

The background of the entire page is white, covered with a dense distribution of small teal dots of varying sizes, resembling confetti. A large, irregular teal bubble shape is positioned in the center-right of the page, serving as a backdrop for the main title and logo.

THINKING BIG

 City of Ryde
ANNUAL REPORT 2018/19

THINKING BIG



ANNUAL REPORT 2018/19

This year's Annual Report centres on the theme
THINKING BIG.

It reflects a year spent planning how, so we can make our City even greater in the future. We are reviewing our Local Environment Plan and have developed our 10 year draft Local Strategic Planning Statement. This plan will be guiding our City's development for the next 20 years. We completed reviews of our Integrated Open Space and Children's Play Plans and finalised master plans for ELS Hall Park, Gannan Park, Meadowbank Park and Blenheim Park. Our first Resilience Plan is also under development. Our Social Plan and Creativity Strategy were developed through extensive research and consultation with community members and stakeholders and we started our biggest infrastructure project for our community, 'Ryde Central', and our plans are progressing from concept to design stages.

ABOUT THIS REPORT



Social Plan and Creativity
Strategy Workshop

The report focuses on the financial and operational performance of the City of Ryde in 2018/19, documenting our performance against the 2018/19 budget, and our progress against our Four-Year Delivery Plan 2018 – 2022. It is intended to provide important information to a broad range of stakeholders including City of Ryde residents and ratepayers, local businesses, non-government organisations, our partners and other government departments and agencies. It also provides our staff with information on how well we have performed over the year, how their efforts have contributed to achieving our vision and what to expect in the coming year.

This report also includes a snapshot of our performance and an overview of our outlook for the future, including our plans to ensure the sustainability of our organisation, our City and the community we serve. Our Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 (GIPA) Annual Report and report on progress against our Disability Inclusion Action Plan are also included in the Statutory Information section of this report.

When writing this report, we took a quadruple bottom line approach to social, economic, environmental and governance outcomes impacting our community. It contains Standard Disclosures from the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, with the GRI index on page 241 listing the location of relevant indicators within the Annual Report. We have also discussed the sustainability initiatives we have undertaken both in our community and in our organisation in our Natural and Sustainable City and Vibrant and Liveable City outcomes

Acknowledgement

The City of Ryde acknowledges the Wallumedegal clan of the Dharug people as the traditional custodians of this land.

Welcome to the City of Ryde Annual Report for 2018/19

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OUR CITY

Our City 4

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OUR CITY



40 km²
total city land
area



4
town
centres



29
neighbourhood
centres



205 ha
of bushland



217
City-managed
parks
56
sportsfields



Macquarie
University
(over 40,000
students)

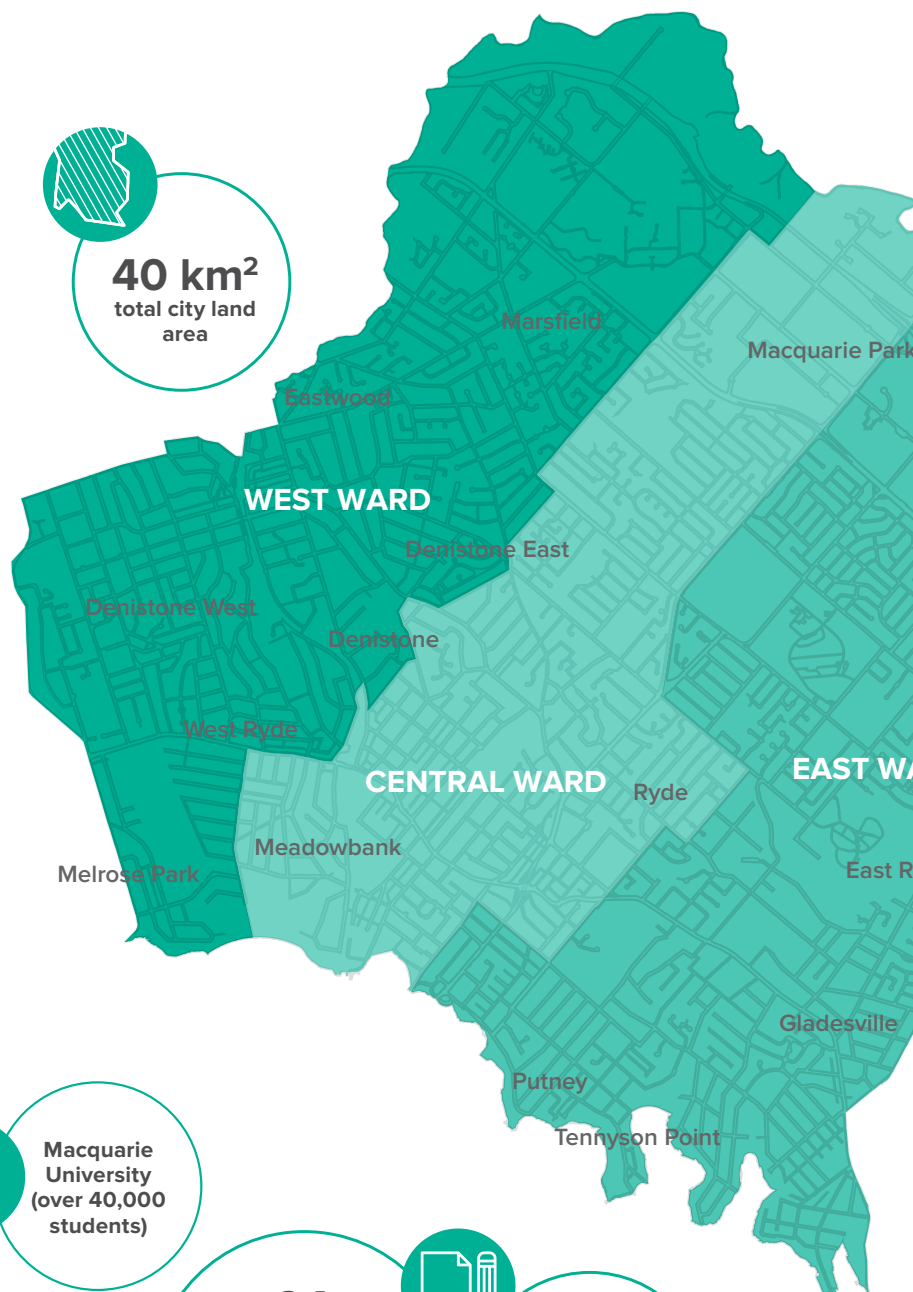


5
hospitals



24
primary schools
5
high schools
(over 16,200 students)

Ryde and
Meadowbank
Colleges of TAFE
(13,000 students)



Our story

The traditional owners of the area were the Wallumedegal clan of the Darug Nation, whose name derived from *wallumai*, the snapper fish, combined with *matta*, a word often used to describe a water place. They lived for generations as fisher-hunter-gatherers in a rich environment of river flats, mangrove swamps and creeks. Evidence of their presence can be found in rock carvings and middens along our rivers.

The first land grants were in January 1792, in the modern day area of Melrose Park. However, for most of the 19th century, the area comprising what is now the City of Ryde was dominated by substantial estates with pockets of residential and commercial development at Ryde and Gladesville. Arching across the northern part was the Field of Mars Common, a large area of public land set aside in 1804 for use by local inhabitants.

The early settlers had called the area by various names including Eastern Farms or Kissing Point, but by 1841 a new name, Ryde, was emerging for the district, derived from the seaside town of Ryde on the Isle of Wight.

On 12 November 1870, the Municipal district of Ryde was officially proclaimed with the first elections taking place in 1871. In 1894 the residents of the north-west third seceded and created their own municipality, the Municipality of Marsfield, later re-named the



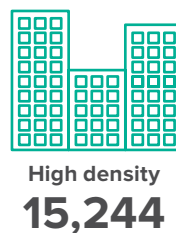
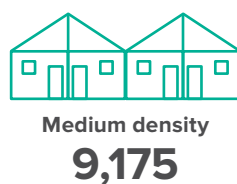
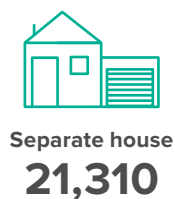
POPULATION



HOUSEHOLDS



HOUSING CHOICE



Data sources:
ABS ERP 2018, NIEIR 2018, ABS 2018,
ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016

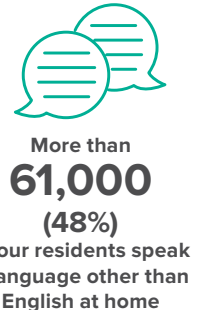
Municipality of Eastwood. Its population was too small to be viable long term and on 1 January 1949, as part of Sydney-wide municipal amalgamations, the municipalities of Ryde and Eastwood merged. Ryde gained city status in 1992.

Two significant events at the end of the 19th century directed subsequent development. The main northern railway line (the Homebush-Waratah railway) was opened in 1886, resulting in subdivision of land along its route and the eventual creation of suburbs at Meadowbank, West Ryde and Eastwood.

At the same time, the subdivision of the Common during the 1880s, generally into acreages, resulted in that land being used as poultry farms, market gardens and orchards, with many parts of the local government area retaining an agricultural aspect until well after the Second World War.

During the 20th century, industry, including shipbuilding, flourished along the banks of the Parramatta River. The decision in March 1963 to build a university at North Ryde and the subsequent rezoning of surrounding

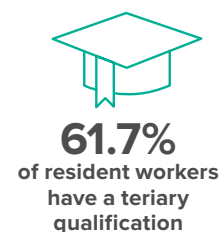
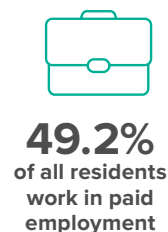
CULTURALLY DIVERSE



POWERHOUSE ECONOMY



A PROSPEROUS AREA



land for residential and industrial use resulted in the development of a North Ryde industrial area, which would become the economic powerhouse we now call Macquarie Park.

The City of Ryde continues to be attractive to a highly diverse population, from newly arrived immigrants to Australia – drawn by the lifestyle, education and employment opportunities available – and to families who have lived in the area for generations.