. It is likely that the name was derived from wallumai (the snapper fish) combined with matta (place), meaning they were the 'snapper clan' and the fish were their totem.

The Wallumedegal survived for generations in a rich environment of river flats, creeks and mangrove swamps, fishing and feasting on shellfish, hunting birds and small game, and collecting bushfood plants.

Large collections of discarded shells formed middens along the shore. Some midden sites, rock shelters and engravings remain as a reminder of the thousands of years of Aboriginal occupation that took place on the foreshore.

The Aboriginal man often associated with the area is Woollarawarre Bennelong, who was actually a member of the Wangal clan across the river. He was captured by Governor Phillip in 1789 to act as a translator and intermediary for the Europeans.

Bennelong is buried with his wife and another Aboriginal man Nanbaree, overlooking the river close to Bennelong Park.

The Parramatta River was the major transport route for the first 50 years of the colony. The name Kissing Point originated from the way heavily laden boats bumped or 'kissed' the rocky outcrops along the rivers edge.

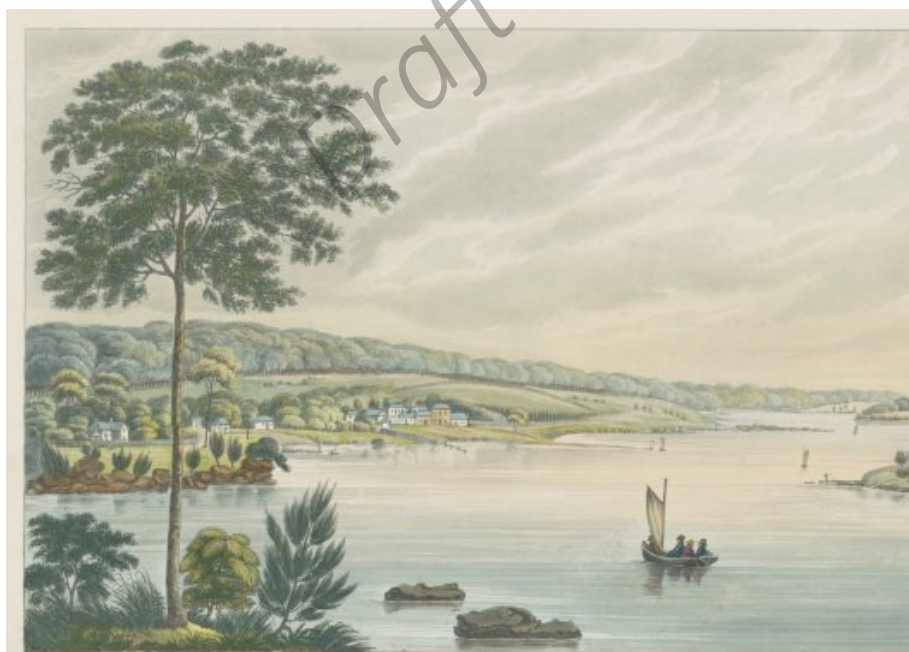
In 1792 the first land grants were made in the Ryde area to ex-convicts.

The most successful farming ex-convict was James Squire, who established the first brewery in the settlement at Kissing Point in 1798.

Until the late 19th Century development along the Ryde foreshores was predominantly rural.

Ryde was Sydney's first food bowl when settlement occurred. Rich soil and access to the river meant the area supplied Sydney and Parramatta with much needed food supplies.

Ryde developed as an agricultural landscape of orchards and market gardens with grand riverside villas, including a residence for the American Ambassador who lived in Meadowbank.



Kissing Point, New South Wales, the property of the late Mr James Squire by Joseph Lycett (1775-1828). Source: National Library of Australia.



Sketch by William Westall 1802 'Port Jackson, a native'. Thought to be a portrait of Bennelong. Source: National Library of Australia

Building the Gladesville Bridge (1881), the Ryde Railway Bridge at Meadowbank (1886) and the Ryde Bridge (1935) promoted industrial development along the foreshore.

There was boat building at Kissing Point, agricultural equipment and washing machine manufacturing at Meadowbank, textiles at Morrisons Bay and linseed oil production at Looking Glass Bay.

From the 1920s, orchards were progressively subdivided and sold off as housing lots, forging a new residential identity.

Demand from residents and swimming clubs saw the construction of a number of baths – Ryde (1905), Glades Bay (1908), Meadowbank (1923), Putney Park

(1929) and Settlers Park (1932). Putney Park grounds were used for picnics, serviced by ferries mooring at a wharf on the tip of the peninsula. By the late 1960s use of the baths was in decline, and now only remnants remain.

There is a long tradition of rowing and sailing on the Parramatta River. From the late 1800s to 1930s, Sydney-siders would watch world champions scull the river between Gladesville and Ryde, with crowds of 10,000 spectators lining the shores.

The Concord and Ryde Sailing Club was formed in 1945, and the River Sailing Club in 1952. Some private schools still have rowing clubs on the foreshore and train on the river.

From the 1940s onwards, residents and councils sought more land along the foreshore.

Removing industries to create public open space was seen as desirable to reduce pollution and improve the visual appearance of the river, redirecting the attention back towards the water. The heads of bays were enclosed with seawalls and land was reclaimed to create a series of parks and reserves.

Today the riverfront contains a number of sites of indigenous and cultural importance. Many items are listed with local and state heritage significance, representing the various phases of use and occupation as well as industry and civic progress.



The Ryde Railway Bridge is a double lattice girder bridge that survives substantially in tact. In 1980 it was decommissioned as a rail bridge and is now used for shared access for bikes and pedestrians to link to other walking and cycling trails such as the Parramatta Valley Cycleway. It is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register.

Large crowd gathered at Kissing Point to see the rowing regatta on the Parramatta River in 1910



Park Use

The parklands are used by local and regional visitors. There's growing high density residential living in the surrounding neighbourhoods, increasing the need for and demand on public open space.

Commuters using the Rivercat wharves access the parklands, as do cyclists riding the length of the Parramatta River and beyond.

The parklands link to a number of other tracks, trails and cycleways such as the Wharf to Wharf cycle track and Parramatta Valley Cycleway.

The parklands are used for picnics, barbeques, children's play, walking, running, cycling, fitness training, exercising dogs, informal sports, sailing, kayaking, canoeing, fishing, viewing the river and a place for quiet contemplation.

The parklands are frequented by local schools, bushcare groups, community groups, fitness trainers and attendees at various community events such as fun runs, the Ryde Rivers Festival, NSW Bike Week, RMS Spring Ride, and the City of Ryde Cork & Fork festival.

The parklands are also well used by organised sports groups and their spectators—cricket, football, netball, hockey, ultimate frisbee, touch football, oztag and sailing.

Persons or groups wishing to book these parks for organised activities will need to apply by completing and submitting the appropriate forms which are available on line at the Council website.



Park Use (cont)

Applications will be required for the following:

- Sporting Clubs and Schools wishing to regularly use sportsgrounds
- Casual Users of Sportsgrounds
- Personal Trainers
- Dog Minders
- Social Recreation Activities such as birthday parties and picnics.

Major Events in parks will require the organisers to complete a Major Event Application and submit the necessary information so that Council can assess its suitability to the proposed location.

Hire events conducted by Council, individuals, community or sporting groups will be assessed and approved through the issuing of Permit. Further information can be obtained via Council's Park Booking Officer

Land Ownership and Management

The parks along the foreshore are a combination of community land owned by the City of Ryde, Crown land, and land owned by the Department of Planning, Sydney Water and Roads and Maritime Services (RMS). The City of Ryde manages the parklands under the Local Government Act 1993 and the Crown Lands Management Act 2016.

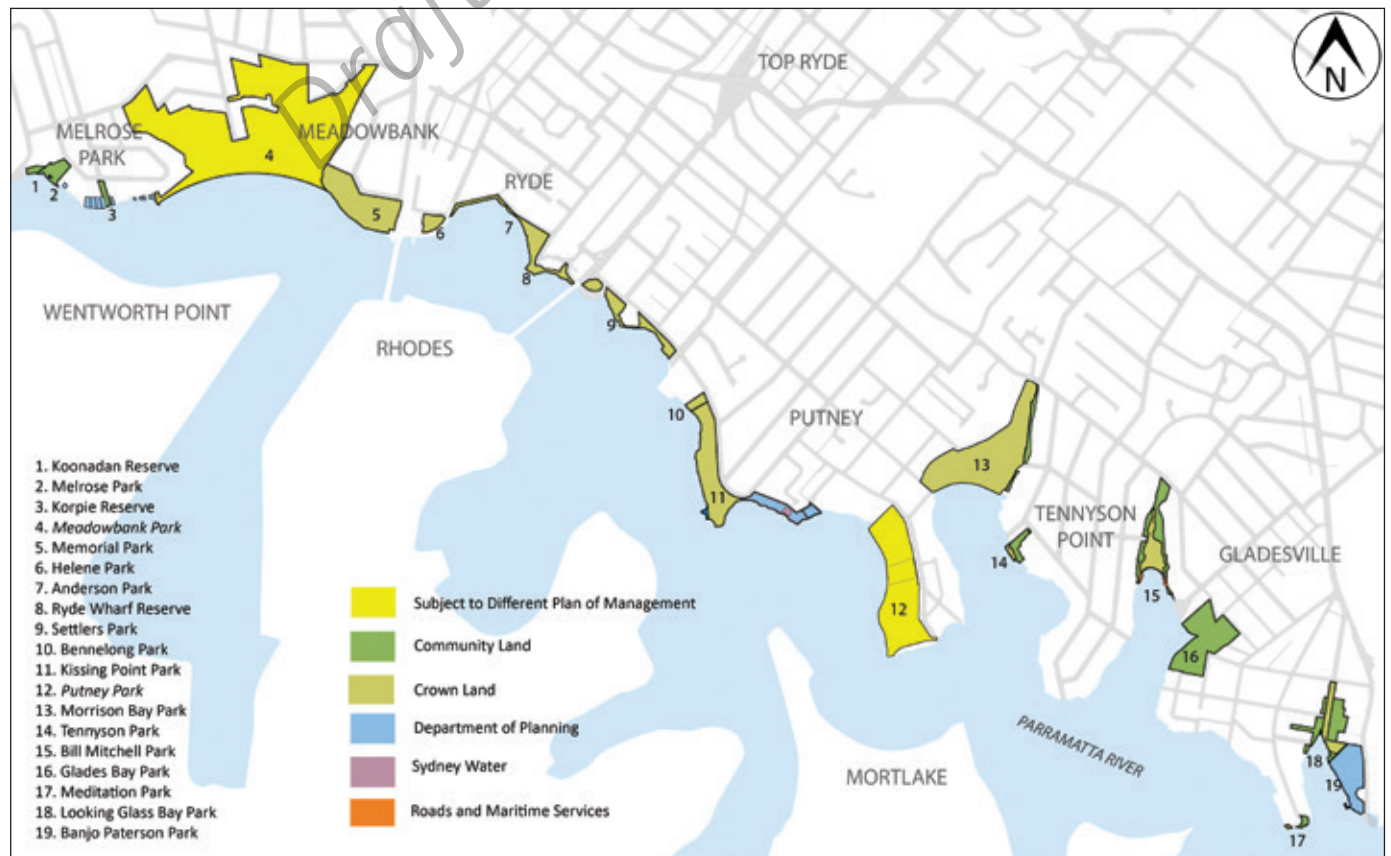


Figure 3: Land ownership

CONSULTATION

Consultation is an important part of the process of preparing a plan of management. Consultation that has occurred with projects directly relevant to this plan of management includes the following:

The City of Ryde consulted with the community to prepare the Sport and Recreational Strategy in 2015. This feedback was received through face to face surveys, consultation with sporting user groups and Council's "Have Your Say" webpage.

The top five areas of importance for sport and recreational facilities were:

1. parks
2. walking/cycling in urban areas
3. outdoor sports fields
4. children's playgrounds
5. picnic/bbq facilities in parks

Respondents also noted a relatively high level of satisfaction with provision of these facilities.

People who were dissatisfied wanted:

- places for older youth
- activities for older adults/seniors
- activities for young children
- places for people from different cultural backgrounds – covered/paved areas for Tai chi
- community gardens
- commercial services in parks such as cafes or kiosks
- areas for personal training
- exercise equipment in parks
- fenced dog off-leash areas – more facilities, more flexible hours of access

Other concerns:

- On-land fishing and boating facilities – too few of these facilities to launch kayaks, dinghies and boats, existing facilities feel dangerous to use

In 2010 the City of Ryde invited the community to comment on the Ryde Riverside Reserve (Meadowbank Park through to Kissing Point Park). People placed a high value on the green open space, access to the waterfront, the bike and walking paths, play areas and BBQs. Concerns were about litter, overuse of sporting areas, discontinuous bike paths, car parking and a lack of lighting at night. Suggested improvements were for more shade and trees, more seats, interesting playground equipment, upgraded toilet facilities and storm water litter devices.

In 2016 the Parramatta River Catchment Group (PRCG) conducted community research to understand community behaviour in relation to swimming in the Parramatta River. Activities residents like to do in and around the river include swimming, fishing, sailing or boating, paddling (kayaking, canoeing, stand-up paddle etc), snorkelling or diving, sunbaking (esp. where there is sand), catching ferries, picnics or BBQs, walking, hiking or jogging, bike riding and going to cafes or restaurants. The research revealed that having activities near the river is critical, with most people expressing a preference to do activities near the water (walking, picnicking etc) even if they don't actually go in the water.

This plan of management has been formulated giving due consideration to the community feedback also received during consultations undertaken on a number of projects within parks along the Parramatta River. These include the Banjo Patterson park and Melrose Park Playground Upgrades, the installation of fitness equipment at Kissing Point Park, Memorial Park and Anderson Park as well as discussions with a number of sporting groups on sporting field upgrades at Bill Mitchell Park and Morrison Bay Park.

Further consultation will also be carried out during the formal public exhibition of this plan of management. Comments made during the exhibition process assisted with the finalisation of the Parramatta River Parklands Plan of Management

Morrison Bay Park foreshore



LAND CATEGORIES

Community land is defined as land that must be kept for the use of the general community. All community land in the parklands is categorised with associated objectives as per the Local Government Act 1993 and the Crown Lands Management Act 2016. Under the Crown Land Management Act 2016, Crown land now requires categorisation, therefore land categories have been applied to the whole area to enable the City of Ryde to plan and manage the parklands consistently.

Land category	Objectives
General community use (LGA 1993 Section 36I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public - In relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and - 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).
Sportsground (LGA 1993 Section 36F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and - To ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.
Parks (LGA 1993 Section 36G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and - To provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and - To improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.
Natural Area (LGA 1993 Section 36E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - To maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and - To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and - 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 - 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.
Natural Area - Bushland (LGA 1993 Section 36J)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - To protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and - 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 - To restore degraded bushland, and - To protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and - 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 - To protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.
Natural Area - Escarpment (LGA 1993 Section 36L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect any important geological, geomorphological or scenic features of the escarpment, and - To facilitate safe community use and enjoyment of the escarpment.
Natural Area - Watercourse (LGA 1993 Section 36M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - To manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability, and - To restore degraded watercourses, and - To promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.
Natural Area - Foreshore (LGA 1993 Section 36N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - To facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.

LAND ZONING

Under the Ryde Local Environment Plan 2014, the parklands are zoned RE1 – Public Recreation and E2 – Environmental Conservation.

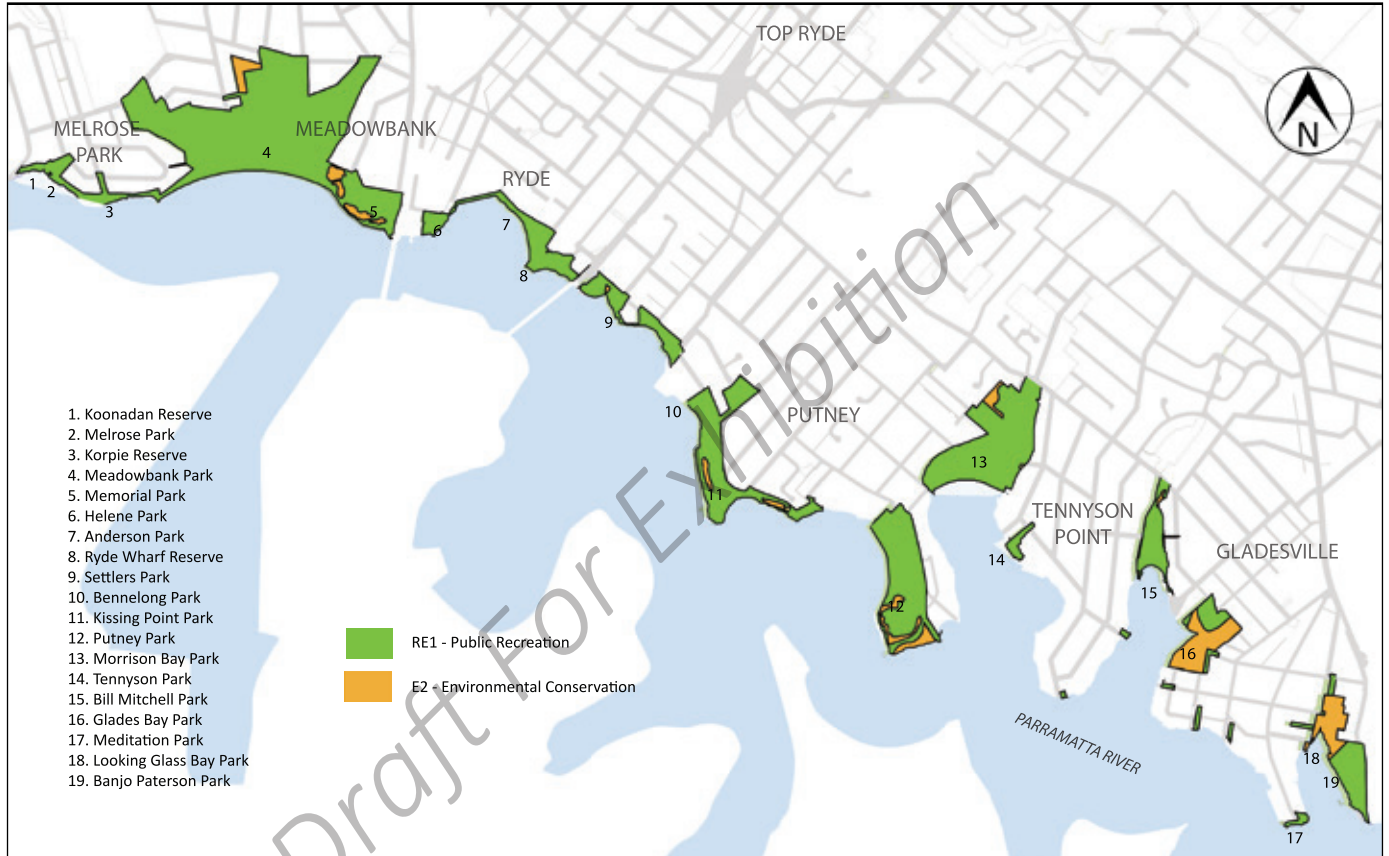


Figure 4: Land zoning

Zoning	Objectives	Permitted	Permitted with consent	Prohibited
RE1 – Public Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes. - To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses. - To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes. - Any leases and licences must be compatible with the core objectives 	Environmental protection works	Business identification signs; Community facilities; Environmental facilities; Kiosks (manned and unmanned); Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Restaurants or cafes; Roads	Any other development not listed in previous two columns
E2 – Environmental Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect, manage and restore areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values. - To prevent development that could destroy, damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on those values. 	Environmental protection works	Environmental facilities	Business premises; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industries; Multi- dwelling housing; Recreation facilities (major); Residential flat buildings; Restricted premises; Retail premises; Seniors housing; Service stations; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not listed in previous two columns

LEASES LICENCES AND OTHER ESTATES

A lease is a contract between a land owner and another entity, granting that entity a right to occupy an area for a specific period of time.

Leases and licenses formalise the use of community land by groups such as sporting clubs, community groups and schools, or by commercial organisations and individuals providing facilities or services for public use.

Leases may be granted for exclusive use to any organisation for any community purpose as determined by Council, on such terms as Council may provide.

Leases, licenses and other estates on Parks will be considered by Council subject to conditions:

- Leases licenses and other estates are to be in accordance with the provisions listed in the NSW Local Government Act 1993 (Section 46)
- There is a clear reason for granting a lease, and the lease is consistent with the intended use of the land.
- The use must be compatible with the community land category objectives outlined by the Local Government Act as shown on page 19
- The use must be consistent with the zoning objectives outlined by the Ryde Local Environment Plan 2014 as shown on page 17
- The use must be consistent with the core objectives for the park and the overarching objectives in this plan of management as shown on page 24-26
- There is a very strong link between the nature of the asset and the proposed tenant e.g. a lease of a scout hall to Scouts Australia
- The use must not have a detrimental impact on the parklands or the community, and the public's right to access the parklands must be preserved. Sub-leases are only allowable for the same purpose as the original lease.

Short term leases and licences allow the City of Ryde to programme different uses at different times. The maximum period for leases or licences is 21 years. Leased or licenced areas may be renewed or altered in the future to reflect changes in community needs.

This PoM expressly authorises existing leases and licence agreements until the end of their current term and expressly authorises the negotiations for new lease or licence renewals if so desired by Council and the incumbent lessee or licensee.

This PoM expressly authorises Council to enter into a lease, licence or estate to authorise, at its discretion, a permit to enable a person to do, without the need for public notification, etc, one or more of the following:

- To transport material and equipment required in relation to work that is to be carried out on land adjoining the community land
- To remove waste or other material that is consequential on such work.

This PoM expressly authorises the lease of residential properties on land acquired by Council for future open space/park until demolition.

This PoM also expressly authorises the leasing, licencing or granting of other estate to telecommunications carriers including but not limited to those defined by the Telecommunications Act 1997, where the terms of the grant are consistent with Council's obligations under the Local Government Act 1993.

The development of any infrastructure associated with the issuing of any lease license or other estate would be subject to the relevant planning approvals being granted under the Local Government Act, the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act and/or the relevant State Environmental Planning Policy.

Land categories available for leases and licenses:

Land category	Short term leases/licences (less than 1 year)	Long term leases/licences (more than 1 year)
General Community Use (LGA 1993 Section 36I)	Short term leases and licences may be authorised for uses that benefit the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community events and festivals - Sporting fixtures, events & promotions such as gala days & club meetings - Personal and group fitness classes - Broadcasting of filming of sports events, concerts or public speeches - School hiring for sport and recreational use - Private celebrations such as picnics, weddings and family gatherings - Filming and photography - Public speeches, meetings, presentations and performances - Approved commercial or trade business - Functions such as book launches and commemorative events - Fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities - Trade or business associated with delivering public events listed 	Long term leases and licences may be authorised for uses that benefit the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Childcare - Heath and medical practitioners associated with the main facility such as physiotherapy or nutrition - Educational uses such as libraries, classes & workshops - Cultural uses such as concerts, theatres, galleries - Recreational pursuits such as sports, dance, games & fitness clubs - Structured and non-structured sports activities such as ball sports - Sporting uses developed/operated by a private operator - Low intensity cafes/restaurants with internal/external seating & tables, kiosks (manned / unmanned) - Management of facilities - Public utilities and/or works associated with relevant legislation such as the Telecommunications Act 1997 - Sale or hire of sports goods - Social purposes
Sportsground (LGA 1993 Section 36F)	Short term licences may be authorised for uses that benefit the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community events and festivals - Sporting fixtures, events & promotions such as gala days & club meetings - Personal and group fitness classes - Broadcasting of filming of sporting fixtures - School hiring for sport and recreational use - Private celebrations such as picnics, weddings and family gatherings - Filming and photography - Public speeches, meetings, presentations and performances - Approved commercial or trade business - Fairs, markets and similar activities 	Long term leases and licences may be authorised for uses that benefit the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreational pursuits such as sports, dance, games and fitness clubs - Structured and non-structured sports activities such as ball sports - Low intensity cafes/restaurants with internal/external seating & tables, kiosks - Management facilities - Public utilities - Sale or hire of sports goods
Parks (LGA 1993 Section 36G)	Short term licences may be authorised for uses that benefit the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community events and festivals - Private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings - Filming and photography - Public speeches, meetings, presentations and performances - Approved commercial or trade business - Fairs, markets and similar activities - School hiring for recreational and educational uses 	Long term leases and licences may be authorised for uses that benefit the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreational pursuits such as sports, dance, games and fitness clubs - Structured and non-structured sports activities such as ball sports - Low intensity cafes/restaurants with internal/external seating & tables, kiosks - Management facilities - Public utilities - Sale or hire of sports goods - Public Utilities - Telecommunications Act
Natural Areas (LGA 1993 Section 36E)	Short term licences may be authorised for uses that benefit the community: Environmentally focussed community groups Filming and photography	

FRAMEWORKS

There are various legislative and policy frameworks that apply to the Parramatta River Parklands plan of management.

Framework	Source	Relevance for Parramatta River Parklands
Environment Protection Biodiversity and Conservation Act 1998	https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00777	Coastal saltmarsh and mangroves found in the parklands are classified as vulnerable under this Act. The parklands need to promote the conservation of biodiversity and protect and conserve heritage.
Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1979/203	The framework for environmental and land use planning in NSW through State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs), Regional Environmental Plans (REPs) and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs)
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1997/156	This Act enables protection of the environment policies to be formed to reduce pollution and other impacts on the environment.
Water Management Act 2000	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2000/92	The Parramatta River is identified as a watercourse under this Act, and must comply with guidelines to protect and enhance the quality of water.
Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1974/80	Estuarine saltmarsh found in the parklands are listed as an Endangered Ecological Community. <i>Wilsonia backhousei</i> found in the parklands is listed as vulnerable.
Biosecurity Act 2015	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2015/24/full	The City of Ryde has responsibility to control weeds and pests on publicly owned land.
Companion Animals Act 1998	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1998/87/whole	Dogs are prohibited within 10m of playgrounds.
Heritage Act 1977	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1977/136	The Ryde Bridge (John Whitton Bridge) and Rock End Cottage in Banjo Paterson Park are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register and need to be protected accordingly.
Disability Discrimination Act 1992	https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A04426	The parklands need to promote equal access.
Fisheries Management Act 1994	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1994/38	The Act protects aquatic biodiversity. Recreational fishers are recommended to practice catch and release, and not eat fish or crustaceans caught west of the Harbour Bridge. Commercial fishing is prohibited in all of Sydney Harbour and the Parramatta River. Foreshore vegetation - mangroves and saltmarsh areas- must also be protected.
Local Government Act 1993	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1993/30/chap4/part3/div2	All land owned by the City of Ryde is classified as either operational or community land. A plan of management must be prepared for all community land. Councils are free to determine whether a generic or specific plan of management will be prepared for its community land.
Crown Land Management Act 2016	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/58/full	Across the parklands there is 41.12ha of Crown land or land owned by the NSW government. Under the Act, the City of Ryde will care control and manage the Crown land under the Local Government Act 1993, not Crown land legislation.
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1974/80	Aboriginal objects found in the Parklands must not be harmed, whether conducting major works or regular maintenance.
Coastal Management Act 2016	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/coasts/coastreforms-act.htm	The Act reflects the vital natural, social, cultural and economic values of our coastal areas and promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development in managing these values.

Framework	Source	Relevance for Parramatta River Parklands
State Environmental Planning Policy 19 (Bushland in Urban Areas)	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/EPI/1986/014/cl8	The aim of this policy is to preserve and protect bushland in urban areas, such as the bushland found in Memorial Park, Meadowbank Park, Kissing Point Park, Glades Bay Park, Looking Glass Bay Park and Banjo Paterson Park.
Greater Sydney Commission Draft North District Plan	https://www.greater.sydney/draft-north-district-plan	The plan sets out planning priorities and actions for growth in the north district, which encompasses the City of Ryde.
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005 and Sydney Harbour Foreshores Area Development Control Plan (DCP)	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/EPI/2005/590	A set of planning principles to protect the natural assets of Sydney Harbour, ensure appropriate use of foreshore land and maximise public access to and along the foreshores. A DCP supports the Sydney Harbour Catchment REP with detailed design guidelines for development and criteria for natural resource protection for the area identified as foreshores and waterways.
Ryde Local Environment Plan 2014	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/EPI/2014/608/full	A guide for development control along the parklands, with zoning maps and defined categories for permissible development
Parramatta River Estuary Coastal Zone Management Plan	http://www.ryde.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/environment/05-2013-parramatta-river-estuary-coastal-zone-management-plan.pdf	A set of actions for the City of Ryde to help manage the Parramatta River Estuary e.g. upgrading or repairing sections of seawall, rehabilitating sections of eroding foreshore, water quality output improvements.
City of Ryde Community Strategic Plan	http://www.ryde.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/publications/city-of-ryde-2025-community-strategic-plan.pdf	A set of outcomes for the community of Ryde – a city of liveable neighbourhoods, a city of wellbeing, a city of prosperity, a city of environmental sensitivity, a city of connections, a city of harmony and culture and a city of progressive leadership
City of Ryde Integrated Open Space Plan	http://www.ryde.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/publications/parks-open-space/integrated-open-space-plan-2012.pdf	Recommendations on how Ryde's open space can be conserved, enhanced and extended to meet the community's needs.
City of Ryde Children's Play Implementation Plan	http://www.ryde.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/publications/parks-open-space/childrens-play-implementation-plan.pdf	A guide for providing safe, accessible and sustainable high quality playgrounds for Ryde's residents
Ryde Biodiversity Plan 2016	http://www.ryde.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/publications/parks-open-space/ryde-biodiversity-plan.pdf	A plan to protect and the flora and fauna of Ryde, ensuring local species survive in their natural habitat.
Ryde River Walk Masterplan	http://www.ryde.nsw.gov.au/Council/Plans-and-Publications/Parks-and-Open-Space	Recreational walks linking the Parramatta River foreshore parks of Ryde with the Hunters Hill and Parramatta local government areas.
City of Ryde Bicycle Study 2014	http://www.ryde.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/publications/ryde-bicycle-strategy-and-masterplan.pdf	A plan for improving the environment for people who ride bicycles for transport, health and fitness.
City of Ryde Sport & Recreation Study 2016-2026	http://www.ryde.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/publications/parks-open-space/sport-and-recreation-strategy-2016-2026.pdf	A framework for the ongoing effective provision, management and coordinated development of recreation facilities and services across the City of Ryde.

Framework	Source	Relevance for Parramatta River Parklands
State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/EPI/2007/641	The aim of this policy is to allow specified works to undertaken on community land without consent (Clauses 65 & 66). These include: roads, pedestrian pathways, cycleways, single storey car parks, ticketing facilities, viewing platforms and pedestrian bridges, recreation areas and recreation facilities (outdoor), lighting, if light spill and artificial sky glow is minimised in accordance with the Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces Standard, amenities for people using the reserve, including toilets and change rooms, food preparation and related facilities for people using the reserve.
Tobacco Legislation Amendment Bill 2012 and Smoke-free Environment Regulation 2016	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/acts/2012-56.pdf https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/regulation/2016/558/full	These pieces of legislation make it illegal to smoke tobacco within 10 metres of children’s play equipment, and/or an area set aside for or being used by spectators to watch an organised sporting event at a sports ground or other recreational area, but only when an organised sporting event is being held there.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993 AND CROWN LANDS MANAGEMENT ACT 2016

The NSW Local Government Act (1993) provides the legislative framework for Council’s day to day operations. The Act identifies a Council’s responsibility to actively manage land and to involve the community in developing a strategy for management.

The NSW Local Government Act (1993) requires all community lands to be covered by a Plan of Management that must identify:

- the category of the land.
- objectives and outcomes for the land.
- the means by which Council proposes to achieve objectives and outcomes.
- the way by which Council proposes to assess its performance.
- expressly authorise any leases, licences or other estates.

The nature and use of community land may not change without an adopted Plan of Management.

The Crown Land Management Act 2016 assigns certain functions to council managers. These are:

- (1) Except as provided by subsection (2) or (3), a council manager of dedicated or reserved Crown land:
 - (a) must manage the land as if it were community land under the Local Government Act 1993, and
 - (b) has for that purpose all the functions that a local council has under that Act in relation to community land (including in relation to the leasing and licensing of community land).

- (2) A council manager of dedicated or reserved Crown land that is a public reserve (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993):
 - (a) must manage the land as a public reserve under that Act, and
 - (b) has for that purpose all the functions that a local council has under that Act in relation to a public reserve.

This Plan of Management covers a number of sites under various categories. The sites covered by the plan were determined based on the ability to be best managed using generic objectives outlined in this plan.

OVERARCHING GUIDELINES

Objective	Target	Action
1. Promote planned use of parklands	Improve relations with park users and stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake appropriate level of community consultation to inform current and future desires of park use - Present draft master plans, rational and staging back to user groups as required
	Improve capacity and integration of activities of parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop action plans for all parks - Develop master plans for major parks in response to district, stakeholder and community feedback and receive council endorsement
	Lease, license or grant other estates in accordance with the provisions outlined in this Plan of Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressly authorise Council to enter into leases and licenses that formalise the use of community land by groups such as sporting clubs, community groups and schools, or by commercial organisations and individuals providing facilities or services for public use
2. Promote the parklands as a linked network of open spaces	Reinforce the visibility of park entrances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunity for landscape elements, signage and public art to define key park entrances - Investigate the development of a Parramatta River Parklands signage strategy - Review boundary fences to create a more inviting threshold between the street and the parklands
	Establish and promote links to each park and the surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offer safe and sealed pathways in and between the parks so there is a cohesive transition along the entire length of the parklands, avoiding natural areas - Provide safe access to the parklands from public transport stops and surrounding areas - Promote connections to and from important local community hubs and along the parklands with improved wayfinding signage, tree planting and rest points. Remove unnecessary signage. - Where feasible, assess lighting opportunities on shared paths to promote safety and increase walking/cycling outside of daylight hours - Utilise the Ryde Riverwalk masterplan's material palette to link all the parks together. - Link paths in parks to other tracks, trails and cycleways such as the Wharf to Wharf and Parramatta Valley cycleways
	Improve the relationship between the parklands and the river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider sightlines within the park and to the river for all future developments - Protect and enhance connections between the terrestrial and the aquatic environments - Promote access to the water through boardwalks, wharves, jetties, boat ramps and beach access points - Support access for small water craft (canoes, kayaks, dinghies) - Ensure dinghy racks are free from rubbish and numbers are clearly visible, and they are managed in line with the hiring procedure for dinghies - Provide facilities for fisherman to undertake activities in accordance with the NSW Dept of Primary Industries- Recreational Fishing Guidelines and Requirements
	Include all foreshore reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convert the road reserves zoned as RE1 – public recreation into parks
3. Promote passive and active recreation in the parklands	Provide facilities to increase park enjoyment for groups and individuals of all ages and abilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offer sufficient facilities such as paths, seats, tables, BBQs, shade, lighting, bubblers, toilets, bins, storage and signage in suitable areas and in accordance with CoR's Public Domain Manual. - Ensure car parking locations and layouts are optimised to deal with peak park use times - Allow equal access to facilities and employ universal design where possible - Maintain park infrastructure and repair as required - Upgrade amenities buildings in line with the City of Ryde Operational Plan - Provide picnic settings, amenities and car parking near views to allow for elderly and special needs access and usage - Assess opportunities for the siting and design of public toilets and change rooms in line with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. - Provide dinghy rack facilities in suitable locations within foreshore parks

OVERARCHING GUIDELINES

Objective	Target	Action
3. Promote passive and active recreation in the parklands (cont.)	Provide facilities to increase park enjoyment for groups and individuals of all ages and abilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offer children’s play areas that are varied in intent and design, incorporate natural elements that are integrated into the surrounding landscape - Identify opportunities for fitness equipment - Review and audit all park playgrounds for compliance with the relevant safety standards and repair as necessary - Assess playground opportunities in line with CoR’s Children’s Play Plan - Ensure playground softfall is safe and compliant with safety standards, and top up mulch and sand as required - Install dog waste bins and water bowls where dogs are permitted and have sufficient off leash dog areas
	Maintain the parklands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify opportunities for recreational fishing in accordance with the NSW Dept of Primary Industries- Recreational Fishing Guidelines and Requirements - Mow & edge the turf as required and prevent clippings from entering natural areas - Control the weeds in garden beds as required, with annual weeds sprayed prior to flowering/seeding, and perennial weeds physically removed - Apply pesticides as a last resort alternative - Maintain and mulch the garden beds with medium course materials, avoiding the base of tree trunks - Plant new vegetation that is in good growing condition, disease and pest free, and watered until established - Avoid ad hoc planting by adhering to vegetation management plans - Protect trees from mechanical maintenance equipment damage e.g. using mulch rings around trees in turf - Edge E2 conservation areas to avoid mowing - Prune dead, dying or diseased plants - Encourage riparian planting and WSUD in park upgrades - Provide clean and safe access along pathways and around buildings - Empty bins as required - Investigate opportunities to cover and/or use canals in parks for recreational and amenity purposes - Ensure parks are maintained as per the City of Ryde’s Service Level Agreements for passive parks
	Provide district level sporting facilities at sportsgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrade sports facilities where required to improve spectator and player enjoyment - Floodlight suitable sports fields to extend usage times - Any floodlighting upgrades to be carried out in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards - Increase carrying capacity of sportsfields by realigning the layout where possible - Include opportunities for passive recreation near the sportsfields, and where possible keep the foreshore edge for passive recreation - Mow fields to meet playing requirements for individual sports - Control the impact of weeds, pests and disease on playing surfaces - Provide visible lines that meet playing requirements for individual sports - Provide safe, functional and consistent hard court and synthetic surfaces suitable for purpose - Fill in holes, topdress, returf, oversow, fertilise, aerate and irrigate grass fields so they are fit for purpose - Allocate sports fields through the City of Ryde’s Sportsfields Allocation Policy and transition sports field set ups from one season to another - Provide safe and functional infrastructure associated with playing fields - Provide safe, clean and functional toilet and change room facilities in line with CPTED principles - Ensure maintenance activities don’t impact waterways or the local environment - Provide incidental exercise opportunities - Ensure sportsfields are maintained as per the City of Ryde’s Service Level Agreements for sportsfields

OVERARCHING GUIDELINES

Objective	Target	Action
4. Enhance the environmental significance of the parklands	Protect and promote the biodiversity corridor and the bushland areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage community engagement through bushcare groups - Contract additional bush regeneration work where required to restore, reclaim, rehabilitate or revegetate natural areas in key reserves, strengthening connections to upper biodiversity corridor links - Promote locally indigenous plants - Preserve and protect remnant landscape areas with landscaped elements eg sandstone blocks, paths - Trim back vegetation along walking tracks in bushland areas in an environmentally-sensitive way - Maintain and enhance tree canopy cover without compromising passive recreation areas - Assess trees regularly and manage any deadwooding or removal, replacing trees with appropriate species - Retain dead timber in bushland areas as habitat for fauna and to create a more complex understorey and shelter sites from predators - Remove weeds in line with best practice bush regeneration techniques - Revegetate with a diverse and complex mid-storey and understorey of native plants to discourage aggressive bird species - Control pest animal species such as rabbits and foxes - Use appropriate plant communities for fauna habitat where possible - Protect existing landform features such as rock platforms and sandstone scarps - Connect vegetation communities to the upper catchment where possible - Ensure bushland areas are maintained as per the City of Ryde's Service Level Agreement for natural areas
	Protect existing mangrove areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevent boat storage in mangrove areas - Educate and raise awareness about the values and threats of the mangrove community - Improve access to the river in non-mangrove areas - Remove litter and weeds from mangrove areas
	Protect and promote the coastal saltmarsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify areas where saltmarsh can be expanded and manage this expansion, particularly in areas where tidal action is impacting existing grass - Delineate saltmarsh areas to prevent access and mowing - Design, construct and manage paths that prevent trampling of the saltmarsh areas - Monitor and manage <i>Casuarinas</i> from encroaching into saltmarsh areas - Delineate turfed areas near the saltmarsh to prevent lawn clippings entering the saltmarsh - Encourage community engagement through bushcare groups - Educate and raise awareness about the values and threats of the saltmarsh areas

Objective	Target	Action
4. Enhance the environmental significance of the parklands (cont)	Manage stormwater runoff and watercourses to enhance the riparian environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect and restore ecological connections between the terrestrial and the aquatic environments - Use Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) to manage, treat and improve water quality going into the river - Slow down surface water runoff where possible through swales and detention ponds - Investigate opportunities for stormwater capture and reuse to irrigate sportsfields - Conduct regular field inspections of bioretention systems with the relevant maintenance crew to ensure they are maintained and corrective works are identified - Use environmentally friendly seawall principles and incorporate additional vegetated habitat into the design of new and upgraded seawalls, working with the Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) as required - Undertake stormwater outlet protection works to prevent erosion and failure and filter debris from entering waterways - Improve and build on riparian planting areas to support fauna and flora connection - Use natural materials and forms for energy dissipaters for improved ecological benefit - Remove rubbish along the foreshore regularly, working with the RMS and community groups - Continue supporting Environment Protection Authority (EPA) sediment control programs to reduce sediment outputs from private development sites - Work with Sydney Water to reduce the impact of wet weather overflow events on waterways and riparian areas
	Manage unlawful activity on public land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify illegal encroachments of private property boundaries onto public land and work with the community to remove unauthorised works. CoR will not approve an access to open space from private property - Prevent storage of private assets on public land unless in designated areas - Investigate and prosecute tree vandalism and implement deterrent measures such as enforcing fines, installing signs highlighting the vandalism, leaving tree stumps as wildlife habitat, replacing vandalised trees with suitable species
5. Foster social, cultural and heritage opportunities in the parklands	Accommodate community and cultural involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design flexible open spaces that can respond to community needs and can accommodate events and community programs - Provide opportunities for the community to be actively involved in managing the parklands
	Activate open spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore opportunities to activate parks by providing for approved commercial activities in the public interest, such as cafes, kiosks and restaurants with outdoor seating - Explore opportunities to activate parks with fitness groups, dog walkers etc - Offer leases and licenses for uses in the public interest - Promote guided walks and planting days to encourage community engagement with the natural areas - Explore feasibility, vulnerability and desirability of potential sites to swim in the Parramatta River- Kissing Point Park
	Interpret the story of the Parramatta River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use public art and interpretive signage to highlight historical, geographical and cultural information as well as wayfinding to improve connectedness of these parks - Identify opportunities to maintain cultural heritage in Parks

ACTION PLANS

The following Action Plans contained in the Parramatta River Parklands Plan of Management detail the objectives, targets, actions, performance measures and priorities needed to effectively and efficiently manage these areas.

Because of the wide, varied and diverse nature of the respective land within this Plan of Management and the need to manage this within a generic performance framework, measurable indicators have been designed to allow for variation within and more accurately reflect broader management measures.

Priority of implementation

For each action in the Action Plan a corresponding priority for its implementation is assigned as follows:

- **High (H):** Top priority. Where there are no impediments to its delivery, this action should be achieved in up to 4 years
- **Medium (M):** Second tier priority with implementation due in up to 7 years
- **Low (L):** Not an urgent implementation action but important nonetheless and should be planned for completion in up to 10 years
- **Ongoing (O):** A recurrent action that may be regularly repeated.

The time frames provided are indicative only. As opportunities arise to deliver these actions, timeframes may need to be adjusted. It should be noted that the delivery of the various actions may extend beyond the 10 year time frame. Some of the actions suggested are large, complex projects that may require additional funding from Council's annual works programmes and/or partnerships with State and Federal Government departments through their various grant agencies.

Glades Bay Park foreshore



KOONADAN RESERVE, MELROSE PARK, KORPIE RESERVE



	Koonadan Reserve	Melrose Park	Korpie Reserve
Address	Wharf Rd Melrose Park	Lancaster Ave Melrose Park	Lancaster Ave Melrose Place
Size	1,383m ²	5,841m ²	5,989m ²
Owner	City of Ryde	City of Ryde	City of Ryde
Manager	City of Ryde	City of Ryde	City of Ryde
Zoning	RE1- public recreation	RE1- public recreation	RE1- public recreation
Community land category	Park Natural area- foreshore	Park Natural area- foreshore	Park Natural area- foreshore
Easements	Nil	Pipeline	Pipeline

KOONADAN RESERVE, MELROSE PARK, KORPIE RESERVE



1. Koonadan Reserve is the western entrance to the Parramatta River Parklands. It currently lacks feature planting and landscape elements to mark the gateway entry.

2. There is an absence of planting along the residential fence boundary at Koonadan Reserve.



3. A mangrove forest lines the waters edge, and coastal saltmarsh (an endangered ecological community) occupies the intertidal zone in Koonadan Reserve and Melrose Park. Log edging delineates the turf from the saltmarsh. Connection to the river is restricted by the extent of the mangroves, however people can access the waterfront at the Ermington boat ramp and jetty adjacent to the parklands.



4. The remains of Ermington Wharf represent the convict infrastructure associated with labour gangs who worked in the district of Ryde.

KOONADAN RESERVE, **MELROSE PARK**, KORPIE RESERVE



5. The playground in Melrose Park was upgraded in 2016 and is in good condition.

6. The playground incorporates water and nature play elements.

7. The seating shelter at Melrose Park is disconnected to the playground area.



8. Boundary fencing at Melrose Park is dated.

KOONADAN RESERVE, MELROSE PARK, **KORPIE RESERVE**



9.

9. There is no understorey planting at Korprie Reserve, and sightlines to the waterfront are restricted by the Casuarina trees. There are no seats at Korprie Reserve. There is an issue with storing private assets on public land.



10.

10. There are overgrown weeds at the base of the slope at Korprie Reserve.



11.

11. The stormwater dissipater at Korprie Reserve lacks natural form, materials and vegetation.



12.

12. The foreshore at Korprie Reserve is natural with mangroves and a patch of saltmarsh.

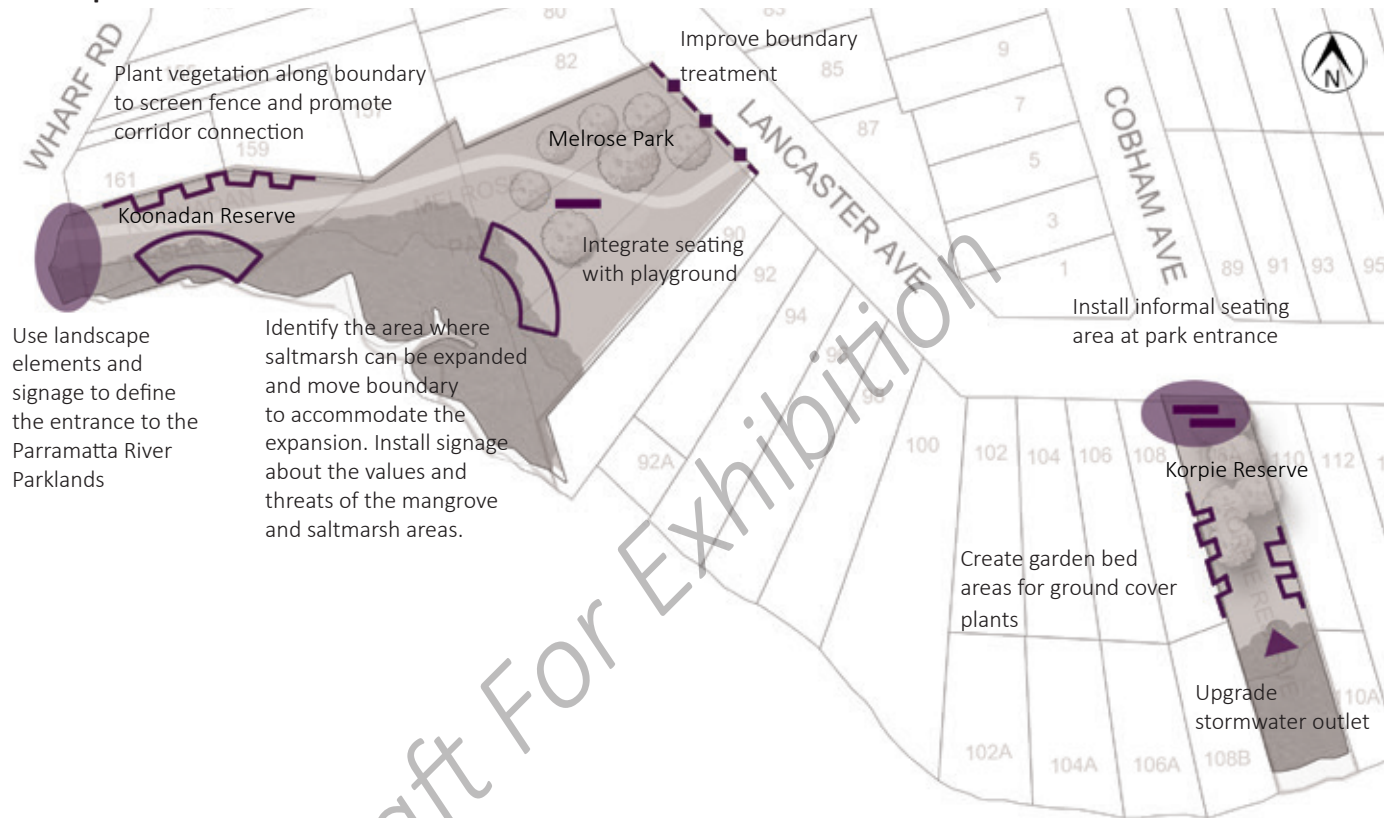
KOONADAN RESERVE, MELROSE PARK, KORPIE RESERVE

Action plan

Objective	Target	Action	Measure	Priority
1. Promote planned use of parklands	Improve relations with park users and stakeholders	Undertake appropriate level of community consultation regarding proposed changes	Community appropriately informed	O
		Develop a masterplan for Koonadan Reserve, Melrose Park and Korpie Reserve	Masterplan developed	L
2. Promote the parklands as a linked network of open spaces	Reinforce the visibility of park entrances	Use landscape elements and signage to create a more welcoming, interesting and open entrance at Koonadan Reserve	Entrance to Koonadan Reserve upgraded to be more welcoming and visible	L
		Improve quality and suitability of boundary treatment/fencing at Melrose Park	Boundary treatment improved	M
	Improve the relationship between the parklands and the river	Manage <i>Casuarinas</i> in Korpie Reserve to enhance sightlines from the street to the foreshore	Sightlines to the foreshore improved	O
3. Promote passive and active recreation in the parklands	Provide facilities to increase park enjoyment	Integrate seat shelter with the playground at Melrose Park	Seating integrated with the playground	L
		Identify entry area and install seating at the entrance to Korpie Reserve	Entrance area and seating installed	L
4. Enhance the environmental significance of the parklands	Protect and promote the biodiversity corridor	Create garden bed areas for planting vegetation along boundary at Koonadan Reserve to screen fence and promote corridor connection	Garden beds and planting completed	L
		Create garden bed areas for ground cover plants at Korpie Reserve	Garden beds and planting completed	L
	Protect and promote the mangrove forest and coastal saltmarsh	Identify the area where saltmarsh can be expanded. Manage staged movement of the boundary to accommodate the expansion	Saltmarsh expansion complete	L
		Remove <i>Casuarina</i> saplings encroaching into saltmarsh areas	Saplings removed	O
		Regularly remove litter and weeds from mangrove & saltmarsh areas	Litter and weeds removed	O
		Install a sign about the values and threats of the saltmarsh/mangrove areas in Melrose Park	Information sign installed	M
		Continue contract bush regeneration work at Melrose Park, Koonadan Reserve and Korpie Reserve	Contract renewed	O
	Manage stormwater runoff and watercourses to enhance the riparian environment	Provide a more environmentally friendly design for the stormwater outlet at Korpie Reserve using natural elements	Stormwater outlet upgraded with environmental response	L
	Manage unlawful activity on public land	Work with neighbouring residents to prevent storage of private assets on public land at Korpie Reserve	Private assets no longer stored at Korpie Reserve	O
	5. Foster social, cultural and heritage opportunities in the parklands	Interpret the story of the Parramatta River	Install a sign about the values and threats of the saltmarsh/mangrove areas in Melrose Park	Signage installed
Investigate the cultural heritage of these parks and look at signage opportunities to interpret these			Signage installed	L

KOONADAN RESERVE, MELROSE PARK, KORPIE RESERVE

Action plan



MEMORIAL PARK (MEADOWBANK PARK)



MEMORIAL PARK (MEADOWBANK PARK)

	Memorial Park
Address	Meadow Crescent, Meadowbank
Size	37,453 ²
Owner	State of NSW
Manager	City of Ryde
Zoning	RE1- public recreation E2- environmental conservation
Community land category	Parks Natural area- bushland
Easements	Pipeline

MEMORIAL PARK



1. The shale-enriched sandstone on the slopes of Memorial Park supports remnant vegetation- *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Eucalyptus punctata*- a form of Sydney Foreshore Shale Forest.



2. A small sandy beach at Memorial Park provides direct access to the river. The sea wall is constructed with sandstone blocks.

MEMORIAL PARK



3. Fitness equipment at Memorial Park encourages outdoor fitness.



4. Memorial Park contains war memorials and associated plantings- a WWI plinth, WWII walkway and an Armenian Memorial. They can and have been subjected to acts of vandalism.



5. The largest memorial was erected in 1921 to commemorate those who served in the First World War.

MEMORIAL PARK



6 & 7. The playground in Memorial Park was upgraded in 2015. Nature play and public art are incorporated into the play equipment.

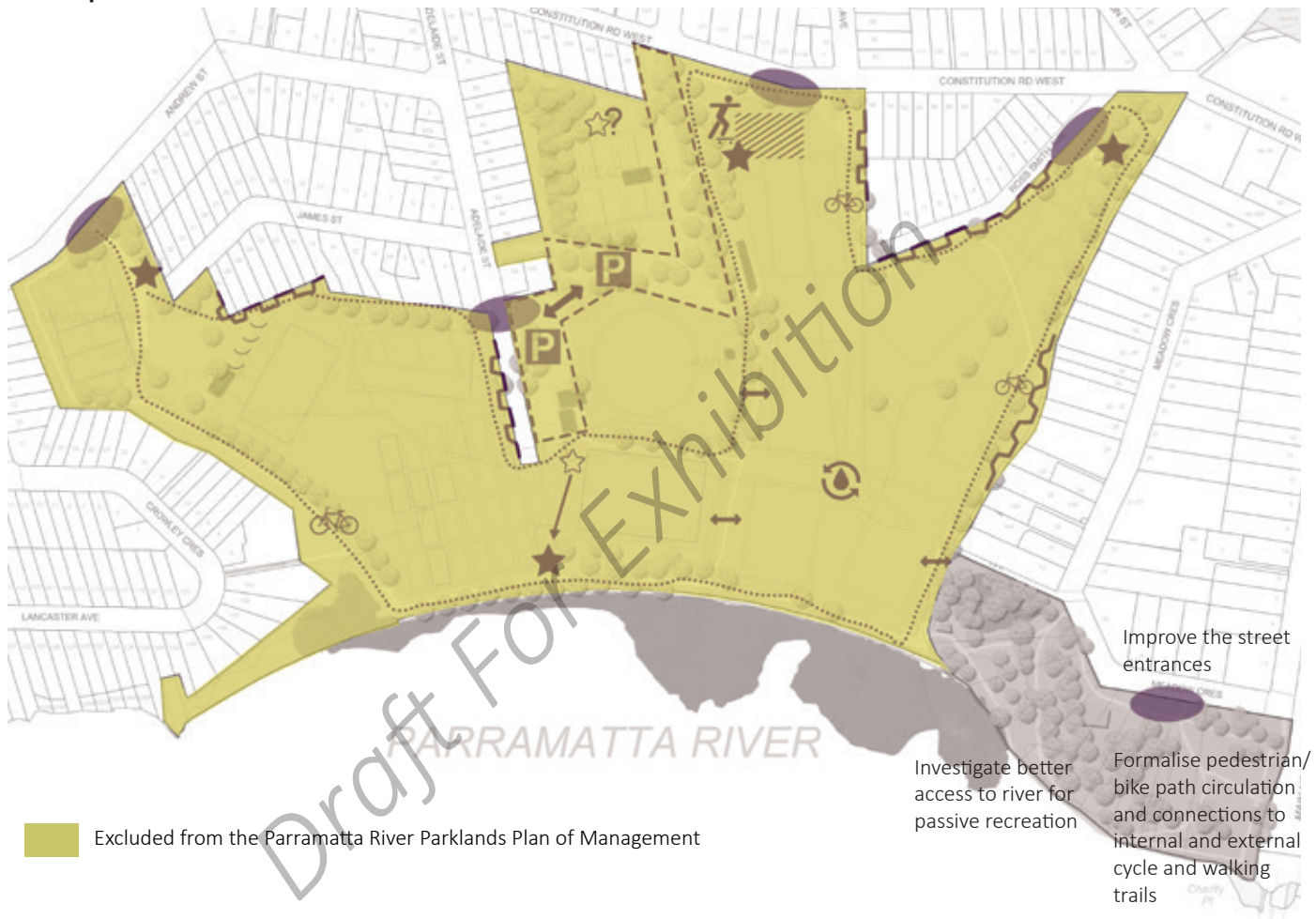
MEMORIAL PARK

Action plan

Objective	Target	Action	Measure	Priority
1. Promote planned use of parklands	Improve relations with park users and stakeholders	Consult with the community to inform current and future desires of park use	Community consultation complete	M
		Develop a masterplan for Memorial Park	Masterplan developed	M
2. Promote the parklands as a linked network of open spaces	Reinforce the visibility of park entrances	Use landscape elements and signage to create more welcoming and interesting entry points to Memorial Park	Park entrances are upgraded to be more visible and welcoming	M
	Establish and promote links to areas within the park and to external trails tracks and cycleways with appropriate park lighting	Investigate signage opportunities to inform users of links to the Ryde River Walk, Wharf to Wharf and Parramatta Valley Cycleways	Signage installed	H
		Improve and optimise the pedestrian/bike path circulation at Memorial Park	Path circulation and network optimised across these parks	M
	Improve the relationship between the parklands and the river	Provide opportunities to access and interact with the river at Memorial Park	Opportunities investigated	M
3. Promote passive and active recreation in the parklands	Provide facilities to increase park enjoyment for groups and individuals of all ages and abilities	Ensure suitable provision for passive recreation is provided for. In particular, keep the foreshore edge for passive recreation	Increased passive recreation opportunities and preserved foreshore area	M
		Maintain the parks in accordance with City of Ryde's Service Level Agreements		O
4. Enhance the environmental significance of the parklands	Protect and promote the biodiversity corridor	Encourage community engagement through the bushcare group at Memorial Park	Community engagement instigated	O
		Continue to contract bush regeneration and weeding work at Meadowbank Park saltmarsh areas and Memorial Park as required		O
		Increase biodiversity around Memorial Park and create broader corridor links from the foreshore to upper catchments with additional planting that ties in with remnant vegetation. Be mindful of sightlines and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).	Planting is completed to create increased biodiversity and corridor links	L
	Manage stormwater runoff and watercourses to enhance the riparian environment	Continue water quality monitoring at Charity Creek to assess quality before it enters the Parramatta River, as Memorial Park may be potential swim in the river site		O
5. Foster social, cultural and heritage opportunities in the parklands	Manage unlawful activity on public land	Investigate measures to detract vandalism of war memorials such as additional lighting, anti-graffiti seals and developing relationships with local police	Measures are installed and police liaison appointed	H
	Interpret the story of the Parramatta River	Identify/conservate/interpret Aboriginal significance of Memorial Park	Aboriginal items responded to appropriately	M
		Investigate the cultural heritage of this park and look at signage opportunities to interpret these	Signage installed	M

MEMORIAL PARK

Action plan

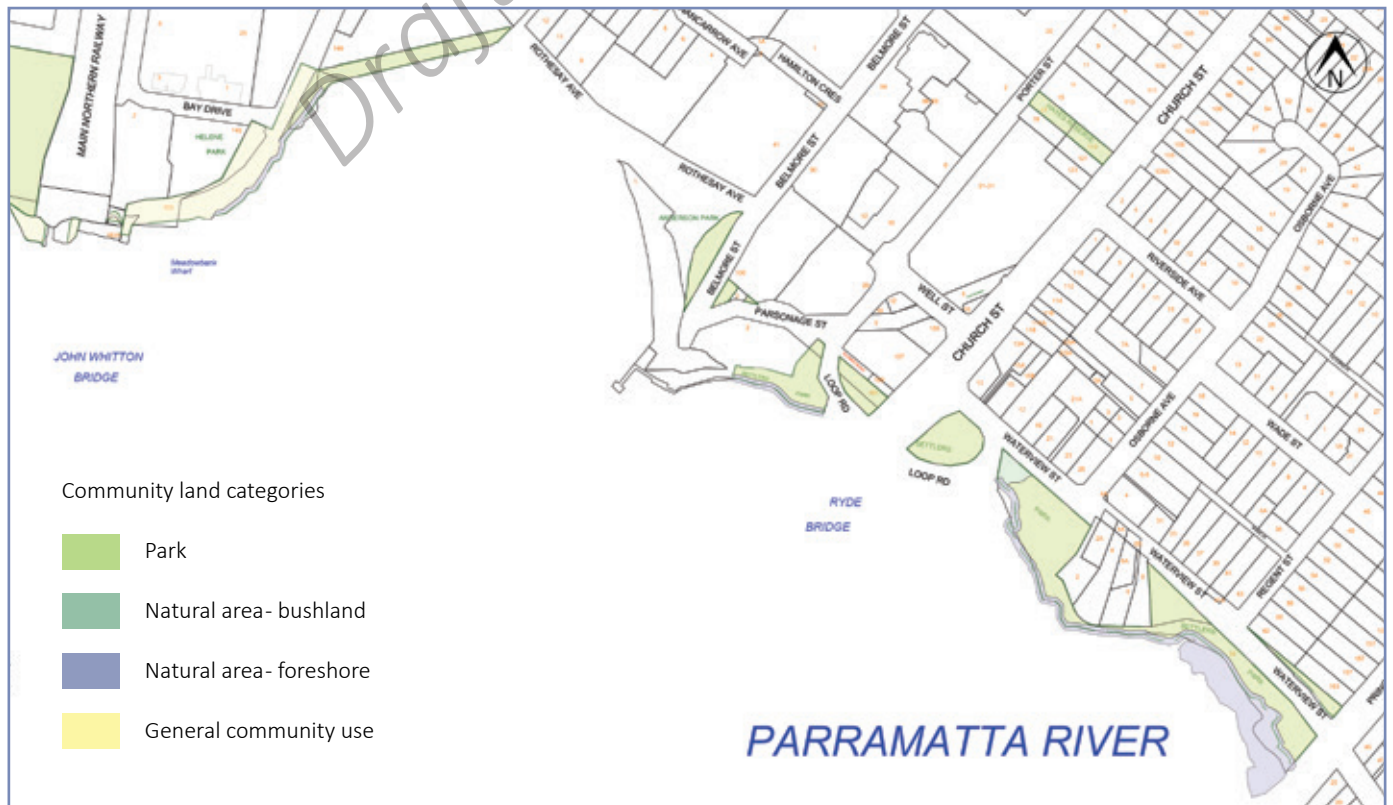


MEADOWBANK PARK

Meadowbank Park will have its own specific Plan of Management. This specific Plan of Management will contain action plans and other information regarding this important area of open space.

Meadowbank Park, while not included in the Parramatta River Parklands Plan of Management, is indicated to show its connectedness to the adjoining Memorial Park, the other parks in the Parramatta River Parklands along the Ryde River Walk and its connection to external tracks and trails such as the Parramatta Valley Cycleway and the Wharf to Wharf Walk.

HELENE PARK, ANDERSON PARK, RYDE WHARF RESERVE, SETTLERS PARK



	Helene Park	Anderson Park	Ryde Wharf Reserve	Settlers Park
Address	Bowden St, Meadowbank	Rothesay Ave, Ryde	Parsonage St, Ryde	Waterview St, Ryde
Size	10,968m2	5,543m2	5,944m2	14,040m2
Owner	State of NSW	State of NSW	State of NSW	State of NSW
Manager	City of Ryde	City of Ryde	City of Ryde	City of Ryde
Zoning	RE1 – public recreation	RE1 – public recreation	RE1 – public recreation E2 – environmental conservation	RE1 – public recreation E2 – environmental conservation
Community land categorisation	General Community Use Parks Natural Area- Foreshore	Parks	Parks	Parks Natural Area – Bushland Natural Area- Foreshore
Easements	Pipeline	Pipeline	Pipeline	Pipeline

HELENE PARK, ANDERSON PARK, RYDE WHARF RESERVE, SETTLERS PARK



1.

1. Helene Park was created as part of the Shepherds Bay development, connecting the high density residential area to the waterfront.



2.

2. There are elevated views across the river. The shade structure at Helene Park lacks seating and tables.



3.

3. Helene Park connects to Meadowbank Ferry Wharf, Memorial Park and the old Ryde Railway Bridge which is the connection to the Parramatta Valley cycleway

HELENE PARK, **ANDERSON PARK**, RYDE WHARF RESERVE, SETTLERS PARK



4. The southern part of Anderson Park has open views across the river. The seawall needs upgrading.

A popular fishing spot for visitors to this park



5. A shared path runs along the foreshore.



6. Fitness equipment was installed in Anderson Park in 2017 to encourage outdoor physical activity.



7. Mature trees in Anderson Park include an avenue of *Ficus hillii* (Hills Weeping Fig) separating the park from the car park on Rothesay Ave.



8. Anderson Park playground and picnic area is a very popular space in a high density residential area.

HELENE PARK, ANDERSON PARK, **RYDE WHARF RESERVE**, SETTLERS PARK



9.

9. Public artworks at Ryde Wharf Reserve consist of three hand carved wind vane boats. They reference the area’s maritime history- the first ferry service that crossed the Parramatta River in 1794 was a row boat. The base of the poles are decorated with mosaics featuring images of the snapper fish, an Indigenous totem from the area.



10.

10. Open grass and sandstone terraces at Ryde Wharf Reserve are used as viewing platforms and community events spaces. Former site use precludes excavation for trees, furniture or shade structures.



11.

11. More significant tree and under-storey planting occurs in the upper reaches of Ryde Wharf Reserve.



12. Image source: Google Maps

12. The roundabout and road configuration at Belmore St and Parsonage St disrupts parkland connection and inhibits pedestrian flow.

HELENE PARK, ANDERSON PARK, RYDE WHARF RESERVE, **SETTLERS PARK**



13. There currently is no pedestrian connection along the waters edge between Ryde Wharf Reserve and Settlers Park. Settlers Park has small sandy beaches and rocky outcrops.



14. Settlers Park has remains of former swimming baths that were once a common feature on the Parramatta River.

15. Sandstone at the foreshore features honeycomb hollowing and rich bands of colour.



16. There is limited understorey planting along the boundaries at Settlers Park, and fencing is dated.

HELENE PARK, ANDERSON PARK, RYDE WHARF RESERVE, SETTLERS PARK

Action plan

Objective	Target	Action	Measure	Priority
1. Promote planned use of parklands	Improve relations with park users and stakeholders	Undertake appropriate level of community consultation regarding proposed changes	Community informed	L
		Develop a masterplan that encompasses Helene Park, Anderson Park, Ryde Wharf Reserve and Settlers Park	Masterplan developed	L
2. Promote the parklands as a linked network of open spaces	Establish and promote links to each park and the surrounding areas.	Provide pedestrian connection along the waters edge between Ryde Wharf Reserve and Settlers Park	Waters edge connection is created	L
		Improve quality and suitability of boundary treatment/fencing at Settlers Park	Boundary treatment is improved	L
	Improve the relationship between the parklands and the river	Provide opportunities to access and interact with the river at these parks	Opportunities investigated	L
3. Promote passive and active recreation in the parklands	Provide facilities to increase park enjoyment	Install seating and tables under the shade structure at Helene Park	Tables and seating installed	M
		Create shade opportunities such as podium planting at Ryde Wharf Reserve to improve microclimate	Shade amenity provided to Ryde Wharf Reserve	L
4. Enhance the environmental significance of the parklands	Protect and promote the biodiversity corridor	Stabilise slopes joining to Ryde Wharf Reserve to remediate from landfill	Slope stabilisation measures implemented	L
		Continue to contract bush regeneration work in the Settlers Park saltmarsh area	Ongoing	O
		Plant understorey vegetation along the property fence lines at Settlers Park to strengthen biodiversity connection	Planting completed	M
	Manage stormwater runoff and watercourses to enhance the riparian environment	Renew the seawall and stormwater outlet at Anderson Park to prevent erosion and scour of the foreshore and improve water quality discharging into the river	Project complete 2018/2019	H
5. Foster social, cultural and heritage opportunities in the parklands	Activate open spaces	Explore opportunities to activate Anderson Park and Ryde Wharf Reserve by providing for approved commercial activities in the public interest, such as a café or kiosk	Opportunities explored	M

HELENE PARK, ANDERSON PARK, RYDE WHARF RESERVE, SETTLERS PARK

Action plan



Anderson Park



BENNELONG PARK, KISSING POINT PARK



	Bennelong Park	Kissing Point Park
Address	Waterview St, Putney	Waterview St, Putney
Size	2,728m ²	44,225m ²
Owner	State of NSW	State of NSW, Department of Planning
Manager	City of Ryde	City of Ryde
Zoning	RE1 - public recreation	RE1 - public recreation E2 - environmental conservation
Community land category	Parks Natural area – foreshore	Parks Natural area - bushland Natural Area – Foreshore General Community Use
Easements	Nil	Sydney Water, Sail Club access

BENNELONG PARK, KISSING POINT PARK



1. There is no foreshore access between Settlers Park and Bennelong Park around the former Halvorsen’s boatshed.



2. The entrance to Bennelong Park has sparse groundcover plants.



3. There is excessive boundary fencing between Bennelong Park and Kissing Point Park, and between the parks and the street.



4. Bennelong Park has a set of swings integrated into the surrounding landscape.

BENNELONG PARK, **KISSING POINT PARK**



5. Kissing Point Park has open sloping grass

6. There are views across the Parramatta River to Yaralla Estate in Concord.

7. The location, layout and aspect of Kissing Point Park means it is frequently hired for community events.



8. Kissing Point Park has a large sand/mud beach at low tide. The attractive landscape and accessibility of the riverbank means it has been flagged as one potential swim site under the Parramatta River Catchment Group swimmable campaign 2025.



9. There is a natural shoreline with rocky outcrops and sedges and waterside plants.

BENNELONG PARK, **KISSING POINT PARK**



10. Kissing Point Park has a Rivercat Wharf, public jetty and pontoon, and a double lane concrete public boat ramp that can be used at all tide levels.



11. There is currently no foreshore access between Kissing Point Park and Putney Park.



12. Public artwork in Kissing Point Park take the form of snapper fish, an indigenous totem from the area.



13. The Concord Ryde Sailing Club house is built on timber piers above the high water mark. The Rivercat Ferry wash causes the beach to erode and the mangroves to deteriorate.

BENNELONG PARK, KISSING POINT PARK



14. The playground at Kissing Point Park was established in 2010.



15. Picnic shelters of varying styles at Kissing Point Park.



16. There is no foreshore pedestrian connection from the Rivercat wharf to the park.



17. The pedestrian crossing from the wharf cuts through the carpark and leads to a disused bus stop now used by persons being dropped off or picked up from the ferry wharf in hot or wet conditions.

BENNELONG PARK, KISSING POINT PARK

Action plan

Objective	Target	Action	Measure	Priority
1. Promote planned use of the parklands	Improve integration of park activity	Develop a masterplan for Bennelong Park and Kissing Point Park	Masterplan developed	L
2. Promote the parklands as a linked network of open spaces	Establish and promote links to each park and the surrounding areas	Investigate foreshore connection between Kissing Point Park and Putney Park	Options developed for potential connections	L
		Investigate foreshore connection between Bennelong Park and Settlers Park without compromising foreshore corridor integrity	Options developed for potential connections	L
		Improve the pedestrian connection between Kissing Point ferry wharf and the park	New connections from ferry to park completed	L
		Create clearly defined path of travel through the carpark for pedestrians	Pedestrian path of travel clearly defined	M
		Remove unnecessary fencing between Bennelong Park and Kissing Point park	Fencing removed	L
		Improve quality and suitability of boundary treatment/fencing at Bennelong Park and Kissing Point Park	Boundary treatment upgraded	L
3. Promote passive and active recreation in the parklands	Provide facilities to increase park enjoyment	Investigate upgrading or relocating the amenities building at Kissing Point Park to improve accessibility	Options developed for potential new locations	L
		Review parking and accessibility at Kissing Point Park	Parking configuration revised	L
		Unify the picnic shelters at Kissing Point Park.	All picnic shelters are unified	L
	Improve the relationship between the parklands and the river	Provide opportunities to access and interact with the river at these parks	Opportunities investigated	L
4. Enhance the environmental significance of the parklands	Protect and promote the biodiversity corridor	Supplement existing groundcover plants at the entrance to Bennelong Park.	Planting works completed	M
		Continue the bush regeneration contract in the saltmarsh areas of Kissing Point Park	Bush regeneration works continued	O
	Manage stormwater runoff and watercourses to enhance the riparian environment	Upgrade stormwater drainage in Kissing Point Park as per the Stormwater Delivery Plan	Pipes replaced in 2017/18	H
		Investigate options to protect against foreshore erosion and provide safe access to the beach and Concord and Ryde Sailing Club for Transport for NSW and RMS.	Options developed for foreshore protection	L
		Monitor and maintain water quality at Kissing Point Park as a potential swim in the river site under the Parramatta River Catchment Group	Water monitoring carried out	O
5. Foster social, cultural and heritage opportunities in the parklands	Activate open spaces	Explore opportunities to activate Kissing Point Park with a cafe or kiosk	Options developed for potential usage and locations	M
		Work to improve beach amenity at Kissing Point Park as part of the Parramatta River Catchment Group swimmable river 2025 campaign	Options for improvement to beach amenity carried out	L

BENNELONG PARK, KISSING POINT PARK

Action plan



MORRISON BAY PARK



MORRISON BAY PARK

	Morrison Bay Park
Address	Corner of Morrison Rd and Frances Rd, Putney
Size	88,000m ²
Owner	City of Ryde, State of NSW
Manager	City of Ryde
Zoning	RE1 - public recreation
Community land category	General Community Use Sportsground Parks Natural area - bushland Natural area – foreshore Natural area - watercourse
Easements	Nil

MORRISON BAY PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

The Parramatta River Parklands Plan of Management extinguishes the former Morrison Bay Park Plan of Management (2016).



1.

1. Morrison Bay Park has turfed fields for active sports such as soccer, touch football and cricket.



2.

2. The City of Ryde hosts community events at Morrison Bay Park such as outdoor cinema.

MORRISON BAY PARK



3 & 4. Playground and fitness equipment at Morrison Bay Park is located across Frances Rd, separate from the sportsgrounds.



5. Three cricket nets at Morrison Bay Park are well used by local cricket clubs and the general community.



6 & 7. Morrison Bay Park is located on an infill site with an open concrete stormwater channel dividing the sportsfields. The retaining wall blocks have subsided significantly due to high rain fall events and high tides. There is limited pedestrian access across the channel.



8. There is a significant row of fig trees at the entrance to Morrison Bay Park on Morrison Rd. The park entry is not well defined and lacks a cohesive design.

MORRISON BAY PARK



9. There is a lack of groundcover plants at Morrison Bay Park, particularly along the boundary fences.



10. Sports fencing at Morrison Bay Park is located close to the river, and creates a barrier to the foreshore. There is no direct access to the water at Morrison Bay Park.

PUTNEY PARK

Putney Park has its own specific Plan of Management adopted by Council in October 2011 and as such does not form part of the Parramatta River Parklands Plan of Management. This specific Plan of Management contains the action plans and other information regarding this important area of open space.

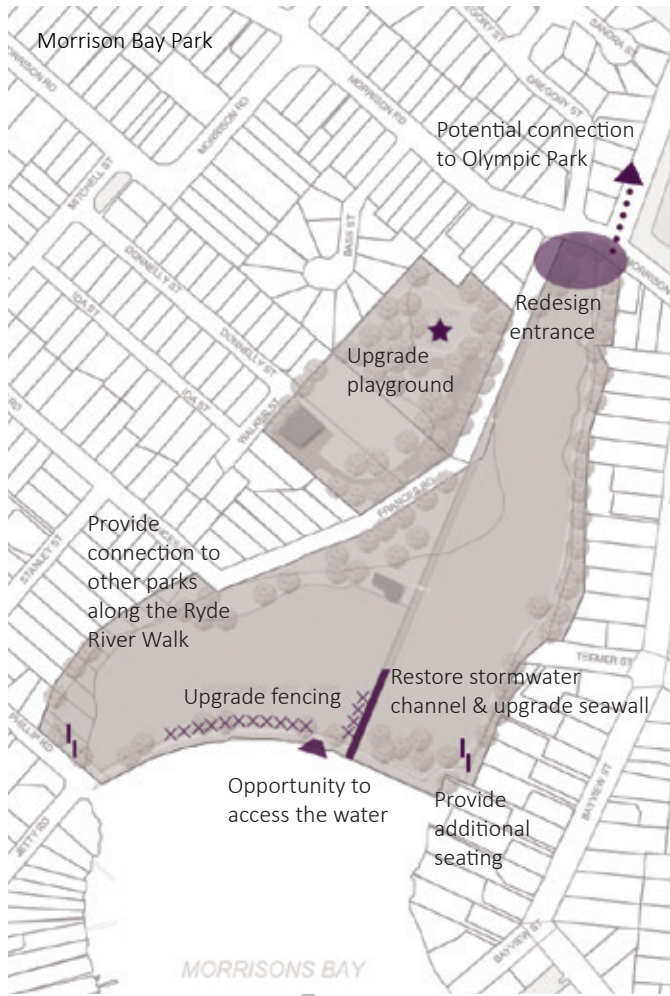
Putney Park, while not included in the Parramatta River Parklands Plan of Management, is indicated to show its connectedness to other parks in the Parramatta River Parklands along the Ryde River Walk and its connection to external tracks and trails such as the Parramatta Valley Cycleway and the Wharf to Wharf Walk.

MORRISON BAY PARK

Action plan

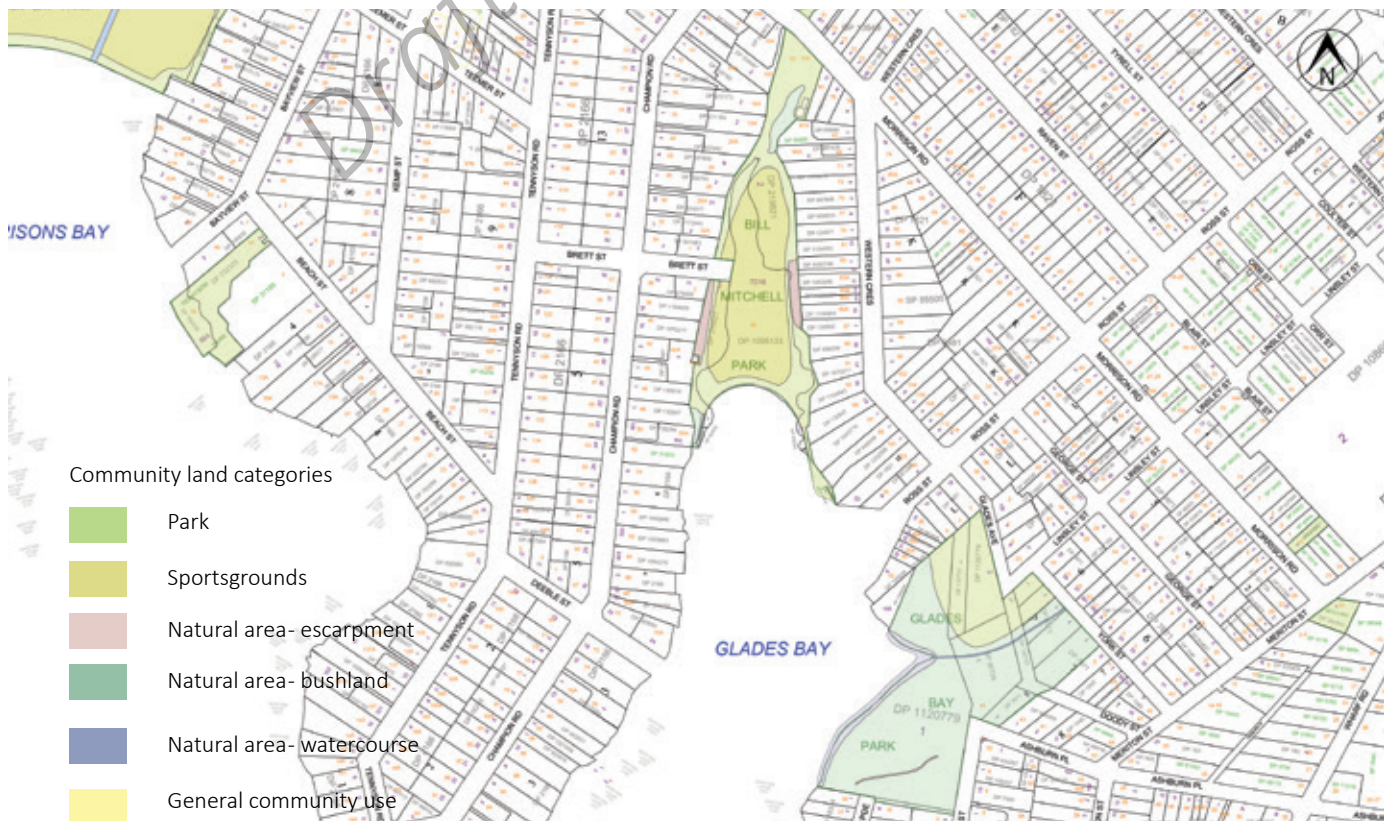
Objective	Target	Action	Measure	Priority
1. Promote planned use of the parklands	Improve integration of park activity	Develop a masterplan for Morrison Bay Park with the community and park users.	Masterplans developed	L
2. Promote the parklands as a linked network of open spaces	Reinforce the visibility of park entrances	Design more welcoming entrances to Morrison Bay Park	Entrances redefined	L
		Identify opportunities to link Morrison Bay Park to Olympic Park, Ryde Aquatic and Leisure Centre as well as other parks in the Ryde River Walk network	Connections established	L
		Improve quality and suitability of street boundary treatment/fencing at Morrison Bay Park	Boundary treatments improved	L
	Improve the relationship between the parklands and the river	Review location and upgrade of sportsfield fencing along stormwater channels and the foreshore edge at Morrison Bay. Reduce visual impact through use of black chain wire or similar	Fencing reconfigured and upgraded	L
		Provide opportunities to access and interact with the river at Morrison Bay Park	Opportunities to access the water created	L
3. Promote passive and active recreation in the parklands	Provide facilities to increase park enjoyment	Upgrade the playground at Morrison Bay Park with integrated seating and a path from the road	Playground upgraded	L
4. Enhance the environmental significance of the parklands	Protect and promote the bushland areas	Continue the bushcare regeneration contract at Morrison Bay Park	Bush regeneration continued	O
	Manage stormwater runoff and watercourses to enhance the riparian environment	Replace and restore the stormwater channel as it approaches the river at Morrison Bay Park	Project complete 2018/19	H
5. Foster social, cultural and heritage opportunities in the parklands	Accommodate community and cultural involvement	Investigate the potential for an events space in Morrison Bay Park	Events space investigated	M
	Interpret the story of the Parramatta River	Investigate the cultural heritage of this parks and look at signage opportunities to interpret this	Signage plan developed and installed accordingly	M

MORRISON BAY PARK



Exhibition

TENNYSON PARK, BILL MITCHELL PARK, GLADES BAY PARK



	Tennyson Park	Bill Mitchell Park	Glades Bay Park
Address	Beach St, Tennyson	Morrison Rd, Tennyson	Ashburn Place, Gladesville
Size	4,449m ²	23,506m ²	34,736m ²
Owner	City of Ryde, State of NSW	City of Ryde, State of NSW	City of Ryde
Manager	City of Ryde	City of Ryde	City of Ryde
Zoning	RE1- public recreation	RE1- public recreation E2- environmental conservation	RE1- public recreation E2- environmental conservation
Community land category	Park	Park Sportsgrounds, General Community Use Natural Area – Foreshore Natural Area- Bushland Natural Area- Escarpment	Park Natural Area – Foreshore Natural Area – Bushland Natural Area- Escarpment
Easements	Nil	Sydney Water	Nil

TENNYSON PARK, BILL MITCHELL PARK, GLADES BAY PARK



1. The entrance to Tennyson Park is not well defined.



2. Dinghy racks are provided to formalise boat storage in the one location.

TENNYSON PARK, BILL MITCHELL PARK, GLADES BAY PARK



3.

3. The playground at Tennyson Park was established in 1986, and offers a limited variety of play and no shade. A post and rail timber fence between the two park levels detracts from the sandstone edge and is a safety issue.



4.

4. Picnic shelters are outdated and require maintenance.



5.

5. The seawall path allows people to walk next to the river.



6.

6. A new sandstone section was built in 2016, providing safe access to the small sandy beach.

TENNYSON PARK, **BILL MITCHELL PARK**, GLADES BAY PARK



7. Bill Mitchell Park is a sportsfield with a perimeter path for walking and cycling. The foreshore of Bill Mitchell Park was upgraded in 2015 with a pathway, seating and planting.



8. The Brett St pedestrian entrance to Bill Mitchell Park is alongside a watercourse that uses natural materials to dissipate and filter stormwater.

9. The Western Crescent pedestrian entrance lacks vegetation.



10 & 11. The Morrison Rd entrance to Bill Mitchell Park is disordered and unwelcoming and lacks formalised parking.

TENNYSON PARK, BILL MITCHELL PARK, **GLADES BAY PARK**



12.

12. Glades Bay Park has Coastal Sandstone Foreshore Forest and a natural creekline.



13.

13. The playground at Glades Bay Park was built in 1992 and has limited play opportunities for children



14.

14. Fencing on the York St boundary of Glades Bay Park visually and physically separates the park from the street



15.

15. A fibreglass mesh boardwalk winds through the mangroves at Glades Bay Park



16.

16. Dingy storage racks at Glades Bay are located on an Aboriginal midden with cultural and heritage values

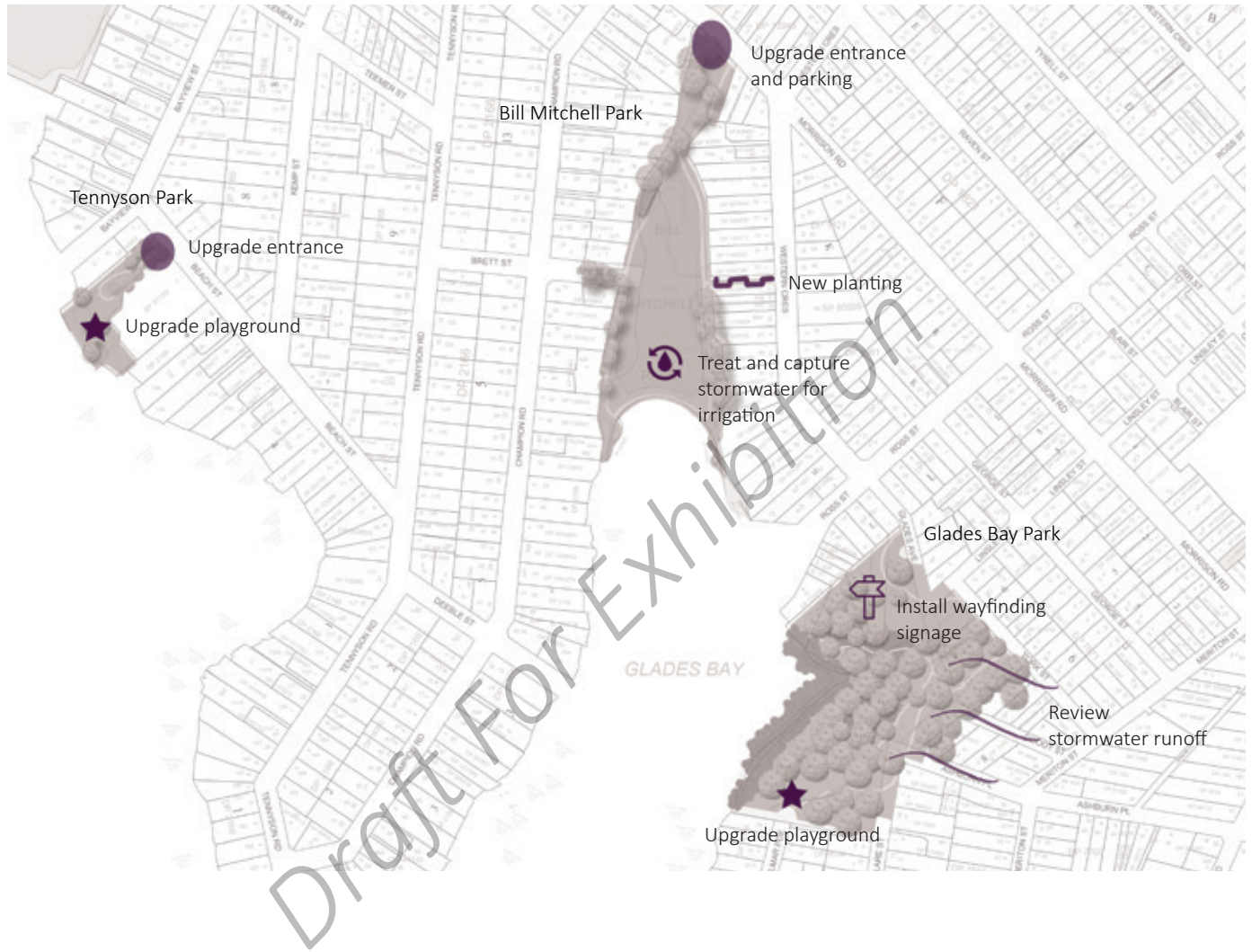
TENNYSON PARK, BILL MITCHELL PARK, GLADES BAY PARK

Action plan

Objective	Target	Action	Measure	Priority
1. Promote planned use of the parklands	Improved integration of park activity	Develop a masterplan for Tennyson Park, Bill Mitchell Park and Glades Bay Park	Masterplan developed	L
2. Promote the parklands as a linked network of open spaces	Reinforce the visibility of park entrances	Improve the entrance to Tennyson Park and redesign or remove the timber fence that separates the two levels	Entrance upgraded and timber fence resolved	L
		Improve the entrance and parking at Bill Mitchell Park	Project complete in 2017/18	H
3. Promote passive and active recreation in the parklands	Provide facilities to increase park enjoyment	Upgrade and relocate the Tennyson Park playground and integrate seating and shade	Playground upgraded to provide associated shade and seating	L
		Upgrade the playground at Glades Bay Park and integrate seating and pathways	Playground upgraded completed	M
		Update the directional signage at Bill Mitchell Park to more accurately reflect the walking trails	Signage plan developed and installed accordingly	M
	Improve the relationship between the parklands and the river	Provide opportunities to access and interact with the river at Tennyson Park Bill Mitchell Park and Glades Bay Park	Opportunities to access the water created	L
	Ensure the provision of dinghy rack storage is sufficient to meet the community demand for the infrastructure	Review the utilisation of the facilities on an annual basis	Measure dinghy rack storage available to the community	
4. Enhance the environmental significance of the parklands	Protect and promote the bushland areas	Plant low vegetation along the Western Crescent entrance to Bill Mitchell Park	Planting work completed	M
		Encourage community engagement through the Ross St bushcare at Glades Bay Park	Information provided to the community on bushcare	O
		Continue the bushcare regeneration contract at Glades Bay Park as required	Bush regeneration continued	O
		Control pest fauna species- rabbits and foxes	Pest species control carried out	O
		Encourage community engagement through a bushcare group at these parks	Community engagement instigated	O
	Manage stormwater runoff and watercourses to enhance the riparian environment	Capture unused stormwater for treatment and use to irrigate the sports field at Bill Mitchell Park	Project complete in 2017/18	H
		Install a gross pollutant trap at Bill Mitchell Park to capture litter before entering the river	Project completed in 2016/17	H
		Review stormwater runoff from Doodys St, Ashburn Place & York St into Glades Bay Park and investigate flow capture/diversion to improve the local environment and assist with weed reduction.	Strategy created to deal with stormwater appropriately	L
5. Foster social, cultural and heritage opportunities in the parklands	Interpret the story of the Parramatta River	Identify/conservate/interpret Aboriginal significance of Glades Bay	Significant items responded to appropriately	M

TENNYSON PARK, BILL MITCHELL PARK, GLADES BAY PARK

Action plan



MEDITATION PARK, LOOKING GLASS BAY PARK, BANJO PATERSON PARK



	Meditation Park	Looking Glass Bay Park	Banjo Paterson Park
Address	Wharf Rd, Gladesville	Ashburn Place, Gladesville	Punt Rd, Gladesville
Size	1,152m ²	21,036m ²	20,504m ²
Owner	City of Ryde, State of NSW	City of Ryde, State of NSW	Transport for NSW [check]
Manager	City of Ryde	City of Ryde	City of Ryde
Zoning	RE1 – public recreation	RE1 – public recreation E2 – Environmental Conservation	RE1 – public recreation
Community land categorisation	Parks Natural Area-foreshore	Parks Natural area – bushland Natural area – watercourse Natural area- foreshore	Parks
Easements	Nil	Nil	Nil

MEDITATION PARK, LOOKING GLASS BAY PARK, BANJO PATERSON PARK



1 & 2. Both entrances to Meditation Park from Wharf Rd are steep with uneven surfaces

3. Dinghies are consolidated in storage racks at Meditation Park

MEDITATION PARK, LOOKING GLASS BAY PARK, BANJO PATERSON PARK



4. Meditation Park provides opportunity to interact with the river



5. The boat ramp at Meditation Park is in poor condition



6. The Parramatta Ryde Sailing Club adjacent to Meditation Park has aesthetic significance as one of a collection of historic boat houses on the waterfront.

MEDITATION PARK, **LOOKING GLASS BAY PARK**, BANJO PATERSON PARK



7. The Amiens St entrance to Looking Glass Bay Park displays information on the rain garden within the park. The bioretention system has a good cover of healthy vegetation with limited weed infestations.

8. The Ashburn Place entrance to Looking Glass Bay Park lacks visibility.



9. Looking Glass Bay Park is predominantly a Coastal Sandstone Gully Forest with walking paths throughout . The foreshore is natural and contains mangroves, saltmarsh and a sedge zone along a sandy beach.



10. A fibre mesh pedestrian bridge crosses a natural creek that runs from Ashburn Place to the foreshore.

MEDITATION PARK, LOOKING GLASS BAY PARK, **BANJO PATERSON PARK**



11 & 12. Rockend Cottage at Banjo Paterson Park is one of the few surviving Georgian stone buildings in the City of Ryde, and is on the State Heritage Register.



13. Banjo Paterson Park features natural sandstone scarps.



14. Banjo Paterson Park has a public wharf.



15. Punt Wharf remains are at Bedlam Point in Hunters Hill Council. They are a remnant of infrastructure associated with the Great North Road convict gangs and their crossing point at the Parramatta River.

16. The path to Bedlam Point is in poor condition and overgrown with weeds.

MEDITATION PARK, LOOKING GLASS BAY PARK, **BANJO PATERSON PARK**



17. The playground at Banjo Paterson Park was completed in 2016.



18. The seawall at Banjo Paterson Park is in poor condition. There is opportunity to provide continuous foreshore access as part of the upgrade to the seawall edge.



19. The entrance to Banjo Paterson Park lacks a sense of arrival.



20. Car parking areas at Banjo Paterson Park are disconnected and lack pedestrian links to the parklands.

MEDITATION PARK, LOOKING GLASS BAY PARK, BANJO PATERSON PARK

Action plan

Objective	Target	Action	Measure	Priority
1. Promote planned use of the parklands	Improve relations with park users and stakeholders	Undertake appropriate level of community consultation regarding proposed changes	Community appropriately kept informed	L
		Develop a masterplan for Meditation Park, Looking Glass Park and Banjo Patterson Park	Masterplan developed	L
2. Promote the parklands as a linked network of open spaces	Reinforce the visibility of park entrances	Formalise the two entry points at Meditation Park to provide clear access	Entry points upgraded and formalised	L
		Create a more welcoming entrance to Looking Glass Bay Park at Ashburn Place. Improve quality and suitability of boundary treatment/fencing	Boundary treatment upgraded	L
		Create a more welcoming entrance to Banjo Paterson Park from Punt Rd and the car parking areas	Entry upgraded to be more welcoming	L
	Improve the relationship between the parklands at the river	Determine if the existing boat ramp at Meditation Park is sufficient for the adjacent sailing club and dinghy owners	Strategy for Meditation Park boat ramp created	L
		Formalise access to the water by improving the track to the water at Bedlam Point, Banjo Paterson Park	Water access provided	L
		Investigate a continuous pedestrian connection along the foreshore at Banjo Paterson Park.	Options provided for foreshore connections	L
		Investigate a connection from Bernard Ave to Looking Glass Bay Park	Options provided for foreshore connection	L
3. Promote passive and active recreation in the parklands	Provide facilities to increase park enjoyment	Redesign the car parking areas at Banjo Paterson Park to improve circulation and provide better pedestrian links	Car park layout reconfigured	
4. Enhance the environmental significance of the parklands	Protect and promote the bushland areas	Continue the Looking Glass Bay bush regeneration contract	Bush regeneration continued	O
	Manage stormwater runoff and watercourses to enhance the riparian environment	Maintain the gross pollutant trap and capture unused stormwater at Looking Glass Bay for treatment before entering the river.	Stormwater treatment continued	O
		Maintain the bioretention system at Looking Glass Bay	Bioretention system maintained	O
5. Foster social, cultural and heritage opportunities in the parklands	Interpret the story of the Parramatta River	Highlight the convict heritage at Bedlam Point in Banjo Paterson Park	Provide appropriate response to celebrate the heritage items	L

MEDITATION PARK, LOOKING GLASS BAY PARK, BANJO PATERSON PARK

Action plan



ROAD RESERVES

There are seven road reserves along the foreshore. With the exception of Bayview St Reserve, they are all zoned RE1 for public recreation. They are not currently considered parks, public access is ambiguous and they are underutilised. They could provide recreation value and contribute to enhanced environmental connection.



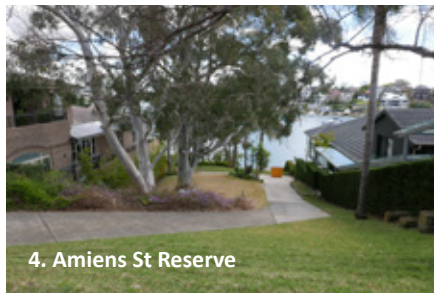
1. Bayview St Reserve
2. Tennyson Rd Reserve
3. Deeble St Reserve
4. Amiens St Reserve
5. Clare St Reserve
6. Meriton St Reserve
7. Wharf Rd Reserve



1. Bayview St Reserve



2. Tennyson Rd Reserve



4. Amiens St Reserve



6. Meriton St Reserve



3. Deeble St Reserve



5. Clare St Reserve



7. Wharf Rd Reserve

ROAD RESERVES

Action plan

Objective	Target	Action	Measure	Priority
1. Promote the parklands as a linked network of open spaces	Include all foreshore reserves as part of the Parramatta River Parklands and link these to the Ryde River Walk	Convert the road reserves at Bayview St, Tennyson Rd, Deeble St, Wharf Rd, Meriton St, Clare St and Amiens St into parks and provide facilities such as picnic tables and seats.	Road reserves are an extension of the parklands	L
		Provide directional signage at Road Reserves to delineate the walking trails and connection to the Ryde River Walk	Signage plan developed and installed accordingly	L

CONTACT US

Hire a park or sportsground or enquire about dinghy storage racks- City of Ryde Parks Bookings Officer (02) 9952 8222

Obtain a leases or license – City of Ryde Properties team (02) 9952 8222

Join a bushcare group - City of Ryde Bushcare Officer (02) 9952 8222

OTHER CONTACTS

Enquire about private moorings- Road and Maritime Services (RMS) 13 12 36

Banjo Patterson Park

