

## ATTACHMENTS FOR: AGENDA NO. 11/24 COUNCIL MEETING

**Meeting Date:** Tuesday 27 August 2024  
**Location:** Council Chambers, Level 1A, 1 Pope Street, Ryde and Online  
**Time:** 6.00pm

### ATTACHMENTS FOR COUNCIL MEETING

#### Item

**4 PUTNEY PARK DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT (UPDATE) AND  
PUBLIC EXHIBITION**

Attachment 1 May 2024 Putney Park Plan of Management - For  
Exhibition



# PUTNEY PARK

## DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2024

*"Putney Park will provide passive recreation opportunities within a natural landscape setting. Through the provision of playgrounds, walking trails and parklands facilities, Putney Park will be a place where the Ryde Community and visitors to Ryde can enjoy cultural and recreation activities in a safe and accessible environment. The Park will cater for diverse recreation and leisure needs of the community while preserving the interrelationship between the Parramatta River foreshore and the parklands."*

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May 2024

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Plan of Management was prepared by:  City of Ryde

Update advice from: Lands Advisory Service Pty Ltd

The Plan of Management updates were prepared by:  City of Ryde

## DOCUMENT CONTROL

ISSUE NAME	ISSUE DATE	PURPOSE
Plan of Management	11 October 2011	Previous Plan of Management adopted by Council
Review of previous Plan of Management	May 2022	Internal review of previous Plan of Management
draft Plan of Management - Update	July 2022	External review of previous Plan of Management
draft Plan of Management - Update	August 2024	draft Plan of Management - update prepared
draft Update Native Title Advice	June 2024	Native Title Advice on draft Plan of Management
Council Approves to Forward to Minister	Pending	Forward draft Plan of Management - Update in accordance with Crown Land Management Act 2016 for review requirements
Ministerial Review	Pending	draft Plan of Management - Update forwarded to Minister
Ministerial Consent	Pending	Approval to Publicly exhibit draft Plan of Management - Update
Public Exhibition	Pending	Public exhibition of draft Plan of Management - Update
Report to Council for Adoption	Pending	Seek adoption of Plan of Management - Update by Council
Adopted	Pending	Updated Plan of Management adopted by Council

## Executive Summary

### Background

Putney Park is a regional park and a highly valued area of foreshore open space located in Putney. The Park is a combination of Crown Land, managed by Council under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and the *Local Government Act 1993* and Council Community Land, managed under the *Local Government Act 1993*. It is zoned specifically for open space / recreation in the Ryde Planning Scheme Ordinance. Adjoining the boundary of Putney Park is the Mortlake Punt Ferry that is a vehicular ferry connecting Putney and Mortlake across the Parramatta River.

This Plan of Management has been prepared under the requirements of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and the *Local Government Act 1993*. Pursuant to Section 3.23(6) of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*, City of Ryde as Crown Land Manager of the Park was required to prepare a draft Plan of Management for Reserves 100005 and 500341, which makes up approximately 14% of the Park. The Minister consented to the exhibition of the draft Plan of Management under Section 39 of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the adoption of the Plan of Management under Clause 70B of the *Crown Land Management Regulation 2018*. Accordingly, this Plan of Management satisfies the requirements for content and process in preparing a Plan of Management under Section 3.23 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and Section 38 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The Putney Park Plan of Management has been prepared to guide the future development and management of the Park in response to the needs and values of the local community and the users of the Park. When adopted by Council and the NSW Department of Planning and Environment - Crown Lands (DPE-CL), this updated Plan of Management will replace the Putney Park Plan of Management adopted in October 2011.

Preparation of this Plan of Management involved consultation with stakeholders and with the community at an open day in August 2009 and further public exhibition for subsequent update in 2023/24.

This Plan of Management provides a strategic planning and sustainable management framework to conserve the “Parks” natural, cultural and indigenous resources; and to promote public recreation, leisure and tourism. Management actions are recommended to meet current and future demands of Park users. Management actions outlined in Part 6 will improve the quality of the Park, respond to the needs of the community, satisfy management objectives and reinforce the values of the Park.



## Current Status of Putney Park

Site Name	Putney Park
Location	Pellisier Road, Putney.
Adjacent landuses	Low density residential
Land parcels	Refer to Table 2.2
Area (ha)	8.8 ha
Ownership	Crown and City of Ryde.
Management	City of Ryde (including the care, control and management of the Crown Land as Crown Land Manager)
Public purpose of Crown reserve	Public Recreation
Land Classification (under Local Govt Act)	Community Land
Zoning under the Ryde LEP 2014	RE1 and C2
Catchment	Regional
Physical characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aspect: Northern foreshore to the Parramatta River.</li> <li>Topography: Putney Park can be divided into two sections according to its topography. Between the two large grassed sections of the Park is a steep slope and in some locations there is an exposed rock outcrop. The slope in some places is eroded to the rock shelf. To the south, naturally occurring rock outcrops are the interface with the River.</li> <li>Soils: The main soil type for Putney Park is clay and clay loam because of the shale bedrock and a mixed soil profile from River reclamation and fill.</li> <li>Drainage: The foreshore area is at the base of the slope with the ridge running along Pellisier Road. During high tides, the height of the sea wall is inadequate and river water flows over the lower grassed area resulting in an unusable area during higher tides and poor grass health.</li> </ul>
Flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flora: The Park is a large formal park with a mixture of native and exotic plant species. The topography of the Park slopes towards the west, towards the Parramatta River and the slopes of the Park are interrupted with sandstone outcrops which retains patches of remnant bushland. The original vegetation community of Putney park may have been Western Sandstone Gully Forest.</li> <li>Fauna: Small mammals such as possums and a variety of land and water birds.</li> </ul>
Visual elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Putney Park occupies a significant area along the Parramatta River with a foreshore length of the Park approximately 720 metres.</li> <li>Its location on the eastern face of Kissing Point Bay provides significant views across the River and towards the west.</li> <li>The Park is also visible from the surrounding foreshore areas including Kissing Point Park, Rivendell and Mortlake Point.</li> <li>Key visual elements: Park-like setting focused on the water edge and mangrove edges and views into the reserve from surrounding river foreshores and residential areas.</li> </ul>
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to the Park is achieved via walking, cycling (on bike route), private vehicle and or public transport (bus).</li> <li>There is a limited network of formal and informal pedestrian pathways, and car parks in the Park.</li> <li>There is limited access for people with mobility impairment.</li> </ul>
Assets and condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pathways - Fair</li> <li>Sea Wall - Fair</li> <li>Park Building - Fair / Good</li> <li>Park Furniture - Fair</li> <li>Playground - Good</li> </ul>
Recent improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Playground equipment installed, including water play area.</li> <li>New park building constructed at the northern end of the Park.</li> </ul>
Existing uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informal recreation including walking, viewing the River, fitness training, picnic and BBQ, and playground.</li> <li>Private and community events, such as wedding receptions and corporate picnics and Christmas Parties.</li> </ul>







## Current Status of Putney Park

Existing Lease / Licences	55a Pellisier Road - lease of residence adjoining the Park
Event / Booking Management	Bookings through City of Ryde Council as Owner and Crown Land Manager
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park quality: grass mowing, garden bed maintenance, rubbish collection</li> <li>• Built structures: Line marking in car parks, repairing lighting, bollards and barbecues, path condition, sea wall maintenance</li> <li>• Toilets: maintenance, repairs and cleaning</li> <li>• Playgrounds: safety inspections, repairs, water quality management</li> </ul>

## Basis for Management

Putney Park comprises of Crown Land (Reserves (R) 500341 and 100005 for public recreation) and Community Land and accordingly the provisions of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and Section 38 of the *Local Government Act 1993* apply. Care control and management of R500341 and 100005 is the responsibility of the City of Ryde as Crown Land Manager.

Other key relevant legislation includes *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021* and the *Ryde Planning Scheme Ordinance* under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Other legislation such as the *Companion Animals Act* and *Disability Discrimination Act* apply to management of the Park.

The local planning framework is governed by the current City of Ryde Management Plan, the Ryde LEP 2014 and the Ryde Development Control Plan. Council's strategic plans such as Parks on Track for People 2025, accessibility and social plans, and cultural initiatives also influence planning and management of the Park.

## Vision for Putney Park

The vision for the Putney Park is:

*Putney Park will provide passive recreation opportunities in a predominantly natural landscape setting. Through the provision of playgrounds, walking trails and parklands facilities, Putney Park will be a place where the Ryde Community and visitors to Ryde can enjoy cultural and recreation activities in a safe and accessible environment. The Park will cater for diverse recreation and leisure needs of the community while preserving the interrelationship between the Parramatta River foreshore and the parklands.*



## Values and Roles

Community values of the Park are related to the recreation, sports, open space and landscape, environmental, cultural and access and linkages. The key roles are summaries in the table below

VALUE	ROLE
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A regional parkland that provides recreation and leisure opportunities for the local community and visitors to the City of Ryde.</li> <li>A place that offers recreation for men and women of all ages including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A place for children and young people to play informally and a place for unique play opportunities such as the water play area and the large slide.</li> <li>A park where families can play, picnic and relax.</li> <li>A place for the community to exercise with safe and sealed walking paths and ancillary facilities, such as seating, shade, bubblers etc.</li> <li>Opportunities for families, workers and groups to enjoy leisure time.</li> <li>A park that is accessible to people of all abilities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>A foreshore park that provides opportunities for the community to view and access the Parramatta River and to enjoy the river foreshore surrounds.</li> <li>A destination park on the Ryde River Walk that is connected by pathways, both pedestrian and shared, to surrounding parks and community assets.</li> <li>A parkland on the Ryde River Walk that has walking / cycling and visual connections to Kissing Point Park and Morrison Bay Park.</li> <li>As a location that supports private and community events, cultural activities and ceremonies.</li> </ul>
Open Space and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A high quality landscaped parkland that is a combination of remnant vegetation, grassed areas, landscaped gardens and tree planing.</li> <li>A place to view the Parramatta River within a parkland setting.</li> <li>A park that accommodates both organised events and quieter contemplation spaces.</li> <li>A place for residents with little or no back yard to experience and enjoy landscape spaces and natural settings.</li> <li>As an open space within an urban setting.</li> </ul>
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A place where the community can learn about the natural heritage of the Park and its surrounding landscape, through interpretation signage, public art and environmental education.</li> <li>To manage and protect the significant remnant landscape features within the Park.</li> <li>To promote the use of native planting and to ensure the Park as a dominance of Australian plant species.</li> <li>As a park within the wider vegetation corridors across the City of Ryde and is managed to protect and enhance the biodiversity of these linkages and corridors.</li> <li>A place where the River environment is enjoyed and protected.</li> <li>A place where the community can learn about the natural environment.</li> </ul>
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A place where the community can learn about the cultural heritage of the Park, the Parramatta River and its surrounds, through interpretation signage and public art.</li> </ul>
Access and Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the operation of the Mortlake Punt Ferry and to provide safe pedestrian access between the ferry, the Park and the surrounding residential area.</li> <li>To provide walking and cycling tracks for recreation use.</li> <li>To connect to surrounding parks and open spaces.</li> </ul>

## Management Objectives

The key management objectives for Putney Park are as follows:

VALUE	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE
Leisure and Recreation	1. Maintain the use of the Park as a Regional parkland.
	2. To design and plan the future of the Park as a valued recreational asset for the local community and wider community.
	3. To continue to provide a regional level playground with unique play opportunities.
	4. To improve the interface between the parkland and River for recreation activities.
	5. To manage intensification of use which has impacts on reserve users and the local community.
	6. Encourage and facilitate recreational pursuits for the local community as well as visitors to the area.
	7. Provide for passive recreation activities and for the casual playing of games for individuals and groups.
	8. Manage the recreational activities in the Park and ensure minimal impact on the local residential population.
	9. Manage the use of the Park for private and corporate events.
	10. Provide ancillary facilities that increase the enjoyment of the Park.
Open Space and Landscape	1. Define parkland boundary with suitable landscape or paving treatments.
	2. Reinforce the visibility of the major Park entrances through landscape and signage.
	3. Protect and where possible enhance viewing opportunities within the Park and towards Parramatta River.
	4. Provide increased opportunities for socialising, BBQ's and picnicking.
	5. Improve park lighting to accommodate evening walking and informal use of the Park.
	6. Review placement and upgrade furniture and fixtures throughout the Park to coincide with the City of Ryde open space furniture palette.
	7. Provide opportunities to experience peace and quiet in the Reserve.
Environmental	1. Increase awareness and understanding of natural area significance of the Park.
	2. Ensure the protection of natural areas through the use of fences, barriers and pathways.
	3. Ensure the maintenance of the grassed areas does not have any detrimental impact on the surrounding natural areas.
	4. Provide visual and physical access to the River.
	5. Conserve biodiversity and ecosystem functioning for the areas contributing to the biodiversity of the River environment.
	6. To provide opportunities for the community to be actively involved with the management of the natural areas within the Park.
Cultural	1. Provide a range of opportunities for social and cultural activities for all age groups in a variety of settings.
	2. Indigenous and non-indigenous heritage to be identified, conserved and interpreted as appropriate.
	3. Provide for a range of sporting opportunities that respond to the social and cultural needs of a multi cultural society.

VALUE	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE
Access and Linkage	1. Provide adequate parking for vehicles while maintaining the amenity of the local area for residents.
	2. Ensure equitable and easy access to and within the Park for all ages and abilities through a review of all entrances and paths within the Park.
	3. Improve pedestrian safety.
	4. Enhance connection to public transport to the Park and reduce the dependency on private vehicles to access the Park.
	5. Establish links with other surrounding foreshore parks, recreation areas, residential areas and shopping areas.
	6. Upgrade paths and create a path hierarchy within the Park.
	7. Provide a safe connection between the Park, Ferry and the foreshore areas

## Key Issues

There are a number of key issues that were identified during the consultation and preparation of the Plan of Management. These included:

- Provision of car parking for park users and reducing the impact of park users vehicles on the surrounding residential areas.
- The need to provide additional toilet and change room facilities.
- Enhancement of the foreshore pathway and surrounds.

## Strategies and Actions

This Plan of Management has been prepared with a series of Action Plans linked to the values of the reserve. Strategies, actions, priorities, responsibilities, costs, and performance measurement are outlined in Section 5, which will be incorporated into future budgets and work programs.

The key actions in this Plan of Management are:

### Short Term

- Commence implementation of the Putney Park Masterplan
- Apply the Ryde River Walk Masterplan to Putney Park
- Expand the northern playground
- Prepare a Bushcare Management Strategy
- Design and construction of the foreshore path
- Bindee weed management

### Medium Term

- Implement natural and cultural heritage interpretation signage and art works throughout the Park
- Implementation of the parkland loop path network
- Construction of a path within the southern triangular area of the Park
- Installation of additional seating throughout the Park
- Expansion of the southern playground with associated picnic areas and seating

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*Long Term*

- Reclassification of the punt road access road to operational land
- Create a connection between the punt ferry and the Park
- Demolition of southern toilet block and replace with a new facilities closer to the southern playground area
- Development of an interpretation strategy

*Ongoing*

- Ongoing maintenance of the Park
- Repair of the sea wall as required
- Appropriate ongoing management of the use of the Park as a community event space
- Bushcare volunteers adhere to Council policies and procedures
- Management of vehicles within the Park
- Monitor for changes in legislation and policy applicable to Putney Park. Periodical review and update of this Plan of Management (if/as required), subject to the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* and *Crown Lands Management Act 2016*.



# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 What is a Plan of Management

A Plan of Management is a document that identifies issues affecting public open space and outlines how that open space is intended to be used, improved, maintained and managed in the future. A Plan of Management is typically accompanied by a Masterplan that shows proposed on-the-ground changes to that open space.

The Putney Park Plan of Management is prepared pursuant to the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and the *Local Government Act 1993* and it states the intent of the City of Ryde, as Crown Land Manager and owner of the Park, towards the management of the Park. It sets management objectives and values, outlines current issues and proposes management strategies and actions to guide future management and development of the Park.

The community engagement approach that was adhered to in preparing this Plan of Management will continue throughout the life of the Plan and the City of Ryde will continue to work with the community, stakeholders and park users during the implementation of this Plan of Management.

This Plan of Management will be in operation for a maximum of ten years unless amended or revoked by the preparation of a new plan in accordance with the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and the *Local Government Act 1993*. A review of the Plan and its provisions will be conducted once the Plan has been in operation for 5 years (mid term review). The City of Ryde in consultation with the local community and recreational users of the Park will review the management programs annually to assess the progress of implementation of the plan and the effectiveness of those programs.

## 1.2 Why prepare a Plan of Management for Putney Park?

Putney Park was included in the Generic Plan of Management for Sportgrounds, Parks, Natural Areas and General Community Use Lands, as adopted in November 2001. Under this Plan of Management, Putney Park was assigned the following categories and sub-categories (in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*):

- Park and at that time contained
- Natural Area (Sub-categories - Bushland and Foreshore Areas).
- The 2001 Generic Plan of Management provided generic strategies for the management of many parks across the Ryde Local Government Area (LGA) however with the increasing demands being placed on the foreshore parks within Ryde, the need for a specific Plan of Management for Putney Park became apparent.

The 2001 Generic Plan of Management did not provide reference to the then applicable *Crown Lands Act 1989*, and as Putney Park at that time contained two parcels of Crown Land, one parcel of Operational Land and one parcel of Community Land.

The Putney Park Plan of Management (2011) was prepared to ensure the future management and improvements to Putney Park are completed in accordance with the principles for Crown Land Management (the then applicable *Crown Lands Act 1989*) and the Core Objectives for Community Land (*Local Government Act 1993*). Putney Park contains two parcels of Crown Land and two parcels of Community Land.

This Plan of Management (2023-24 update) has been prepared to ensure the future management and improvements to Putney Park are completed in accordance with the principles for Crown Land Management (the now applicable *Crown Lands Management Act 2016*) and the Core Objectives for Community Land (*Local Government Act 1993*).

This Plan of Management provides a strategic planning and sustainable management framework to conserve the park's natural, cultural and indigenous resources; and to promote public recreation, leisure and tourism. Management actions are recommended to meet current and demands of Reserve users, and highlight the parks regional significance.



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

This Plan of Management specifically applies to Putney Park, comprising of Crown and Community Land lots totalling 6.8 hectares. Located in Putney, the Park is a foreshore park on Parramatta River and is part of a wider open space network that provides passive recreation opportunities, Refer to Figure 1.1.

The key characteristics of Putney Park include the following:

- Informal recreation opportunities that include walking trails and park areas with pedestrian access to Parramatta River.
- Located on the foreshore of Parramatta River with views across the River to Kissing Point Park, Rivendell, Mortlake Point and Breakfast Point.
- A variety of playground facilities including water play, a large climbing net, swings, slides and a large tube slide.
- Access to Parramatta River via a number of small beach areas at the southern end of the Park.
- A range of landscape settings that include grassed areas, river foreshore, playgrounds, natural landscape areas and passive areas, including picnic areas and walking paths.
- Community amenity facilities, including toilets and off street car parking.
- Mortlake Vehicular Ferry connecting the north and south foreshore of the Parramatta River at Putney and Mortlake.
- Adjacent to private residences on the northern boundary of the Park.
- Access to surrounding parks and reserves especially Morrison Bay Park and the Ryde Riverside Reserve.
- Connection to important cultural and natural heritage areas along the foreshore.

### 1.4 Objectives of this Plan of Management

The objectives for this Plan of Management are to:

- Reflect the values and expectations of the local community, Park users and stakeholders in all future uses and development of the Park.
- Provide a practical approach to the planning and management of the Park through the development of a flexible framework that responds to the needs of the community, pressures on use and potential opportunities for recreation.
- Encourage community use and enjoyment of the Park.
- Meet all relevant legislative requirements.
- Be consistent with the Council's Management Plan and its other strategies, plans and policies.
- Embrace environmental conservation and sustainability principles in the future use and planning for the Park.
- To present a plan that will guide improvements to the Park into the future.

### 1.5 Process of preparing this Plan of Management

The process for the preparation of this Plan of Management has followed the legislative requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*. As Putney Park consists of both land under the ownership of the City of Ryde and the New South Wales Government (Crown Land), this Plan of Management has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*. Specifically, this Plan of Management has been prepared in accordance with the following:

- Part 2, Division 2 - Use and Management of Community Land, *Local Government Act 1993*.

## 1.5.1 Legislative Requirements

### *Crown Land Management Act 2016*

Under Section 3.21 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* Council is authorised to classify and manage its dedicated or reserved Crown lands as if it were public land within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1993*, subject to Division 3.4 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*.

The process required by the DPE-CL under Section 3.23 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and its 2018 for a Crown Land Manager preparing a Plan of Management applying to Crown land is to:

- Assign the land a category in accordance with Section 36(4) of the *Local Government Act 1993* and refer it to the Minister. (Sections 3.23(2) and 3.23(4) of the *Act*)
- Prepare a Plan of Management for the land in accordance with the provisions of Division 2 of Part 6 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. (Section 3.23(6) of the *Act*)
- Obtain the written advice of at least one of Council's Native Title Managers that the draft Plan of Management complies with the applicable provisions of the native title legislation, if the draft Plan of Management authorises certain kinds of dealings, prior to approval or submission for approval. (Section 8.7 of the *Act*)
- Refer the draft Plan of Management to the Minister for consent to exhibition under Section 39 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- If the draft Plan of Management proposes alteration of categories that would require an addition to the purposes for which the land is dedicated or reserved obtain the written consent of the Minister to adopt the plan and hold public hearings under Section 40A of the *Local Government Act 1993*. (Sections 3.23(7) and 3.23(9) of the *Act*)
- Following exhibition refer the exhibited plan, together with a summary of public submissions, to the Minister for written consent to adopt the Plan of Management. (Section 70B of the *Regulation*).

### *Local Government Act 1993*

Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, the preparation of a Plan of Management must adhere to the following prescriptive process.

- Place a copy of the draft plan on public display in accordance with Section 38 of *Local Government Act 1993*, that states:
  - A council must give public notice of a draft Plan of Management.
  - The period of public exhibition of the draft plan must be not less than 28 days.
  - The public notice must also specify a period of not less than 42 days after the date on which the draft plan is placed on public exhibition during which submissions may be made to Council.
  - Council must, in accordance with its notice, publicly exhibit the draft plan together with any other matter which it considers appropriate or necessary to better enable the draft plan and its implications to be understood.
- Adoption of the draft Plan of Management is to be in accordance with Section 40 of *Local Government Act 1993*, that states:
  - After considering all submissions received Council may decide to amend the draft plan or to adopt it without amendment as the Plan of Management for the community land concerned.
  - If Council decides to amend the draft plan it must either: (a) publicly exhibit the amended draft plan in accordance with the provisions of this Division relating to the public exhibition of draft plans, or (b) if it is of the opinion that the amendments are not substantial, adopt the amended draft plan without public exhibition as the Plan of Management for the community land concerned.
  - If Council adopts an amended plan without public exhibition of the amended draft plan, it must give public notice of that adoption, and of the terms of the amended plan of management, as soon as

practicable after the adoption.

- Council may not, however, proceed to adopt the plan until any public hearing required under section 40A has been held in accordance with section 40A. Following the public display period, consider all submissions received by it concerning the draft Plan of Management and amend the Plan of Management where appropriate.

## 1.5.2 Consultation

Consultation is an important part of the process of preparing a Plan of Management. Continuous review and incorporation of stakeholder, user and community attitudes, expectations and requirements into the ongoing management of Putney Park is paramount. Community consultation for this Plan of Management had been in the form of user surveys, community information day and a review of Integrated Open Space Surveys.

The first consultation period was undertaken July through August 2009. During this stage, the following consultation activities were undertaken to alert the community of the commencement of the Plan of Management and to allow the community to tell Council about why they value the Park and to provide Council with their ideas and concerns about the Park. The following notification was undertaken, flyers distributed to all residents within 400m walking distance to the Park, posters erected in the Park, notification in the Ryde City View, 22 July 2009, Park Information Day, 1 August 2009 and online community survey.

The information obtained in the consultation period was used to determine the reasons why the local community and park users, use the Park and what improvements they would like to see incorporated into the Park. The surveys and community feedback provided a means for establishing the broad values of the park and how the community would like to see the park.

The consultation for this Plan of Management has also included discussions with internal Council staff. This provided background knowledge and an awareness of the issues related to other integrated elements such as historical uses of the Park and access.

The draft Plan of Management was placed in public exhibition commencing 22 June 2011 for six weeks. During this time, the Ryde community was invited to provide feedback to Council on the draft Plan of Management. All community submissions received have been considered in the preparation of this Plan of Management.

Subsequent public exhibition to be undertaken for the updated draft Plan of Management (2023-2024) in 2024.

## 1.6 What is included in this Plan of Management?

This Plan of Management is divided into the following sections, as outlined in Table 1.1

**Table 1.1 Structure of this Plan of Management**

SECTION		WHAT DOES IT INCLUDE?
1	Introduction	Background to the Plan of Management.
2	Description of Putney Park	History, facilities, uses, physical description, maintenance.
3	Planning and Management Context	State government planning legislation, local planning context.
4	Core Values and Roles for Putney Park	Values of the community, stakeholders and users, vision, roles and policy objectives.
5	Management Issues	Discussion of the key management issues facing the Park.
6	Putney Park Masterplan	Design masterplan and description
7	Action Plan	Desired outcomes, actions required to implement management strategies.



**Table 1.2 Process of preparing this Plan of Management**

CONSULTATIONS	STUDY TASKS	OUTPUTS
Definition of the project parameters. Letter to NSW Department of Lands notifying of Councils intent to prepare the Plan of Management	INCEPTION	Scope of Works
Site Inspection, review of background information, visual Park survey and stakeholder identification	↓ BACKGROUND REVIEW	Site Analysis
Local community, park users, stakeholders, Councillors and Council staff Community consultation (2006 Local community survey on park use	↓ CONSULTATIONS	
	↓ DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	
	↓ INTERNAL REVIEW OF THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	
	↓ COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	
	↓ DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	
Public exhibition of the draft Plan of Management approved at the Committee of the Whole, 14 June 2011	↓ PUBLIC EXHIBITION APPROVAL	
Local community, park users, stakeholders, Councillors and Council staff July - August 2009	↓ PUBLIC EXHIBITION	Consideration of public submissions Final Plan of Management
	↓ ADOPTION	Adopted at the Council Meeting, 11 October 2011
	↓ IMPLEMENTATION	
	↓ DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT - UPDATE WITH LEGISLATIVE CHANGES	
	↓ DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT - NATIVE TITLE ADVICE	
	↓ REPORT TO COUNCIL TO REFER DRAFT PLAN TO MINISTER	
	↓ REFER DRAFT PLAN TO MINISTER FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION APPROVAL	
	↓ PUBLIC EXHIBITION APPROVAL	
	↓ PUBLIC EXHIBITION	Consideration of public submissions
	↓ ADOPTION OF UPDATED PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	
	↓ CONTINUED IMPLEMENTATION	

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK

### 2.1 Location and Context

Putney Park is located in the suburb of Putney which lies on the Southern boundary of the Ryde Local Government Area (LGA) adjoining Parramatta River (Refer to Figure 1.1). The Park is approximately 6.8 hectares in size and it is located on Pellisier Road, a collector road that connects local streets and Morrison Road with the Putney - Mortlake Vehicular Ferry.

Putney Park is bounded by Parramatta River on the western and southern sides, Pellisier Road to the east and residential properties on the northern boundary. The Park is closely connected to other parks, open spaces and community assets. Table 2.1 provides a summary of the distance between local landmarks and Putney Park.

**Table 2.1 Putney Park from a Pedestrian Context**

TYPE OF LANDMARK	NAME	WALKING DISTANCE (METRES)
Open Spaces and Parks	Morrison Bay Park	180m
	Kissing Point Park	800m
	Bremner Park	850m
	Tennyson Park	900m
	Tyagarah Park	950m
	Bennelong Park	1100m
	Peel Park	1300m
	Bill Mitchell Park	1300m
	Glades Bay Park	1850m
Leisure / Fitness Centres	Ryde Aquatic and Leisure Centre	1350m
Retail Areas	Putney Village	1185m
	Gladesville Village	2240m
Public Ferry / Jetty	Mortlake Ferry	50m
	Kissing Point Jetty and Boat Ramp	950m
Schools	Putney Primary School	900m
	Holy Cross College	1900m
	Gladesville Primary School	1250m

### 2.2 Significance of Putney Park

Putney Park's location on the Parramatta River and its provision of passive recreation and leisure facilities is significant to both local residents and visitors to the City of Ryde. With views across the Parramatta River to Kendall Bay, Fairmile Cove, Breakfast Point, Rivendell, Kissing Point Bay and Point and Mortlake Point, Putney Park's location on the River provides Park users with an opportunity to make a visual connection with the land and water. While there are areas within the Park where access to Parramatta River is physically restrained with a sea wall, the visual and physical connection to the River is an important feature of the Park.

Although the Park is not directly a part of the Ryde Riverside Reserve (that runs along the foreshore of the Parramatta River from Meadowbank Park to Kissing Point Park in Putney). Putney Park provides many of the benefits of the Reserve but in a smaller scale. Located only 180m west of Morrison Bay Park, the combination of these two parklands offers the community over 1000 metres of foreshore access to Parramatta River.



**Photograph 2.1 Interrelationship between Putney Park and Parramatta River.**

Following the importance of the connection with Parramatta River, other significant features of Putney Park are the provision for recreation for children and passive recreation for the whole community. Putney Park contains a large and very popular play area that includes a water play area, large climbing net and a large tube slide. People from all over Sydney travel to Putney Park to use the play area and together with the size of the Park visitation of the Park for picnics is also very high.



**Photograph 2.2 The Putney Park playground**

## 2.3 Land Ownership and Management

### 2.3.1 Park Ownership

The ownership and management of the various parcels of land that combine to comprise Putney Park are shown in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1. Putney Park is in the Parish of Hunters Hill, County of Cumberland and consists of community and Crown Land.

**Table 2.2 Putney Park Land Register**

ADDRESS	LOT	DP	OWNER	% OF PARK	SIZE (m <sup>2</sup> )
55 Pellisier Road, PUTNEY	Part Lot 1	431246	City of Ryde	32.48%	22,102.55
77 Pellisier Road, PUTNEY	1	320571	Crown	14.15%	9,625.71
99 Pellisier Road, PUTNEY	1	133102	City of Ryde	53.1%	36,132.60
88 Pellisier Road, PUTNEY	881	752035	Crown	0.26%	180.10
			<i>Total Area</i>		<i>68,040.96</i>





The City of Ryde was appointed Trust Manager of the Crown Reserve 500341 (Lot 1, DP 320571) on and Crown Reserve 100005 (Lot 881, DP 752035) on 6 May 2011. With the commencement of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* Council became Crown Land Manager. The City of Ryde is responsible for the care, control and management of the Crown Reserves for their reservation purpose being Public Recreation. The Reserves are managed as if they were classified community land under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The remainder of Putney Park is community land under the ownership of the City of Ryde.

## 2.3.2 Park Management

Table 2.3 provides a snap shot of the management of Putney Park.

**Table 2.3 Putney Park Land Management**

PUTNEY PARK	MANAGEMENT DETAILS
Existing Park Elements	Children's playgrounds, natural areas and cultural planting, sea wall, car parking, 2 toilet blocks
Existing Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passive recreation</li> <li>• Walking, fitness training, cycling, jogging</li> <li>• Viewing the Parramatta River</li> <li>• Access to the Putney Mortlake Punt</li> </ul>
Owners	State of NSW and the City of Ryde
Manager	City of Ryde
Zoning	RE1 - Public Recreation C2 - Environmental Conservation
Public Purpose	Public Recreation
Leases / Licences	Nil
Easements	Nil

## 2.3.3 Maintenance

City of Ryde maintains Putney Park and regular maintenance tasks undertaken in the reserve are as follows:

- Bushcare
- Removing rubbish
- Lawn maintenance (mowing, edging, line trimming, herbicide application, cleaning drains and paths)
- Pathways, pavements and car parking area inspections and repairs, line marking etc.
- Garden and tree maintenance (weeding, dead plant removal, pruning, herbicide application)
- Inspecting and repairing play equipment and soft fall areas
- Repairs to built structures including amenities, lights, barbecues
- Inspecting and repairs to fixtures and furniture
- Cleaning toilets.

Maintenance of Parramatta River is managed and coordinated by New South Wales Maritime.

## 2.4 Recreation

### 2.4.1 Recreation Needs

The demands placed on public open space for recreation is rapidly increasing. As the demographic characteristics of Ryde and its surrounds change as will the needs of the community towards recreation. As outlined in *Parks on Track for People 2025*, the Ryde Local Government Area will experience a reduction in the population group of 0 - 19 years while a substantial growth in the population groups of 50 - 69 and 70 and over. From this analysis, the



City of Ryde can be described as having an ageing population and while this trend is not unique to the City of Ryde, it does, nonetheless, change the provision of open space and facilities needed by the community.

According to the NSW Department of Sport and Recreation, the most popular sports/physical activities in NSW in 2006 were as follows:

- Walking (other than bush walking)
- Aerobics/fitness
- Swimming
- Cycling
- Golf
- Running
- Tennis
- Soccer (outdoor)
- Bush walking
- Touch Football.

Putney Park provides local and regional passive recreation opportunities for the community. This includes children's playgrounds, water play area, walking trail, access to beaches and the River, fishing, viewing and grassed kick about areas.

#### 2.4.2 Access and Circulation

Putney Park has good access from the local street network for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles. The Park has a frontage to Pellissier Road and contains two off street car park areas with additional parking available along Pellissier Road. Refer to Figure 2.2 for access for further details and analysis of circulation within the Park.

Access to Parramatta River is via a number of informal pathways at the southern end of the Park. The landscape character at these locations are rock outcrops and small sandy beaches. Along the western frontage of the Park there is a sea wall that restricts contact with the River however a small beach area is naturally forming along the sea wall and the local community often access the water at this location.

Public transport access to Putney Park is via Sydney Buses, Route 507 and within a short walking distance (Route 507) from the Park. The City of Ryde's Shop Ryder has a stop at Putney Shops. These bus routes provide the following linkages as outlined in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4 Public Transport Access**

BUS ROUTE	SUBURBS
Sydney Bus 507	Sydney CBD, Gladesville, Putney and Meadowbank
City of Ryde Shop Ryder community bus	Meadowbank, Putney, Gladesville, Top Ryde, Eastwood, Ryde, West Ryde

Following the recent opening of the Epping to Chatswood rail line, an indirect connection can be made between the City Rail network and Putney Park via Sydney Buses. Kissing Point Wharf is serviced by Sydney Ferries with 15 services weekdays to both Circular Quay and Parramatta. The Wharf is located within 1 kilometre of the Park and an on and off road share pathway connects the Wharf and Putney Park.

There are four formalised pedestrian entry points to Putney Park. These entries are located along the Pellissier Road boundary and they provide easy and direct access for local residents and visitors to the park travelling by private vehicles and public transport. A number of small and informal entrances have been created by Park users, such as at the Punt and Park interface and along the Pellissier Road frontage. As these entrance points are not formalised



# LEGEND

- Formal pedestrian and cycle path
- - - Informal pedestrian path
- ↔ Pellisier Road
- ↔ Local Road
- ↔ Access to the Mortlake Punt
- ↖ Formal Entry
- ↖ Informal Entry
- ↔ Access to Parramatta River

there are no connecting pathways to these points and as a result restrict park users with limited mobility to enter the Park at these locations.

The City of Ryde has identified an off road cycleway that is located along the north eastern edge of the Park, on Pellisier Road. While not entering Putney Park, this cycleway continues along the Parramatta River foreshore and it is in the form of a shared pathway and it is frequently used by both pedestrian and cyclists (commuters and recreational). This cycle link connects to regional cycle links to Macquarie Park and Macquarie University, Gladesville then on to the Sydney CBD, Concord, Homebush Bay and then on to Strathfield and Botany Bay.

Formalised pathways are focused towards the northern section of the Park, connecting the car park with the water play and playground areas and then onto the lower grassed areas of the Park. A well defined pathway has been worn along the foreshore by Park users however there is no formal pathway along the foreshore. A pathway connects the southern carpark area with picnic facilities and public toilets in the south sector of the Park. There is no formal access pathways that connect the Park with the small beach areas at the southern end of the Park.



**Photograph 2.3 Formal Pathways throughout Putney Park**

There is no off road pedestrian access connecting the Park to the Punt and access to the punt road is not formalised.

### 2.4.3 Built Facilities and Furniture

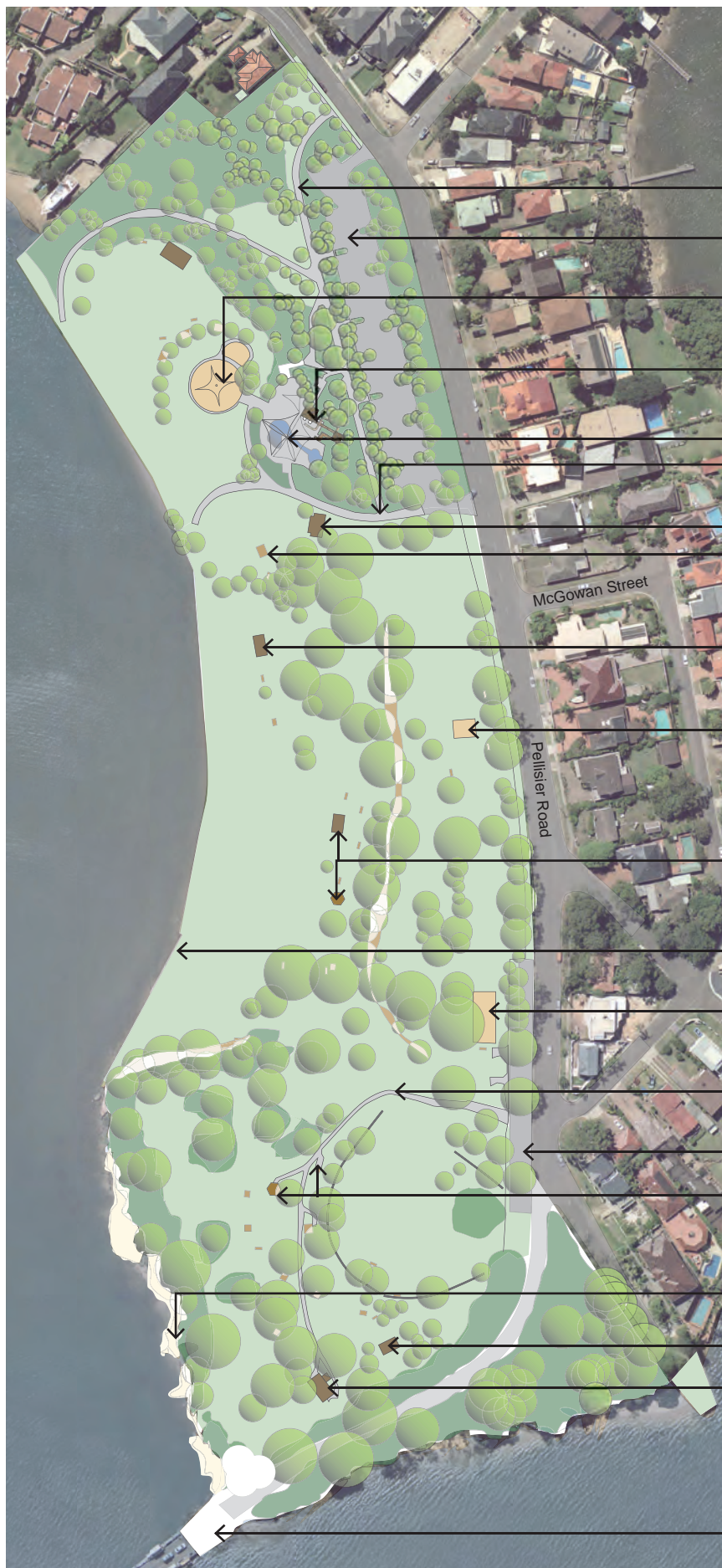
There is a wide range of built parkland facilities in Putney Park that are provided to support the main recreation areas of the Park including the children's playground, the water play areas, picnic areas and the foreshore.

The facilities located in the Park include the following:

- 2 Amenity building (including storage and public toilets)
- 3 Children's playgrounds (including climbing unit, slide and swings)
- 1 water play area (including viewing platforms, large tube slide, wading pools and shade sails)
- 5 large picnic shelters
- Signage
- Picnic tables and seating
- BBQ's
- Pathways and entry gates.

The parkland structures in Putney Park are shown in Figure 2.3. Most of the facilities within the Park are maintained at a moderate standard however the type of furniture used throughout the Park is inconsistent and quality is quite low. The playground and water play areas a highly used and where are signs of wear on the climbing apparatus. Additional seating would be beneficial in these areas.





- Pedestrian pathway
- Car park
- Children's Playground
- Tube slide and viewing platforms
- Water Play Area
- Pedestrian pathway
- Park amenities building
- Seating and BBQ area
- Park shelter and BBQ area
- Children's Playground
- Shared pathway
- Park shelter
- Sea wall
- Children's Playground
- Pedestrian pathway
- Car park
- Park shelter and BBQ area
- Beach area
- Park shelter and BBQ area
- Park amenities building
- Mortlake Punt







**Photograph 2.4 Park Elements in Putney Park**

#### **2.4.4 Use of the Park**

The Park is a destination for local residents and people for other parts of Sydney. Recent surveys by independent consultants, Integrated Open Space Services (IOSS), have identified that users of Putney Park travel, on average, in excess of 20 minutes to visit the Park and come from a catchment that is approximately 13km. This means that Park users are travelling from the entire Ryde LGA and further afield including Pennant Hills and Linfield to the north, Mosman to east, Bexley to the south and Parramatta to the west.

As identified during the community consultation at the commencement of preparing this Plan of Management and in the IOSS surveys, the top 5 activities that occur in Putney Park are as follows:

- Walking
- Spending time with friends and family
- Use of the playgrounds (including the water play area)
- Walk in the natural parkland setting
- View and interact with the Parramatta River
- Picnic and have a BBQ.

While Putney Park does not provide facilities for organised formal sports, park users frequently use the large grassed areas for informal touch football, frisbee and soccer.

##### *Informal Activities*

Informal uses of Putney Park include the following

- Picnics and barbecues, using picnic shelters and tables and barbecues provided, or on the grassed areas
- Relaxation and enjoyment of the natural environment
- Children's play and informal games
- Walking for pleasure, walking and exercising the dog, cycling and jogging
- Informal sports games such as touch football and frisbee.

Access to Parramatta River is also a very popular feature of Putney Park. The community frequently uses the Park as a launch location for canoes and kayaks.

## *Organised Activities and Events*

Organised activities and events in Putney Park can include large family picnics, private wedding ceremonies and receptions, Council Vacation Care Park Days, corporate Christmas Parties and other community events. These events are booked through Council's Open Space Team and are subject to hiring fees and conditions of use. Most areas within Putney Park are available for bookings. Conditions of use for casual and seasonal hirers are set by Council and Council may collect a bond for larger events. The bond is refunded if no damage was done during the booked period when inspected after the event. Personal training is permitted within the Park and subject to an application process and annual fees.

## *Prohibited Uses*

Prohibited activities in the Park include:

- Motor vehicles outside a parking area
- Smoking
- Golf and archery practice
- No dogs within 10 metres of playgrounds
- Consumption of alcohol
- Flying of model aircraft
- Using firearms
- Riding horses
- Lighting fires.

## **2.4.5 Characteristics of Park Users**

People that visit Putney Park use the park in many different ways, for a range of purposes and at different times. Figure 2.4 provides a snapshot of the frequency of use across the Park. The Park is a destination for local residents and for regional visitors. A survey of park users during community consultation resulted in the identification of two categories of park users as outlined as follows.

### *Local Park Users*

The majority of local park users visit the Park frequently each week. The main values expressed were the views of Parramatta River, enjoyment and engagement with the trees and natural park areas, opportunities to walk around the Park, with or without a dog, and as a large and peaceful escape from the urban environment. The playground and water play area was also valued very highly by the local community. Local Park users tend to focus their visits to the play areas in the north and along the River foreshore.

This category of user generally walks to the Park, spends between 16 - 60 minutes in the Park and visits the Park between 1 and 3 times per week.

Local park users were primarily concerned about traffic management along Pellisier Road, view management through the Park from local residences, condition of lawn and landscape areas, the provision of a foreshore pathway and the provision of park amenity facilities including a cafe or kiosk to buy food and drinks.

### *Regional Park Users*

As outlined in Section 2.4.4, Putney Park has a high visitation from people living across the entire Ryde LGA and from further afield. As Putney Park provides a unique setting for children's play, picnicking and passive recreation and visitors from a very wide area visit the Park frequently. Regional park users tend to spend more time in the Park, usually between 1 - 2 hours and they predominantly drive to the Park.

Regional park users were primarily concerned about access, playground safety along the River interface, quantity of car parking and the provision of park amenity facilities including a cafe or kiosk to buy food and drinks.



#### LEGEND



Areas of high or daily use



Areas of moderate use  
or more than 3 days per  
week



Areas of lower use





## 2.5 Natural

### 2.5.1 Climate

Putney Park is located between two major meteorological stations at Sydney Observatory Hill and Parramatta. Sydney has a more temperate climate than Parramatta, with temperatures higher in summer and colder in winter. Rainfall and average wind speeds are higher closer to the coast in Sydney compared to Parramatta. Taking an approximate average of Sydney and Parramatta meteorological data, the Park would experience the following climatic conditions.

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

Putney Park is on the eastern side of Kissing Point Bay and faces to the west, therefore the Park obtains significant solar exposure and is effected by the prevailing westerly and south - westerly winds. The Park provides some protection from the solar and winds through considered tree planting throughout the Park, however the lower grass areas and the northern playground can experience windy conditions.

Localised conditions within Putney Park occur because of local wind and temperature patterns formed by changes in landforms, orientation of landform and vegetation cover, modified by the proximity to the Parramatta River. Knowledge of these microclimates is important in the design and placement of park elements and landscape areas within the Park.

### 2.5.2 Topography, Soils and Drainage

Much of the Putney area represents the transition from Sandstone geology from the east to the low-lying clay soils of the west. Wianamatta Shales dominate the upper ridge of Ryde and have influence on the foreshore area. The main soil type for Putney Park is sandy loam on the upper reaches with clay influences where there is shale bedrock. Within filled and reclamation zones the soil profile is mixed.

Putney Park can be divided into two sections according to its topography. Between the two large grassed sections of the Park is a steep slope and in some locations there is an exposed rock outcrop. The slope in some places is eroded to the rock shelf. Stairs and paving has been constructed to provide pedestrian access between the two levels, however there are minimal erosion control measures in place and erosion around them is also noticeable. To the south, naturally occurring rock outcrops are the interface with the River.



**Photograph 2.5**      **The Landform of Putney Park**



Along the most of the western edge and interface with Parramatta River is a sea wall that is predominantly made from sandstone blocks. Over time it has eroded in some areas and during high tides, the height of the sea wall is inadequate and river water flows over the lower grassed area resulting in an unusable area during higher tides and poor grass health.

### 2.5.3 Flora and Fauna

Putney Park is a large formal park with a mixture of native and exotic plant species. The topography of the Park slopes towards the west, towards the Parramatta River and the slopes of the Park are interrupted with sandstone outcrops which retains patches of remnant bushland.

The original vegetation community of Putney Park may have been Western Sandstone Gully Forest. The Urban Bushland in the Ryde Local Government Area (Oculus, 2001) provides the following summary of this vegetation community.

*Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest grows in sheltered gullies, slopes and hillsides on Hawkesbury Sandstone. In Ryde, sandstone vegetation occurs generally where the Lane Cove River and local creeks have eroded deep gullies into the underlying sandstone. Consequently, instead of vegetation associated with deep clay soils of the plateau, the gullies display characteristics typical of sandstone ecology and associated vegetation communities are commonly found.*

*Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest is a diverse community, which varies in structure from tall open forest to open forest, woodland and closed forest in deeper, moister gullies where rainforest species occur. Typical trees are Sydney Peppermint, Blackbutt, Sydney Blue Gum, Turpentine, Red Bloodwood and Smooth-barked Angophora.*

*Relatively substantial remnants remain along natural creek lines and on moister slopes at Terrys Creek, Kittys Creek and the Lane Cove River in the Ryde LGA. However, the practice of draining stormwater runoff from developed land into natural gullies, has resulted in increased nutrients loads and weed invasion, which is outcompeting indigenous understorey plants and severely reducing indigenous species diversity.*



**Photograph 2.6** Remnant vegetation at Putney Park

The draft Ryde Foreshore Natural and Cultural Study (2008) states:

*“Because of the angle of the sandstone strata the parks on the western and southern sides of north-south headlands are characterized by a series of small (1-2 m) scarps descending to the foreshore. In the progressive development of park landscapes, many of these scarp areas have been retained in a semi natural state, because of their unsuitability for more formal recreation areas. In Putney Park these areas support remnant Eucalyptus pilularis, Ficus rubiginosa, Glochidion ferdinandi and Banksia integrifolia. These areas are representative of the original Coastal sandstone gully forest (mesic understorey ) and Coastal sandstone ridgetop woodland (less exposed) communities, with an*



**Figure 2.5: Vegetation Communities**  
**PUTNEY PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT**



*understorey of Breynia oblongifolia, Dodonaea triquetra, Acacia terminalis, Themeda australis, and Microlena stipoides.*

*Closer to the foreshores, these areas include Angophora costata and may be indicators of a Coastal sandstone gully forest (foreshore slopes) community. These remnants, clinging to the sandstone scarps, have become park features as well as indicators of the pre-European vegetation.*

On the southern side of the access road to the Punt there is an area that is degraded and infested with weed species but contains remnant and planted native species.

Putney Park has a number of large mature trees that help define the character of the Park. This includes large Moreton Bay Figs, *Ficus macrophylla*, located on the lower grassed area and scattered within the Park. These trees frame views out across the Parramatta River and provide shade for Park users. There has also been significant *Casuarina*'s plantings at the northern end of the Park and surrounding the northern car park. Figure 2.5 provides a map of significant vegetation in Putney Park.

No trees in Putney Park are listed on the City of Ryde's Significant Tree Register.

Across the Park there are a wide variety of vegetation types and fauna habitats, including recent native planting (located at the southern end of the Park), grassed open spaces and stands of mature trees. The interface areas between the Park and Parramatta River at the southern end of the Park provide important estuarine habitats for birds and fish.



**Photograph 2.7**      **Vegetation types within the Park**

## 2.5.4 Visual Assessment

Putney Park occupies a significant area along the Parramatta River with a foreshore length of the Park approximately 720 metres. Its location on the eastern face of Kissing Point Bay provides significant views across the River and towards the west. The Park is also visible from the surrounding foreshore areas including Kissing Point Park, Rivendell and Mortlake Point. A diagram of views within and out of the Park is as shown in Figure 2.6.

There are a number of important vistas within the Park that should be protected.

## 2.6 History of Putney Park

Please note, the following is not a definitive account of the heritage of Putney Park. For further information please refer to Council web page or local history library.

### 2.6.1 Indigenous History

Aboriginal people lived for thousands of years in what is now known as the City of Ryde. The Wallumedegal were the traditional custodians who resided in this area. The Wallumedegal name is derived from the snapper fish or wallumal and combined with the word for place, or matta. The name was used to describe a place with the people of the Wallumedegal clan coming from the 'snapper clan' with the fish used as their totem.

The extent of Wallumedegal land went along the north bank of the Parramatta River from the Lane Cove River (or Turrumburra) in the east to Parramatta (or Burramatta) at the head of the river in the west.

In 1788 when European settlement began, the Wallumedegal quickly encountered foreigners, particularly foreigners in boats as the Parramatta River became the main transport route between Sydney and Parramatta.

#### *Significant Aboriginal people associated with Ryde*

The most significant and enduring symbol of the Aboriginal presence in the City of Ryde is the grave of Woollarawarre Bennelong and Nanbarry, two key figures in the history of early Sydney. Bennelong, who came from the Wangal clan located on the southern side of the Parramatta River, was captured in late 1789 on the orders of Governor Arthur Phillip. Bennelong escaped after six months, but returned peacefully to the settlement of Sydney. Phillip built him a brick hut at Tubowgulye, now Bennelong Point (where the Sydney Opera House is sited) and took him to England two years later.

Bennelong died in 1813 and was buried in Kissing Point, in an orchard on the grounds of James Squire, the first brewer in Sydney.

Nanbarry, was the nephew of Colebee, a Cadigal clan elder. The Cadigal clan were on the southern side of the Parramatta River in the Balmain area. He died in 1821 and was buried at his request with Bennelong and his last wife, overlooking the Parramatta River.

Bidgee Bidgee was the most prominent leader in the district and was made 'Chief of Kissing Point' in 1816 by Governor Lachlan Macquarie, who also gave Bidgee Bidgee a brass breastplate and a fishing boat. Bundle was another key figure of the area who was well known for tracking robbers for James Squire when Squire was district constable (1804).

Bennelong, Nanbarry, Bidgee Bidgee and Bundle went on long sea voyages in the English sailing ships, but they spent their last years at Kissing Point.

Additional information on the indigenous history within the City of Ryde, please refer to the City of Ryde Aboriginal Site Management Report, 2011.





**Figure 2.6: Site Analysis - Visual Analysis**  
**PUTNEY PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT**

## 2.6.2 Non-Indigenous History

The following is extracted from the publication “Historic Ryde” written by Julie Dawson. “Historic Ryde” was edited by Kevin Shaw and published by the Ryde District Historical Society in 2002.

The Putney peninsular was first granted to Nicholas Baily on 8 October 1799. He had come to the colony as an Ensign in the New South Wales Corps in 1798. The grant at the Putney peninsula was some 116 acres in area. Baily retained ownership until the 1840's when the peninsula was purchased by Eugene Delange. Delange subdivided the land into small suburban blocks and named the estate the Eugenie Estate (as shown in Photo 2.9). His respect for his French heritage was also reflected in the names of the streets within his subdivision – Napoleon, Pellisier and St Arnolds. Only Pellisier Road remains, named after one of Napoleon's generals.

It is not known how well the estate sold and Land Records have a gap during the years 1848 and 1876 but apparently few lots were sold. By the early 1880's the land was held by Phillip Billingsly Walker who then began to sell the lots. In 1884, the land which comprised the majority of what is now Putney Park was purchased by Francis Augustus Wright.

Wright built a two story Georgian style mansion on the high ground near the point, naming it “Lunnhilda”. Wright died in 1904 and the house and land was purchased by William Tindall Scrymgeour in 1908. He sold the property to J Connolly in 1920. In 1926 the property was sold to Emanuel Silva and William Tilley. Ryde Council purchased Silva's lots and acquired the rest from Tilley in 1928. The purchase was made for the purpose of “public recreation”.

In the 1920's and 1930's, the mansion became well known as part of the social life of Sydney, being used for dancing and receptions. The grounds were used for picnics, being serviced by ferries mooring at a wharf on the tip of the peninsula. At this time a swimming baths was constructed into the bay on the lower section of the Park. By the early 1940's the mansion had fallen into disrepair and its building materials were sacrificed for the war effort, used to erect the National Emergency Service headquarters at Putney School. The grounds were turned into a passive recreation park.

Putney Park was the site of one of the original baths within the City of Ryde. Constructed from reclaimed land within the tidal flats of the Park, the Baths were the result of the Ryde community seeking areas for swimming and recreation. The baths were constructed in 1929, however by the late 1950's and early 1960's, the use of the baths declined and complaints from the community about the condition of the baths lead to their removal. In the mid 1970's, the baths area was filled in and remains as grassed areas within the Park.

The northern section of the Park had been used as a small ship building establishment by Slazengers (Australia) Pty Ltd during the second world war. After the war, the area was used by the Forestry Commission before being purchased by Ryde Council. It was opened in 1998 as an addition to the park.

The Park housed the commercial boat shed of well known and professional sculler Chris Neilsen. This area of the Parramatta River remains to this day an active rowing hub for schools and rowing clubs with The Kings School boat shed located adjacent to Kissing Point Park.

Recent history of the Park includes:

- The small wharf area, previously used by Lunnihilda residents and visitors, located at the end of Pellisier Road was gazetted for public recreation and included within the Park boundary,
- Identification of the historic wells associated with Lunnhilda House at the southern end of the Park,
- A donation by the local Rotary Club in 1992, for the installation of the large slide located towards the southern end of the Park, and
- Major Park improvements at the northern end of the Park including construction of the large tube slide, viewing tower, water play area and climbing apparatuses. These works were completed in 1999.





Aerial view of Slazengers' shipyard at Putney on the Parramatta River NSW, around 1945. Photo courtesy of Dunlop Slazenger Australasia

A view of the Putney Park Baths, from the Ryde Eastwood News, 27 March 1957.

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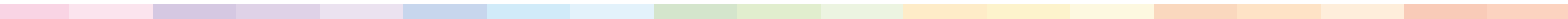


### 3 PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

This section describes the legislative and policy framework that applies to the preparation of this Plan of Management and to the future management and planning for Putney Park. There are two types of land ownership within the Park. Firstly, Crown Land, under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* where the Principles for the Management of Crown Land must be adhered to and secondly Community Land, under the *Local Government Act 1993* where all public land (including Crown Land) must be categorised and managed to meet specific core objectives for these categories.

Table 3.1 Planning Context of Putney Park

Land Use Planning and Management		Open Space / Recreation	Environment	Community / Social / Culture
International		International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child	International climate change commitments Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement Bonn Convention - Convention of the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006
Commonwealth	Native Title Act 1993 Telecommunications Act 1997	Australian Standards for Play Spaces Australian Human Rights Commission Advisory Note on streetscape, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture 2013	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030 Australia's Strategy for Nature 2019-2030 Threatened Species Strategy 2015 Australian Weeds Strategy 2017-2027 Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017-2027 Australian Weeds Strategy 2017-2027 Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment 1997	Native Title Act 1993 Disability Discrimination Act 1992 Australian National Disability Strategy 2021-2031 Work Health and Safety Act 2011 Australian Standards for access for people with disabilities, built facilities, and environmental management systems
NSW	Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1976 Crown Land Management Act 2016 Crown Land 2031 Crown Lands Draft State Strategic Plan – A Vision for Crown Land Local Government Act 1993 Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007 Local Land Services Act 2013	NSW Public Places Charter 2021 NSW Greener Places Policy 2020 NSW Greener Places Design Guide 2020 Everyone Can Play: A Guideline to Create Inclusive Playspaces 2019 Companion Animals Act 1998 and Regulation 2008 NSW Places to Swim Guidelines 2023 (draft)	Fisheries Management Act 1994 Pesticides Act 1999 and Pesticides Regulation 2017 Water Management Act 2000 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 Biosecurity Act 2015 Biosecurity Regulation 2017 Our Future on the Coast: An overview of coastal management in NSW 2018 Coastal Management Act 2016 SEPP (Coastal Management) 2018 SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land – Guidelines for Riparian Corridors on Waterfront land 2018 SEPP (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017 Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 Local Land Services Act 2013 Smoke-free Environment Act 2000 and Smokefree Environment Regulation 2016 Soil Conservation Act 1938 Water Management Act 2000 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 Five Million Trees for Greater Sydney (5MT)	Anti-Discrimination Act 1997 Disability Inclusion Act 2014 NSW Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2020-2025 Heritage Act 1977 NSW Strategic Plan for Children and Young People 2022-2024 NSW Connecting with Country Framework 2023
Sydney	A Metropolis of Three Cities: Greater Sydney Region Plan 2017	50-Year Vision for Greater Sydney's Open Space and Parklands 2021 Greater Sydney Green Grid 2017 Greater Sydney Outdoors Survey 2021	Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Action Plan 2013- 2023 Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027	
Regional/ District	North District Plan 2018	Duba, Budu, Barra: Ten Steps to a Living River - The Parramatta River Masterplan (2018)	Parramatta River Estuary Coastal Zone Management Plan 2013-2023 Duba, Budu, Barra: Ten Steps to a Living River - The Parramatta River Masterplan (2018)	Regional Disability Inclusion Action Plan – Hunters Hill, Lane Cove and Ryde Councils 2017 Parramatta River Catchment Designing with Country Framework 2022
City of Ryde	Planning Ryde Local Strategic Planning Statement (2020) Ryde 2028 Community Strategic Plan (2018) Four-Year Delivery Program 2022-2026 (and as updated) One-Year Operations Plan 2022-2023 (and as updated)	Integrated Open Space Plan (2012) Sport and Recreation Strategy 2016-2026 (2017) Children's Play Implementation Plan (2019) Youth Infrastructure Strategy (2021) Dog Recreation Needs Study (2020)	Ryde Biodiversity Plan (2016) Ryde Resilience Plan 2030 (2020) Bicycle Strategy 2022-2030 and Action Plan (2022) Sustainable Transport Strategy 2022-2032 (2022)	Ryde 2028 Community Strategic Plan (2018) Social Plan 2019-2024 (2019) Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2022-2026 (2022) Reconciliation Action Plan June 2020-Jan 2022 (2020)





## 3.1 Commonwealth

### 3.1.1 Land Use Planning and Management

#### 3.1.1.1 Native Title Act 1993

Native title describes the communal, group or individual bundle of rights and interests held by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples. Matters relating to native title fall within the Commonwealth jurisdiction of the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993 (NTA)*.

The *NTA* sets out how native title rights are to be recognised and protected, making provisions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders establishing the existence of native title, lodging native title claims, determining and validating the extinguishment of native title, and dealing with land and waters where native title may not have been extinguished.

On Crown land, Native title rights and interests must be considered unless native title has been extinguished, surrendered or determined by a court to no longer exist.

Dealings in land or water that affect (impair or extinguish) native title are referred to as 'future Acts' and these acts must be done in compliance with the *NTA*. The *NTA* specifies procedures that must be followed before future acts can be done legally.

Some examples of acts<sup>1</sup> which may affect native title on Crown land or Crown reserves managed by Council include:

- The construction of new buildings and other facilities such as toilet blocks, walking tracks, tennis courts, grandstands and barbecues.
- The construction of extensions to existing buildings.
- The construction of new roads or tracks.
- Installation of infrastructure such as powerlines, sewerage pipes, etc.
- The creation of an easement.
- The issue of a lease or licence.
- The undertaking of major earthworks.

When proposing any act that may affect native title on Crown land or Crown reserves the Act must be authorised through Part 2 Division 3 of the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)*.

Explanatory Note:

<sup>1</sup> An Act is defined in Section 226 of the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)*. An Act affecting native title is defined in Section 227 of the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)*.

### 3.1.2 Community, Social, Culture

#### 3.1.2.1 Disability Discrimination Act 1992

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

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

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

## 3.2 NSW

### 3.2.1 Land Use Planning and Management

#### 3.2.1.1 Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ALRA)* seeks to compensate Aboriginal peoples for past dispossession, dislocation and loss of land in NSW. The lodgement of an aboriginal land claim (ALC) under Section 36 of the *ALRA*, over Crown land creates an inchoate interest in the land for the claimant pending determination of the claim. The Department of Planning and Environment – Crown lands advises that, if the land is subject to an undetermined ALC, any works, development or tenures authorised by the Plan of Management should not go ahead if:

- The proposed activity could prevent the land being transferred to an ALC claimant in the event that an undetermined claim is granted.
- The proposed activity could impact or change the physical/environmental condition of the land, unless:
  - the council manager has obtained written consent from the claimant Aboriginal Land Council to carry out the proposed work or activity, and/or
  - the council manager has obtained a written statement from the Aboriginal Land Council confirming that the subject land is withdrawn (in whole or partial) from the land claim.
- The proposed activity is a lease to be registered on title unless the council manager has obtained written consent from the claimant Aboriginal Land Council.

At the time of preparing this Plan of Management, there are no aboriginal land claims affecting Putney Park. Council has considered the claims in development of this Plan of Management.

### 3.2.1.2 Crown Land Management Act 2016

Part (14.41%) of Putney Park is Crown land as set out in Table 2.2.

Crown reserves are land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of reserve purposes, including environmental and heritage protection, and public recreation. The Crown reserves in Putney Park are reserved for public recreation.

Crown land is governed by the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*, which provides a framework for the state government, local councils and members of the community to work together to provide care, control and management of Crown reserves.

Councils must also manage Crown land in accordance with the objects and principles of Crown land management outlined in Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*. The objects and principles are the key values that guide Crown land management to benefit the community and to ensure that Crown land is managed for sustainable, multiple uses (refer to Sections 3.4.1.4 and 3.4.1.5).

In addition to management and use of Crown reserves that is aligned with the reserve purpose(s), there are other influences over council management of Crown reserves. For example, Crown land managers may have conditions attached to any appointment instruments, or Councils may have to comply with specific or general Crown land management rules that may be published in the NSW Government Gazette. Councils must also comply with any Crown land regulations that may be made.

The *Crown Land Management Act 2016* more closely aligns the planning and management of Council-managed Crown reserves with the management of community land under the *Local Government Act 1993*. Under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*, as Council Crown land managers, Councils manage Crown land as if it were public land under the *Local Government Act*. However, it must still be managed in accordance with the purpose of the land and cannot be used for an activity incompatible with its purpose – for example, Crown land assigned the purpose of ‘environmental protection’ cannot be used in a way that compromises its environmental integrity.

Section 3.21 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* authorises a local Council that has management responsibility for an area of dedicated or reserved Crown land (a “council manager”), as City of Ryde does for Putney Park, to manage that land in accordance with the public land provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993*. With some exceptions, Sections 3.22(1) of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* requires that a Council manager of dedicated or reserved Crown land “must manage the land as if it were community land under the *Local Government Act 1993*” and 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)”.

Section 3.23 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* requires a Council manager of dedicated or reserved Crown land to:

- Categorise the land to one or more categories of community land referred to in Section 36(4) of the *Local Government Act 1993*. The assigned category(s) must be closely related to the purpose(s) for which the land is dedicated or reserved. The multiple categorisations of Putney Park, which are consistent with the initial categories assigned by Council and approved by DPIE-Crown Lands, and which correspond with the reserve purpose of Public Recreation, are Park, Natural Area-Bushland and Natural Area-Watercourse, as shown in Figure 3.1.
- Prepare and adopt a Plan of Management for the dedicated or reserved Crown land in accordance with the Plan of Management provisions of Division 2 of Part 2 of Chapter 6 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The *Crown Land Management Act 2016* also provides that any existing lease, licence or permit issued under the previous legislation will continue for its agreed term. However, from 1 July 2018 all new leases, licences and permits will be issued under the new legislation.

Section 3.15 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* also allows the Minister to make, and publish, Crown land management rules “for or with respect to the management of dedicated or reserved Crown land by Crown land managers”.



The *Crown Land Management Regulation 2018* supports the new *Crown Land Management Act 2016*. The Regulation is a statutory document that prescribes principles and rules relating to the use and management of Crown land in NSW.

### 3.2.1.3 Crown Lands State Strategic Plan – A Vision for Crown Land

This 10-year vision will guide how Crown land in NSW will be used for the years to come.

The draft plan includes a roadmap of priorities, outcomes and enablers that are all steps in delivering a vision where Crown lands supports resilient, sustainable and prosperous communities across NSW.

The draft plan sets out an approach that will enable the use of Crown land to evolve to meet changing community needs.

### 3.2.1.4 Local Government Act 1993

#### Classification:

Lot 1 DP133102 and Part Lot 1 DP431246 in Putney Park are owned by City of Ryde and classified as community land under the *Local Government Act 1993*. Council owned land which is classified as 'community' land must be managed and kept for the purposes of the community. Community land must be managed according to the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*.

#### Community land:

- Must have a Plan of Management prepared for it, which sets out guidelines for use and management of the land. Until a Plan of Management is adopted, the nature and use of the land must not change.
- Must be kept for the use of the general community and must not be sold. Council has no power to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of community land, except for the purpose of enabling that land to become, or be added to, a Crown Reserve or land reserved or dedicated under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- Cannot be leased or licensed for a period of more than 21 years, or for 30 years with consent from the Minister.

The matter of reclassification of the operational land within Putney Park had remained unclear for many years. At a Council Meeting on 25 November 1996, it was resolved that the operational lands within Putney Park that was being used as parkland would be reclassified as community land. Furthermore, the report stated that the nature and use of this areas remain unchanged until the formal adoption of a Plan of Management for the Park. The Generic Plan of Management was prepared but did not offer any further clarity on the reclassification of the operational land to community land.

At the Council meeting of 26 April 2005, Council reaffirmed its intention to classify the operational land within Putney Park to community land with the exception of the area known as 55a Pellisier Road (refer to Figure 3.1).

Therefore, under this Plan of Management and in alignment with previous resolutions of Council, the previous operational land within Putney Park was previously re-classified at Community Land under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

### Categorisation:

Community land, as well as Crown land, must be categorised in accordance with Section 36 of the *Local Government Act 1993* as either:

- **Park** – for areas primarily used for passive recreation.
- **Sportsground** – for areas where the primary use is for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.
- **General community use** – for all areas where the primary purpose relates to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social, and intellectual welfare or development of members of the public. This includes venues such as community halls, scout and guide halls, and libraries.
- **Area of cultural significance** – for areas with Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical, research or social significance.
- **Natural area** – for all areas that play an important role in the area's ecology. This category is further subdivided into bushland, escarpment, foreshore, watercourse and wetland categories.

A category assigned to community land, using the guidelines for categorisation in the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*, reflects its physical characteristics and Council's intentions for future use and management of the land. Parts of Putney Park are categorised as Park, Natural Area-Bushland and Natural Area-Foreshore as shown in Figure 3.2.

**Table 3.2 Guidelines for Categories of Community and Crown land at Putney Park**

Category	Guidelines <sup>2</sup>
Park	Land that is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.
Natural Area	If the land, whether or not in an undisturbed state, possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative system or other natural feature or attribute that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore under section 36(5) of the Act.
Under Section 36(5) of the Act, Natural Areas are required to be further categorised as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore based on the dominant character of the natural area:	
Natural Area-Bushland	Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as bushland under section 36(5) of the Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or</li> <li>(b) although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality.</li> </ul>
Natural Area-Watercourse	Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as a watercourse under section 36(5) of the Act if the land includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) any stream of water, whether perennial or intermittent, flowing in a natural channel, or in a natural channel that has been artificially improved, or in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream of water, and any other stream of water into or from which the stream of water flows, and</li> <li>b) associated riparian land or vegetation.</li> </ul>

Explanatory Note:

<sup>2</sup>Local Government (General) Regulation 2021

### Use Agreements

The requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* regarding leases, licences and other estates are in Section 5.10.

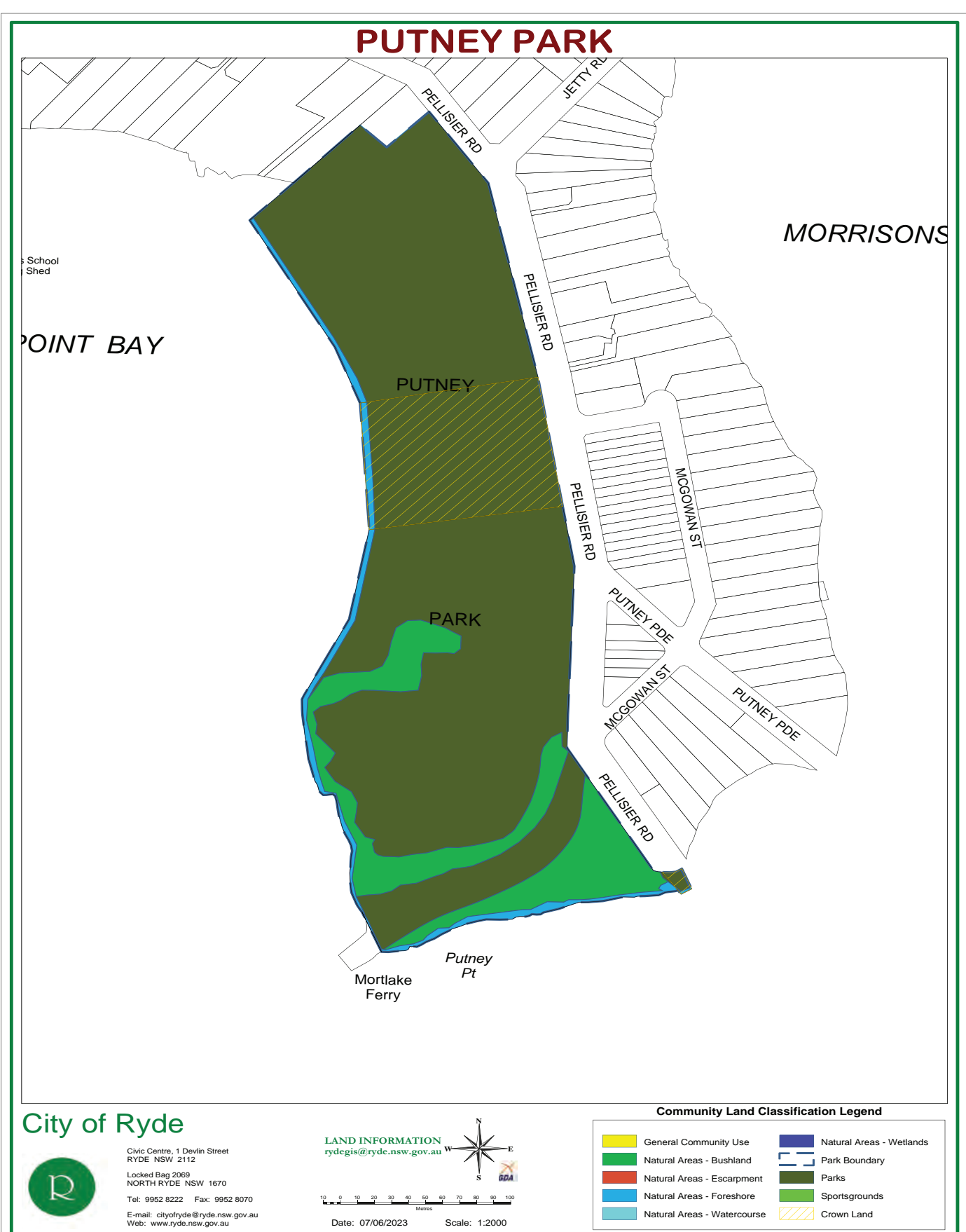


Figure 3.1: Land Categorisation



The guidelines for categorisation of community land are set out in the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*. The core objectives for each category are set out in the *LG Act*. The guidelines and core objectives for the Park, Natural Area-Bushland and Natural Area-Foreshore categories are set out in the relevant category sections of this Plan of Management.

#### Use Agreements:

The requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* regarding leases, licences and other estates are in Section 5.10.

### **3.2.1.5 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979**

#### Introduction

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)* provides the framework for planning and development across NSW and guides environmental planning instruments which provide a basis for development control.

This Act is the enabling legislation for planning policies which may have a direct influence on open space management as follows:

- State-wide level: *State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)*
- Local level: Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and Development Control Plans (DCPs).

The *EP&A Act* ensures that impacts on the natural environment, along with social and economic factors, are considered by the Council when granting approval for or undertaking works, developments or activities.

### **3.2.1.6 State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021**

Chapter 2 of the *SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* assists local Councils and communities by simplifying the process for providing essential infrastructure and enabling greater flexibility in the location, development and maintenance of infrastructure and service facilities. It includes specific planning provisions and development controls for a range of infrastructure works or facilities including parks and other public reserves, roads, emergency services, electricity delivery, and telecommunications networks. The clauses relevant to permissible works in Putney Park are in Section 5 of this plan.

## **3.2.2 Open Space and Recreation**

### **3.2.2.1 Premier's Priorities**

This plan aligns with these relevant *NSW Premier's Priorities*:

- **Greener public spaces:** Increase the proportion of homes in urban areas within 10 minutes' walk of quality green, open and public space by 10 per cent by 2023.
- **Greening our city:** Increase the tree canopy and green cover across Greater Sydney by planting one million trees by 2022.
- Planting one million trees by 2022.

### 3.2.2.2 Public Spaces Charter

The *Public Spaces Charter* (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2021) applies to:

- Public open spaces - active and passive (including parks, gardens, playgrounds, public beaches, riverbanks and waterfronts, outdoor playing fields and courts, and publicly accessible bushland).
- Public facilities – including libraries, civic/community centres, showgrounds, and indoor public sports facilities.
- Streets – including squares and plazas, and bicycle paths.

The ten principles for NSW public spaces (refer to Section 3.4.1.2) help ensure that everyone has access to high quality public space that allows them to enjoy and participate in public life. The Charter cites the US-based Project for Public Spaces' finding that successful places have four key qualities:

- They are accessible – can I get there?
- People can engage in activities there – am I able to play and participate?
- The space is comfortable and has a good image – am I able to stay?
- It is a sociable place – am I able to connect?

### 3.2.2.3 Greener Places (draft)

*Greener Places* is the draft Green Infrastructure policy produced by the Government Architect NSW which guides the planning, design and delivery of green infrastructure in urban areas across NSW.

*Greener Places* recognises that the network of green spaces, including parks and other public open space, provides numerous benefits in an urban environment. Such benefits include health, environmental, social, recreational, and economic. As such, green infrastructure is essential infrastructure, and is as crucial to the city as transport, cultural and communications infrastructure.

*Greener Places* builds on the Sydney Green Grid which was developed to create a network of high quality green areas that connect town centres, public transport networks and major residential areas in Sydney.

*Greener Places* aims to create a healthier, more liveable and sustainable urban environment by improving community access to recreation and exercise, and supporting walking and cycling connections.

The key components of the green infrastructure framework are:

- Parks and open space – to deliver green infrastructure for people
- The urban tree canopy – to deliver green infrastructure for climate change adaptation and resilience
- Bushland and waterways – to deliver green infrastructure for habitat and ecological health.

Well-designed green infrastructure responds to four key principles:

- Integration: combine green infrastructure with urban development and grey infrastructure.
- Connectivity: create an interconnected network of open space.
- Multi-functionality: deliver multiple ecosystem services simultaneously.
- Participation: involve stakeholders in development and implementation.

*Greener Places* advocates for public spaces to help meet the challenges associated with:

- Health: improving community physical and mental health outcomes by providing high quality open space within walking distance to encourage healthy activities.
- Climate resilience: enhancing tree canopy and other solutions like green roofs to improve air quality and reduce temperatures as we experience impacts of climate change.
- Rapid population growth: meeting the need for provision of accessible public spaces responding to higher density living.

Desired outcomes of an integrated, connected and multifunctional green infrastructure network are:

- Conservation of the natural environment
- Increased access to open space
- Improved connectivity to promote active living
- Increase urban greening to ameliorate climate extremes.

Well-designed, accessible, high quality and diverse greener places make it easier for people to be physically and mentally active. The social benefits of green infrastructure include to provide more opportunities and places for children to play.

Supporting Greener Places, the draft Urban Tree Canopy Guide sets a target for increasing the tree canopy in Greater Sydney to more than 25% in medium density areas, and more than 40% in suburban areas.

#### **3.2.2.4 Greener Places Design Guide (draft)**

The draft guide provides information on how to design, plan and implement green infrastructure, including parks and sportsgrounds, in urban areas throughout NSW.

The draft guide focuses on:

- Open space for recreation: green infrastructure for people
- Urban tree canopy: green infrastructure for adaptation and resilience and
- Bushland and waterways: green infrastructure for habitat and ecological health

The draft guide provides strategies, performance criteria and recommendations to assist planning authorities and design and development communities to deliver green infrastructure.

#### **3.2.2.5 Everyone Can Play**

Play is for everyone, regardless of age, ability or cultural background. The *NSW Everyone Can Play Guideline* is the design principles and best practice toolkit for local Councils, play space designers and other community members to ensure that inclusive play spaces are designed and delivered to enhance accessibility and opportunities for recreation activities and social interaction to be enjoyed by everyone in the community.

Addressing the three questions: Can I get there? Can I play? Can I stay? should be central when creating and modernising playspaces across NSW.

#### **3.2.2.6 Companion Animals Act 1998**

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

Putney Park is a very popular location for recreation with dogs, especially along the River Walk. A trial dog off leash area was being conducted at the time this Plan of Management was drafted. The results of the trial will determine if a permanent dog off leash area will be provided at Putney Park.

All provision for dog exercise areas should be planned and managed in accordance with the City of Ryde's Companion Animals Management Plan and to meet the needs of the Ryde Community.



### 3.2.3 Environment

#### 3.2.3.1 Coastal Management Act 2016

The *SEPP (Coastal Management) 2018* gives effect to the objectives of the *Coastal Management Act 2016* from a land use planning perspective, by specifying how development proposals are to be assessed if they fall within the coastal zone. It spatially defines four coastal management areas prescribed by the Act through detailed mapping and specifies assessment criteria applicable for each coastal management area for Councils and other consent authorities to apply when assessing development proposals within a respective zone/zones (as mapped).

Putney Park is within the Coastal Environment Area that is characterised by natural coastal features such as beaches, rock platforms, coastal lakes and lagoons and undeveloped headlands. Marine and estuarine waters are also included. Management objectives for the Coastal Environment Area are in Section 3.4.1.8.

#### 3.2.3.2 State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

The *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021* contains:

- Provisions seeking to protect and preserve bushland within public open space zones and reservations. Bushland means land on which there is vegetation which is either a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land or, if altered, is still representative of the structure and floristics of the natural vegetation
- Provisions to protect the environment of the Sydney Harbour catchment.
- Provisions to protect the biodiversity values of trees and other vegetation in non-rural areas of the State, and to preserve the amenity of non-rural areas of the State through the preservation of trees and other vegetation.

##### Bushland

Chapter 6 of the *SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021* aims to protect and preserve bushland within the urban areas including City of Ryde because of its value to the community as part of the natural heritage, its aesthetic value, and its value as a recreational, educational and scientific resource.

Chapter 6.5 states that a person shall not disturb bushland zoned or reserved for public open space purposes without the consent of the council, except for the purposes of bushfire hazard reduction, facilitating recreational use of the bushland in accordance with a Plan of Management for the land, providing electrical or telecommunications lines, or pipelines. An assessment of the need for and alternatives to disturbance of the bushland must first be carried out.

A Plan of Management for bushland zoned or reserved for public open space purposes shall:

- (a) identify the bushland to which the plan applies
- (b) describe and analyse the bushland
- (c) specify measures to be taken to:
  - (i) implement the specific aims of Chapter 6
  - (ii) enable recreational use of the bushland
  - (iii) reduce hazard from bushfire
  - (iv) prevent degradation of bushland, including degradation through alteration of drainage patterns, rubbish dumping, infestation with weeds and exotic plants or the intrusion of vehicles
  - (v) restore and regenerate degraded areas of bushland.

##### Sydney Harbour Catchment

Putney Park is part of the Foreshores and Waterways Area of the Sydney Harbour Catchment as defined in Chapter 10 Sydney Harbour Catchment of the *SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021*.

The foreshore of Putney Park (comprising the waters between the mean high water mark and a line running parallel to, and 30 metres to the seaward of, the mean high water mark) is within Zone W8 – Scenic Waters: Passive Use of the Foreshores and Waterways Area.

The objectives of Zone W8 Scenic Waters: Passive Use are to:

- (a) Give preference to unimpeded public access along the intertidal zone, to the visual continuity and significance of the landform and to the ecological value of waters and foreshores,
- (b) Allow low-lying private water-dependent development close to shore only where it can be demonstrated that the preferences referred to in paragraph (a) are not damaged or impaired in any way, that any proposed structure conforms closely to the shore, that development maximises open and unobstructed waterways and maintains and enhances views to and from waters in this zone,
- (c) Restrict development for permanent boat storage and private landing facilities in unsuitable locations,
- (d) Allow water-dependent development only where it can be demonstrated that it meets a demonstrated demand and harmonises with the planned character of the locality,
- (e) Ensure that the scale and size of development are appropriate to the locality and protect and improve the natural assets and natural and cultural scenic quality of the surrounding area, particularly when viewed from waters in this zone or areas of public access.

**Table 3.3 Permissible Development in the W8 Scenic Waters: Passive Use Zone**

	W8
Advertisements	N
Advertising structures	N
Aids to navigation	P
Aviation facilities	N
Boat launching ramps (Public)	Y
Boat lifts (other than boat lifts for storage of vessels above water)	Y
Boat lifts for the storage of vessels above water	N
Boat repair facilities	Y
Boat sheds (private)	N
Charter and tourism facilities	N
Commercial marinas	N
Commercial port facilities	N
Community facilities	Y
Demolition (other than demolition of a heritage Item)	P
Dredging	Y
Floating boat platforms	N
Flora and fauna enclosures	P
General restoration works	P
Houseboats	N
Intertidal dredging	N
Maintenance dredging	P
Mooring pens	N
Naval activities	Y
Private landing facilities	N
Private landing steps	Y
Private marinas	N
Public boardwalks	Y
Public water recreational facilities	Y
Public water transport facilities	Y
Reclamation works	N
Recreational or club facilities	Y
Residential development	N

Single mooring (other than associated with a commercial marina or a boating industry facility)	P
Skids	Y
Slipways	Y
Swimming enclosures (private)	N
Swimming pools	N
Telecommunications facilities	Y
Tourist facilities	N
Uses and activities prohibited under the <i>Control of Naval Waters Act 1918</i> of the Commonwealth	
n/a	
Water-based restaurants and entertainment facilities	N
Waterfront access stairs	N

Explanatory Note:

- (a) the development (if any) that may be carried out without development consent is indicated by the letter “P”, and
- (b) the development (if any) that may be carried out only with development consent is indicated by the letter “Y”, and
- (c) the development (if any) that is prohibited is indicated by the letter “N”.

Division 2 outlines matters for consideration by consent authorities before granting consent to development and carrying out activities to which the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* applies. Such considerations are:

- Biodiversity, ecology and environment protection
- Public access to, and use of, foreshores and waterways
- Maintenance of a working harbour
- Interrelationship of waterway and foreshore uses
- Foreshore and waterways scenic quality
- Maintenance, protection and enhancement of views
- Boat storage facilities
- Floating boat platforms
- Mooring pens.

Part 10.52 applies to Putney Wharf as a heritage item on the Heritage Map. This part sets out development which may be carried out only with development consent regarding a heritage item.

Part 10.54 addresses development affecting matters of Aboriginal heritage significance.

Part 10.55 addresses development affecting matters of non-Aboriginal heritage significance.

Part 10.59 addresses development in the vicinity of Putney Wharf as a heritage item.

### Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas

Chapter 2 of the *SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021* regulates native vegetation clearing in urban local government areas (and in urban environmental zones) where such clearing would not otherwise require development consent under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. It requires that the biodiversity offset scheme (under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and associated Regulation) is applied to all clearing of native vegetation that exceeds the offset thresholds (and does not otherwise require development consent) in urban areas and environmental conservation zones.



### 3.2.3.3 *Fisheries Management Act 1994*

The *Fisheries Management Act 1994* applies to all waters within NSW below the mean high water mark. Objectives of this Act include to conserve, develop and share the fishery resources of NSW for the benefit of present and future generations, conserve fish stocks and key fish habitats; conserve threatened fish and marine vegetation; promote ecologically sustainable development; promote quality recreational fishing opportunities; appropriately share fisheries resources between users; and provide social and economic benefits for NSW.

Recreational fishing is classed as a designated fishing activity under the *Act*. This requires the preparation of fishing management strategies, which includes the preparation of an environmental impact statement prepared in terms of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. These fishing management strategies for recreational fishing are in preparation. Once prepared, they could influence the manner in which the reserve is used or managed because some recreational fishermen use the reserve as a base from which to launch their lines.

There is an intertidal zone (beaches, rock platforms, mudflats) adjoining the Reserve and it is a protected area under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

The NSW Department of Fisheries has placed a ban on commercial fishing in Sydney Harbour due to dioxin levels as a result of previous industrial activities in the Harbour and Parramatta River. Recreational fishing in the Harbour has not been banned, but fishers are urged to follow dietary advice on the consumption of seafood from the Sydney Harbour, Parramatta River and other connected tidal waterways. Based on advice from an expert panel, the Government is recommending that no fish or crustaceans caught west of the Sydney Harbour Bridge should be eaten. Recreational fishing enthusiasts can also continue to practice catch and release.

This Act includes provisions for the management of state fisheries, including the conservation of fish habitats, threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation and management of the riparian zone, waterways and threatened marine/freshwater aquatic species. This relates to community land categorised as natural area (foreshore, watercourse or wetland).

### 3.2.3.4 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act* defines an Aboriginal object as “any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.” An Aboriginal Place is one declared by the Minister in the belief that the place is or was of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

Section 86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* makes it an offence to harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object; harm an Aboriginal object; and/or harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place. Section 90 enables an application to be made to the National Parks and Wildlife Service Secretary for an Aboriginal heritage impact permit in relation to a specified Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, land, activity or person or specified types or classes of Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal places, land, activities or persons. The Secretary may issue such permits with conditions and restrictions, and sets up appeal and deemed refusal provisions for this permit process.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* requires people to consider Aboriginal heritage in the course of activities such as development. These laws articulate that an onus of responsibility is being placed on developers and those doing activities that could ‘harm’ Aboriginal objects to carry out suitable assessment and this includes Council activities, whether it be major works or regular maintenance.

### 3.2.3.5 *Other State Environmental Legislation*

In addition to the requirements of the acts and environmental planning policies listed above, any future decisions made in relation to the use, management and development of Putney Park should be in keeping with this Plan of Management and consider the requirements and obligations in other relevant plans or policies such as:

- *Local Land Services Act 2013* addresses land, water, natural resources and biosecurity management
- *Pesticides Act 1999*

- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* addresses environmental offences, air quality, water quality, pollution control and noise control
- *Smoke-free Environment Act 2000* and *Smoke-free Environment Regulation 2016*
- *Soil Conservation Act 1938* addresses the mitigation of erosion and conservation of soil resources
- *Water Management Act 2000*.

### 3.2.4 Community, Social, Culture

#### 3.2.4.1 Heritage Act 1977

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

There is one item adjacent to Putney Park that is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register, being the punt that provides a vehicular connection between the north and south shores of the Parramatta River. The Statement of Significance under the *Heritage Act 1977* for the punt ferry is below. This item is protected under Section 136 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

*"The Mortlake ferry service on the Parramatta River has a high level of historic significance and rarity value at a State level, especially when considered as one of a group of ten extant vehicular cable ferries operating in NSW, under RTA control. The Mortlake ferry service is a rare surviving example of one of the earliest and most prevalent forms of river crossings instituted in NSW after European settlement and is the only remaining vehicular ferry in use on Sydney Harbour and its tributaries. Vehicular ferries were widely used due to the extensive river system throughout the State, and were typically instituted at tidal crossings that were either too turbulent or too wide to accommodate the construction of bridges. As bridge technology developed and the State economy grew, the vast majority of the ferry services in NSW have since been replaced with bridges. The physical fabric of the Mortlake/Putney ferry service, including the approach ramps on either side of the river, the apparatus associated with the ferry operations (such as the boom gates) and the ferry vessel itself, have the capacity to represent the important characteristics of the large number of ferry crossings in NSW, only ten of which are still in operation. The Mortlake Ferry, also known as the Putney Punt, also has local historic and aesthetic significance. The service began operations in 1928 for the express purpose of allowing employees at Australian Gaslight Company (AGL) who lived on the northern side of Parramatta River to reach their workplace in Mortlake. As such, it has played a significant part in the development of the local economy and industry. Today, the Mortlake ferry service is of social value to local community as a leisurely means of crossing the river at this point. It is part of the Parramatta River landscape, and is a picturesque and quaint component of the transport infrastructure of Sydney. 1996)"*

#### 3.2.4.2 Anti-Discrimination Act 1997

The *NSW Anti-Discrimination Act 1997* makes it unlawful to discriminate on the ground of disability. The *Disability Inclusion Act 2014* provides for the provision of services for, and inclusion of, people with a disability in NSW.

## 3.3 Greater Sydney, District and Regional Plans

### 3.3.1 Land Use Planning and Management

#### 3.3.1.1 Greater Sydney Region Plan: A Metropolis of Three Cities

The *Greater Sydney Region Plan: A Metropolis of Three Cities* outlines a vision for a metropolis of three cities where the people of Greater Sydney live within 30 minutes of their jobs, education and health facilities, services and great places.

Public open space is identified across several directions of the Greater Sydney Region Plan. The following directions for Liveability and Sustainability of Greater Sydney, and the objectives and strategies which flow on from them, are set out below. Actions relating to each strategy are derived from the North District Plan which follows on from 'A Metropolis of Three Cities'.

**Table 3.4 Directions, Planning Priorities, Objectives, Strategies and Actions for Greater Sydney and the North District**

Directions	Planning Priority			Objectives	Strategies / actions	
Liveability						
A city for people: celebrating diversity and putting people at the heart of planning	N3	Providing services and social infra-structure to meet peoples' changing needs	6	Services and infrastructure meet communities' changing needs	9	Deliver social infrastructure that reflects the needs of the community now and in the future
					10	Optimise the use of available public land for social infrastructure
	N4	Fostering healthy, creative, culturally rich and socially connected communities	7	Communities are healthy, resilient and socially connected	11	Deliver healthy, safe and inclusive places for people of all ages and abilities that support active, resilient and socially connected communities
A city of great places: Designing places for people	N6	Creating and renewing great places and local centres, and respecting the District's heritage	12	Great places that bring people together	19	Using a place-based and collaborative approach throughout planning, design, development and management, deliver great places by:  - prioritising a people-friendly public realm and open spaces as a central organising design principle  - integrating social infrastructure to support social connections and provide a community hub
			13	Environmental heritage is identified, conserved and enhanced	21	Identify, conserve and enhance environmental heritage
			Sustainability			
A city in its landscape: Valuing green spaces and landscape	N15	Protecting and improving the health and enjoyment of Sydney Harbour and the District's waterways	25	The coast and waterways are protected and healthier	62	Protect environmentally sensitive areas of waterways and the coastal environmental areas.
					63	Enhance sustainability and liveability by improving and managing access to waterways, foreshores and the coast for recreation, tourism, cultural events and water-based transport.
					64	Improve the health of catchments and waterways through a risk-based approach to managing the cumulative impacts of development, including co-ordinated monitoring of outcomes.
					65	Work towards reinstating more natural conditions in highly modified urban waterways.
	N16	Protecting and enhancing bushland and biodiversity	27	Biodiversity is protected, urban bushland and remnant vegetation is enhanced	66	Protect and enhance biodiversity by:  - supporting landscape-scale biodiversity conservation and the restoration of bushland corridors  - managing urban bushland and remnant vegetation as green infrastructure  - managing urban development and urban bushland to reduce edge-effect impacts.

CONTINUED....

Directions	Planning Priority	Objectives	Strategies / actions
<b>Sustainability</b>			
	N17	Protecting and enhancing scenic and cultural landscapes	28
		Scenic and cultural landscapes are protected	67
			68
	N19	Increasing urban tree canopy cover and delivering Green Grid connections	30
		Urban tree canopy cover is increased.	71
		The Green Grid links parks, open spaces, bushland and walking and cycling paths	72
			73
	N20	Delivering high quality open space	31
		Public open space is accessible, protected and enhanced	73
			80
<b>A resilient city:</b> Adapting to a changing world	N22	Adapting to the impacts of urban and natural hazards and climate change	37
		Exposure to natural and urban hazards is reduced	80

### 3.3.2 Open Space and Recreation

#### 3.3.2.1 Greater Sydney Green Grid

The *Sydney Green Grid* is the strategic green space planning document for the Greater Sydney region. The *Green Grid* is the precursor to the *Greener Places* policy (refer below), which sets out and maps green assets and opportunities across metropolitan Sydney.

Putney Park is part of the *Greater Sydney Green Grid*, a network of high quality green spaces connecting streets, parks, waterways and bushland to public transport, centres, and public spaces.

The relevant components and objectives of the Sydney Green Grid include:

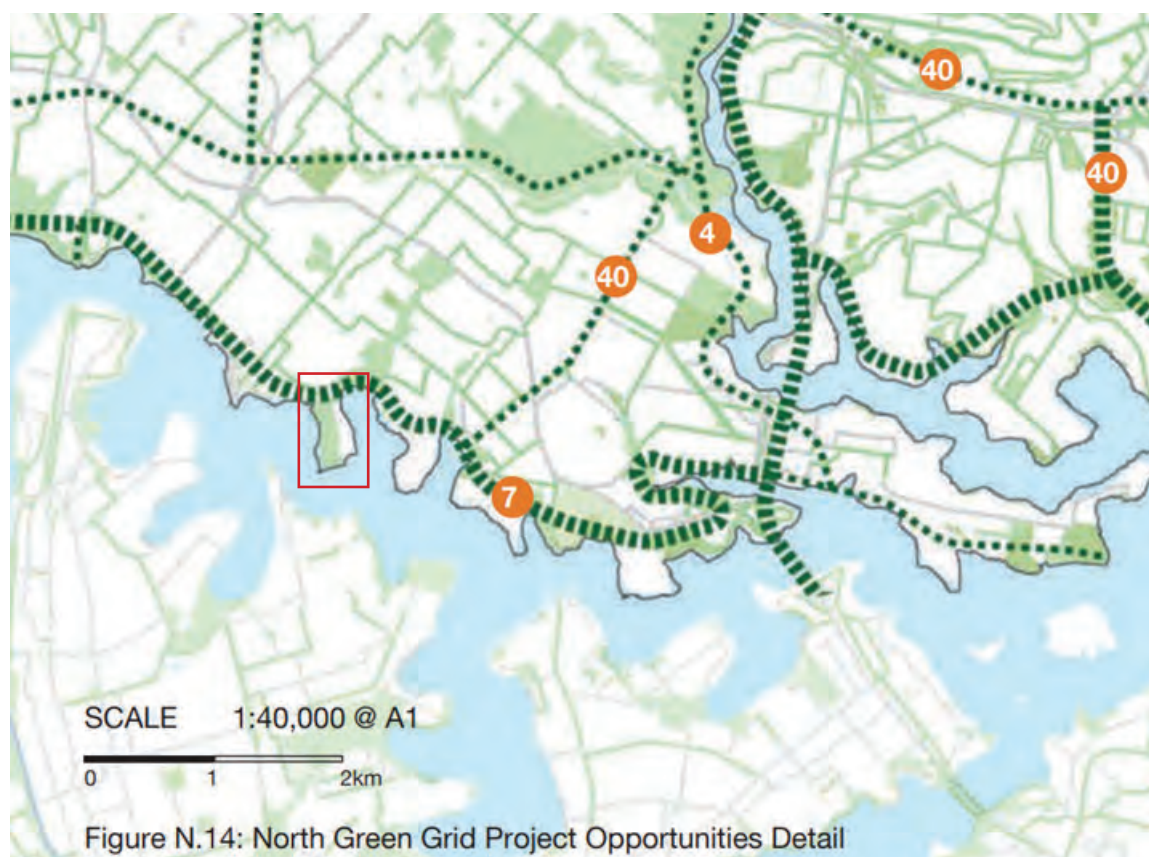
- Recreation Grid:
  - Increase access to open space
  - Create a high quality and active public realm
- Ecological Grid
  - Conserve the natural environment
  - Adapt to climate extremes
  - Increase urban greening
  - Improve management, maintenance and sustainable greenspace design



- Blue (Hydrological) Grid
  - Increase environmental quality
  - Reveal the unique character of Sydney's waterscapes
  - Reframe waterways as connectors not barriers.

Putney Park is part of the Sydney Harbour and Parramatta River Foreshore recreation project opportunity:

**Figure 3.2 North Green Grid**



### 3.3.2.2 Greater Sydney Outdoors Survey

The NSW Office of Open Space and Parklands (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) completed the Greater Sydney Outdoors Survey into the recreation needs of Greater Sydney in 2019.

Through the study they learnt what Sydney-siders like to do outdoors:

- They love experiencing the outdoors on foot, going for runs, enjoying long hikes and taking in the view on leisurely strolls.
- Water is important to everyone, whether it's swimming at the beach or picnicking by a river you really love being around it.
- Connections matter, a lot of Sydney-siders spend time in Sydney's open spaces together with friends, family and your dogs.

Compared to Greater Sydney as a whole, North District residents love to participate generally more in outdoor recreation activities.

DPIE learnt that Sydney-siders and North District residents would like to see more of:

- More high quality, open spaces supported by good facilities, especially for areas of high development
- More opportunities for swimming and water-based activities in the local area, especially on the Parramatta River and Cooks River
- Larger open spaces, to provide greater opportunity for diverse, outdoor recreation activities
- Open spaces that assist in building a greater sense of community
- Improvements to walking and cycling networks, to help get to outdoor recreation areas without a car
- Improvements to existing parks, to ensure they are being well utilised
- Protection of existing open spaces and recreational areas for future communities
- Open spaces that feel safe and provide for multiple uses.
- The results are intended to assist local Councils with their recreation planning. Many of these desired outcomes are or can be accommodated in Putney Park.

### 3.3.2.3 Duba, Budu, Barra: Ten Steps to a Living River – The Parramatta River Masterplan

Putney Park is a riverside park located on the banks of the Parramatta River. The *Parramatta River Masterplan (2018)* is a regional plan developed by the Parramatta River Catchment Group (PRCG). The PRCG is an alliance of councils, government agencies and community groups working together to improve the Parramatta Rivers and the creeks the flow into it.

This Masterplan details ten steps to achieve a healthy, liveable and sustainable river. These ten steps address different aspects of ecological and waterway health, including riparian protection, biodiversity, litter prevention and community engagement. It identifies opportunities to work with local and state government agencies on improving stormwater and sewer management, water sensitive urban design (WSUD) and land-use planning.

1. Get swimming
2. Keep watch
3. Create new swimming spots
4. Standardise the standards
5. Reduce stormwater run off
6. Improve overflows
7. Involve community
8. Bring in nature
9. Report back regularly
10. Create clear leadership.

Within the Masterplan, Putney Park is identified as “a large, regional park that features playgrounds for older and younger children, splash pools, a huge slide, extensive grass and natural areas, barbecue and picnic facilities and ample parking. It links to the Ryde River Walk and is a popular place for events.” It identifies site improvements and upgrades to the seawall, sandstone steps down to the shore and the river, and activation for natural swimming.

## 3.3.3 Environment

### 3.3.3.1 Parramatta River Estuary Coastal Zone Management Plan 2013-2023

The *Parramatta River Estuary Coastal Zone Management Plan* is a strategic document to provide general direction and identify specific management actions to guide the future use and development of the Parramatta River estuary. No specific actions apply to Putney Park.

### 3.3.3.2 Planting Plans

The NSW Government is aiming to work with Councils and the community to plant *Five Million Trees for Greater Sydney (5MT)* by 2030 in streets, parks, backyards, neighbourhoods and schools, so we can grow our tree canopy from 17% to 40%. More tree canopy means healthier neighbourhoods, more shade, cooler suburbs, habitats for wildlife and an increase in property values.

The *Five Million Trees for Greater Sydney (5MT)* Grant supports local councils in Greater Sydney to enhance urban tree canopy by co-funding tree planting projects in public spaces such as parks, streets and plazas.

### 3.4 Basis for Management of Putney Park

#### 3.4.1 NSW Government Vision and Principles for Open Space, Parklands and Public Space

##### 3.4.1.1 50-Year Vision for Greater Sydney's Open Space and Parklands

The draft 50-Year Vision for Greater Sydney's Open Space and Parklands in the next 50 years is:

- A living and breathing city of parks for people to connect, exercise, reflect and celebrate
- A city of immense natural beauty, with incredible parklands, open spaces and waterways within its landscape
- A place where people are custodians and wholeheartedly embrace and care for open space and parklands
- Cool, connected and community-focused through the Greater Sydney Green and Blue Grid
- A city where open spaces and parklands are accessible, meaningful and sustainable, reflecting the stories of the city's ancient and recent past, and enhancing unique landscapes for stories yet to be told
- A place where open spaces and parklands are fundamental to everyday life, nurturing people while supporting a vibrant ecology and providing a home for a rich diversity of flora and fauna in the city and its neighbourhoods
- As much a parkland city as it is a harbour and river city, where people share access to diverse types of open space and parklands.
- Strategic directions underpinning the 50-year vision for Greater Sydney's open space and parklands are:
  - Growing a city of parks for people
  - Connecting neighbourhoods to parks
  - Keeping Sydney green and captivating
  - Being smart and resilient.

##### 3.4.1.2 NSW Public Spaces Charter Principles

**Table 3.5 NSW Public Spaces Charter principles**

The NSW Public Spaces Charter Principles are:			
1	<b>Open and welcoming</b> Public space belongs to everyone	6	<b>Healthy and active</b> Public space supports healthy lifestyles and refreshes our spirits
2	<b>Community-focused</b> Public spaces are where communities forge the ties that bind them	7	<b>Local business and economies</b> Public space supports more dynamic and exciting local economies
3	<b>Culture and creativity</b> Public space is where we share our stories and values	8	<b>Safe and secure</b> Everyone should feel safe using public space at all times of the day
4	<b>Local character and identity</b> Public spaces make us proud of where we live	9	<b>Designed for people</b> Public space that's flexible can meet the needs of our diverse population
5	<b>Green and resilient</b> Public space can help us adapt and thrive in a changing climate	10	<b>Well managed</b> Public space is more inviting when it's well cared for

Source: Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (2020)

##### 3.4.1.3 Crown Land 2031

The *Crown Land 2031* vision is "Crown land supports resilient, sustainable and prosperous communities across NSW."

Overarching priorities that will be central to all decision-making about Crown land are:

- Strengthen community connections with Crown land
- Accelerate economic progress in regional and rural NSW
- Accelerate the realisation of Aboriginal land rights and native title in partnership with Aboriginal people
- Protect cultural heritage on Crown land
- Protect environmental assets, improve and expand green space and build climate change resilience.

#### 3.4.1.4 Principles of Crown land Management

The principles of Crown land management are:

- (a) that environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land, and
- (b) that the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible, and
- (c) that public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged, and
- (d) that, where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged, and
- (e) that, where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity, and
- (f) that Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

#### 3.4.1.5 Core Objectives for Categories of Community and Crown Land

Putney Park will be managed according to the core objectives under the *Local Government Act 1993* for each category of community land as set out below.

##### Park

The core objectives for community land categorised as **Park** are to:

- Encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities
- Provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games
- 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-Bushland

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as **Natural Area** are 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.
- Maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting.
- Provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land.
- 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.
- 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*.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as **Natural Area-Bushland** are 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.
- Protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land.
- 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.
- Restore degraded bushland.
- Protect existing landforms such drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores.
- Retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term.
- Protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.



The core objectives for management of community land categorised as **Natural Area-Foreshore** are 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
- Facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.

#### 3.4.1.6 Bushland in Urban Areas

Chapter 6 Bushland in urban areas in the *SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021* aims to:

- (a) protect the remnants of plant communities which were once characteristic of land now within an urban area,
- (b) retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration which will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term,
- (c) protect rare and endangered flora and fauna species,
- (d) protect habitats for native flora and fauna,
- (e) protect wildlife corridors and vegetation links with other nearby bushland,
- (f) protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface,
- (g) protect bushland for its scenic values, and to retain the unique visual identity of the landscape,
- (h) protect significant geological features,
- (i) protect existing landforms, such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores,
- (j) protect archaeological relics,
- (k) protect the recreational potential of bushland,
- (l) protect the educational potential of bushland,
- (m) maintain bushland in locations which are readily accessible to the community
- (n) promote the management of bushland in a manner which protects and enhances the quality of the bushland and facilitates public enjoyment of the bushland compatible with its conservation.

#### 3.4.1.7 Sydney Harbour Catchment

Chapter 10 of the *SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021* sets out aims for the Sydney Harbour Catchment, including to

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

Relevant planning principles for land within the Sydney Harbour Catchment are:

- (a) development is to protect and, where practicable, improve the hydrological, ecological and geomorphological processes on which the health of the catchment depends,
- (b) the natural assets of the catchment are to be maintained and, where feasible, restored for their scenic and cultural values and their biodiversity and geodiversity,
- (c) decisions with respect to the development of land are to take account of the cumulative environmental impact of development within the catchment,
- (d) action is to be taken to achieve the targets set out in *Water Quality and River Flow Interim Environmental Objectives: Guidelines for Water Management: Sydney Harbour and Parramatta River Catchment* (published in October 1999 by the Environment Protection Authority), such action to be consistent with the guidelines set out in *Australian Water Quality Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters* (published in November 2000 by the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council),

- (e) development in the Sydney Harbour Catchment is to protect the functioning of natural drainage systems on floodplains and comply with the guidelines set out in the document titled *Floodplain Development Manual 2005*,
- (f) development that is visible from the waterways or foreshores is to maintain, protect and enhance the unique visual qualities of Sydney Harbour,
- (g) the number of publicly accessible vantage points for viewing Sydney Harbour should be increased,
- (h) development is to improve the water quality of urban run-off, reduce the quantity and frequency of urban run-off, prevent the risk of increased flooding and conserve water,
- (i) action is to be taken to achieve the objectives and targets set out in the *Sydney Harbour Catchment Blueprint*, as published in February 2003 by the then Department of Land and Water Conservation,
- (j) development is to protect and, if practicable, rehabilitate watercourses, wetlands, riparian corridors, remnant native vegetation and ecological connectivity within the catchment,
- (k) development is to protect and, if practicable, rehabilitate land from current and future urban salinity processes, and prevent or restore land degradation and reduced water quality resulting from urban salinity,
- (l) development is to avoid or minimise disturbance of acid sulfate soils in accordance with the *Acid Sulfate Soil Manual*, as published in 1988 by the Acid Sulfate Soils Management Advisory Committee.

The relevant planning principles for land within the Foreshores and Waterways Area are:

- (a) development should protect, maintain and enhance the natural assets and unique environmental qualities of Sydney Harbour and its islands and foreshores,
- (b) public access to and along the foreshore should be increased, maintained and improved, while minimising its impact on watercourses, wetlands, riparian lands and remnant vegetation,
- (c) access to and from the waterways should be increased, maintained and improved for public recreational purposes (such as swimming, fishing and boating), while minimising its impact on watercourses, wetlands, riparian lands and remnant vegetation,
- (d) development along the foreshore and waterways should maintain, protect and enhance the unique visual qualities of Sydney Harbour and its islands and foreshores,
- (e) public access along foreshore land should be provided on land used for industrial or commercial maritime purposes where such access does not interfere with the use of the land for those purposes,
- (f) water-based public transport (such as ferries) should be encouraged to link with land-based public transport (such as buses and trains) at appropriate public spaces along the waterfront,
- (g) the provision and use of public boating facilities along the waterfront should be encouraged.

Putney Park is within Zone No W8 Scenic Waters: Passive Use. The objectives of that zone are as follows:

- (a) to give preference to unimpeded public access along the intertidal zone, to the visual continuity and significance of the landform and to the ecological value of waters and foreshores,
- (b) to allow low-lying private water-dependent development close to shore only where it can be demonstrated that the preferences referred to in paragraph (a) are not damaged or impaired in any way, that any proposed structure conforms closely to the shore, that development maximises open and unobstructed waterways and maintains and enhances views to and from waters in this zone,
- (c) to restrict development for permanent boat storage and private landing facilities in unsuitable locations,
- (d) to allow water-dependent development only where it can be demonstrated that it meets a demonstrated demand and harmonises with the planned character of the locality,
- (e) to ensure that the scale and size of development are appropriate to the locality and protect and improve the natural assets and natural and cultural scenic quality of the surrounding area, particularly when viewed from waters in this zone or areas of public access.

The planning principles for heritage conservation of the Sydney Harbour Catchment are:

- (a) Sydney Harbour and its islands and foreshores should be recognised and protected as places of exceptional heritage significance,
- (b) the heritage significance of particular heritage items in and around Sydney Harbour should be recognised and conserved,
- (c) an appreciation of the role of Sydney Harbour in the history of Aboriginal and European settlement should be encouraged,
- (d) the natural, scenic, environmental and cultural qualities of the Foreshores and Waterways Area should be protected,
- (e) significant fabric, settings, relics and views associated with the heritage significance of heritage items should be conserved,
- (f) archaeological sites and places of Aboriginal heritage significance should be conserved.

#### **3.4.1.8 Coastal Management**

Under the *Coastal Management Act 2016* the management objectives for the coastal environment area are to:

- (a) protect and enhance the coastal environmental values and natural processes of coastal waters, estuaries, coastal lakes and coastal lagoons, and enhance natural character, scenic value, biological diversity and ecosystem integrity
- (b) reduce threats to and improve the resilience of coastal waters, estuaries, coastal lakes and coastal lagoons, including in response to climate change
- (c) maintain and improve water quality and estuary health
- (d) support the social and cultural values of coastal waters, estuaries, coastal lakes and coastal lagoons
- (e) maintain the presence of beaches, dunes and the natural features of foreshores, taking into account the beach system operating at the relevant place
- (f) maintain and, where practicable, improve public access, amenity and use of beaches, foreshores, headlands and rock platforms.

#### **3.4.1.9 Parramatta River Estuary Coastal Zone Management Plan 2013-2023**

Relevant management aims for the Parramatta River Estuary are:

- Foreshore development and land use planning incorporates the principles of ecologically sustainable development
- Improve water quality in the estuary such that it is suitable for a range of environmental functions and recreational uses.
- Reduce the environmental damage caused by sedimentation
- Maintain and enhance the ecological values associated with the estuary, both aquatic and terrestrial
- Manage bank erosion to reduce impacts and improve the social amenity of the estuary
- Manage the foreshore to protect existing assets while maximising environmental values
- Enhance access to the estuary and its foreshores for a wide range of user groups while ensuring estuary health is not compromised.
- Appropriately manage risks from coastal hazards affecting the estuary.

## 3.5 Local Planning Context

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

- Planning Ryde Local Strategic Planning Statement (2020) and Council's Four-Year Delivery Program in conjunction with the One-Year Operations Plan, which set overall objectives and performance targets for activities, budgets and other issues relating to open space and recreation management.
- Planning instruments, particularly the Ryde LEP 2014 and Development Control Plan 2014 which govern uses of and development of facilities within the reserves.
- Policy documents relating to open space and recreation management, such as the Integrated Open Space Plan (2012), Sport and Recreation Strategy 2016-2026 (2017), Children's Play Implementation Plan (2019), Youth Infrastructure Strategy (2021) and Dog Recreation Needs Study (2020).
- Policy documents relating to environmental and transport management, such as the Ryde Biodiversity Plan (2016), Ryde Resilience Plan 2030 (2020), Sustainable Transport Strategy 2022-2032 (2022), Bicycle Strategy 2022-2030 and Action Plan (2022).
- Policy documents relating to community, social and cultural inclusion, such as the Ryde 2028 Community Strategic Plan (2018), Social Plan 2019-2024 (2019), Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2022-2026 (2022), Reconciliation Action Plan June 2020-Jan 2022 (2020) and cultural initiatives.
- Certain aspects of the *Local Government Act 1993* guide the management of Crown land by the City of Ryde, consistent with the principles and objectives of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*.

### 3.5.1 City of Ryde Community Strategic Plan 2028 (2018)

Council's vision in the Community Strategic Plan 2028 (2018) is:

*City of Ryde: The place to be for lifestyle and opportunity at your doorstep.*

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

*To work with our community and partners to provide strategic leadership, effective projects and quality customer services.*

Council's key outcome areas for the City are as listed in Table 3.6 on the next page



Table 3.6 City of Ryde's Key Outcome Areas

KEY OUTCOME AREAS		
<b>Our vibrant and liveable city</b>		
Great places, vibrant neighbourhoods	Centres are the focus of vibrant communities Places are designed for people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting the local amenity of neighbourhoods and ensure they are well maintained, regulated, accessible, and safe.</li> <li>Creating active places and spaces in town and neighbourhood centres and well-connected open spaces that encourage active lifestyles and social interaction.</li> </ul>
Collaborative development	People are at the heart of planning and influence how the city grows and changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actively advocating to the State Government and the Greater Sydney Commission so that future developments are appropriately considered and well planned to ensure that the character and liveability of their immediate neighbourhoods are maintained.</li> <li>Actively consulting with the community on all major developments in and bordering the City.</li> </ul>
Sustainable design	Neighbourhoods support sustainable growth. Developments add to the character of their neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning and designing our City to uphold and protect its unique character and encourage sustainable development, while also delivering diversity and housing choice.</li> <li>Ensuring the City of Ryde maintains leadership in the application of best practice planning and sustainable urban development.</li> </ul>
<b>Our active and healthy city</b>		
Enhanced Recreational Spaces	Providing opportunities and choice for recreation and active learning and living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning for expanded sport, recreation, leisure and library facilities to provide a range of choices for our community to achieve active and healthy lifestyles.</li> <li>Maintaining and promoting Ryde's great public spaces, parks, community venues, libraries, sporting facilities and clubs and ensuring they are easy to access and safe, and provide diverse opportunities for everyone to meet, play, learn and connect.</li> </ul>
Well Targeted Services	Strengthening community life, connectedness and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actively connecting with the community to promote activities and services that are available throughout the City of Ryde.</li> <li>Continuing to build and enhance services, including those supporting our residents at different stages of their lives.</li> <li>Working with our partners to encourage healthy, active lifestyles and social connections.</li> </ul>
<b>Our natural and sustainable city</b>		
Sustainable Planning	Reducing our environmental footprint and protecting our natural and built environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Being active environment leaders in all that we do and leaders in ecologically sustainable development.</li> <li>Using planning controls to encourage developments that use less water and energy and maximise recycling.</li> <li>Innovating our waste and recycling services to achieve the highest level of resource recovery.</li> </ul>
Protecting natural areas	Reducing our impact on our natural systems and strengthening the health of our natural corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing investment in programs that protect and enhance City of Ryde's natural areas including our bushland, waterways and eco systems.</li> <li>Collaborating with volunteers, businesses and the community to care for and enhance our natural areas.</li> </ul>

Resilient Infrastructure	Managing infrastructure to reduce risk and impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building the City's resilience to natural hazards and working to reduce long term and immediate climate related risks and impacts.</li> <li>Upgrading and managing stormwater, drainage and seawall infrastructure to improve service levels and reduce risks to the environment and the community.</li> </ul>
<b>Our smart and innovative city</b>		
Business opportunity and investment	Businesses benefit from a prosperous local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using urban design controls and continued collaboration to manage Ryde's growth and attract a diversity of business opportunities and jobs. This includes identifying ways to strengthen town and neighbourhood centres, build the night time economy, and promote and support small businesses.</li> </ul>
Strengthening Business Networks	Partnerships shape business growth, investment and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with businesses, the community, non-government organisations, State agencies and neighbouring councils to implement our Economic Development Plan to support existing businesses and guide business growth, investment and development</li> <li>Working with partners to develop and promote Ryde's business brand and credentials and provide facilities, services and support to local businesses.</li> </ul>
Macquarie Park	Macquarie Park expands its role as a leading commercial centre and innovation district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing our work with the NSW Government, Macquarie University and business partners to enhance Macquarie Park as a major commercial centre and innovation district.</li> <li>Creating a night time economy in targeted areas within Macquarie Park.</li> </ul>
<b>Our connected and accessible city</b>		
Connections to our City	Improving access to our suburbs, workplaces and major destinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing to advocate for better transport connections for the City of Ryde, including a light rail link from Parramatta to Macquarie Park and improved transport interchanges in key locations.</li> <li>Promoting sustainable transport and reducing reliance on cars, in our work with the State Government agencies and through organisations such as Connect Macquarie Park and North Ryde.</li> </ul>
Connections within our City	Improving access to our centres and recreation and reducing our travel footprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing to enhance and maintain connections and accessibility to centres, open spaces and places including:</li> <li>Improved car parking options, especially in town centres,</li> <li>Planning for increased use of active and public transport options, and improved pedestrian access and mobility,</li> <li>Continuing investment in the road network, footpaths, cycleways and walkways, and</li> <li>Considering technology solutions assisting parking and vehicle movement,</li> </ul>
Digital Connectivity	Accessible digital connections for the community and business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growing digital connection to improve public accessibility to information and provide the infrastructure framework supporting future 'Smart City' initiatives.</li> </ul>

Our diverse and inclusive city		
An engaged, connected community	People feeling connected within their community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with stakeholders, partners and the community to support all members of the community and promote social inclusion.</li> <li>Through our community network and with State agencies, appropriately supporting all members of the community and providing access to available services and facilities.</li> </ul>
Celebrating culture and heritage	A distinct local identity built on our city's character and rich cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing to enhance our events program to provide opportunities to celebrate diversity and heritage and promote inclusion.</li> <li>Collaborating with community groups, businesses and community to ensure our events and activities remain relevant.</li> </ul>
Accessible community facilities	Easy access to diverse cultural spaces, places and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning for and enhancing cultural and community facilities to meet increased demand and ensure equitable access for all sections of our community</li> </ul>
Our open and progressive city		
Advocacy on key issues	Achieving the best outcomes for the City of Ryde and its people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In building our City's future with its stakeholders and community leaders we will be strongly advocating on behalf of our community, especially on development matters and emerging social challenges.</li> <li>Maintaining strong relationships with State agencies, business and key stakeholders in planning and shaping the City's future.</li> </ul>
An engaged and informed community	Residents trust Council and feel well informed, heard, valued and involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actively engaging with our community on key issues.</li> <li>Focusing on how we collaborate and communicate with our community. We need residents and ratepayers to be well informed on all issues, including our progress.</li> <li>Using technology to support community engagement and program delivery</li> </ul>
Well Led, Financially Sustainable	Transparent, responsible leadership and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible civic leadership focused on delivering the best outcomes for the City and Ryde and its community, supported by transparent, accountable decision making and comprehensive governance and accountability frameworks.</li> <li>Continually improving the things our residents care about and drive efficiencies in our service delivery to deliver 'value for money'.</li> <li>Continuing to generate operational surpluses to maintain our services, facilities and infrastructure at the required standard.</li> <li>Continually improving Council's performance in the delivery of our services, facilities and infrastructure to our community.</li> </ul>

### 3.5.2 City of Ryde Delivery Plan and Operations Plan

Council's *Four-Year Delivery Program 2022-2026* (and as updated) in conjunction with Council's *One-Year Operations Plan 2022-2023* (and as updated) contains a strategic overview of Council's proposed activities, budgets and other issues relating to community and the environment. These plans are consistent with the vision formulated by City of Ryde in its current *Community Strategic Plan 2028 (2018)* for the whole of the City.

### 3.5.3 Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014

The *Ryde Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014* guides development control within and along the Reserve, with zoning maps and defined categories for development as either permissible or prohibited. This Plan of Management does not override provisions in the *LEP* however recommendations within the Plan of Management should inform the development of future *LEP*'s. Under *LEP 2014*, Putney Park is zoned RE1 - Public Recreation and C2 - Environmental Conservation (formerly known as E2 in the previous *LEP2010*) and the objectives of Zone RE1 and C2 are listed in Tables 3.7 and 3.8 on the next page.

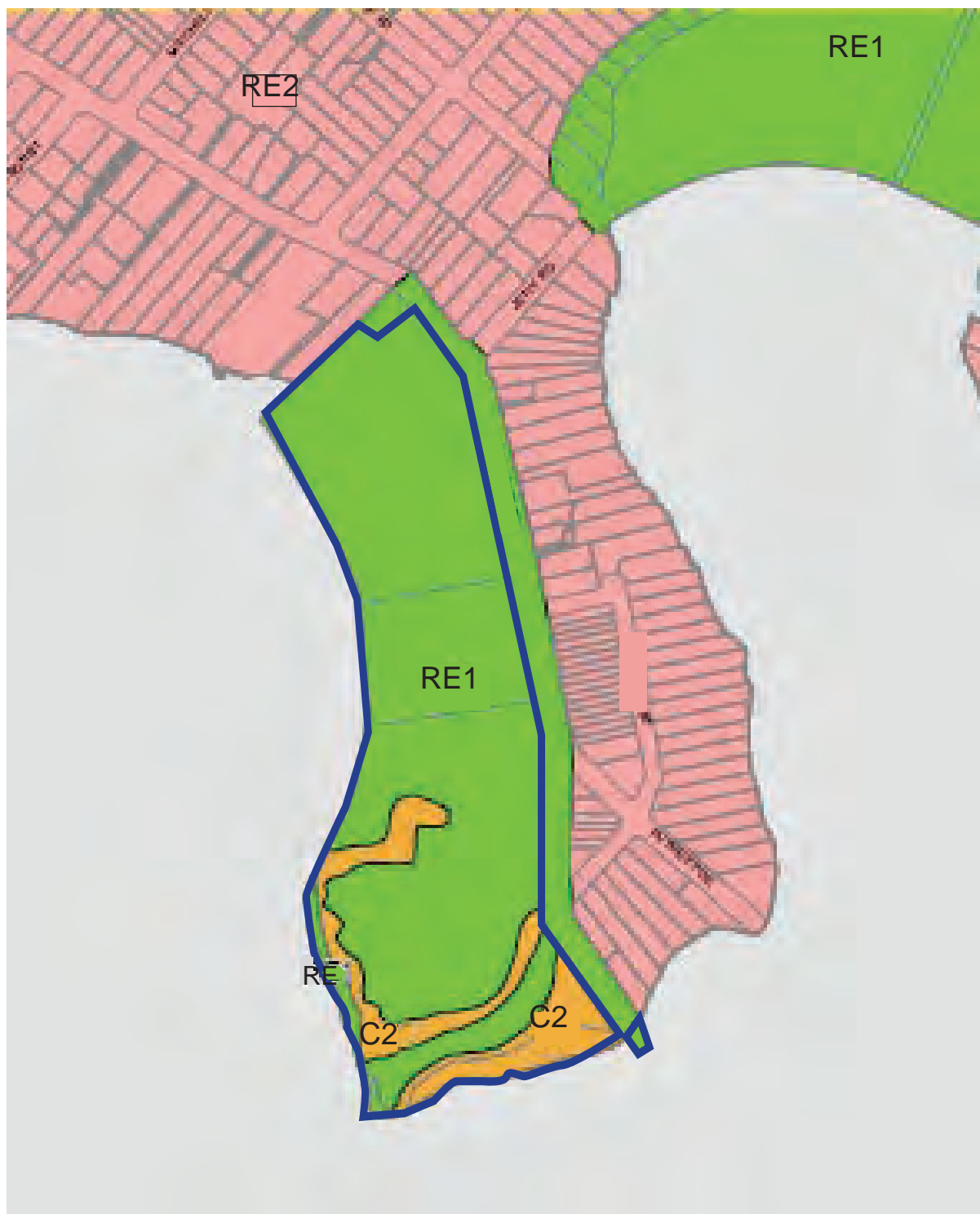
Table 3.7 Zoning Objectives - RE1 and C2

ZONING	OBJECTIVES
RE1 – Public Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes.</li> <li>To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.</li> <li>To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.</li> </ul>
C2 – Environmental Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect, manage and restore areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values.</li> <li>To prevent development that could destroy, damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on those values.</li> </ul>

Table 3.8 Zoning Table - RE1 and C2

ZONING	PERMITTED WITHOUT CONSENT	PERMITTED WITH CONSENT	PROHIBITED
RE1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental protection works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aquaculture;</li> <li>Business identification signs;</li> <li>Community facilities;</li> <li>Environmental facilities;</li> <li>Kiosks;</li> <li>Recreation areas;</li> <li>Recreation facilities (indoor);</li> <li>Recreation facilities (outdoor);</li> <li>Restaurants or cafes;</li> <li>Roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other development not specified in “<i>Permitted Without Consent</i>” or “<i>Permitted With Consent</i>” in this table for RE1.</li> </ul>
C2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental protection works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental facilities;</li> <li>Oyster aquaculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business premises;</li> <li>Hotel or motel accommodation;</li> <li>Industries;</li> <li>Local distribution premises;</li> <li>Multi dwelling housing;</li> <li>Pond-based aquaculture;</li> <li>Recreation facilities (major);</li> <li>Residential flat buildings;</li> <li>Restricted premises;</li> <li>Retail premises;</li> <li>Seniors housing;</li> <li>Service stations;</li> <li>Tank-based aquaculture;</li> <li>Warehouse or distribution centres;</li> <li>Any other development not specified in “<i>Permitted Without Consent</i>” or “<i>Permitted With Consent</i>” in this table for C2.</li> </ul>





- Putney Park
- RE1 Public Recreation
- C2 Environmental Conservation
- R1 General Residential

The zoning of the land under the *Ryde LEP* and other planning instruments provides a mechanism to ensure the appropriate development of the land usually through the Development Application process. The zoning table usually indicates what is permissible or not permissible on the site, but for reserved Crown lands, it is the public purpose that determines acceptable uses on the Park. The zoning of RE1 Public Recreation is consistent with the Public Purpose of Public Recreation applying to Putney Park.

Council will refer to this Plan of Management as well as the *LEP 2014* and other relevant legislation in assessing development applications relating to the Park.

During the preparation of this Plan of Management in 2010-2011, a study was undertaken to review the designation of E2 zones within the park. The purpose of this review was to:

1. Review the existing E2 zones identified under the *Ryde LEP 2010* to determine if they satisfy the intent and objectives of Department of Planning's *LEP Practice Note PN09-002 Environmental Protection Zones*
2. Identify other areas within the Park that should be considered appropriate for an E2 zone.
3. Consider the use of other the environmental protection zones within the Park.
4. To accurately map all environmental protection zones.

The findings of this study were as follows:

*The assessment completed for this project has identified that the Reserve contains a mix of environmental values including both natural and non-natural items.*

*Recommended future environmental zoning includes E3 (Environmental Management) to conform to the areas of remnant native vegetation. The remaining areas are recommended to maintain their zoning of RE1 (Public Recreation). The recommended future environmental zoning is shown on Figure 3 along with a comparison with the current zoning under Ryde LEP 2010.*

*The future environmental zoning recommended is an expansion of environmental zoning for the Reserve but a shift from the use of E2 to an E3 zone to better reflect the assessed value of environmental assets present within the Reserve under the DoP guidelines. This approach would allow an increase in the area protected and managed under an environmental zone (from 1.06ha to 2.14ha).*

*It is noted that there is currently no provision in Ryde LEP 2010 for an E3 zone. As such, an additional recommendation is that for future LEPs, Council develops specifications for E3 zones and land use tables in line with DoP Practice Note 09-002 and the LEP Standard Instrument (LEP Template).*

The recommendations are shown on Figure 3.4 and full copy of the Report is contained in Appendix A.

Development controls are further defined in *Development Control Plans* that apply to Putney Park include:

- City of Ryde *Development Control Plan 2014*

## Recommended Future Zoning - Putney Park

Current Zoning



Recommended Future Zoning



### Legend

Putney Park and Ryde  
Riverside Reserve

### Current Zoning

E2  
RE1

### Recommended Future Zoning

E2  
E3  
RE1

0 100 200 400  
Metres

Updated Regular:  
1994 / 1994 MCA, Dec 96

Data Sources:  
Ryde City of Ryde Council  
Zoning: City of Ryde Council

N  
eco  
logical  
www.ecozone.com.au

Prepared by: 010  
Approved by: 010  
Status: Draft  
Date: 15/01/2010

### Acid Sulfate Soils

Under the *LEP 2014*, there is a local provision that is in place to ensure that development does not disturb, expose or drain acid sulfate soils and cause environmental damage. Areas of Putney Park are impacted by acid sulfate soils and are designated at Class 2 Soils under the *LEP 2014*. In these areas, any works below the natural ground surface or works by which the watertable is likely to be lowered works must adhere to best practice and ensure appropriate acid sulfate management. Development consent is required for all works below the natural ground area.

## 3.6 City of Ryde Policies and Plans

### 3.6.1 Integrated Open Space Plan (2012)

Council's commitment for the City's open space is outlined as being:

*"We have ample, accessible open space to meet our needs, shared and enjoyed by us all, founded on a healthy natural environment, conserving our rich history, culture and local character and managed sustainably now and for future generations"*

The *Integrated Open Space Plan* identifies five thematic priorities:

1. Optimisation: making more of what we have
2. Consolidation and acquisition: achieving more equitable access to our open spaces
3. Integration and adaptation: ensuring the whole is greater than the sum of the parts
4. Connection: linking our parks with our natural environment and history
5. Organisation: planning from top down and bottom up.

Note: In 2011-2012, the *Integrated Open Space Plan (2012)* was in the process of being developed when this Plan of Management was initially adopted in 2011. The *Integrated Open Space Plan (2012)* expanded upon and replaced the previous *Parks on Track for People 2025* plan.

### 3.6.2 Sport and Recreation Strategy 2016-2026 (2017)

The Seven Thematic Priorities for the provision, management and planning for sport and recreation in the City of Ryde are as follows:

- Optimal use of sport and recreation facilities
- Access to sport and recreation facilities
- Diversity of facilities for participation and enjoyment
- Facilities that are fit for purpose
- Inclusive and accessible sport and recreation facilities
- Awareness of recreation facilities and programs
- Sustainable management of facilities and sports

The City of Ryde's seven goals for a healthy and active community are:

1. To Make the Most of What We Have
2. Equitable Access for All
3. We Understand and Respond to the Needs of Our Diverse Community
4. Our Facilities are Fit For Purpose
5. We Provide Inclusive and Accessible Sport and Recreation
6. Our Community Will be Aware of Our Facilities and Programs
7. Sustainable management of facilities and Sport



### 3.6.2 Social Plan

Council's *Social Plan 2019-2024 (2019)* includes strategic context analysis and presents strategic directions and objectives for City of Ryde to have:

- A connected community
- An inclusive and diverse community
- A liveable place
- A welcoming and safe place
- An active, healthy community

### 3.6.3 Disability Inclusion Action Plan

The *Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2022-2026* advocate provision of inclusive, equitable and accessible facilities and services in Ryde for all persons with disability. The *Disability Inclusion Action Plan* states that open spaces and facilities throughout the City are intended to be accessible wherever possible and achievable within the landform. A key aim of the Plan is that Council provides liveable communities for persons with disability including safe and equitable access to parks, amenities, community venues and inclusive activities. This includes footpaths, park furniture, signage and accessible car parking in key parks using inclusive and accessible design principles.

### 3.6.4 Reconciliation Action Plan

The *Reconciliation Plan 2020-2022* seeks strengthen City of Ryde's relationship with and demonstrate Council's commitment to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, residents and staff. It identifies actions to increase understanding, value and recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, histories, knowledge and rights through cultural learning; demonstrate respect to by observing cultural protocols and acknowledging the Traditional Owners of the land.

### 3.6.5 Companion Animals Management Plan

The City of Ryde's *Companion Animals Management Plan* outlines how the City of Ryde will fulfil its responsibilities under the *NSW Companion Animals Act 1998*. This document has been produced in line with the City of Ryde's Management Plan 2007-2010. It outlines the relevant objectives, establishes priorities and sets out a clear program for implementation. The Plan is confined to an examination of domestic dogs and cats.

The aim for the *Companion Animal Management Plan* is to promote and facilitate responsible pet ownership of dogs and cats, animal welfare and the benefits of owning a companion animal.

The objectives of the Plan are:

- To ensure Council meets its obligations under the *Companion Animals Act 1998*.
- To investigate the best mix of regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to achieving responsible pet ownership through education in the City of Ryde.
- To consider ways Council could harness the benefits of owning pets.
- To establish priorities for companion animals management for the next three years.

### 3.6.6 No Smoking Policy - Parks and Reserves

The City of Ryde has developed a policy that aims towards a healthier and safer smoke free environment through the discouragement of smoking on Council's reserves and Parks. The policy has defined the following smoke free zones:

- Within 10 metre of all public children's play areas and facilities for the use of children.
- All public playing fields, sporting grounds, recreations reserves, bushlands reserves and parks.

### **3.6.7 Bushcare Policies and Procedures Manual - July 2007**

This Manual is the tool kit for all bushcare works and bushcare volunteers across the City of Ryde with the aim to regenerate, protect and preserve urban bushland areas within the City of Ryde through the support and management of volunteers for the enjoyment of future generations.

### **3.6.8 Ryde River Walk Masterplan**

The Ryde River Walk presents an opportunity to create an engaging and important regional recreation route along the Parramatta River foreshore. The River Walk project aims to establish a regional mixed-use recreation trail that provides for cycling and walking for a range of users.

The key to establishing the Walk as an integrated and well patronised route, will be to:

- Design the walkway as part of the experience of the Parramatta River.
- Connect to the surrounding land uses and destinations.
- Link to commuter routes and transport nodes.
- Create a distinctive and memorable Walk that reveals the landscape and setting.
- Value and interpret the character and cultural identity of the place, providing access to points of interest.
- Create a vitality to the Walk through site specific public art revealing environment and history.
- Ensure the physical pathway meets best practice in the detail.

The key objective areas of the River Walk are as follows:

1. Providing for a range of User
2. Integrating the Trail into the Place
3. Public Art
4. Interpretation

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## 4. CORE VALUES AND ROLES FOR PUTNEY PARK

This Section of the Plan of Management identifies and defines the specific roles and objectives for Putney Park based on community values. The needs and requirements of the Department of Lands (as owner of the Reserve), City of Ryde (as owner and Crown Land Manager), residents (as neighbours and users), current and future visitors (as users) and other government stakeholders, will be reflected in the future management of the Park. These needs and requirements are in addition to the legislative requirements and context that has been outlined in Section 3 of this Plan.

This Plan of Management is based on protecting and enhancing the values of Putney Park. Management actions and desired outcomes based on these values are recommended in Section Six of this Plan. Using values as the basis of the Plan of Management ensures that this Plan of Management will be valid longer than a Plan based on simply addressing issues as issues-driven Plans of Management can quickly become out of date. Values change at a much slower pace than issues do and values may remain constant for up to a generation, therefore once values are documented, issues can easily be dealt with as they arise consistent with the values.

### 4.1 Community Values of Putney Park

The local community and users of Putney Park place value on the Park for various reasons. It is vital for Council to understand the reasons why the community and users value the Park as this informs how the Park will be managed into the future.

The most recent attitudes and views of Ryde residents regarding various aspects of living in the City of Ryde were gained in the preparation of the Ryde 2030 Community Strategic Plan and Ryde City Vision 2022. Most recently in the development of the 2030 Plan, the following items were important to the Ryde community, with respect to parks and open spaces:

- An integrated network of high quality bike paths that connect through parklands, the river foreshore and bushland reserves,
- Encourage use of pedestrian and bike paths through providing paths that are maintained to a high standard,
- Increased and improved management of park facilities,
- More gardens and community gardens,
- Toilets that are well maintained and accessible,
- Provision of sporting facilities, pools and skateboards ramps,
- Accessible facilities that are easy to get to and distributed equitably across neighbourhoods,
- Improved water and energy conservation, such as water recycling and reuse,
- Increased funding for bush regeneration programs,
- Continued access to the City's natural areas,
- All community members are encouraged to recognise their role in protecting remaining habitats such as bushland, wetlands, foreshore and river for flora and fauna,
- Provision of cafes in parks or near community facilities and
- Interpretation of the natural and cultural heritage of Ryde.

Values of Ryde residents derived from the City Vision 2022 relevant to Putney Park are as listed in Table 4.1 over the page.



**Table 4.1 Values of City of Ryde Residents Source: City of Ryde, Taverner Research, 2006.**

VALUE	VALUED ASPECTS
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parks and foreshores</li> <li>• Leisure and recreation that is safe, close and available</li> <li>• Sportsgrounds and sporting facilities</li> <li>• Walking and cycling tracks</li> <li>• Access to water</li> <li>• Children's facilities (such as play equipment)</li> <li>• Youth facilities</li> </ul>
Open Space and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe and legible open space areas.</li> <li>• High quality and well maintained landscape</li> <li>• Connections to other landscapes and open spaces</li> <li>• Relief from the urban environment</li> </ul>
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bushland protection, preservation and maintenance</li> <li>• Foreshore enhancement and protection</li> </ul>
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community interaction</li> <li>• Community and cultural facilities</li> <li>• Community festivals and events</li> <li>• Youth activities</li> </ul>
Access and Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trails for commuter and recreation use</li> <li>• Connection to surrounding land uses and transport hubs</li> <li>• Water access points</li> </ul>

The management objectives, issues and actions outlined in this Plan of Management will be presented according to these community values.

## 4.2 Vision for Putney Park

Management of Putney Park is based on a vision statement that is shared by Council as Reserve Crown Land Manager and the wider community, and is endorsed by the Department of Planning and Environment - Crown Lands. The vision is intended to inspire Council to provide a long-term ideal and focus for all management decisions.

The vision for Putney Park is:

*Putney Park will provide passive recreation opportunities in a predominant natural landscape setting. Through the provision of playgrounds, walking trails and parklands facilities, Putney Park will be a place where the Ryde Community and visitors to Ryde can enjoy cultural and recreation activities in a safe and accessible environment. The Park will cater for diverse recreation and leisure needs of the community while preserving the interrelationship between the Parramatta River foreshore and the parklands.*

## 4.3 Roles of the Putney Park

The Park is used by local residents, as well as people from elsewhere in the City of Ryde. With the combination of the Parks setting on Parramatta River, playground equipment and water play opportunities and the size of the Park, Putney Park is also a destination for people from further afield. As such, the Park will be managed for local and regional catchments.

Major policy objectives consistent with the reinforcement of the Park's regional open space role are to:

- Continue the function as a regional **recreation resource**.
- Enhance and protect the character of the **foreshore** and interrelationship with the Parramatta River.
- Provide the community with open spaces for **socialisation, enjoyment and cultural interaction** with each other.
- Provide the community with **safe and accessible open spaces** as relief from the urban environment.
- Ensure the Park is **available and accessible** to all sections of the local and wider community.
- Contribute to the **healthy lifestyle opportunities** for the Ryde Community.
- Enhance the **natural landscape character and bushland setting** of the Park.

Following on from the values and vision defined above, the desired future roles of Putney Park are defined in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2 Roles of Putney Park**

VALUE	ROLE
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A regional parkland that provides recreation and leisure opportunities for the local community and visitors to the City of Ryde.</li> <li>• A place that offers recreation for men and women of all ages including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A place for children and young people to play informally and a place for unique play opportunities such as the water play area and the large slide.</li> <li>- A park where families can play, picnic and relax.</li> <li>- A place for the community to exercise with safe and sealed walking paths and ancillary facilities, such as seating, shade, bubblers etc.</li> <li>- Opportunities for families, workers and groups to enjoy leisure time.</li> <li>- A park that is accessible to people of all abilities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A foreshore park that provides opportunities for the community to view and access the Parramatta River and to enjoy the river foreshore surrounds.</li> <li>• A destination park on the Ryde River Walk that is connected by pathways, both pedestrian and shared, to surrounding parks and community assets.</li> <li>• A parkland on the Ryde River Walk that has walking / cycling and visual connections to Kissing Point Park and Morrison Bay Park.</li> <li>• As a location that supports private and community events, cultural activities and ceremonies.</li> </ul>
Open Space and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A high quality landscaped parkland that is a combination of remnant vegetation, grassed areas, landscaped gardens and tree planting.</li> <li>• A place to view the Parramatta River within a parkland setting.</li> <li>• A park that accommodates both organised events and quieter contemplation spaces.</li> <li>• A place for residents with little or no back yard to experience and enjoy landscape spaces and natural settings.</li> <li>• As an open space within an urban setting.</li> </ul>
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A place where the community can learn about the natural heritage of the Park and its surrounding landscape, through interpretation signage, public art and environmental education.</li> <li>• To manage and protect the significant remnant landscape features within the Park.</li> <li>• To promote the use of native planting and to ensure the Park as a dominance of Australian plant species.</li> <li>• As a park within the wider vegetation corridors across the City of Ryde and is managed to protect and enhance the biodiversity of these linkages and corridors.</li> <li>• A place where the River environment is enjoyed and protected.</li> <li>• A place where the community can learn about the natural environment.</li> </ul>
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A place where the community can learn about the cultural heritage of the Park, the Parramatta River and its surrounds, through interpretation signage and public art.</li> </ul>

VALUE	ROLE
Access and Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the operation of the Mortlake Punt Ferry and to provide safe pedestrian access between the ferry, the Park and the surrounding residential area.</li> <li>To provide walking and cycling tracks for recreation use.</li> <li>To connect to surrounding parks and open spaces.</li> </ul>

## 4.4 Management Objectives

### 4.4.1 Recreation Objectives

1. Maintain the use of the Park as a Regional parkland.
2. To design and plan the future of the Park as a valued recreational asset for the local community and wider community.
3. To continue to provide a regional level playground with unique play opportunities.
4. To improve the interface between the parkland and River for recreation activities.
5. To manage intensification of use which has impacts on reserve users and the local community.
6. Encourage and facilitate recreational pursuits for the local community as well as visitors to the area.
7. Provide for passive recreation activities and for the casual playing of games for individuals and groups.
8. Manage the recreational activities in the Park and ensure minimal impact on the local residential population.
9. Manage the use of the Park for private and corporate events.
10. Provide ancillary facilities that increase the enjoyment of the Park.

### 4.4.2 Open Space and Landscape Objectives

1. Define parkland boundary with suitable landscape or paving treatments.
2. Reinforce the visibility of the major Park entrances through landscape and signage.
3. Protect and where possible enhance viewing opportunities within the Park and towards Parramatta River.
4. Provide increased opportunities for socialising, BBQ's and picnicking.
5. Improve park lighting to accommodate evening walking and informal use of the Park.
6. Review placement and upgrade furniture and fixtures throughout the Park to coincide with the City of Ryde open space furniture palette.
7. Provide opportunities to experience peace and quiet in the Reserve.

### 4.4.3 Environmental Objectives

1. Increase awareness and understanding of natural area significance of the Park.
2. Ensure the protection of natural areas through the use of fences, barriers and pathways.
3. Ensure the maintenance of the grassed areas does not have any detrimental impact on the surrounding natural areas.
4. Provide visual and physical access to the River.
5. Conserve biodiversity and ecosystem functioning for the areas contributing to the biodiversity of the River environment.
6. To provide opportunities for the community to be actively involved with the management of the natural areas

within the Park.

#### **4.4.4 Cultural Objectives**

1. Provide a range of opportunities for social and cultural activities for all age groups in a variety of settings.
2. Indigenous and non-indigenous heritage to be identified, conserved and interpreted as appropriate.
3. Provide for a range of sporting opportunities that respond to the social and cultural needs of a multi cultural society.

#### **4.4.5 Access and Linkage Objectives**

1. Provide adequate parking for vehicles while maintaining the amenity of the local area for residents.
2. Ensure equitable and easy access to and within the Park for all ages and abilities through a review of all entrances and paths within the Park.
3. Improve pedestrian safety.
4. Enhance connection to public transport to the Park and reduce the dependency on private vehicles to access the Park.
5. Establish links with other surrounding foreshore parks, recreation areas, residential areas and shopping areas.
6. Upgrade paths and create a path hierarchy within the Park.
7. Provide a safe connection between the Park, Ferry and the foreshore areas.



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## 5. MANAGEMENT ISSUES

The overall management for Putney Park is focused on the preservation of the Park as a regional community open space and foreshore parkland. Through maintaining and strengthening the natural features of the Park, Council can maximise opportunities for a wide range of passive recreational uses. Building on the values and roles of the Park, it is important to establish some management principles against which the opportunities for the future management and development of the Park can be assessed against. The following issues for Putney Park have been identified by users, and are grouped into major headings. The issues are listed in no specific priority order.

### 5.1 Putney Park Masterplan

Putney Park provides the community with a variety of passive recreation opportunities. Consisting of large open grassed areas, urban bushland areas, large tree plantings, playgrounds, walking paths, foreshore and River access and other landscape and built elements, the evolution of the Park to date has created a Park that is highly used by the community but not without functional issues and conflicts. Some of the functional issues the Park suffers from includes gaps in the pathway network, overuse of the playground, poor location of seating, over planting of vegetation in specific locations, inundation of River water during high tides, inaccessibility for people with mobility impairments and disconnection between the playground areas across the Park.

In this Section of the Plan of Management, many of the challenges and design issues within the Park will be discussed and where possible, resolved. A major contributor to the successful management of the Park into the future is the development of the Putney Park Masterplan that will provide a design analysis of the Park, identify opportunities and constraints and provide the basic conceptual design for the future placement and design of Park elements. The Masterplan will not only address future opportunities for the Park, but it will critically review the existing structure of the Park, critique the current placement and provision of park elements (such as pathways, playgrounds and furniture) and provide a starting point for the implementation of this Plan of Management.

For full details on the Putney Park Masterplan, refer to Section 6.

### 5.2 Recreation

The provision of recreation facilities at Putney Park are predominately focused on providing for passive recreation, that is, recreation that is generally conducted in an undeveloped space or environmentally sensitive area that requires minimal development or organisation. In addition to these facilities, Putney Park also offers opportunities for the community to enjoy that natural setting of the Parramatta River and opportunities for water based recreation. Furthermore, the Park accommodates facilities that support health and well-being in the community and the preservation of natural bushland and River surrounds. It is, therefore important that the quality of the environment and landscape of Putney Park remains the focus of the recreational experience at Putney Park.

The Park has a range of recreation areas that offer park users with unique opportunities that includes three playground areas that offer different types of activities for specific ages groups, a bushland setting for picnics viewing of the River and large open expanses of grass for kick about games, community events and picnics. These areas were developed in accordance with expressed needs of park users and while they have provided the community with adequate facilities, there is an ongoing need to improve access to the Park and provide new recreation experiences for the community. These experiences must be planned for and designed with consideration of the way people use the Park now and into the future.

Putney Park is located within a residential community and there is adequate separation between the activities of the Park and private residential homes. The northern boundary of the Park is the only boundary with a direct interface with private land, however this area is characterised by landscape plantings that create a significant buffer and Pellisier Road provides a separation barrier for the remainder of the Park. Nonetheless, there is a need to ensure the activities within the Park do not impact negatively on the surrounding residential community.

In Parks on Track, Putney Park is classified as a District level parkland. In the preparation of City wide strategies, consideration should be given to changing this classification to a Regional park. The Park is a very popular destination for people across Sydney because of its unique play opportunities and its foreshore location. Nonetheless, there is an ongoing requirement to balance Park users needs with the needs of the local community. This requires engagement with both groups during the design phase of potential new facilities within the Park, such as extensions to the play facilities, improvements to the path networks, park lighting and vehicle management.

### 5.2.1 Children's Playground

The childrens playgrounds at Putney Park are extensive and very popular. Located in three areas within the Park, the facilities offer children a wide combination of motor and sensory play opportunities, for a wide range of ages. The City of Ryde has a commitment to ensure all playgrounds across the City are maintained to high standards and to ensure compliance with all of the relevant Australian Standards. Council conducts regular inspections and audits of the Putney Park playgrounds and these should be continued into the future.

The playground areas each have management challenges and these are discussed separately as follows.

#### *Northern Play Area*

The Northern play area provides opportunities for older children with a large climbing net over a large sand softfall area. The playground also contains a play unit that accommodates children ages between five and ten years of age. This play area is quite large (approximately 500m<sup>2</sup>) and there is insufficient seating and surrounding facilities for parents and carers of the children using this play area.



**Photograph 5.1      The Northern Play Area**

There were a number of concerns raised by Park users about this play area. Each of these are discussed below.

- **Proximity of the River foreshore to the Playground.** Park users were concerned about the proximity of the playground to the foreshore and the risk of children entering the River or accidentally falling off the sea wall. There is a distance of approximately 30m between the sea wall and the play area. Suggestions were made by the community to either fence the foreshore of the Park or alternatively fence the playground. Both of these suggestions are not recommended as they will create a significant visual barrier in the Park and detract from the openness of the park. It is however, recommended that the design of the foreshore pathway considered these concerns and include some low barriers that limit the access to the edge of the park in this area (this could include seating walls or minor level changes).
- **Lack of variety in the play equipment.** While this playground provides wonderful play opportunities there is community demand for swings and more play equipment that will suit younger children in the age bracket two to six years of age. Consideration should be given to the expansion of the play area to accommodate additional play equipment. This could include swings, a small area of tactile play for toddlers. As this playground is predominately suited to older children it is important to provide a small area for younger children to accommodate families with children of various ages to enjoy this play area.

Any redevelopment or expansion of the playground must be done in consultation with the local residents and Park users to ensure minimal impact to residents while achieving maximum opportunities for the users of Putney Park.

This play area should continue to provide recreation for older children and as the playground ages, replacement of the play equipment should ensure play opportunities for older children. This could be achieved through the expansion of the play areas to incorporate adventure play within the surrounding landscape setting.

### Water Play Area

The Water Play area is located adjacent to the northern play area and provides a wading pool and a large viewing structure with a tube slide. This area is one of the major draw cards of the Park as there are few other play areas in Sydney that offer this style of play in an outdoor parkland setting. During the summer months, this area is very popular for a wide range of children age groups and the area is frequented by mother groups, day care groups and other organised child care groups.



**Photograph 5.2 The Water Play Area**

Shade is provided by surrounding trees and six large shade sails over the wading pools. Seating surrounds the pool area and is also located on the viewing platforms.

Park users have a number of concerns about the design and use of the water play area.

- **Hard surfaces in the water play area.** The surface of the wading pools and surrounding the water play area is a combination of rubber softfall and pebblecrete. The community raised safety issues with the use of pebblecrete in the wading pools. This material was originally selected as it allows for easy cleaning and maintaining the hygiene of the surface. It is recommended that when future works occur in the water play area, consideration is given to the use of softer surfaces but this cannot be at the compromise of hygiene of the water and surface. Ongoing discouragement of children running in the area should continue.
- **Poor water quality.** The water within the water play area is managed by Council's ground staff and the testing and management of the water quality is specified under the New South Wales Department of Health, Public Swimming Pool and Spa Pool Guidelines (1996). This guideline specifies the minimum levels of chemicals and disinfectants that are required to maintain a safe water quality within the water play area. All water testing should continue to be in accordance with this Guideline.
- **Safety concerns over the large tube slide.** The large tube slide is a popular feature of Putney Park. The slide drops approximately 4 metres over approximately 10 metres in length. This slide is biannual inspected by an independent playground auditor and is maintained daily to ensure compliance to all necessary Australian Standards by qualified playground consultants and Council staff. These inspections should continue and any safety issues should be addressed immediately.
- **Improvements to carers areas.** As previously discussed, the water play area is used frequently by organised groups and there is a need to improve the surrounding areas. Located within the water play



area is a number of seats however, additional seating areas are recommended to provide comfortable and shaded areas for carers accompanying the children using the play area.

- **Interface with the Northern Playground.** Even though the water play area and the northern play area are adjacent to each other, there is insufficient visual access and limited physical access between the two areas. Consideration should be given to improve movement and views lines between the two play areas.

### *Southern Play Area*

The playground at the southern area of Putney Park is a more traditional play area with swings, slide, rocker and a small climbing apparatus. This area is well shaded by surrounding mature trees and is very popular with younger children and with parents and carers who do not want to take their children down to the water play area.



**Photograph 5.3 The Southern Play Area**

There are two major concerns regarding this playground, the first being the lack of seating and areas for carers and the second is the disconnect with the other play areas in the northern area of the Park.

The landscape at this end of the Park has a predominate bushland aesthetic and there is opportunity to integrate the bushland into the play areas with suitable landscape plantings. Any future landscape development should include additional seating and or picnic areas and pathways.

The southern playground should be expanded and developed to become the predominate play area for younger children within the Park. With the inclusion of additional play equipment at this location, inter-age play connections can be supported with the installation of the park loop paths, picnic tables, seating and connections to the northern play areas.

### **5.2.2 Dog Walking and Exercising**

Putney Park is a popular destination for dog walking and exercising in Putney. During the community consultation, it was clearly expressed that the Park is commonly used for dog walking by the local residents and this was considered to be an important role of the Park. While the Park does not provide any off leash areas, the use of the pathways and open grassed areas for on leash exercising is very popular. (The closest dog off leash exercise areas are located at Peel Park and Olympic Park).

During the consultation, many local residents and visitors to the Park requested that the Park have a designated area for a dog off leash area. A recent Study on Recreation Areas for People and their Dogs prepared by the City of Ryde identified that Putney Park as having the potential as a location for an enclosed off leash area. At the time of this Plan of Management being prepared, an area located parallel to Pellisier Road was being trialled as a dog off leash area. The outcome of this trial did not support the use of Putney Park as an area for off leash dog exercising (refer to Council report and subsequent resolution, 14 June 2011).

Irrespective of the outcome of the trial, the Park should not be ignored as a enjoyable and accessible location for the community to walk and exercise their dogs on a leash. Signage, water trays and dog waste management

systems should be installed within the Park to complement dog exercising within the Park

The New South Wales *Companion Animal Act* places a number of requirements on Council to promote responsible animal ownership. Accordingly, Putney Park should be equipped with appropriate signage to educate the community on picking up after their animal, maintaining suitable distances from bushland, food outlets and playgrounds and to maintain control of their animal at all times.

### 5.2.3 Ryde River Walk

Putney Park is located within Precinct Five of the Ryde River Walk Masterplan. The Ryde River Walk is a regionally significant trail that connects the parklands along the Parramatta River within the City of Ryde. While there is no existing direct foreshore connection between Kissing Point Park and Putney Park, the Ryde River Walk Masterplan identifies a potential future link along the foreshore that then connects into the internal Putney Park pathway network and on to Morrison Bay Park to the east.

The land along the foreshore between Kissing Point Park and Putney Park is under private ownership and acquisition and or purchase of the land for a foreshore connection will be a very difficult and expensive process. There are a number of functioning water related business in this area, including The Kings School Boatshed and boat slipways to dry dock areas. This should, however, remain a goal for Council and until this can be achieved, access between Kissing Point Park and Putney Park, along Dyson Street and Pellisier Road, as shown in the photograph above, should be encouraged with the development of pathways and signage.

The continuation of the internal pathway network within the Park should be done in alignment with the Ryde River Walk and to achieve the aims of the Walk.



**Photograph 5.4 Foreshore connection between Kissing Point Park and Putney Park**

Nonetheless, elements of the River Walk Masterplan have been included in the Putney Park including the following:

- An improved secondary shared path within Putney Park
- Improved signage at key locations that educate the community on the location of Putney Park within the wider River Walk
- Renovated seating
- Additional opportunities for picnic and rest areas
- Improved connections to the surrounding streets and parks.



## 5.2.4 Food and Beverage Facility

During the community consultation, Council received numerous requests for the inclusion of a facility that sells food and beverages. (79% of respondents during the community consultation period were favourable to the development of a food and beverage outlet within the Park). This type of facility would service Park users, most of which have indicated their support for this improvement and it would provide Council with increased ability to contribute to the recreation and leisure opportunities of the Ryde community and visitors to the Park.

Council has previously considered proposals for coffee carts and mobile kiosks to operate within Putney Park. While this consideration has not extended to a permanent facility within the Park, Council has considered the activities of a mobile coffee and refreshment van to operate within the off road carpark areas of the Park.

It must be noted that many of the local residents who attended the Plan of Management Information Day were opposed to the inclusion of a cafe or kiosk in the Park with reasons for this opposition including the generation of noise, obstruction of views, additional traffic and an increase in visitors to the Park. Some of these concerns can be overcome with considered placement and design of the facility, such as noise generation and view obstruction. It is conceded that the installation of a food and beverage facility in Putney Park may increase visitation to the Park.

The installation of either a kiosk or a coffee cart within Putney Park should be investigated and a feasibility study should be completed to determine the business viability of a facility in Putney Park. Figure 5.1 identifies three locations for investigation, each of which have advantages and disadvantages.

(It should be noted that the Masterplan as discussed in Section 6 has indicatively placed a food and beverage facility in Location 1. This was selected as the indicative location as it is positioned on Crown Land and is centrally located within the Park.)

**Table 5.1 Brief assessment of possible locations for Food and Beverage Outlet**

LOCATION	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In close proximity to the large playground area and water play.</li> <li>Limited view obstruction.</li> <li>Proximity to existing carparking areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concentration and intensification of activity in the northern half of the park.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location with expansive views across the Park and into Kissing Point Bay.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to private homes.</li> <li>Distance from water play area and car parking areas.</li> <li>Community land re-categorisation would be required</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Panoramic views of the Parramatta River due to location towards the point of the Park.</li> <li>Provides a catalyst for activity in the southern end of the Park.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible subsurface heritage conflicts.</li> <li>Distance from water play area and car parking areas.</li> <li>Community land re-categorisation would be required</li> </ul>

Due to the volume of Park users, any consideration of mobile coffee or food outlets must not be permitted to drive into the Park. All mobile outlets should operate from existing carpark areas.

Any facility constructed or placed within the Park must not detract from the visual and recreational values of the Park.



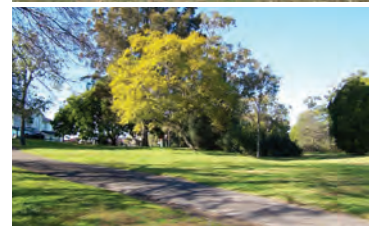
Location Option 1



Location Option 2



Location Option 3





## 5.3 Park Elements

### 5.3.1 Tree Management

Throughout Putney Park there is a combination of tree plantings that range from large parkland trees that provide shade and contribute to the Parkland aesthetic, to less formal native tree plantings and remnant trees within the bushland areas at the southern end of the Park. These trees not only provide shade for Park users but also contribute to the landscape character of the Park. The species of trees in the park are listed in the following table.

**Table 5.2 Tree species list (MacKay Tree Management, 2008 Refer to Appendix B)**

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coastal Myall (Wattle)	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Willow Gum
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Cedar Wattle	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	Grey Gum
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	<i>Glochidion</i>	Cheese Tree
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She Oak	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
<i>Casuarina sp.</i>		<i>Melaleuca</i>	Paperbark
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Thin leaved Stringybark	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum		Hoop Pine

There are a number of large and significant trees within the Park and these trees should be considered for inclusion on the City of Ryde's Significant Tree Register.

Ongoing management of the Parks' trees is necessary to minimise possible risks, such as limb fall or disease. Assessment of the trees by a suitability qualified arborist is required annually with all necessary management works undertaken (such as dead wooding or removal). Replacement tree planting should be undertaken with appropriate tree species. All future tree planting should be planned so as to limit impacts on the surrounding residents and Park users views into the Park and across the Park to Parramatta River.

Future development within the Park should limit any negative impacts on the mature trees within the Park.

### 5.3.2 Vegetation Management

Putney Park is primarily a landscaped parkland containing picnic shelters, barbecues and a children's playground. Most of the canopy trees have been planted but there appears to be some remnant Blackbutt trees (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) located at the southern end of the Park. The landscape around some of these mature trees include garden beds with planted native species and grassed areas that are frequently mown by Parks Staff.

There are patches of native bushland exist in the south-east of the park and a small degraded and weedy area of remnant and planted native species exists across from the park at the end of Pellisier Road. There is a narrow sandstone outcrop just above the foreshore running along about a third of the park, which contains remnant vegetation such as *Zieria smithii*, *Rapanea*, *Cayratia*, *Acacia floribunda*, *Dianella revoluta* and *Breynia* and some small patches of Saltmarsh vegetation such as *Sporobolus virginicus*, *Tetragonia* and *Ficinia nodosa* along the waters' edge.

The management of the vegetation in Putney Park ranges from broad acre mowing to hand weeding in some of the garden beds. The overall quality of the Park is considered by the community to be quite high however the incidence to bindii weed infestation was identified as a considerable hindrance to the enjoyment of the Park. A regular program

of bindii weed removal should be undertaken in the Park as well as ongoing programmed turf maintenance.

There are many opportunities for further landscape improvements within the Park. There is evidence of community members undertaking bush regeneration and planting at the southern end of the Park and while these works were not authorised by Council, there is evidence of successful regeneration. However, there have been concerns from the community about the amount of planting being undertaken and the expansion of garden areas. Formalisation of a Management Strategy for ongoing bushcare practices within the Park is necessary.

Throughout the entire Park, the vegetation should be managed to ensure the protection of sight lines and views through the Park and onwards to the River. Any additional planting should be done to enhance the bushland areas or the parkland aesthetic of Putney Park. Consideration should be given to removal of some of the *Casuarinas* located at the northern end of the Park to encourage mature development of trees and open views into the Park and across to the River. The Putney Park Masterplan provide direction on where landscape planted areas are considered to be appropriate.

The triangular area located on the southern side of the Ferry access road is infested with a wide variety of weed species. Maintenance attention must be given to this area with a focus on removing noxious weeds, other weed species followed by rehabilitation and revegetation of the garden areas. There is potential for this area to be an additional viewing area with an easterly aspect across the Parramatta River and there is also opportunity at this location to provide seating that can be used by local residents who enjoy recreational fishing in Parramatta River.



**Photograph 5.5**      **Vegetation character in the Park**

### *Bushcare Program*

Council has a Bushcare Policy and Procedures Manual that provides direction and defines the protocols that must be followed when community wants to be involved with the management of bushland areas within Council parks and reserves. It states that all urban bushland areas need to be managed and maintained correctly to keep them in a healthy and safe state. This will include planning for recreation, fire management, stormwater control, regeneration and managing the future uses of the Parks the bushland areas are located in.

The general aim of bush regeneration and Bushcare is “to restore and maintain an ecosystem in which natural regeneration can occur”. This is done through the processes of restoration, reclamation, rehabilitation or revegetation of a weed infested bushland area or otherwise degraded plant community into a healthy community composed of plants endemic to that area.

Putney Park has an important bushland area and a Bushcare Management Strategy should be established to guide the community involvement in the Park. A plan has been prepared that defines the areas where regeneration should be undertaken so as to balance the use of the Park as a recreation destination and to protect the natural areas of the Park and this is shown in Section 6. This plan has been incorporated into the Putney Park Masterplan.

Any bush revegetation or regeneration work in the Park by community members in Putney Park without the direction and support of Council is prohibited. It is essential that all bushcare volunteers abide by the criteria defined

in Council's Bushcare Policy and Procedures Manual that include completion of a Volunteer Induction Checklist with the Bushcare Officer and the subsequent receipt of a City of Ryde Bushcare Authorisation Card.

### 5.3.3 Park Furniture

The Park furniture in Putney Park contributes to the amenity of the Park and offers opportunities for relaxation and viewing activities within the Park. (Note, park furniture includes seating, picnic tables, BBQ's, bollards, bubblers etc.). Over time, the Park has had numerous pieces and styles of park furniture installed across the entire Park resulting in inconsistencies of style and, in some locations, inappropriate placement. These inconsistencies also create a maintenance problem for the Grounds Staff.

During the community consultation, it was frequently suggested that the number and location of seats and picnic areas be increased. The City of Ryde has nominated a style of furniture that is to be used across the City's Parks. This furniture palette should be applied across the entire Park. The areas within the Park where it is considered appropriate to increase the provision of park furniture include the following.

- Additional seating and picnic tables - especially in shaded areas
- Additional bubblers including dog water bubblers
- Additional large picnic shelters and tables to accommodate large family, group picnics and events
- Improved seating along the foreshore
- Additional picnic areas located along the foreshore and at the northern play area
- Provision of bicycle racks
- Additional bins, including dog waste bins.

The placement of all new furniture must be done to avoid interference with the function of the park, limit visual obstruction within and out of the Park and is placed in those areas where the community will gain maximum benefit.

### 5.3.4 Park Lighting

Lighting in parklands and open spaces increases opportunities for the community to actively participate in recreation outside of daylight hours and Putney Park would benefit from additional lighting along major footpaths to increase use and safety.

Street lighting is located along Pellisier Road and provides a small amount of lighting to the eastern perimeter of the Park and there is also a small amount of lighting on the existing park building, however this lighting is inadequate and improvements are required to improve safety around the building.

Putney Park is used during the evening by the local community for walking, fitness, relaxing and dog exercising. The Park currently does not provide any lighting along the existing pathways and the community has expressed concerns over the lack of lighting, especially along the foreshore areas and along the shared pathway. The focus of the pathway lighting should be on the main loop pathway within the Park. The Masteplan provides an indication of a suitable lighting plan for the Park.

Any additional on lighting within the park should include a lighting design to ensure adequate light coverage and to minimise impacts on the surrounding community. Furthermore, the design and placement of all lighting in Putney Park is to be in accordance with all the relevant Australian Standards and consideration should be given to the use of solar lighting.

### 5.3.5 Signage

There are two major types of signage that should be used in Putney Park, direction and regulatory signs and interpretation and information signs.

### *Direction and Regulation Signage*

A review of all regulatory signage in the Park is necessary so as to eliminate unnecessary signage and to ensure all regulation signs are placed in the correct location. This review should include parking signs, park rules etc.

Putney Park is significantly lacking in directional signage. The purpose of this type of signage is to provide the park user with information on the facilities within the Park and the location of these facilities. A signage plan should be developed in conjunction with the Landscape Masterplan that will determine locations for directional and information signs within the park.

All City of Ryde parks have a standardised approach to signage and the future installation of all signs within Putney Park should be done in accordance with this standardised approach.

### *Interpretation Signage*

Putney Park, as a part of the River Walk provides the opportunity to interpret the story of the Parramatta River and its surrounds. Interpretation signage within a Park is an important part of the open space experience for the community. Not only can interpretation signage provide interesting historical, geographical and cultural information on the Park, it can also provide information on the Parks surrounding landscape and suburbs. In addition to promoting historical and cultural elements, interpretation signage can also guide the community on how they should use and behave within the Park.

An analysis of the potential for an interpretation strategy at Putney Park is required. This should include signage and public art and be in alignment with the River Walk Masterplan and with the findings of the Ryde Foreshore Natural and Cultural Heritage Study.

#### **5.3.6 Public Toilets**

Putney Park contains two park buildings that are equipped with public toilets and storage areas for park staff. During the community consultation, the provision of these facilities was valued very highly by the local community and visitors to the Park and Council should continue to maintain these facilities to a high standard. Any future redevelopment of the park buildings should be done in consultation with Park users and the local community and should maintain the focus of providing the community with convenient public facilities.

The southern amenity building is located in a lesser used area of the Park and it has poor visibility from the local streets. Furthermore, the facility requires improvements to improve the accessibility and safety of the facility. This includes the removal of the storage areas for Park maintenance equipment and additional lighting. Consideration should be given to the demolition of the existing building and construction of a new public amenity building closer to the southern childrens' playground and picnic areas.

## **5.4 Access and Movement**

### **5.4.1 Pathway Network**

Putney Park has a number of established pathways however more can be done to create a network of pathways that encourage the use of the Park and to provide suitable access to the Park for people of all abilities.

The pathways within Putney Park are predominantly asphalt or concrete. There are two existing pathways that connect the northern carpark to the lower grass areas via the water play and childrens playground area and one path that connects the southern parking area and the southern park building. The community uses these pathways very frequently however there is a significant gap in the pathway system. The existing path does not provide a loop within the Park and consequently the park users have a choice of retracing their steps or walking on grassed areas and on informal and worn dirt tracks.



An extension of these pathways is needed to improve the connections within the Park, including the following:

- Create a hierarchy of paths throughout the Park that provide pathway access to all key features within the Park.
- Development of a parkland loop path that provides a connection between the north and south park areas.
- Review all entrances to the Park and rationalised to provide key entry locations that are connected to the parkland loop path.
- Improve the interface between the Park and River with the installation of a foreshore pathway that offers viewing opportunities and seating areas.
- An internal cycle path that offers a new recreational opportunities for Park users.
- Formalise access between the Park and the Ferry area, including safe access across the access road and into the small triangular area of Park at the south east corner of the Park.
- Where possible, provide an accessible grade path connection throughout the Park.
- Placement of signage along the parkland loop pathway.
- Place seating areas along the path network to provide rest areas.

The Masterplan provides an indication of where connections should be improved within the Park.

### *Foreshore Pathway*

Putney Park has a long foreshore interface with Parramatta River and the community has confirmed that this interrelationship is one of the most valued aspect of the Park, however, the Park does not provide access along the foreshore that enables people of all abilities to enjoy the River. A foreshore pathway and accompanying seating is necessary to provide equal access to the foreshore and its installation is a high priority for Putney Park.



**Photograph 5.6**      **Foreshore Pathway**

In addition to providing access along the foreshore, the location and design of the foreshore path should also resolve a number of issues within the Park, including the following.

- The inundation of high tide River water across the Park.
- The open access between the northern children's play area and the sea wall and provide some form of low barrier or obstruction that will limit access between the play area and the River edge.
- Provision of seating and viewing areas along the foreshore.
- Interpretation of the history of the River environment within Putney Park.

### 5.4.2 Entry Points

Putney Park has three main entry points located along Pellisier Road. There are a number of gaps in the perimeter fence that offer informal access to the Park and consideration should be given to rationalising the number of these entrances in the placement of the parkland loop path. The design of each of the main entry points should be formalised and supplemented with additional signage and pathways. The Masterplan has identified a hierarchy of park entry points in an effort to minimise inconsistencies and respond to the patterns of park use.

### 5.4.3 Car Management

Putney Park contains two existing car parks that provide off street parking for 93 vehicles. This is in addition to the on street parking that is available within the area. There is ongoing local community concern about the amount of traffic generated by Park users and the subsequent need for additional visitor car parking. The Parks car parking areas are located at each end of the Park with the northern car parking being the largest and providing 74 spaces (including 3 disabled car spaces). The southern car park is smaller and is 90 degree angle parking off Pellisier Road.

The local community has requested that additional parking areas are provided to accommodate Park users and there is potential to include additional 90 degree angle parking off Pellisier Road. The location of any additional on street car parking should not impact on the recreation values of the Park, must not require the removal of any significant trees along the Pellisier Road boundary and should not impact on the sandstone scarps located across the upper terrace area of the Park. The design and placement of any additional car parking areas must consider local resident amenity and safety of pedestrians.

Other improvements recommended to improve the access and safety in and around the roads and car park areas of Putney Park include the following:

- Swap the entry and exit points to the northern car park to move the entry point away from the bend in Pellisier Road and the intersection with Jetty Road and to improve visibility and safety of the entry to and egress from the car park.
- Replace existing steps with ramps and resurface existing refuge islands in the northern car park to improve the interface and accessibility between the car park and the park pathways.
- Install signage to alert drivers of children in the area and directions to additional parking.
- Install line markings on the existing 90 degree parking area at the southern end of the Park to maximise capacity of the existing car parking area and to provide no parking areas across the Park entry points.
- Management of private car encroachment is needed along the section of Pellisier Road south of McGowan Street heading towards the small wharf at the end of the Road. The use of bollards or other landscape elements to prevent cars parking or driving onto the Park areas is required.

All changes to the car parking and traffic surrounding the Park should be done in consultation with Council's traffic engineers and should be planned and designed to comply with all relevant Australian Standards and safety guidelines.

Ongoing operation management of entry gates is needed to ensure private vehicles cannot freely access the Park. Due to the Park's role in hosting community events, control vehicular access has been provided for in the Masterplan. There must be strict operational control on the access of vehicles within the Park.

### 5.4.4 Mortlake Ferry Punt

The Mortlake Ferry Punt, also known as the Putney Punt, is an important feature of Putney and provides a River crossing connection between the suburbs of Mortlake and Putney. The access to the ferry is via a two lane access road within Putney Park.

As identified in the Ryde Foreshore: Natural and Cultural Heritage Study (2009), the Mortlake Ferry Punt and its associated infrastructure, including approaches, has a high level of historical significance as the only surviving operational example of a vehicular ferry on Sydney Harbour and one of only ten examples in New South Wales. The

ferry represents a previously common form of transport that once serviced the River and Harbour crossings of New South Wales prior to the development of adequate bridge technology to enable bridging of wider waterways.

There are a number of issues that are raised by the operation of the ferry that impact on the Park. To overcome these, a series of actions are recommended to improve the interface between the Park and the ferry and to ensure park user safety. These are:

- Creation of a vehicle turning area located at separation point of Pellisier Road and the two lane access road to the punt ferry and relocation of Punt gates. This to reduce the number of cars driving down to the ferry during the hours when the ferry is not in operation and having to turn the car around in a narrow and unsafe location. This turning area should also be sign posted to advise drivers of ferry operation times.
- Future consideration of reclassifying the punt access road to operational land.
- Install signage and road markings to provide a safe pedestrian crossing point across the two lane access road to the punt ferry. This should include removal of vegetation to improve sight lines.
- Create a connection between the Park and the ferry to provide safe pedestrian access of people visiting the Park from the southern side of the Parramatta River.
- Install interpretative signage near the ferry that outlines the history of the ferry and its cultural heritage significance.

## 5.5 Foreshore Open Space

### 5.5.1 Views and Access to Parramatta River

Proximity to the Parramatta River as one of the most significant features of Putney Park. The local residential community and visitors to the Park consider the location of the Park on the River and the opportunities this provides to view and access the River as one of the most valued aspects of the Park. With in excess of 1000 metres of foreshore with Parramatta River, the Park's foreshore interface has many different landscape characters that include a sandstone seawall on the western face to small natural beaches and rocky outcrops towards the south.

Views across the Parramatta River and into the surrounding Bays, including Kissing Point Bay, Yaralla Bay, Brays Bay, Kendall Bay and Fairmile Cove should be protected. The placement of park buildings, park infrastructure (including playgrounds, picnic shelters etc.) and vegetation must not excessively block or obstruct these important views throughout the Park. All future improvements within the Park must consider future impacts on views and where possible, these improvements should be located and designed to frame and or enhance views towards the River.

Also of significant importance are the views across the River and the Bays into Putney Park and these should be considered in the placement and design of all future improvements within the Park.

Access to Parramatta River is possible via some informal pathways at the southern end of the Park that lead down to small sandy beaches and rock outcrops. The access paths are dirt tracks and have been worn in by Park users and consideration should be given to providing a formal and safe access to the River in these areas to present additional recreation opportunities and to control where Park users walk through the bushland areas. These areas are also very popular for park users with dogs as the areas are quite contained and removed from the remainder of the Park. Furthermore, the water is quite shallow and the small sandy beaches provide a place for the dogs to run. However, as this area is designated as a Bushland area, it is not appropriate for these beach areas to be used by dogs off leash and appropriate signage should be installed in the Park to advise the park users.

Located along the western foreshore is an existing sea wall. The local community and Park users have shown a desire to have access to the River in this area. The purpose of this access would be to launch small water craft, such as canoes and kayaks and to improve the opportunities for fishing and physical contact with the Rivers. Suggestions received during the community consultation included a small jetty or steps. While there are opportunities to provide additional access to the River along the foreshore, there are safety considerations that must be made together with the significant cost of providing such access. In addition to the opportunities to improve

the access to the River at the southern end of the Park, there are surrounding Parks, such as Kissing Point Park and Morrison Bay Park that provide facilities for the launching of small water craft and additional facilities along the western foreshore of Putney Park are not considered necessary.

The small grassed area located at the end of Pellisier Road has a small sandy beach area to the west that is used for unauthorised storage of dinghies. While the beach area is outside the scope of this Plan of Management, Council should take steps towards the identification of the owners of these dinghies and their eventual removal. The closest location for the correct storage of dinghies is Kissing Point Park.

### 5.5.2 Sea Wall

The Putney Park sea wall is constructed of sandstone blocks and it will continue to require maintenance and repairs to the stone blocks and to the retained surfaces along the wall. Over time, areas of the wall will require replacement and the style and character of the sea wall should be retained while improving the safety of the Park users.

During the community consultation, the community raised sea level rise concerns and it was highlighted that the sea wall is too low in some areas of the Park resulting in inundation of River water across the Park during very high tides. This inundation kills the grass and creates a safety hazard to Park users during these high tides, as shown in Photograph 5.7(a).



**Photograph 5.7 The Sea Wall at Putney Park**

There are opportunities to eliminate this issue with the design and placement of the foreshore path that will extend along the length of the foreshore. Consideration should be given to the possibility of providing some heritage interpretation or public art that reflects the previous location of the Putney Park Baths in any changes or increase in height of the sea wall.

At the northern end of the Park, there is an exposed concrete edge located approximately 1 metre behind the sea wall (Photograph 5.7(b)). Investigations should be undertaken to identify if this is a relic of the Slazenger Wharf located within the Park area in the 1940's and the design of placement of the foreshore path should embrace this opportunity and provide some historic reference to the past uses of the Park.

### 5.5.3 Beaches and Tidal areas

Located at the southern end of the Park, where the sea wall ends, are rocky outcrops and small sandy beaches that are used frequently by park users to access the water and to view the River. Formal access to these areas for launching boats will not be provided as there are a number of surrounding Parks that provide superior access to the River, including Kissing Point Park and Morrison Bay Park, where the community is encouraged to launch water craft. Nonetheless, there is a need to ensure the informal access tracks to the beach areas are safe and the beach areas are cleaned frequently.

Along the foreshore in these areas, there is evidence of unauthorised storage of dinghies and other small water craft. Council has developed dinghy storage areas to support the use of the River by the local community and these



are located at Kissing Point Park, Glades Bay Park and Mediation Park. Council has a formal application process that must be following and conditions and fees apply for dinghy storage in these approved locations and the use of Putney Park for water craft storage is inappropriate. Accordingly, removal of all unauthorised storage of water craft and dinghies at Putney Park should be ongoing and in accordance with Council's Conditions.



**Photograph 5.8 Unauthorised dinghy and small water craft storage**

## 5.6 Natural and Cultural Heritage

One of the significant features of Putney Park its natural and cultural heritage and as outlined earlier in this Plan, the Park contains a number of items considered to be of State and Local importance. The management of these items is important and in association with the recommendations of the draft Ryde Foreshore Natural and Cultural Heritage Study (December 2008) this Plan of Management will aim to protect, conserve and where possible enhanced.

Please note, the following is not a definitive account of the heritage of Putney Park, rather the information needed to support the ongoing sustainable management of heritage within the Park. For further information please refer to Council web page.

### 5.6.1 Natural Heritage

Management recommendations have been identified in the draft Ryde Foreshores Natural and Cultural Heritage Study (2008) that are specific to Putney Park are listed in the following table. These recommendations ensure a consistency in the management of the natural heritage along the Parramatta River Foreshore.

**Table 5.3 Natural Heritage Management**

NATURAL HERITAGE	MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
Sandstone scarps located in the middle of the Park and on the western foreshore near the southern headland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retain and rehabilitated as a natural vegetated feature,</li> <li>Installation of signage to provide information on the geology of the Park and the vegetation communities that would have existing in the Park prior to European settlement,</li> <li>Ensure no park furniture to infrastructure is sited on or adjacent to scarps,</li> <li>Ensure no planting of additional native or exotic plant species on or adjacent to scarps,</li> <li>Access around the scarps should be controlled,</li> <li>Weeding and bush regeneration resources should be focused on the sandstone scarp areas.</li> </ul>

## 5.6.2 European Cultural Heritage

As identified in the draft Ryde Foreshore Natural and Cultural Heritage Study (December 2008), Putney Park's historical significance includes the following listed in Table 5.4.

**Table 5.4 European Cultural Heritage Management**

CULTURAL HERITAGE	MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
The creation of the Park by Council as a part of an ongoing program to rehabilitate former industrial sites on the waterfront for public recreation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erection of interpretive signage that provides information on the transformation of the Park from its industry history to the Park it is today.</li> </ul>
The associations with Francis Augustus Wright who built the mansion Lunnhilda, one of the grand riverfront mansions of the second half of the nineteenth century along the Ryde foreshore. The archaeological remains of which are within the Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research potential through archaeological investigations of Lunnhilda house and the houses associated features.</li> <li>Erection of interpretive signage and or public art that provides information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The location of the House,</li> <li>The role the House had in the social history of the Ryde Community,</li> <li>Colonial house layout and uses,</li> <li>Cultural plantings associated with the house and nineteenth century garden design and trends.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
The site of Slazenqer's boatyard, which operated during the Second World War to supply the allied armies with boats and craft for the Pacific War and was located within the Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research potential through archaeological investigations of Lunnhilda house and the houses associated features.</li> <li>Erection of interpretive signage and or public art.</li> </ul>
The Mortlake Ferry Punt is the last remaining vehicular ferry operating on the Parramatta River and one of only ten remaining in New South Wales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erection of signage that provides information on the history of the Punt as an example of a form of transport once relatively common on New South Wales rivers and harbours prior to the advancement of bridge building technology that enabled the bridging of large or wide waterways.</li> </ul>

## 5.6.3 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

As identified in the City of Ryde Aboriginal Site Management Report, (2011), Putney Park's historical significance includes the following listed in Tables 5.4.

**Table 5.4 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management**

CULTURAL HERITAGE	MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
Four sites have been identified within the Park that require ongoing management and protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training and information kits to staff and land managers on the following: Aboriginal Culture of northern Sydney, significance of Aboriginal Heritage, site identification, the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, the Office of Environment and Heritage (Country, Culture and Heritage Division) and guidelines for developers regarding restrictions and legislation</li> <li>Implement training in site and heritage awareness for staff.</li> <li>Train contractors working in bush regeneration or any work that involves weed removal and replanting in Aboriginal site identification and cultural awareness.</li> <li>Provide education and training opportunities to local residents on the City of Ryde's Aboriginal heritage through the Aboriginal Heritage Office or Aboriginal community.</li> <li>The City of Ryde Council to undertake general site management measures, where necessary, as outlined in Section 9.3 of the Aboriginal Site Management Report.</li> </ul>

CULTURAL HERITAGE	MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
Four sites have been identified within the Park that require ongoing management and protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue the monitoring of sites at regular intervals (minimum 12 months or minimum 6 months for priority sites), as required.</li> <li>• Use the checklist as provided in the Aboriginal Site Management Report and supporting information for planning all EISs, DAs, hazard reduction burns and other activities that may impact Aboriginal heritage.</li> <li>• Use the Guidelines contained in Aboriginal Site Management Report and supporting information for site management or planning any works around Aboriginal heritage.</li> <li>• Guidelines contained in Aboriginal Site Management Report and supporting information for all bush regeneration and small-scale activities that may impact Aboriginal heritage.</li> <li>• Guidelines contained in Aboriginal Site Management Report and supporting information for any human remains or burials issues.</li> </ul>
Protection of specific sites within Putney Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not disclose or promote the location of any sites, nor provide any public tours to sites, without Aboriginal Heritage Office endorsement.</li> <li>• Consider follow-up Aboriginal archaeological surveys in areas of thick bush within 12 months after a Hazard Reduction burn or wildfire (unless regrowth is slower). Notify AHO to schedule in or organise survey. Target areas with existing sites that have not been relocated in recent monitors. Results of new sites, or failure to find a particular site should be added to AHO site cards.</li> <li>• A number of recommendations have been made for sites in Putney Park and includes issues such as the frequency of monitoring, whether further archaeological recording is required, and what kind of physical management works are suitable.</li> </ul>

## 5.7 Event Management

Putney Park is frequently hired for events that can include wedding ceremonies and receptions, corporate Christmas parties and family days, large family picnics and reunions and other large private and community events. Furthermore, the layout, location, aspect, aesthetic and facilities in the Park support the use of the Park for cultural activities, filming and other community events. The ongoing assessment, determination and subsequent management of all future events and activities within the Park must be done so as to protect the availability of the Park to the general public and to minimise impacts, such as noise, lighting and access etc. on local residents.

### 5.7.1 Definition of the Event Space

To assist in the effective management of private events in the Park and to minimise potential conflicts between event participants, general Park users and the local community, specific areas that can be hired for private events have been designated. This will also enable Council to control the area where events can be located ensuring increased protection of the landscape and heritage of the Park. The designated areas available for hire are located on Figure 5.3.

The event spaces are located on the southern end of the large open space area and is follows the foreshore with a 10 metre setback to ensure uninhibited public access along the Park foreshore.

In the hiring of this event space, it is essential that all hirers are informed that they have priority use and not exclusive use of this space. Council's fees and charges framework should be modified in response to the formalisation of the events spaces within the Park.





Minimum 10m buffer zone  
along the foreshore

Event Space



## 5.8 Park Maintenance

The City of Ryde manage and maintains the landscape and recreation facilities within Putney Park with the goal of providing a safe and clean Park for the community. All maintenance activities are programmed to minimise impacts or conflicts with park users. All future large scale works within the Park should be programmed and the community notified alerting them of the works, timing and safety matters. Signage and fencing should be used to ensure community safety.

### 5.8.1 Parkland Condition and Maintenance

Council's Public Works Division provide maintenance services to Putney Park. This includes routine grass mowing, rubbish collection and other routine maintenance tasks. Through the consultation, the community expressed that the Park is maintained at an acceptable level, however there were some concerns about the undulations on the grassed surfaces and the infestation of bindii weeds in the spring and summer months. This should be monitored frequently to ensure user comfort and safety.

Annual fertilising, top dressing and other surface improvements are a part of Council's annual Maintenance Program and such improvements should be programmed to ensure the optimum weather and growing conditions for the turf and to cause minimal impact on the Park users.

As Putney Park has been constructed on landfill and reclaimed land, there will continue to be ongoing problems of subsidence and soil quality creating undulations and lead to poor vegetation growth rates.

## 5.9 Putney Park Management

### 5.9.1 Permissible Uses and Developments

Lands within Putney Park categorised as Park in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* will continue to provide a resource that encourages, promotes and facilitates recreational and social pursuits in the community. The use of lands categorised as "Parks" is supported by appropriate ancillary facilities, for example play equipment, amenities blocks, and seats.

Lands within Putney Park categorised Natural Areas in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* will continue to provide a resource that encourages, promotes and facilitates recreational, educational and social pursuits in the community whilst protecting and enhancing natural values. The use of lands categorised as "Natural Areas" is supported by appropriate ancillary facilities, for example walking tracks, shared paths, seating and shelter, directional and interpretive signage where activities do not compromise the integrity of the natural ecosystems known or species within the area. This determination will be confirmed through provision of environmental assessment as due diligence to ensure activities or outcomes do not provide a negative or detrimental impact or conflict legislative permitted use or conservation objectives.

**Table 5.5 Permissible Uses and Development in Putney Park**

Permissible uses and development in Putney Park will be consistent with:	
Park (LGA 1993 Section 36G)	Natural Area (LGA 1993 Section 36J)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The values, roles and objectives for the land set out in Section 4.</li> <li>The guidelines and core objectives for the Park category in the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>, and any other additional objectives Council proposes to place on those categories in this plan</li> <li>Uses listed in the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i></li> <li>The requirements of the <i>Crown Land Management Act 2016</i></li> <li>The <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> in the case of Crown land.</li> <li>Uses permitted on community and Crown land without consent under <i>SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021</i>.</li> <li>The objectives for and permissible uses listed under the relevant land zoning in the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i><sup>3</sup></li> <li>Authorised lease, licence, permit or easement.</li> <li>Relevant Council policies (refer to Section 3).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core objectives and principles for ensuring the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna as identified in legislation such as the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2017</i> and <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>;</li> <li>The values, roles and objectives for the land set out in Section 4;</li> <li>The guidelines and core objectives for the Natural Area category in the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>, and any other additional objectives Council proposes to place on the Natural Area category in this plan;</li> <li>Activities do not jeopardise the integrity of the land or negative impact as per Council's Planning for Bushfire Risk Management Plan;</li> <li>Uses listed in the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>;</li> <li>The requirements of the <i>Crown Land Management Act 2016</i>, and the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> in the case of Crown land area;</li> <li>Uses permitted on community and Crown land without consent under <i>SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021</i>;</li> <li>The objectives for and permissible uses listed under the relevant land zoning in the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i>;</li> <li>Any authorised lease, licence, permit or easement applying to specific Natural Areas;</li> <li>Relevant Council policies (refer to Section 3).</li> </ul>

*Explanatory Note:*

<sup>3</sup> On Crown land authorisation excludes Community facilities; Environmental facilities; and the authorisation of an act inconsistent with the reserve or dedication purpose or Division 2.5 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*.

Any current and planned development and activities should be managed to minimise any adverse impacts on neighbouring residents, land uses and the values and significance of a specific Natural Area.

Minor changes to Putney Parks, such as replanting garden beds, replacing damaged play equipment, bush regeneration, weed control, and revegetation/ replanting programmes or replacing damaged track/trail infrastructure or signage are authorised to be carried out as set out in the relevant service level agreement or as per Council approval for works.

It is envisaged that as this Plan of Management is implemented, lands categorised as:

- Park will be increasingly used in a sustainable way due to improved management. The resulting benefit will be to enhance the health and wellbeing of the community.
- Natural Area will be managed in a sustainable way that does not inhibit positive biodiversity outcomes through fragmentation or degradation from human based or recreational activity. The resulting benefit will be to enhance the health and wellbeing of the community as well as positive outcomes for the biodiversity, environmental services and scenic values of these areas.

In addition to the above, proposed new works or development within Putney Park will take into account:

**Table 5.6 Substantial Upgrades and Proposed New Development in Putney Park**

Substantial upgrades and proposed new development in Putney Park will take into account:	
Park (LGA 1993 Section 36G)	Natural Area (LGA 1993 Section 36J)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning controls for the land</li> <li>Characteristics of the land affected</li> <li>Existing and future use patterns</li> <li>Any landscape masterplan for the land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning controls for the land</li> <li>An area's reservation purpose (in the case of Crown Reserves)</li> <li>Characteristics of the land affected, including natural and cultural heritage values and threats to these values</li> <li>Council's land management obligations under relevant land/resources management legislation and strategies – such as the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>, <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> and <i>Greater Sydney Local Strategic Plan (Greater Sydney Local Land Services)</i>, and <i>Hunters Hill, Lane Cove, Parramatta, Ryde Bush Fire Risk Management Plan</i></li> <li>Existing and future use patterns</li> <li>Any landscape masterplan for the land.</li> </ul>

The facilities, structures, degree of access/accessibility and resource/land management measures in Putney Park may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community.

Use of Crown land, and permits on Crown land, will be issued in accordance with the *Native Title Act 1993*.

As Council considers necessary, and in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* and *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* and other legislation, development, maintenance and works permissible is to be consistent with this Plan of Management.

### 5.9.2 Scale and Intensity of Permissible Uses and Developments

The scale and intensity of development and activities on community or Crown land categorised as Park and Natural Area is generally dependent on:

**Table 5.7 Scale and intensity of permissible uses and developments under this Plan of Management**

Scale and Intensity of Development and Activities in Putney Park	
Park (LGA 1993 Section 36G)	Natural Area (LGA 1993 Section 36J)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature of the approved uses and developments</li> <li>The physical constraints of the land</li> <li>Carrying capacity of the land</li> <li>Relevant legislation, plans and policies</li> <li>Approved development applications and any conditions</li> <li>An approved masterplan</li> <li>The scale and anticipated use of the park or reserve</li> <li>Proximity of neighbours and noise- and parking-sensitive land uses</li> <li>Permissible times of use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bushland, weed control, revegetation, tree planting and tree care, and habitat management and maintenance works.</li> <li>Bridges, causeways and decks.</li> <li>Construction and maintenance of public utilities – including telecommunications infrastructure.</li> <li>Erosion control, stabilisation and remediation works.</li> <li>Establishment and maintenance of asset protection zones, accesses, and other fire hazard management and fire-fighting works or facilities (including the provision of on-site fire equipment).</li> <li>Facilities to support, or ancillary to, visitor access and use of the lands – such as seating, picnic tables, shelters, drinking water, rubbish bins, drainage/irrigation, landscape or amenity plantings.</li> <li>Identification, orientation, directional/wayfinding, information, interpretive/educational, warning, regulatory and other signage (or other visitor information media).</li> <li>Landscape establishment and maintenance works.</li> <li>Management, service and emergency vehicle access tracks.</li> <li>Observation platforms and lookouts.</li> <li>Pontoon and small craft launching/retrieval facilities</li> <li>Structures for the purposes of stormwater treatment and or retention (as prescribed in section 28 of the Regulations).</li> <li>Walking tracks, walkways/pathways, shared paths – of varying standards (including improvements such as boardwalks, steps/stairs, safety railings, etc.).</li> </ul>

### 5.9.3 Approvals for Permissible Activities

#### General requirements

While a Plan of Management expressly authorises and enables certain functions such as the issuing of leases and licences in community lands categorised as Parks and Natural Areas, any development in these areas would still require the relevant planning approvals to be undertaken. Capital projects undertaken by Council within Putney Park would require community engagement to be undertaken as part of the delivery of the project.

Planning controls established in the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and *Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014* set the framework for approving permissible activities on community lands categorised as Parks and Natural Areas in Putney Park.

In addition, Section 3.39 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* requires that Council approval of activities on dedicated or reserved Crown land under Part 1 of Chapter 7 of the *Local Government Act 1993* must comply with the Plan of Management for the land.

Section 68 of the *Local Government Act 1993* specifies activities which may be carried out on community land with prior approval of the Council, except when the regulations or a local policy adopted under Part 3 allows the activity to be carried out without approval. Those activities are:

- Engage in a trade or business
- Direct or procure a theatrical, musical or other entertainment for the public
- Construct a temporary enclosure for the purpose of entertainment
- For fee or reward, play a musical instrument or sing
- Set up, operate or use a loudspeaker or sound amplifying device
- Deliver a public address or hold a religious service or public meeting.

Sections 69 to 74 of the *Local Government Act 1993* deal with approvals required for activities on Crown land.

#### Public Works

In the case of delivery plans for Crown land that involve the establishment of a public work, it is a requirement of the *Native Title Act 1993* that the City of Ryde notify NTSCORP Limited<sup>4</sup>, the Native Title Service Provider for Aboriginal Traditional Owners in New South Wales, and provide them with the opportunity to comment.

The *Native Title Act 1993* defines a public work as:

- (a) Any of the following that is constructed or established by or on behalf of the Crown, or a local government body or other statutory authority of the Crown, in any of its capacities:
  - (i) A building, or any other structure (including a memorial), that is a fixture; or
  - (ii) A road, railway or bridge; or
  - (iia) where the expression is used in or for the purposes of Division 2 or 2A of Part 2-a stock-route; or
  - (iii) A well, or bore, for obtaining water; or
  - (iv) Any major earthworks; or
- (b) A building that is constructed with the authority of the Crown, other than on a lease.

On Crown land where it is proposed to construct or establish a public work:

- Which has not been specifically detailed in the following action plans, and
- Is on reserved or dedicated land, where native title is not extinguished,

Prior to approval Council will notify and give an opportunity to comment any representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander bodies, registered native title bodies, corporate and registered native title claimants in relation to the land or waters covered by the reservation or lease as required under the *Native Title Act 1993*.



Where a proposed update of a Park Masterplan or any other plan is the approving documentation for a public work on Crown land, that approval will not be given unless the requirements of the *Native Title Act 1993* have been addressed, including the notification and opportunity to comment noted above.

The use and development of Crown land without an earlier act in accordance with Subdivision 24JA(1)(a) of the *Native Title Act* is restricted. For Crown Land without an Earlier Act:

- For the purposes of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* there was no Excluded Land, subject to this Plan of Management at the date of adoption. This may vary as the status of Crown land changes.

*Explanatory Note:*

<sup>4</sup> NTSCORP Limited is the representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander body for New South Wales. At the time of publication there were no registered native title bodies corporate or registered native title claimants in the relation to the land or waters subject to this Plan of Management.

## 5.9.4 Prohibited Uses and Developments

The activities which are prohibited are listed on regulatory signs in Putney Park.

A person who fails to comply with the terms of the sign is guilty of an offence for which penalties apply under Section 6.3.2 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Prohibited uses also include any land uses that are not permitted with or without development consent in the *Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014*.

Crown land may not be utilised for purposes inconsistent with the purposes for which it is dedicated or reserved (or any purpose incidental or ancillary to a purpose for which it is dedicated or reserved) unless it is authorised by an Act including for any prescribed purpose under Section 2.20 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*.

## 5.10 Leases, Licences, Permits and Other Estates

### 5.10.1 What is a Lease, Licence and Other Estate?

The *NSW Local Government Act 1993* and the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* allow Councils to grant leases, licences and other estates over all or part of community land.

A lease, license or permit is a contract between a land owner (or authorised manager) and another entity, granting that entity a right to occupy a particular area for a specific period of time.

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

A lease will be typically required where exclusive use or control of all or part of a Natural Area or Park area is desirable for effective management. A lease may also be required due to the scale of investment in facilities, to delivery maximum benefits for the Park and Natural Area values or community, the necessity for security measures, or where the relationship between a major user/activity and facilities in community land classified as Park or Natural Area justifies security of tenure. Leases may be granted for exclusive use to any group or organisation for any community purpose as determined by Council, on such terms as Council may provide.

Licenses allow multiple and non-exclusive use of an area. A licence may be required where intermittent or short term use or control of all or part of a Natural Area or Park area is proposed. Several licences for different users can apply to the same area at the same time, provided there is no conflict of interest.

The definition of “estate” under Section 21 of the *NSW Interpretation Act 1987* includes other rights over land such as easements, including “*interest, charge, right, title, claim, demand, lien and encumbrance, whether at law or in equity.*”

### 5.10.2 Authorised Leases, Licences, Permits and Other Estates

#### Authorised areas for leases, licences, permits and other estates

A lease, licence, permit, other estate or easement (use agreement) may be granted over all or part of community land.

Leased or licenced areas may be renewed or altered in the future to reflect changes in community needs.

#### Authorised uses and developments under lease, licence, permit or other estate

In general, Council will balance current community needs with the anticipated use of community lands classified as Parks and Natural Areas in the immediate future, and the anticipated future pressures on these areas, in granting leases, licenses and other estates.

Granting of leases, licences, permits, other estates and easements for the use or occupation of land covered by this Plan of Management are expressly authorised under Section 46 of the Local Government Act 1993 are permissible for uses consistent with:

- The provisions listed in the *Local Government Act 1993* (Section 46), its Regulation, and the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*
- 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 core objectives for the community land categories of Park and Natural Area outlined in the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- The zoning objectives listed in the *Ryde Local Environment Plan 2014*<sup>6</sup>
- The capability of the land to support the proposed activities to be permitted by the lease or licence
- The overarching objectives in this Plan of Management
- Subject to the *Native Title Act 1993* the Crown land reserve purpose and any secondary interest or short term licence described in Division 2.5 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*.
- There is a very strong link between the nature of the asset or area and the proposed tenant, e.g. a lease of a scout hall to Scouts Australia, or a licence to an educational organisation to use an outdoor learning area.

The use must not have a detrimental impact on the land or the community.

The public's right to access the land must be preserved.

Sub-leases are only allowable for the same purpose as the original lease.

This Plan of Management 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, one or more of the following:

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

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

A lease, license or other estate in accordance with the Act may be granted for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities. This Plan of Management expressly authorises the leasing, licencing or granting of other estate to telecommunications carriers on Council owned Community Land 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*.

Communications infrastructure on Crown Land is leased/licenced directly by the NSW Government, in accordance with *Section 3.15 Crown Land Management Act 2016* and *Crown Land Management Rule 18/01*. Council, as the Crown Land Manager, cannot grant any lease or licence authorising:

- The installation or construction of communication infrastructure on Crown land
- The placement of communications infrastructure on Crown land
- The use of communications infrastructure that is located on Crown land
- Access to communications infrastructure that is located on Crown land.

Existing and new easements are to be maintained without undue impact on the function of the Park and Natural Area land.

The development of any infrastructure associated with the issuing of any lease, license, permit or other estate would be subject to the relevant planning approvals being granted under the *Local Government Act 1993*, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and/or the relevant *State Environmental Planning Policy*.

A lease, licence or permit over Crown land may impact native title rights and interests. Any lease, licence or permit issued on Crown land must be issued in accordance with the future act provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993* and in accordance with Part 8 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* unless native title is extinguished. For Crown land which is not excluded land, this will require written advice from Council's Native Title Manager that it complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation. When this Plan of Management was adopted there was no excluded land.

*Explanatory Note:*

<sup>5</sup> On Crown land authorisation excludes Community facilities and Environmental facilities

#### Use agreement periods

Section 46 (3) of the *Local Government Act 1993* specifies that Council must not grant a lease or licence for a period (including any period for which the lease or licence could be renewed by the exercise of an option) exceeding 21 years, or 30 years with the Minister's consent.

This Plan of Management expressly authorises existing leases and licence agreements until the end of their current term, including existing leases and licence agreements issued under the former *Crown Lands Act 1989* and that are still current.

Leased or licensed areas may be renewed or renewed or altered in the future to reflect changes in community needs. This Plan of Management expressly authorises the negotiations for new lease or license renewals if so desired by Council and the incumbent lessee or licensee.

Short term leases, licences and permits allow the City of Ryde to program different uses at different times.

Leases, licences and permits are authorised to be granted in the Park and Natural Area categories in the short term (less than 1 year) and long term (more than 1 year) are listed in Table 5.8 over the page.

**Table 5.8 Authorised short and long term leases, licences and permits**

Short term lease/licences/permits (less than 1 year)	Long term leases/licences/permits (more than 1 year)
<p>Park (LGA 1993 Section 36G)</p> <p>Short term licences and permits may be authorised for uses that benefit the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community events and festivals</li> <li>Private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings</li> <li>Filming and photography</li> <li>Public speeches, meetings, presentations and performances</li> <li>Approved commercial or trade business</li> <li>Fairs, markets and similar activities</li> <li>School hiring for recreational and educational uses</li> </ul>	<p>Long term leases and licences may be authorised for uses that benefit the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreational pursuits such as sports, dance, games and fitness clubs</li> <li>Structured and non-structured sports activities such as ball sports</li> <li>Food and beverage outlet with internal/ external seating and tables, kiosks (manned/unmanned)</li> <li>Management facilities</li> <li>Sale or hire of sports goods</li> <li>Public utilities and/or works associated with relevant legislation such as the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> (applicable on Council owned Community land) is leased/licenced directly by Council.</li> <li>Communications infrastructure on Crown Land are leased/licenced directly by the NSW Government, in accordance with Section 3.15 <i>Crown Land Management Act 2016</i> and <i>Crown Land Management Rule 18/01/</i></li> </ul>
<p>Natural Area (LGA 1993 Section 36J)</p> <p>Short term licences and permits may be authorised for uses that benefit the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational or environmental awareness and appreciation uses or events</li> <li>Scientific research, data collection, experiment, field trial or study purposes</li> <li>School hiring for educational, fitness or well-being uses</li> <li>Bushland or natural area/resource management demonstration, extension or knowledge-sharing activities</li> <li>Seed or soil collection (licences issued under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> and the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> may also be required)</li> <li>Rural Fire Service and Fire and Rescue NSW operations</li> <li>Organised nature-based outdoor sports or competitive events (such as orienteering, regaining or trail running)</li> <li>Organised outdoor leisure, recreation or community activities (such as Scouting or Guiding activities)</li> <li>Escorted/guided nature-based leisure, recreation or tourism uses</li> <li>Private group leisure or social activities – such as picnics, birthday parties, weddings, celebrations, commemorations and dedications</li> <li>Public presentations, workshops or lectures/classes, and meetings</li> <li>Community gatherings and events</li> <li>Cultural events and public performances</li> <li>Mobile food and refreshment vending</li> <li>Commercial filming and photography</li> </ul>	<p>Long term leases and licences may be authorised for uses that benefit the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational or environmental awareness activities – centred on built facilities/nodes (such as information or field studies centre) or specific locations/features</li> <li>Scientific research, data collection, experiment, field trial or study purposes</li> <li>Bushland or natural area/resource management demonstration, extension or knowledge-sharing activities</li> <li>Rural Fire Service and Fire and Rescue NSW operations</li> <li>Organised outdoor leisure, recreation or community activities (such as Scouting or Guiding activities)</li> <li>Escorted/guided nature-based leisure, recreation or tourism uses</li> <li>Organised nature-based or outdoor sports or recreational pursuits – centred on built facilities/ nodes or specific locations/features</li> <li>Low intensity refreshment kiosks</li> <li>Public utilities and/or works associated with relevant legislation such as the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>.</li> </ul>

#### Public notification

Section 47(1) of the *Local Government Act 1993* requires that any proposed lease, licence or estate of community land for a period exceeding 5 years is advertised and community comment sought. Any comment received must be considered. Under Sections 46 and 47 a lease should not proceed if Council has received an objection to the proposed lease other than with the consent of the Minister administering the *Local Government Act*.



### 5.10.3 Tendering for Use Agreements

Section 46A of the *Local Government Act 1993* requires Council to follow a tender process for leases, licences and other estates of community land over 5 years, unless the use agreement is to be granted to a non-profit organisation.

Any for leases, licences and other estates of community land for commercial uses, regardless of term, will only be entered into after a tender process in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*.

### 5.10.4 Applications for Use

Applications for use of lands categorised as Parks and Natural Area will be required for:

- Personal trainers
- Dog minders/walkers with consideration given to a restriction on the maximum number of dogs permitted (other than in Wildlife Protection Areas and other Natural Areas where dogs are otherwise prohibited); and
- Private group leisure or social activities such as picnics, birthday parties, weddings, celebrations, commemorations and dedications.

Major events in lands categorised as Parks and Natural Areas will require the organiser to complete a Major Event Application and submit the necessary information so that Council can assess its suitability to the proposed location and environmental impact to the proposed location. If required, in lands categorised as Natural Areas, applicant may be required to demonstrate extent of activity and environmental risk based assessment prior to approval.

Hire events conducted by Council, individuals, community or sporting groups will be assessed and approved through the issuing of a permit. Use of Crown land and permits on Crown land will be issued in accordance with the Native Title Act 1993. Further information can be obtained from Council's Park Booking Officer.

### 5.10.5 Native Title considerations for use agreements

Prior to the approval, any Use Agreement on Crown land will require Native Title Manager Advice under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*.

## 6. PUTNEY PARK MASTERPLAN

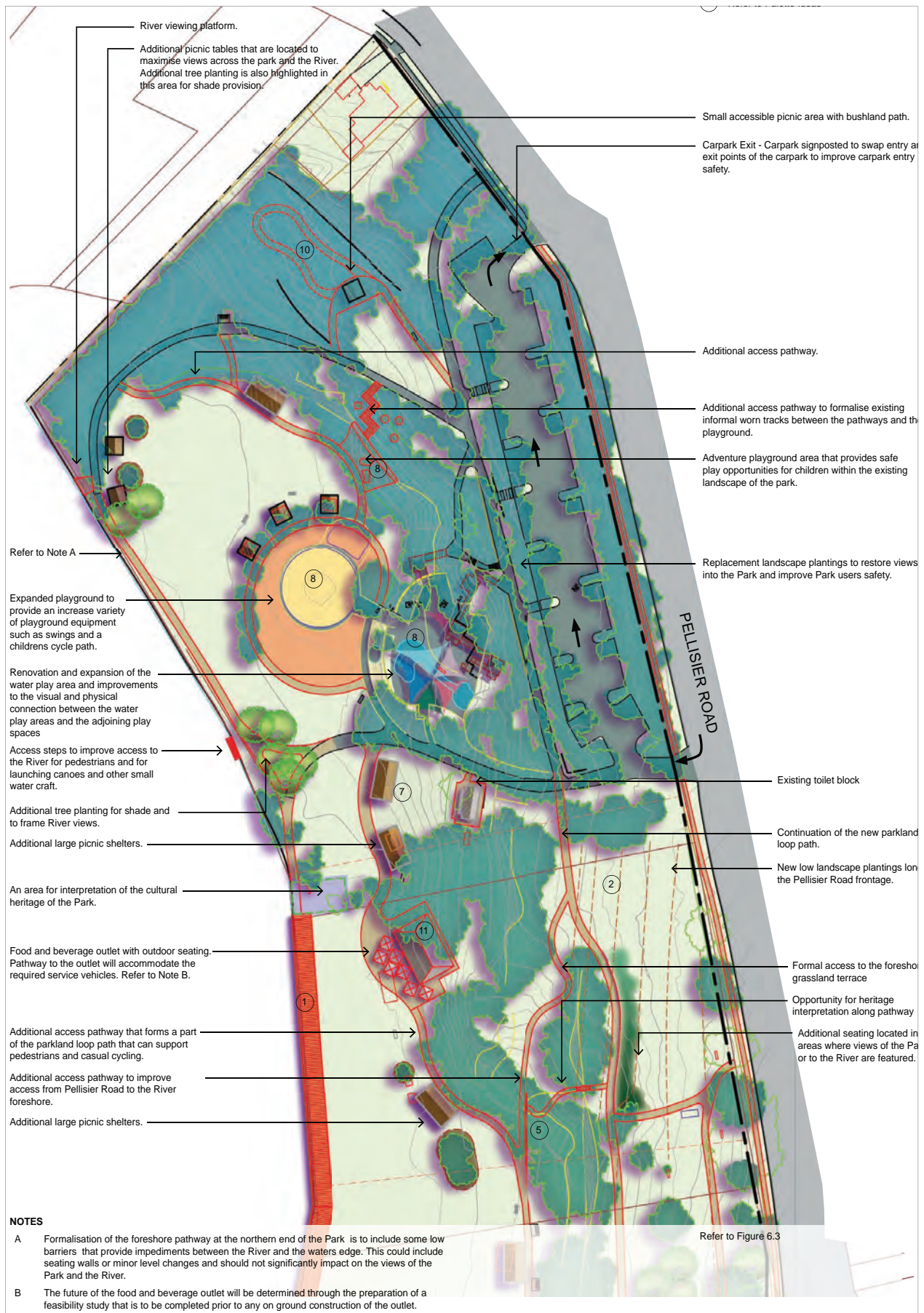
The purpose of the Putney Park Masterplan is to provide guidance for the future embellishment of Putney Park to ensure the needs of the community continue to be met and the Park is improved in alignment with this Plan of Management. Through consideration and assessment of the opportunities and constraints of the Park, the Masterplan aims to balance the needs of the existing community as well as rectifying some of the flaws and deficiencies of the Park. The Masterplan, together with this Plan of Management defines the function and program for the Park and identifies this spatiality. It must be stated that while the Masterplan provides specific direction, the Masterplan also maintains a flexibility to allow Council to respond to the ever changing needs for the community.

This Masterplan has been prepared using the foundation analysis provided in Section 2 of this Plan of Management, in alignment with the Core Values and Roles outlined in Section 4 and in response to the Management Issues discussed in Section 5.

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IMAGE



NOTE1.

1.Boardwalk along Foreshore:

To provide an opportunity for connection with the foreshore and between other park elements, particularly the historic Putney Park baths

IMAGE



NOTE

7. Picnic Shelters:

To provide a consistent appearance of picnic shelters, including both large and small sizes. The style propose has been used in other City of Ryde standard shelter.



2. Ornamental Shrubs and Garden:

To revive the concept of the "pleasure garden" which was in Putney Park in the 1920's. There is an opportunity to highlight the natural features of the park in this area.



8. Playgrounds:

North Play Area: The existing playground is expanded to increase play value

The propose play space would build upon the existing use of the sandstone rock shelf being used as a climbing wall. Included in this playground would be "parkour" play items.



3.Heritage Interpretation:

To provide an opportunity to celebrate the historic sites in Putney Park such as Lunnhilda /Dunhope House and the Putney Baths through interpretation such as sculptures and ground plan artworks.



South Play Area:

This playspace is replaced with a themes playground that is built around the tree canopy and heritage character of the Park. Element in this playspace could include a "ruins trail" with imaginary heritage exploration elements.



4.Heritage Planting and Garden:

To enhance the heritage interpretation of the historic Lunnhilda /Dunhope House site and protect the existing plantings that are remnants of the House's original garden.



9. New Amenity Block:

To provide a safe amenity block located at the southern end of the Park. An adjacent shelter should not be used by nearby playground



5. Native Plants and Gardens:

To highlight the rich array of landscape elements at Putney Park such as the sandstone rock shelf between the upper level of the Park and the foreshore.



10.Bushcare and Interpretation

Trial: To provide an opportunity for signage that identifies comes of the native plants species grown in the Park. To provide an opportunity for public art to be incorporated within the bushland areas as another from of environmental education.



6. Viewing Areas:

To provide opportunities to enjoy the great views available over the Parramatta River. The viewing areas are purposed where there are natural break in the existing vegetation.



11.New Kiosk / Cafe:

To provide a food and beverage outlet in Putney Park that takes advantage of the great views.







# LEGEND

- Propose pathway lighting route
- Existing street lighting

For further discussion on lighting within the Park, refer to Section 5.3.4 Park Lighting



## 7. ACTION PLAN

The overall management for Putney Park is to preserve it as a regional community resource. This can be achieved by maintaining and strengthening the features of the Park, providing suitable parklands facilities, strengthen the interface between the Park and the foreshore and to maximise opportunities for a wide range of leisure and recreational uses. Building on from the values and roles of the Park, it is important to establish some management principles against which the opportunities for the future management and development of the Park can be assessed against.

The following Action Plan (as listed in the tables and shown on Figure 7.1) has been prepared to coordinate the future management of Park. The Plan contains actions needed to:

- Improve the quality of the Park
- Respond to the needs of the community and Park users
- Achieve the core objectives of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*
- To reinforce the values of the Park.

All actions have been assigned a priority rating.

**Table 7.1 Priority Rankings**

TERM	ACTIONS
Short Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety Issues</li> <li>• Park functional improvements</li> <li>• Severe environmental rectifications</li> <li>• Management of unauthorised use</li> </ul>
Medium Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventative and remedial maintenance</li> <li>• Resolution of park users conflicts</li> <li>• Moderate environmental rectifications</li> <li>• Improve park user use and enjoyment</li> </ul>
Long Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long term quality improvements</li> <li>• Reduction of maintenance costs</li> </ul>
Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular actions for the life of the Plan of Management</li> </ul>

Each action is also accompanied by a notation of legislative compliance and the key for this is contained in Table 7.2 below.

**Table 7.2 Legislative Compliance**

LEGISLATION	DETAILS	ACTION PLAN NOTATION
<i>Crown Land Management Act 2016</i>		
Section 1.4	Observe environmental protection principles in relation to the management and administration of Crown land.	1
	Conserve the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna, and scenic quality) wherever possible.	2
	Encourage public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land.	3
	Encourage multiple use of Crown land, where appropriate.	4
	Use and manage Crown land in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity, where appropriate	5
	Occupy, use, sell, lease, license, or otherwise deal with Crown land in the best interests of the State, consistent with the above principles.	6

LEGISLATION	DETAILS	ACTION PLAN NOTATION
<b>Local Government Act 1993</b>		
Section 36E - Natural Areas	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.	36E (a)
	To maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting.	36E (b)
	To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land.	36E (c)
	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.	36E (d)
	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.	36E (e)
Section 36G - Park	To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities.	36G (a)
	To provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games.	36G (b)
	To improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.	36G (c)
Section 36J - Bushland	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.	36J (a)
	To protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land.	36J (b)
	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.	36J (c)
	To restore degraded bushland.	36J (d)
	To protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores.	36J (e)
	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.	36J (f)
	To protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.	36J (g)
Section 36N - Foreshore	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.	36N (a)
	To facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.	36N (b)

## 7.1 Implementation of the Plan of Management

Once the Council adopts this Plan of Management the land will be managed in accordance with the following:

- This Plan of Management
- Any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land
- Chapter 6 Part 2 Division 2 of the *Local Government Act 1993*  
(Section 35 of the *Local Government Act 1993*).

Council must only allow operations or development that is in accordance with the Plan of Management.

Implementation of the Plan will be monitored annually with the preparation of annual performance standards and capital works programs. Performance standards and works programs for administration, maintenance and upgrading works are revised each year to meet allocated budgets and works priorities determined in Council's Management Plan.

### 7.1.1 Review of this Plan of Management

Plans of Management for community land are public documents which can be amended or reviewed by Council at any time. This Plan of Management will be reviewed in line with requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* and its Regulations. This Plan of Management will undergo an interim review within at least 5 years and a comprehensive review within 10 years of adoption. It should also be updated to reflect changing community values and Council priorities and issues; to take into account changes in grants and funding, legislation or government directions; and if land for new Parks and Natural Areas land is dedicated or acquired. Review of this Plan of Management should also take into account the outcomes of periodic reviews of Council's strategic and operational plans.

The Action Plan tables have a shorter life and therefore require more frequent reviews and updating to recognise completed actions. The Action Plan tables should be reviewed and revised when required in accordance with Council's budgets, Capital Works Program, and changing community needs and priorities.

When adopted, this Plan of Management will replace the existing *Putney Park Plan of Management (2011)*.

### 7.1.2 Funding Sources and Opportunities

Funding for new and upgraded lands categorised as Parks and Natural Area is derived from several sources, including Council's Yearly Capital and Operational Budgets, developer contributions, and government grants. Allocation of these funds for specific park improvement purposes will be subject to Council's future budget planning processes.

Throughout the City of Ryde, Council intends to continue to acquire land for the benefit of the community. Land may also come into Council ownership by dedication of land for open space through developer contributions.

Council may also choose to seek Grant funding from both Commonwealth and State Government grant programmes or pursue sponsorship opportunities appropriate and complementary to the core objectives for management of lands categorised as Parks and Natural Areas.

### 7.1.3 Reporting

Implementation of actions in this Plan of Management will be monitored and reported annually through the preparation of annual performance standards and capital works programs. Performance standards and works programs for administration, maintenance and upgrading works are revised each year to meet allocated budgets and works priorities determined in Council's Management Plan. Commencement and completion of the recommended actions in this Plan of Management depends on available Council resources, funding, and Council's priorities in its annual works program.

## 7.2 Putney Park Masterplan

							LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE		CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Putney Park Masterplan	To implement the Putney Park Masterplan as a component of the Plan of Management implementation	Undertake community consultation, design and implementation of the Masterplan in accordance with all relevant Council's policies, legislation and Australian Standards.	Ongoing	Implementation of the Masterplan	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Cultural Environment Access & Linkages		1.4(a)-1.4(f)	Sections 36E, 36G, 36J and 36N
		Prepare a business case(s) to obtain funding for the implementation of the Masterplan.	Short	Funds provided via Council, grant or other sources of funding.	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Cultural Environment Access & Linkages		1.4(a)-1.4(f)	Sections 36E, 36G, 36J and 36N
		Implement the Masterplan in accordance with Masterplan and Plan of Management priorities.	Ongoing	Implementation of the Masterplan	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Cultural Environment Access & Linkages		1.4(a)-1.4(f)	Sections 36E, 36G, 36J and 36N



## 7.3 Recreation

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Recreation	That Putney Park is managed as a regional park within the City of Ryde open space network.	Recognise Putney Park as a regionally significant parkland within the strategic planning of open space within the City.	Short	Listing of Putney Park as a regional park within the Integrated Open Space Strategic Plan.	Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E
		Update all park promotional material to market the Park as a regional park.	Medium	All park marketing material updated.	Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E
		Revised all service level agreements relating to Putney Park to reflect the regional status of the Park and ensure maintenance expectations are revised accordingly.	Short	Revised service level agreements for park maintenance	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environment	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To provide a range of quality unstructured recreational opportunities based on identified community needs.	Implement the Masterplan which incorporates new and upgraded recreation opportunities for all ages.	Short	Implementation of the Masterplan	Recreation	1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E
		Construct additional areas for passive recreation that includes walking paths, playgrounds, picnic areas, viewing areas and complementary landscaping.	Short	Provision of additional passive recreation areas in alignment with the Masterplan	Recreation Open Space & Landscape	1.4(c)	36G
		Undertake community consultation, design and implementation of the Masterplan in accordance with all relevant Council's policies, legislation and Australian Standards.	Ongoing	Implementation of the Masterplan	Recreation Open Space & Landscape	1.4(c)	36G, 36E
		Engage with the local community and park users during the design and implementation of the Masterplan.	Ongoing	The community and park users are engaged and informed during the implementation of the Masterplan.	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Cultural Environment Access & Linkages	1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
	To limit negative impacts from Park activities on surrounding private residential areas.	Engage with the local community during the design and implementation of the Masterplan to mitigate impacts on local residents.	Ongoing	The local community is engaged and informed of the implementation of the Plan of Management and Masterplan.	Recreation	1.4(c)	36G, 36E
	To ensure that the quality of the environment and landscape remains the focus of the recreational experience at Putney Park	Ensure the implementation of the Masterplan protects and enhances the opportunities for environmental focused recreation, such as bush walks, bushcare and viewing of the River.	Ongoing	The landscape of the Park is enhanced through the implementation of the Masterplan.	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environment	1.4(b), 1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
Children's Playgrounds	To ensure all park playground facilities are safe for use.	Review and audit all Park playgrounds regularly for compliance with the relevant safety standards and issue repairs as necessary.	Ongoing	Playground equipment and surrounds comply with relevant Australian Standards.	Recreation	1.4(c)	36G
		Prepare suitable service level agreements for the maintenance of the playgrounds as regional playgrounds	Short	Service level agreements for playground maintenance prepared and adhered to.	Recreation	1.4(e)	36G
		Review the provision of shade sails or trees at the playground areas and install / plant where necessary.	Medium	Adequate provision of shade at all playgrounds.	Recreation	1.4(e)	36G
		Conduct routine safety audits on all playgrounds where all defects and noncompliance is reported to Councils for action.	Ongoing	Periodic safety audits completed and referred to Council for action.	Recreation	1.4(e)	36G
		Replace playground equipment as required.	Ongoing	Playground equipment replaced when necessary.	Recreation	1.4(e)	36G
	To expand the <b>northern play area</b> to provide a additional play opportunities for all ages and amenity for parents and carers.	Expand the footprint and play value of the northern playground in accordance with the Masterplan and community needs.	Short	Playground expanded	Recreation	1.4(c)	36G
		Provide additional seating areas within the vicinity of the northern playground for park users.	Short	Additional seating installed	Recreation	1.4(c)	36G

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
		Incorporate into the expansion of the playground and the foreshore path a low informal barrier between the playground and the River, such as a sitting wall.	Medium	Informal barrier installed between the playground and the foreshore.	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Access & Linkages	1.4(c)	36G
	To improve the <b>water play area</b> for users.	To improve safety and reduce risk of user injury, consider the use of softer surface treatments within the water play area, such as soft fall rubber.	Medium	Installation of softer surfaces within the water play area.	Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G
		Provide additional seating areas within the vicinity of the water play area for parents and carers. Seating areas must be located to allow clear view lines for parents / carers to the water areas.	Short	Installation of additional seating in accordance with the Masterplan.	Recreation	1.4(c)	36G
		Improve the physical and visual interface between the water play area and the northern playground and the River.	Long	Sight lines and access between the two play areas are improved in accordance with the Masterplan.	Recreation Open Space & Landscape	1.4(c)	36G
	To promote the safe use of the <b>water play area</b> .	Instal signs that remind children not to run within the water play area.	Short	Installation of signage.	Recreation	1.4(c)	36G
	To ensure the <b>water play area</b> is safe for use.	Ensure the water play areas is maintained to meet all relevant water quality control standards.	Ongoing	Water quality complys with relevant Australian Standards.	Recreation	1.4(c)	36G
		Conduct routine water testing and take action as necessary.	Ongoing	Programmed water quality inspections completed.	Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J
	To expand the <b>southern play area</b> to provide a additional play opportunities and amenity for parents and carers.	Expand the existing playground to provide a suitable alternative play area for younger children with a high play value and incorporated landscape.	Medium	Expanded playground constructed.	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environment	1.4(c)	36G
		Provide additional seating and picnic areas near the playground for park users.	Medium	Additional seating installed.	Recreation	1.4(c)	36G
		Provide a pathway that connects the southern playground to the play opportunities at the northern end of the Park.	Medium	Pathways constructed.	Recreation Access & Linkages	1.4(c)	36G

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Dog Walking & Exercising	To provide a safe and accessible park for dog walking.	Install and maintain signage that encourages dog owners to act responsibly keep out of bushland and playground areas, keep their dog under control at all times & to pick up after their dog.	Short	Installation of signs and minimal complaints from Park users and the community.	Recreation Environment	1.4(b), 1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36E, 36G, 36J, 36N
		Install dog waste bins and water bowls throughout the park.	Medium	Installation of bins and water bowls	Recreation	1.4(c)	36G
	To minimise the potential conflicts between dog owners and other Park users.	Maintain regular and prompt attention by Council Rangers to matters relating to dogs acting contrary to notices at the Park.	Ongoing	Minimal complaints from Park users and the community.	Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G
Ryde River Walk	To apply the Ryde River Walk Masterplan to Putney Park.	Design and construct a loop path within the Park that connects to the Ryde River Walk .	Short	Construction of a loop path within Putney Park	Recreation Access & Linkages	1.4(c)	36E, 36G
		Install signage at key locations to inform users of the Ryde River Walk of Putney Park and the amenities within the Park.	Short	Installation of signage	Recreation Access & Linkages	1.4(c)	36E, 36G
		Install seating along the path to provide rest areas for Ryde River Walk users.	Medium	Installation of seating	Recreation	1.4(c)	36G
		Improve the park entry points and connections to the surrounding street	Medium	Install Pathways that connect entry points and paths	Access & Linkages	1.4(c)	36G
	To improve foreshore connections between Kissing Point Park and Putney Park	Investigate future foreshore connection between Kissing Point Park and Putney Park	Long	Connection between Kissing Point Park and Putney Park made.	Recreation	1.4(c)	36E, 36G
Food and Beverage Facility	To provide a food and beverage outlet within the Park.	Conduct a feasibility study on the provision of a food and beverage outlet within the Park.	Medium	Completion of feasibility study.	Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(f)	36G
		Implement the findings of the feasibility study.	Medium	Actioning the feasibility study.	Access & Linkages	1.4(c), 1.4(f)	36G
	To control vehicle access for private service vehicles to ensure the safety of park users	Limit the operation of all coffee carts, ice cream vans and similar to the southern carpark or other designated car park areas.	Ongoing	No food selling vehicles driving in the Park.	Recreation Access & Linkages	1.4(b), 1.4(f)	36G



## 7.4 Park Elements

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Tree Management	To review and implement the recommendations of the Tree Survey (2008) - Appendix B.	Conduct a review of the Tree Survey and identify all tree management actions required.	Short	Actions in the Tree Survey are implemented	Open Space and Landscape	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J
		Develop and implement a program for tree works as a result of the review of the Tree Survey.	Short	Actions in the Tree Survey are implemented	Open Space and Landscape	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J
	To manage the tree assets sustainably.	Council arborists are to conduct regular inspections and monitor the health and condition of the trees as a part of regular Park maintenance. Undertake tree surgery, removal and replanting as required.	Ongoing	Ongoing inspections are undertaken and recommendations implemented	Open Space and Landscape	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J
		Council arborists are to conduct regular inspections as a part of regular Park maintenance and to identify the occurrences of tree vandalism and report to the regulatory officers for action is appropriate.	Ongoing	Ongoing inspections are undertaken and recommendations implemented	Open Space and Landscape	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J
		Undertake habitat assessment prior to the removal of any tree or limbs.	Ongoing	Habitat inspections completed prior to any tree or limb removal	Open Space and Landscape Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J
	To protect the significant trees planted within the Park.	Identify all significant trees located within Putney Park and register these trees on the City of Ryde Significant Tree Register.	Short	Significant trees registered and management appropriately	Open Space and Landscape Environment Cultural	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E
	Enhance the landscape character of the Park.	Ensure all replacement tree planting are consistent with the landscape character of the Park and maintain Park users safety.	Ongoing	Unhealthy trees are removed and replace with appropriate species	Open Space and Landscape Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J
		Use only high branching tree habits for tree planting along the Parramatta River foreshore to protect views to the River.	Ongoing	Key view lines in and through park are protected	Open Space and Landscape	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Prepare and implement a Succession Planting Plan for <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> and other significant tree within the Park	Short	Succession planting scheme developed and implemented	Open Space and Landscape Cultural	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
		Plant additional trees in those areas identified in the Masterplan.	Ongoing	Masterplan implemented	Open Space and Landscape Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
Vegetation Management	To manage the Park's vegetation so as to complement the recreation role of the Park.	Undertake a programmed bindii weed management program for all turfed areas.	Ongoing	Bindii weed management program and infestation of Bindii weed reduced	Open Space and Landscape Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G
		Review the vegetation planting within the vicinity of the northern carpark and modify to increase sight line into and out of the Park.	Short	Sight lines around north car park are improved	Open Space and Landscape	1.4(a), 1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Provide additional landscape areas to complement picnic areas and rest areas and in accordance with the Masterplan.	Medium	Masterplan implemented	Open Space and Landscape	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To improve the landscape and visual access to the park area located to the south of the punt access road.	Conduct a program of vegetation management that focuses on removal of weed species and replanting with appropriate species.	Short	Weeds removed and replaced with suitable plant species	Open Space and Landscape Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Improve River viewing areas through the management of vegetation and weed species removal.	Ongoing	Sight lines to the River are improved and or protected	Open Space and Landscape Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To ensure all community involvement with bushcare within the Park is managed in accordance with Council policies and priorities.	Prepare and implement a Bushcare Management Strategy to define areas and priorities for all bushcare activities within the Park.	Short	Bushcare Management Strategy implemented	Open Space and Landscape Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c), 1.4(e), 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Ensure all community members volunteering are inducted as specified in Council's policies and procedures prior to undertaking any works on site.	Ongoing	All bushcare volunteers follow Council direction and procedures	Open Space and Landscape Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c), 1.4(e), 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	Enhance vegetation corridors along the Parramatta River	As a part of the Bushland Management Strategy, identify areas within the Park for planting to enhance vegetation corridor along the Parramatta River	Short	Bushcare Management Strategy implemented	Open Space and Landscape Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c), 1.4(e), 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
Park Furniture	To install park furniture that is suitable for a foreshore location and a palette complementary to other parks in Ryde.	To undertake a program of furniture replacement to standardise all furniture within the park.	Ongoing	Older furniture replaced with Council standard furniture range	Open Space and Landscape Recreation	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
	To increase the provision of seating, picnic areas, BBQ's and shelters	Provide new picnic and informal areas within the Park in accordance with the Masterplan.	Short	Additional picnic areas provided across the Park	Open Space and Landscape Recreation	1.4(c)	36G, 36E
		Create larger picnic and BBQ areas that can accommodate larger family and community gatherings. These should be located in alignment with the Masterplan.	Medium	Additional large picnic areas provided across the Park	Open Space and Landscape Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(d)	36G
		Increase seating and picnic opportunities along the foreshore areas where viewing of the River can be enjoyed.	Short	Additional seating and viewing areas provided across the Park	Open Space and Landscape Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(d)	36G
Park Lighting	To improve safe evening access to the Park	Complete a lighting plan to along key pathways (as identified in the Masterplan) to increase the availability of the Park for recreation into the evening.	Medium	Preparation and implementation of a lighting plan for the Park	Open Space and Landscape Recreation	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Install all lighting in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards	Ongoing	All lighting designed and installed to meet all relevant Australian Standards	Open Space and Landscape Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
Signage and Public Art	To increase legibility of the foreshore pathways, connection, regional links and connections to public transport.	Prepare a signage plan for the Park then install entry signage and directional signage accordingly.	Short	Preparation and implementation of a signage plan	Open Space and Landscape Recreation	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Include references to the Ryde River Walk on all directional signage to promote the Walk within the park and its surrounds.	Ongoing	Ryde River Walk references placed on all relevant signage within the Park	Open Space and Landscape Recreation Access and Linkages	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Review all signage in car parking areas and ensure all sign meet all regulatory requirements.	Ongoing	Appropriate regulation signage installed	Open Space and Landscape Access and Linkages	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To tell the story of the Parramatta River and the local history of Putney Park.	Develop an interpretation strategy for the Park and its surrounds that is complementary to the Ryde River Walk and the draft Ryde Foreshore Natural and Cultural Study.	Long	Interpretation strategy developed and implemented	Open Space and Landscape Access and Linkages Cultural	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
		Create opportunities for public art and community art within the Park.	Ongoing	Public art installed in the Park	Open Space and Landscape Cultural	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
Public Toilets	To provide quality facilities Park users.	Maintain the public toilet facilities to a suitable level.	Ongoing	Customer satisfaction	Open Space and Landscape Recreation	1.4(c)	36G
		Consider the demolition of the southern toilet facilities and construction of a new facilities within the vicinity of the expanded southern playground	Long	New toilet facilities constructed	Open Space and Landscape Recreation	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J
	Embrace environmental design principles.	Incorporate environmental design principles in the future development of public toilets within the Park.	Long	New toilet facilities constructed	Open Space and Landscape Recreation Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J



## 7.5 Access and Movement

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Pathway Network	To have a network of pathways that encourage the use and enjoyment of the park for people of all abilities.	Develop a pathway network within the Park that includes a loop path and a networks that enables users to enjoy the variety of landscape settings.	Medium	Pathway network developed in accordance with the Masterplan.	Recreation Access and Linkages Open Space and Landscape	1.4(c)	36G, 36E
		Create a pathway link between the northern / water play area with the southern playground.	High	Pathway network developed in accordance with the Masterplan.	Recreation Access and Linkages	1.4(c)	36G, 36E
		Establish a path networks that offers opportunities for cycling within the Park.	Medium	Pathway network developed in accordance with the Masterplan.	Recreation Access and Linkages	1.4(c), 1.4(d)	36G, 36E
		Install signage and seating along pathway network.	Medium	Provision of information and rest areas along the path network.	Recreation Access and Linkages	1.4(c)	36G, 36E
	To formalise the access between the Punt and the Park and the park area to the south east.	Create a pathway connection between the vehicular ferry and the Park to improve the safety of Park users.	High	Pathway constructed in accordance with the Masterplan.	Access and Linkages	1.4(c), 1.4(d)	36G
		Establish a pathway connection that traverses the southern triangular area of the Park.	Medium	Pathway constructed in accordance with the Masterplan.	Access and Linkages Open Space and Landscape	1.4(c), 1.4(d)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To provide accessible access into the Park.	Aim to provide suitable grade access throughout the Park.	High	Suitable grade access provided throughout the Park.	Recreation Access and Linkages	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To enhance the connection along the River Foreshore.	Develop a foreshore pathway in alignment with the Masterplan, that connects the southern and northern sections of the Park.	High	Foreshore pathway constructed in accordance with the Masterplan.	Recreation Access and Linkages Open Space and Landscape	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36N
		In the design of the pathway, resolve the ongoing tidal inundation issues during king tides events.	High	Tidal inundation across the Park is eliminated.	Environment Open Space and Landscape	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36N

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
		Incorporate into the foreshore path a low informal barrier between the northern playground and the River, such as a sitting wall.	Medium	Foreshore pathway constructed in accordance with the Masterplan.	Recreation Open Space and Landscape	1.4(a), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36N
		Investigate opportunities to provide public art or interpretation signage along the foreshore pathway.	Medium	Interpretation opportunities are created along the pathway network	Cultural Access and Linkages Open Space and Landscape	1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36N
Entry Points	To promote the Park through carefully considered and formalised park entry points.	Formalise the main entry points within the Park.	Medium	Entry points formalised	Access and Linkages Open Space and Landscape	1.4(c)	36G
Car Management	To provide adequate on and off street car parking for Park Users.	Any further provision of off street car parking areas must not impact on the recreation values of the Park and should be design to minimise impact local resident amenity.	Long	Additional carparks no not impact on local residential area or on the recreation value of the Park	Recreation Open Space and Landscape Access and Linkages	1.4(c)	36G
		Install line markings on the existing 90 degree parking area at the southern end of the Park to maximise capacity of the existing car parking area and to provide no parking areas across the Park entry points.	Short	Line markings painted in the souther car park area	Access and Linkages	1.4(c)	36G
	To improve the safety of park users in car park areas.	Swap the entry and exit points of the northern carpark to improve access and visibility into the main Park carpark.	Short	Entry signs repositioned	Access and Linkages	1.4(c)	36G
		Install signage to alert drivers of children in the area and directions to additional parking,	Short	Signage installed	Access and Linkages	1.4(c)	36G
	To upgrade the access between the car park areas and the Park.	Replace existing steps with ramps and resurface existing refuge islands in the northern car park to improve the interface and accessibility between the car park and the park pathway	Medium	Access between carpark and park pathway network improved	Access and Linkages Recreation	1.4(c)	36G

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
	To ensure private vehicles cannot access the Park or encroach onto the Park.	Manage private car encroachment along the section of Pellisier Road south of McGowan Street heading towards the small wharf at the end of the Road. The use of bollards or other landscape elements to prevent cars parking or driving onto the Park areas is required.	Medium	Private vehicles cannot park on parkland	Access and Linkages Open Space and Landscape	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Ongoing operational management of all entry gates is needed to ensure private vehicles cannot freely access the Park.	Ongoing	Council staff lock gates at all times	Access and Linkages Open Space and Landscape Recreation	1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Due to the Park's role in hosting community events, control vehicular access has been provided for in the Masterplan. There must be strict operational control on the access of vehicles within the Park.	Ongoing	Vehicles within the Parks for events purposes (only) are limited to specific locations at all times	Access and Linkages Open Space and Landscape Recreation Cultural	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
Mortlake Ferry Punt	To improve the safety of Punt and Park users along the access road to the Ferry.	Create a vehicle turning area located at separation point of Pellisier Road and the two lane access road to the punt ferry. This turning area should also be sign posted to advise drivers of ferry operation times	Medium	Turning area and signage installed	Access and Linkages	1.4(c), 1.4(d)	36G
		Install signage and road markings to provide a safe pedestrian crossing point across the two lane access road to the punt ferry. This should include removal of vegetation to improve sight lines.	Short	Safe crossing area and signage installed	Access and Linkages	1.4(c)	36G,
		Create a connection between the Park and the Ferry to provide safe pedestrian access of people visiting the Park from the southern foreshore of the Parramatta River.	Short	Safe crossing area and signage installed	Access and Linkages	1.4(c)	36G

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
	To educate the community on the history of the Ferry.	Erect signage that provides information on the history of the Punt as an example of a form of transport once relatively common on New South Wales rivers and harbours prior to the advancement of bridge building technology that enabled the bridging of large or wide waterways.	Long	Signage installed	Cultural	1.4(c)	36G
	To apply an operational land classification on the access road to the Ferry.	Consider future consideration of reclassifying the punt access road to operational land.	Long	Reclassification of punt road area	Access and Linkages	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(f)	36



## 7.6 Foreshore Open Space

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Views and access to the River	To protect the views to the River from within the Park.	Ensure the placement of park buildings, park infrastructure (including playgrounds, picnic shelters etc.) and vegetation does not excessively block or obstruct important views throughout the Park.	Ongoing	River views are protected	Open Space and Landscape Cultural	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36N
		Ensure all future improvements within the Park consider future impacts on views and where possible, these improvements should be located and designed to frame and or enhance views towards the River.	Ongoing	River views are protected	Open Space and Landscape Cultural	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36N
	To provide safe access to the Parramatta River.	Repair access pathways to the River at the southern end of the Park.	Short	Pathway improved	Recreation Access and Linkages	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36N
		Provide access to the River along the western foreshore of the Park as indicated in the Masterplan.	Short	Masterplan implemented	Recreation Access and Linkages	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36N
		Provide a maintenance plan for swim sites	Short	Maintenance plan prepared and included in operational plan	Recreation Access and Linkages	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36N
Sea Wall	To ensure the sea wall is in good repair.	Repair the sea wall as required with suitable materials	Ongoing	Implement upgrades to sea walls	Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36N
		As a part of the design of the pathway, resolve the ongoing tidal inundation issues during king tides events through modify the existing sea wall where necessary.	High	Tidal inundation across the Park is eliminated.	Recreation Open Space and Landscape Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36N
Beaches and Tidal Areas	To manage the use of watercraft within and adjoining the Park.	Remove all authorised dinghy storage within the Park.	Ongoing	Unauthorised dinghies removed	Recreation Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36N

## 7.7 Natural and Cultural Heritage

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Natural Heritage	To retain and rehabilitated the sandstone scarps as a significant natural feature in the park.	Install signage to provide information on the geology of the Park and the vegetation communities that would have existing in the Park prior to European settlement.	Medium	Signage installed	Cultural Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E 36J
		Ensure no park furniture to infrastructure is sited on or adjacent to scarps.	Ongoing	Scarps are protected	Cultural Environment Recreation	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E 36J
		Ensure no planting of additional native or exotic plant species on or adjacent to scarps.	Ongoing	Scarps are protected	Cultural Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E 36J
Cultural Heritage	To manage and protect the Park's heritage elements	Erect interpretive signage that provides information on the transformation of the Park from its industry history to the Park it is today.	Medium	Signage installed	Cultural Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E
	To conduct investigations on the history of the Park including Lunnhilda house and the houses associated features.	Research potential through archaeological investigations of Lunnhilda house and the houses associated features.	Long	Archaeological investigations completed	Cultural Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E
		Erect interpretive signage and or public art that provides information on the location of the House, the role the House had in the social history of the Ryde Community, colonial house layout and uses, cultural planting associated with the house and nineteenth century garden design and trends.	Medium	Signage installed	Cultural Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E
	To represent the site of Slazenquer's boat yard, which operated during the Second World War to supply the allied armies with boats and craft for the Park	Erection of interpretive signage and or public art.	Medium	Signage and or public art installed	Cultural Environment	1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.4(c)	36G, 36E, 36N

## 7.8 Event Management

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Event Management	To provide facilities that can accommodate a range of opportunities for social and cultural activities	Park amenities and services to accommodate a range of size gatherings including shelters, food preparation areas	Ongoing	Park can accommodate community events	Recreation Cultural	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e), 1.4(f)	36G
		Develop three distinct event spaces on the lower grass waterfront of the Park that can be hired for suitable private and community events.	Short	Three areas identified and are sign posted	Recreation Cultural	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e), 1.4(f)	36G
		Modify Council Fees and Charges Register in accordance with the creation of designated events areas within the Park.	Short	Fees and charges are modified to reflect the events management in Putney Park.	Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e), 1.4(f)	36G
	To ensure the event function of the Park has minimal impact local residents	The ongoing assessment, determination and subsequent management of all future events and activities within the Park must be done so as to protect the availability of the Park to the general public and to minimise impacts, such as noise, lighting and access etc. on local residents	Ongoing	Community satisfaction and no complaints to Council	Recreation Cultural	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e), 1.4(f)	36G
	To ensure private events do not impact on the role of the park as a public open space.	Ensure all events are held only within designated areas and adhere to Council's standard conditions of hire.	Ongoing	Community satisfaction and no complaints to Council	Recreation Cultural	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e), 1.4(f)	36G
	To establish a program of events and festivals focused on the use of the Park.	Coordinate existing program of events and develop potential new events with a publicised calendar	Long	Community events calendar formulated	Recreation Cultural	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e), 1.4(f)	36G

## 7.9 Supplementary Actions

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARKVALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Land Zoning	To ensure appropriate environmental protection and recreation zoning are applied to the Putney Park.	Recommended future environmental protection zoning applied to the Park includes E3 (Environmental Management).	Long	Recommendations are incorporated into future reviews of the Ryde Local Environment Plan (LEP)	Environment	1.4(e)	36E, 36G
		Rezone areas within the Park in accordance with the Review of Environmental Protection Zones Report, January 2011.	Long	Recommendations are incorporated into future reviews of the Ryde (LEP)	Environment	1.4(e)	36E, 36G
Park Categorisation	To ensure appropriate land categorisation under the Local Government Act 1993 are applied to the Park.	Consider the future re-categorisation of the community land within the Park to compliment the future zoning of the Park.	Long	Changes made to the categorisation of community land within the Park	Environment	1.4(e)	36E, 36G



## 7.10 Park Maintenance

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE(S)	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Park Maintenance	To carry ensure grass cover is adequate and weed free.	Implement mowing program. Undertake turf maintenance as required.	Ongoing	High quality and durable grass cover	Recreation Open Space and Landscape	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To ensure healthy and attractive garden beds	Minimum monthly garden bed maintenance. Clean up and mulch garden beds. Undertake horticultural maintenance.	Ongoing	Garden beds are free of weeds and rubbish, well-mulched. Healthy, viable plants	Environmental Open Space and Landscape	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To ensure safe surfaces of footpaths and steps	Maintain footpaths and steps. Remove weeds. Barricade dangerous / broken pavement and arrange for repairs	Ongoing	Paths and steps are clear of obstructions and weed free. Path surface are even, free draining and clean.	Recreation Access and Linkages	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To ensure maintenance of lighting furniture and fixtures	Check lighting monthly. Repaint damage annually. Replace or repair items within 2 weeks of being notified	Ongoing	All lights are operational and with posts and fittings of good quality	Open Space and Landscape	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To provide comfortable and safe, drinking fountains, picnic shelters and seats	Check seating monthly. Replace or repair or clean as required.	Ongoing	Seats are good quality, clean and fixed to ground.	Open Space and Landscape	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To ensure signs are functional	Check signage monthly for damage and cleanliness	Ongoing	Signs are clean and undamaged	Open Space and Landscape Access and Linkages	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To ensure maintenance, operation and cleanliness of toilets	Check toilets daily for cleanliness, replacement of items and other repairs as required.	Ongoing	Toilet buildings are clean and in good condition, toilet paper and soap available, lights working.	Recreation	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To minimise use of water on turf sporting fields.	Investigate opportunities for water harvesting and reuse in the Park.	Ongoing	Develop plan for water management practices to be implemented	Environmental	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE(S)	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
	To discourage encroachments on the open space of the Park.	Identify park boundaries and determine encroachments. Remove encroachments and dumped refuse.	Ongoing	No reports of encroachments.	Open Space and Landscape	1.4(c), 1.4(d), 1.4(e)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N

## 7.11 Leases, Licenses and Other Estates

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE(S)	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Leases, Licences and Use agreements	Ensure that use agreements meet legislative requirements, adhere to planning controls, cater for community needs, and are consistent with Council's objectives.	Expressly authorise Council to enter into leases, licenses, permits and other estates which formalise the use of community land categorised as Parks and Natural Areas by groups such as community groups and schools, or by commercial organisations and individuals providing facilities or services for public use.	High	All leases, licences and use agreements comply with legislation and Council policy.	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	Grant leases, licences, permits and other estates in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, Crown Land Management Act 20166 and provisions outlined in this Plan of Management	Assess applications for leases, licenses, permits and other estates in terms of the core objectives for Community and Crown land, applicable land categorisation, the public interest, character of the land, short and long term impacts, uses of the land, impacts on use of adjoining land and Council's planning and regulatory requirements.	Ongoing	Reduction in conflict between stakeholders Proposed use serves the public interest Leases, licences, permits and other estates granted according to application and assessment	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Grant appropriate leases, licences and other estates only where there is a demonstrated community benefit and/or infrastructure improvement and where there will be no detrimental impact on adjoining Natural Areas	Ongoing	Community satisfaction with fair allocation of facilities and community land Leases and licenses meet legislative requirements. Positive feedback from users and community	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Permit longer term tenure over specific areas where user funded capital improvements are being undertaken according to Council's policy and where improvements are compliant with adopted development or masterplans for Putney Park.	Ongoing	Improvements funded by user groups in exchange for longer term leases are compliant with council policy and planning for Putney Park.	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		In addition, licences and permits will only be granted for activities that are consistent with the management intent, objectives and uses of the Community land categorisation within which the activity will operate/occur.	Ongoing	All leases, licences and use agreements comply with legislation and Council policy.	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE(S)	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
	Ensure that use agreements continue to meet the needs of the community and Council requirements.	Monitor terms and conditions of leases, licences and user agreements	Ongoing	Compliance of lessees and licensees with terms and conditions	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	Ensure that leases and other longer term agreements are monitored regularly for compliance with conditions	Review terms and conditions of leases, licences and use agreements and renew as necessary.	Ongoing	Reviews completed  Desirable use agreements renewed with agreement of all parties	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Require self-reporting mechanisms as part of all use and lease agreements	Ongoing	Seasonal or annual reports submitted by user groups	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Inspect Community lands as per land categorisation and annually to monitor compliance with use conditions	Ongoing	Inspection reports act as triggers for action with users if non-compliance indicated	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
Easements	Minimise and manage the impacts of easements on the function of Community lands and applicable land categorisations <sup>7</sup>	Maintain existing and new easements without undue impact on the function of Community lands and applicable land categorisation and adjoining land categorisations.	Ongoing	Access to easements retained for respective operators or the public	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Develop effective and on-going communication protocols with utility providers operating easements through Community lands (especially Natural Areas), regarding their management requirements / operations and measures to reduce impacts on Community land categorisation values (especially for Natural Areas) – especially in relation to service access, track maintenance, unauthorised or undesirable access, soil erosion, vegetation clearing, visual impacts and visitor safety. Negotiate access, maintenance and remediation agreements, standards or protocols where possible.	Long	Effective communication protocols in place between utility providers and Council. Reduced impacts arising from easement presence / management.	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N



ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE(S)	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 2016 PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 1993 CORE OBJECTIVE
Contribution to the local economy	Recognise the financial, community and natural infrastructure benefit that Parks and Natural Area land contribute to the local economy and wellbeing through activation	Explore opportunities to activate Parks land by considering limited commercial facilities provided in the public interest, such as food and beverage outlet with internal/ external seating and tables, kiosks (manned/unmanned)	Ongoing	Monitoring and review of use agreements Number of Council collaborative projects using integrated outcome approaches	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Explore opportunities to activate Parks and General community use land with other user groups such as group fitness, personal trainers, dog walkers and other commercial or organised recreation providers	Ongoing	Organised activities subject to use agreements	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environmental Cultural Access & Linkages	1.4(a) – 1.4(f)	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N

*Explanatory Note:*

<sup>6</sup> A lease, licence or permit on Crown land may impact native title rights and interests. Any lease, licence or permit issued on Crown land must be issued in accordance with the future act provisions of the Native Title Act 1993 and in accordance with Part 8 of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 unless native title is extinguished. For Crown land which is not excluded land this will require written advice of one of Council's Native Title Managers that it complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation. For the purposes of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 there was no Excluded Land, subject to this Plan of Management at the date of adoption. This may vary as the status of Crown land changes. Where the land noted is not excluded land no lease or licence is permitted to be issued.

<sup>7</sup> An easement on Crown land may impact native title rights and interests. Any easement granted over Crown land must be issued in accordance with the future act provisions of the Native Title Act 1993 and in accordance with Part 8 of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 unless native title is extinguished.

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# Appendix A - Eco Logical Australia Report



# REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ZONES

## Putney Park

Prepared for  
**City of Ryde**

23 December 2010





**DOCUMENT TRACKING**

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# Abbreviations

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
CEEC	Critically Endangered Ecological Community
EEC	Endangered Ecological Community
ELA	Eco Logical Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
TSC Act	<i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>

# Executive Summary

The City of Ryde is preparing a Plan of Management for Putney Park that aims to balance the needs of the community with the environmental sensitivity of the Reserve. The objective of this project is to review the land zonings within the Reserve, with specific focus on the environmental zones and to advise on their suitability, accuracy and to provide recommendations to inform the Plan of Management.

The approach taken for this study was to complete a desk top review of the characteristics (spatial and textual) followed by a site inspection to examine the environmental values of the Reserve. This information was analysed and considered alongside the Environmental Protection Zone Practice Note (PN09-002). A set of considerations for determining environmental significance and value was developed in order to formulate recommendations on the most appropriate environmental protection zones for the Reserve.

The characteristics considered in developing the environmental value criteria included: listed status according to the TSC Act and EPBC Act; patch size; vegetation condition; edge to area ratio; connectivity; threatened species utilisation; habitat values; recovery potential; hazard mitigation; aboriginal or cultural heritage (items or sites); and current landuse. Given the highly subjective nature of aesthetic values, they were not incorporated into the assessment.

The assessment completed for this project has identified that the Reserve contains a mix of environmental values including both natural and non-natural items. Recommended future environmental zoning includes E3 – Environmental Management conforming to the areas of remnant native vegetation. The remaining areas are recommended to maintain their zoning of RE1 – Public Recreation.

The future environmental zoning recommended is an expansion of environmental zoning for the Reserve but a shift from the use of E2 to an E3 zone to better reflect the assessed value of environmental assets present within the Reserve under the DoP guidelines.

It is noted that there is currently no provision in Ryde LEP 2010 for an E3 zone. As such, an additional recommendation is that for future LEPs, Council develops specifications for E3 zones and land use tables.



# 1 Background

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Ryde is preparing a Plan of Management for Putney Park (herein termed ‘The Reserve’) as shown on **Figure 1**. The Reserve provides for a variety of uses and landscapes that play an important role in the recreation and leisure needs of the Ryde Community. The Plan of Management aims to balance the needs of the community with the environmental sensitivity of the Reserve.

Council engaged Eco Logical Australia to review the land zonings within the Reserve, with specific focus on the environmental zones and to advise on their suitability, accuracy and to provide recommendations to inform the Plan of Management.

## 1.2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

### 1.2.1 EP&A Act, LEP & Current Zoning

The Ryde Local Environmental Plan (LEP) was updated to the Department of Planning Standard Instrument (LEP template) in 2010 under Part 3 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Current zoning for the Reserve is primarily RE1 (Public Recreation) with areas of E2 (Environmental Conservation). It is noted that Ryde LEP 2010 does not contain any E3 (Environmental Management) zones. The Reserve is bordered by the Parramatta River to the south and R2 (Low Density Residential) land to the north.

The specifics of the relevant zones for the Reserve according to the landuse table found within Ryde LEP 2010 are as follows:

### Zone E2 Environmental Conservation

#### 1 Objectives of zone

- 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.

#### 2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works

#### 3 Permitted with consent

Drainage; Environmental facilities

#### 4 Prohibited

Business premises; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industries; Multi dwelling housing; Recreation facilities (major); Residential flat buildings; Retail premises; Seniors housing; Service stations; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

## Zone RE1 Public Recreation

### 1 Objectives of zone

- To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes.
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- To provide adequate open space areas to meet the existing and future needs of the residents of Ryde.
- To protect and enhance the natural bushland in a way that enhances the quality of the bushland and facilitates public enjoyment of the bushland in a way that is compatible with its conservation.

### 2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works

### 3 Permitted with consent

Business identification signs; Community facilities; Environmental facilities; Kiosks; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Restaurants; Roads

### 4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

#### 1.2.2 Environment Protection Zones

The Department of Planning LEP practice note PN 09-002 (reproduced in full at Appendix 1) describes the relevant environment protection zones as follows:

##### **E2 Environmental Conservation**

This zone is for areas with high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values outside national parks and nature reserves. The zone provides the highest level of protection, management and restoration for such lands whilst allowing uses compatible with those values.

It is anticipated that many councils will generally have **limited areas** displaying the characteristics suitable for the application of the E2 zone. Areas where a broader range of uses is required (whilst retaining environmental protection) may be more appropriately zoned E3 Environmental Management.

Relevant examples provided include land containing:

- Endangered ecological communities;
- Very high conservation values,
- High conservation coastal foreshores,

- Coastal foreshores and land subject to coastal hazards; and
- Land with significant aboriginal heritage values.

### E3 Environmental Management

This zone is for land where there are special ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic attributes or environmental hazards/processes that require careful consideration/management and for uses compatible with these values.

Relevant examples provided include:

- Areas of special ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic attributes that require management;
- Land where rehabilitation and restoration of its special environmental qualities are the primary purpose.

#### 1.2.3 Local Government Act

The land in the Reserve is currently classified as “operational” land. The POM seeks to change this classification to “community” lands under Part 2 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. The use and management of community land is to be regulated by a plan of management (Division 2 of the LG Act). In this context the following have been considered:

- the category of the land (s36(3)a) such as natural area, sportsground, park, cultural significance or general community use (s36(4))
- any areas of critical habitat (s36A), threatened species (s36B) (Note: Council has not categorised the land under s36C of the *LG Act* as containing significant nature features).
- the objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land (s36(3)a) where it is considered by ELA (not categorised by Council) as a natural area with respect to being bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse, or foreshore (s36(5)), (See [http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol\\_reg/lgr2005328/s102.html](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_reg/lgr2005328/s102.html))
- the condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements on the land, as at the date of adoption of the plan of management (s36(3A)(a)(i)); and
- The purposes for which the land should be permitted to be used (s36(3A)(b)).

The *Local Government Regulations 2005* have guidelines on the classification of land. Relevant guidelines are outlined below in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Guidelines for categorisation of land under *Local Government Regulations 2005***

Classification	Definition
Bushland (s107)	<p>(1) Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as bushland under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation:</p> <p>(a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or</p> <p>(b) although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality.</p>

Classification	Definition
	<p>(2) Such land includes:</p> <p>(a) bushland that is mostly undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and that contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as logs, shrubs, tree hollows and leaf litter), or</p> <p>(b) moderately disturbed bushland with some regeneration of trees and shrubs, where there may be a regrowth area with trees of even age, where native shrubs and grasses are present in the understorey even though there may be some weed invasion, or</p> <p>(c) highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is no natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated.</p>
Wetland (s108)	<p>Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as wetland under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land includes marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedgelands, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a waterbody that is inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with fresh, brackish or salt water, whether slow moving or stationary.</p>
Escarpment (s109)	<p>Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as an escarpment under section 36 (5) of the Act if:</p> <p>(a) the land includes such features as a long cliff-like ridge or rock, and</p> <p>(b) the land includes significant or unusual geological, geomorphological or scenic qualities.</p>
Watercourse (s110)	<p>Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as a watercourse under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land includes:</p> <p>(a) any stream of water, whether perennial or intermittent, flowing in a natural channel, or in a natural channel that has been artificially improved, or in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream of water, and any other stream of water into or from which the stream of water flows, and</p> <p>(b) associated riparian land or vegetation, including land that is protected land for the purposes of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948 or State protected land identified in an order under section 7 of the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997 .</p>
Foreshore (s111)	<p>Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as foreshore under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land is situated on the water's edge and forms a transition zone between the aquatic and terrestrial environment.</p>

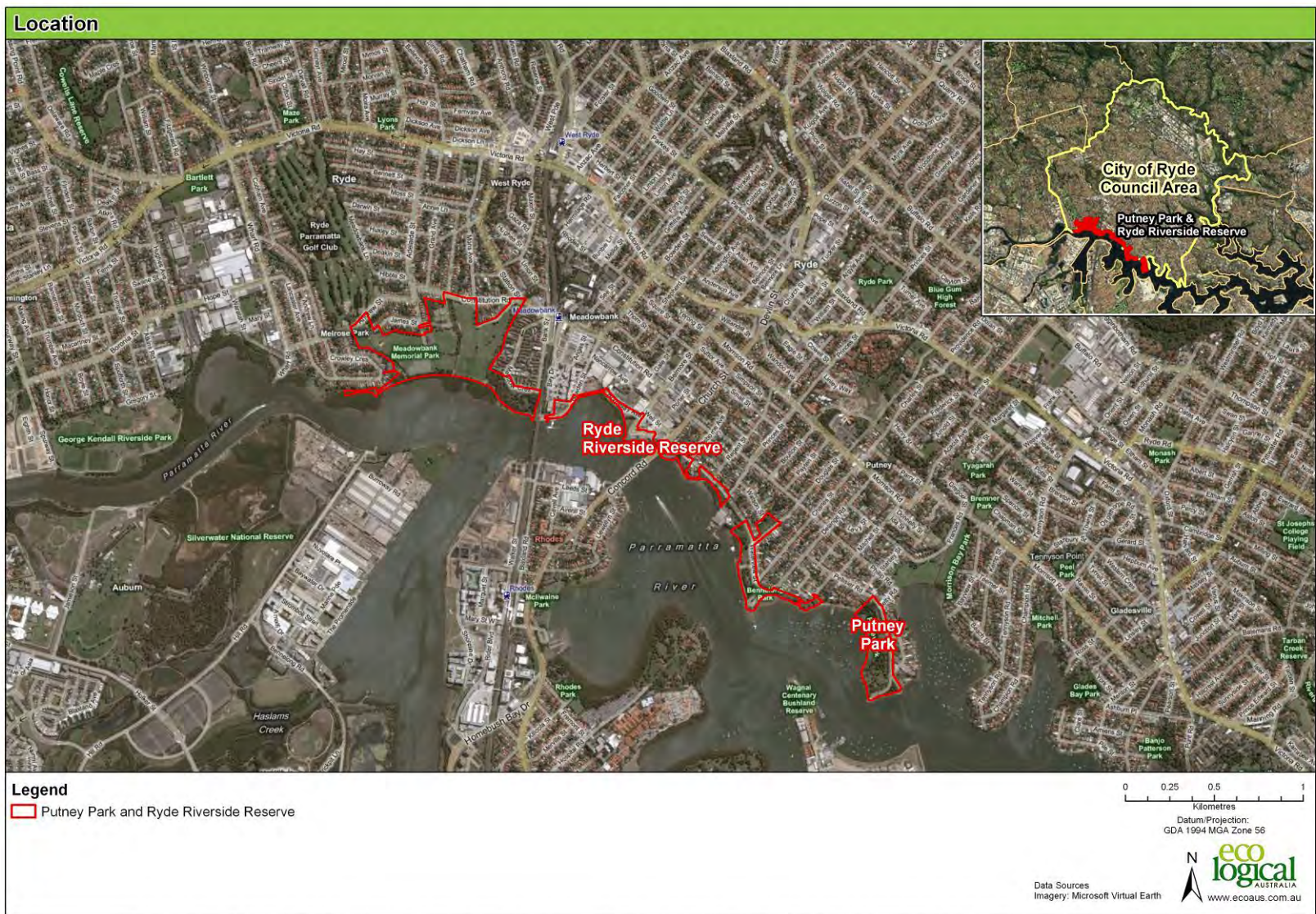


### 1.3 OBJECTIVES & APPROACH

The key tasks of this project are as follows:

1. Review the existing E2 zones identified under the Ryde LEP 2010 to determine if they satisfy the intent and objectives of Department of Planning's LEP Practice Note PN09-002 Environmental Protection Zones;
2. Identify other areas within the Reserve that should be considered appropriate for an E2 zone;
3. Consider the use of other environmental protection zones within the Reserve; and
4. To accurately map all environmental protection zones.

The approach taken for this study was to complete a desk top review of the characteristics (spatial and textual) followed by a site inspection to examine the environmental values of the Reserve. This information was analysed and considered alongside the Environmental Protection Zone Practice Note (PN09-002). A set of considerations for determining environmental significance and value was developed in order to formulate recommendations on the most appropriate environmental protection zones for the Reserve.



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Figure 1: Location map

## 2 Methods

### 2.1 LITERATURE & SPATIAL REVIEW

All readily available literature describing the environmental characteristics of the Reserve was reviewed and their relevance to the project considered, including:

- Native Vegetation Mapping (DECCW 2009, Oculus 2001);
- Ryde Bushland Reserves Flora and Fauna Study (Biosphere 2008);
- Potential Regional Corridor Values (ELA 2008, ELA 2010)

In addition, the Ryde LEP 2010 was reviewed along with the Department of Planning's Practice Note PN09-002 (Environmental Protection Zones) and the City of Ryde Land Use and Planning Environmental Strategy (ELA 2009).

Spatial (GIS) data held by ELA and that provided by Council was also reviewed to further inform the project. Spatial data examined included:

- Aerial photographs;
- Current LEP zoning;
- Vegetation mapping;
- Threatened flora and fauna records in the locality;
- Aboriginal and cultural heritage;
- Land classification; and
- Stormwater assets.

### 2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The Reserve was inspected by two of Eco Logical Australia's ecologists (Tammy Haslehurst and Nathan Kearnes) on the 30<sup>th</sup> November 2010. The purpose of the site inspection was to confirm the environmental characteristics of the Reserve and documented in the literature and spatial data as well as to record any other features of relevance to the study. The primary observations noted were as follows:

- Vegetation type (including listing status), condition, resilience/recovery potential;
- Habitat characteristics, value, connectivity; and
- Management related information including current Reserve use, management needs and observed issues.

## 2.3 CRITERIA DEVELOPMENT

From the background of the above works the criteria for assigning environmental value was selected. These criteria were discussed with City of Ryde at a workshop on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2010. The basis of the assessment was the draft vegetation mapping for Sydney Metropolitan CMA (DECCW 2009) which was validated during the site inspection. The characteristics considered in developing the environmental value criteria include:

- Listed status according to the TSC Act and EPBC Act including Critically Endangered Ecological Communities (CEEC) and Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC) or regional protection (recognised as being regionally significant vegetation or foreshore vegetation) and other vegetation (not listed);
- Patch size, being the collective area of contiguous native vegetation (assessed as being the collective total area of any mapped polygons of native vegetation adjacent or within 20m of other mapped polygons of native vegetation);
- Vegetation condition, based on an objective assessment of disturbances including weeds, erosion, vegetation clearance and structure;
- Edge to area ratio, based on an objective assessment of the edge (perimeter) to area ratio where a long and skinny polygon would typically have a high or very high ratio whereas a large and round polygon would generally have a low ratio;
- Connectivity to nearest patch of native vegetation (where patches are greater than 4ha);
- Threatened species utilisation, being the recorded presence of a threatened species in or within 500m of the vegetation patch. This criteria was limited by the paucity of detailed threatened species records in the study area. Data from the NSW Wildlife Atlas was used in this assessment as well a review of background literature for the Reserve;
- Habitat values based on an assessment of habitat resources including tree hollows, ground logs, litter, vegetation structure and complexity, surface rock and the like;
- Recovery potential, being an objective assessment of resilience or ability to recover with management actions/intervention. Based on the type and severity of weed abundance, current vegetation characteristics and disturbance history of both vegetation and the soil substrate;
- Hazard mitigation, being the potential mitigation values provided by the vegetation for stability/landslip, coastal hazard and water quality issues;
- Recorded aboriginal or cultural heritage (items or sites). Data from Council's GIS database was used in this assessment, although should not be considered comprehensive; and
- Current landuse covering recreational uses, remnant bushland (with or without active management actions) and a range of other uses.

Aesthetic values were also considered although given their highly subjective nature this report does not incorporate these values into the assessment.

### 3 Results

The findings of the background work and site inspection for the Reserve are shown in **Figure 2**. In each map, a call out box for each patch of native vegetation illustrates the application of the criteria for assessment.

The following section summarises the findings for the Reserve.

In summary, the Reserve contains a mix of remnant native vegetation, planted native species and exotic landscape plantings. The more natural areas of remnant vegetation are found in the southern parts of the Reserve and conform to Coastal Sandstone Foreshore Forest (DECCW 2009) which is not listed under the TSC Act or EPBC Act however does have some regional significance. The northern parts of the Reserve contain significant areas of native species planting of both overstorey and understorey species. All areas have a high degree of fragmentation from numerous areas of open space.

The Reserve provides a mix of urban bushland uses along with passive recreation opportunities. In addition to the remnant and planted native vegetation are large areas of open space, children's play facilities, picnic shelters and a car park. Pellisier Road dissects the southern part of the Reserve as it connects with Putney Point and the Mortlake ferry.

Condition and recovery potential of the native vegetation is moderate given the history of disturbance at the Reserve (vegetative clearance, structural modification/simplification etc), the higher edge to area ratio and weed invasion. The Reserve provides fauna habitat by way of tree hollows, shelter (litter, surface rock) and feed resources (fig trees, Casuarina's and habitat for prey items) although the value of these resources is diminished given the dissected nature of the remnant patches of vegetation and disturbances. The threatened species, Grey Headed Flying Fox, which is listed on the TSC Act has been recorded as occurring at the Reserve. The native vegetation (such as *Ficus* sp) within the Reserve may provide some foraging resources for this species.

Hazard mitigation was assessed as low reflecting the sandstone dominated headland of Putney Point and the limited role in mitigation that other parts of the Reserve would play.

A large part of the Reserve is identified on Council's database as containing heritage item of Local significance.

Ecological values for the Reserve were assessed as moderate for the more natural vegetation patches in the southern part of the Reserve and low for the remaining patches which were identified as non-natural and modified landscapes.

#### 3.1 CRITERIA ANALYSIS

The environmental value criteria utilised to classify the values of the Reserve are found in **Table 2** following. Each criteria was considered firstly in isolation, then collectively to assign an overall ecological value. This overall ecological value was then considered (with specific criteria where relevant) for the recommendation of appropriate environmental protection zones for the Reserve.



Table 2: Environmental value decision matrix

Ecological Value Criteria	Very High	High	Moderate	Low
Listed Status	CEEC (EPBC or TSC)	EEC	Regional Protection (Regionally significant, foreshore/estuarine vegetation)	Other vegetation
Patch Size (ha)	>20	4-20	2-4	<2
Condition (including weeds, erosion, vegetation clearance and structure)	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
Edge to Area Ratio	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Connectivity (distance to nearest patch >4ha)	High (<100m)	Moderate (100 - 500m)	Low (500m - 2km)	Very Low (2km - 5km)
Threatened Species Records	Recorded presence (in or within 500m)		No presence recorded	
Habitat Values (assessment of habitat resources including hollows, surface rock, logs, structure etc)	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
Recovery Potential	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
Hazard Mitigation (potential mitigation values for stability/landslip, coastal, water quality)	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
Heritage Items	National and State		Local	
	Aboriginal			

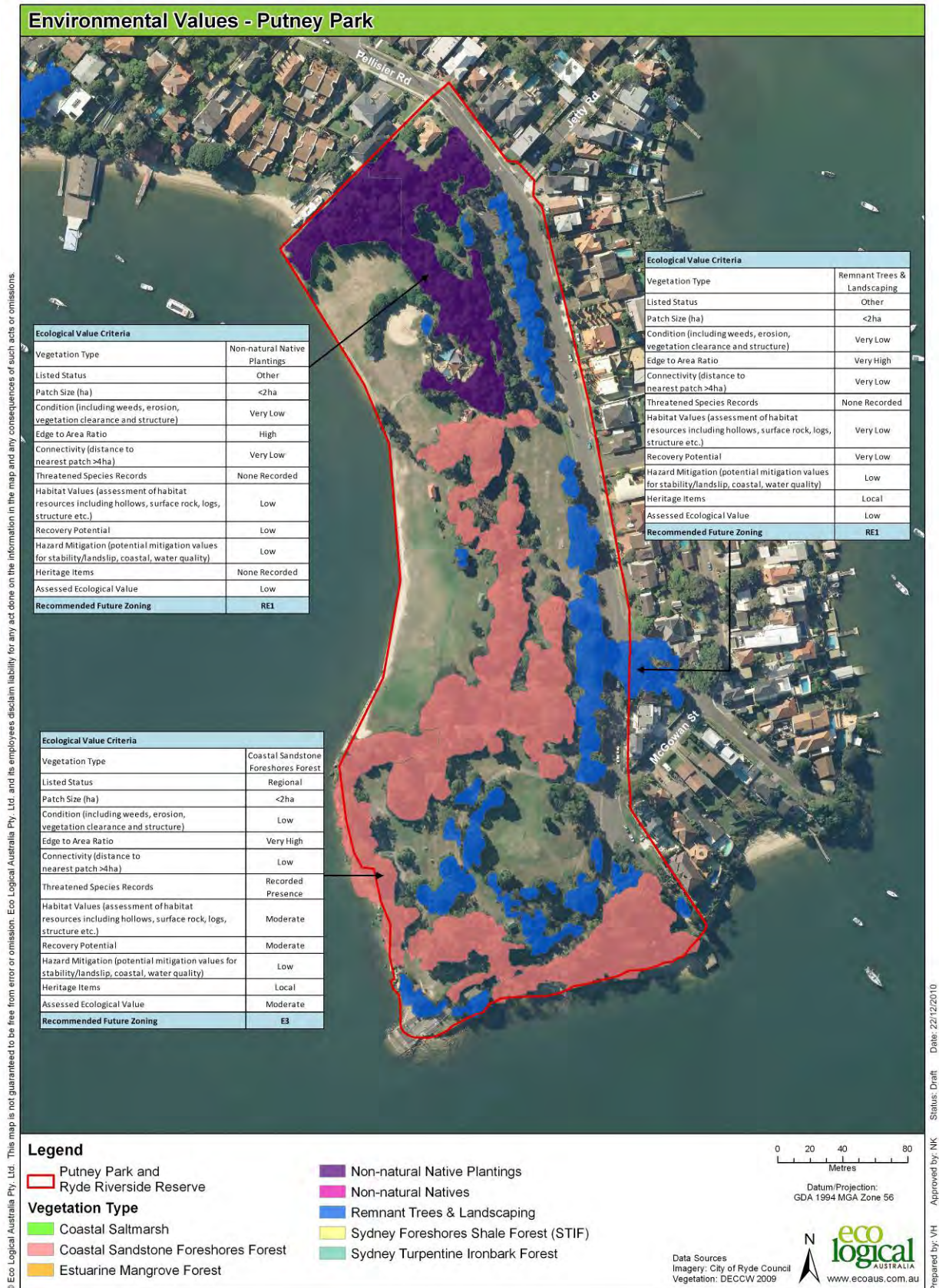


Figure 2: Environmental values

## 4 Recommendations

### 4.1 RECOMMENDED FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL ZONING

The assessment completed for this project has identified that the Reserve contains a mix of environmental values including both natural and non-natural items.

Recommended future environmental zoning includes E3 (Environmental Management) to conform to the areas of remnant native vegetation. The remaining areas are recommended to maintain their zoning of RE1 (Public Recreation). The recommended future environmental zoning is shown on **Figure 3** along with a comparison with the current zoning under Ryde LEP 2010.

The future environmental zoning recommended is an expansion of environmental zoning for the Reserve but a shift from the use of E2 to an E3 zone to better reflect the assessed value of environmental assets present within the Reserve under the DoP guidelines. This approach would allow an increase in the area protected and managed under an environmental zone (from 1.06ha to 2.14ha).

It is noted that there is currently no provision in Ryde LEP 2010 for an E3 zone. As such, an additional recommendation is that for future LEPs, Council develops specifications for E3 zones and land use tables in line with DoP Practice Note 09-002 and the LEP Standard Instrument (LEP Template).





Figure 3: Recommended future environmental zoning

# References

Biosphere. 2008. *Ryde Flora and Fauna Study, Ryde Bushland Reserves*. Biosphere Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd.

DECCW. 2009. *The Native Vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority Area*. Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW, Hurstville.

DOP. 2009. *LEP Practice Note, PN 09-002. Environmental Protection Zones*. Department of Planning NSW.

ELA. 2008. *Assessment of Regionally Significant Riparian Corridors for Sydney Metropolitan Catchment*. Report prepared for Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority.

ELA. 2010. *Biodiversity Corridors in the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment*. Prepared for Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority.

ELA. 2008. *Environmental Planning Strategy*, Prepared for City of Ryde. Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd.

Oculus. 2001. *Urban Bushland in the Ryde LGA*. Report prepared for Ryde City Council.



# Appendix A: LEP Practice Note PN09-002 Environmental Protection Zones



## LEP practice note

### STANDARD INSTRUMENT FOR LEPS

#### Standard zones

<b>Note</b>	PN 09-002
<b>Date</b>	30 April 2009
<b>Related</b>	

## Environment Protection Zones

The purpose of this practice note is to provide guidance to councils on the environment protection zones in the standard instrument and how they should be applied in the preparation of local environmental plans.

### Overview

The standard instrument for principal local environmental plans (LEPs) contains four environment protection zones specifically for land where the primary focus is the conservation and/or management of environmental values. The zones provide for varying levels of environmental protection from zone E1 to E4:

- **E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves**  
This zone is for existing national parks, nature reserves and conservation areas and new areas proposed for reservation that have been identified and agreed by the NSW Government.
- **E2 Environmental Conservation**  
This zone is for areas with high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values outside national parks and nature reserves. The zone provides the highest level of protection, management and restoration for such lands whilst allowing uses compatible with those values.  
It is anticipated that many councils will generally have **limited areas** displaying the characteristics suitable for the application of the E2 zone. Areas where a broader range of uses is required (whilst retaining environmental protection) may be more appropriately zoned E3 Environmental Management.
- **E3 Environmental Management**  
This zone is for land where there are special ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic attributes or environmental hazards/processes that require careful consideration/management and for uses compatible with these values.
- **E4 Environmental Living**  
This zone is for land with special environmental

or scenic values, and accommodates low impact residential development.

As with the E3 zone, any development is to be well located and designed so that it does not have an adverse effect on the environmental qualities of the land.

Additional considerations of each zone are located in Attachment 1.

### Application of environment protection zones

The environment protection zone E1 is only to be applied to existing areas identified under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or areas identified as proposed for national park or nature reserves agreed by the NSW Government.

The environment protection zones E2 through to E4 are applied where the protection of the environmental significance of the land is the primary consideration. Their importance for visitation, tourism and job creation should also be carefully considered.

Prior to applying the relevant zone, the environmental values of the land should be established, preferably on the basis of a strategy or from an environmental study developed from robust data sources and analysis. This is particularly important where land is identified as exhibiting high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values outside national parks and nature reserves. For example, in most cases, council's proposal to zone land E2 needs to be supported by a strategy or study that demonstrates the high status of these values. Under such a strategy or study, zoning would need to be appropriate and land uses would need to be capable of being sustained.

The application of these zones is also to be consistent with relevant legislation, State and regional planning policies and subregional strategies.

The zones are to be applied consistently so that their value is not diminished by inappropriate application or by permitting incompatible uses.

The detailed zone guide attached to this practice note will assist council's application of the environment protection zones. In selecting additional uses, council is supported by the requirement that these be consistent with the mandatory zone objectives and any mandatory uses.

### Supplementary detail

Zones E2 to E4 will generally need to be supplemented by detailed provisions in the development control plan. These would most likely cover the design, construction and management of uses in these zones, particularly with respect to eco-tourism, tourist accommodation and dwellings (where permissible).

### Identification of areas for future acquisition

#### Land to be acquired for certain public purposes

Where council is aware of land to be reserved for future acquisition for certain public purposes, such land will be identified according to its intended future public purpose under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The land reserved for future acquisition is to be identified on the Land Reservation Acquisition Map accompanying the principal LEP and the acquiring authority of the State shown in clause 5.1.2 of the principal LEP. Land listed in clause 5.1.2 requires the relevant authority to consent to the listing.

#### Other circumstances

The range of uses proposed to be permitted in the E zones is a consideration for council in consultation with the Department of Planning. In determining uses, council should be aware that the range of uses should not be drawn too restrictively as they may, depending on circumstances, invoke the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* and the need for the Minister to designate a relevant acquiring authority.

Unless a relevant acquisition authority has been nominated and that authority has agreed to the proposed acquisition, council should ensure, wherever possible, that the range of proposed land uses assists in retaining the land in private ownership.

### Use of alternative zones

Where the primary focus is not the conservation and/or management of environmental values, a different zone type should be applied.

Such zones may be applied in conjunction with local environmental provisions and maps in the principal LEP to identify any special considerations.

### Local environmental provisions

Local environmental provisions may be applied where zone provisions need to be augmented in order to ensure that special environmental features are considered. For example, rural land that is still principally for agriculture but which contains environmentally sensitive areas may be zoned RU1 or RU2 and the environmental sensitivities managed through a local provision and associated ('overlay') map.

The benefits of this approach include:

- The intended conservation or management outcomes for land can be clearly articulated in the LEP.
- Areas are clearly defined and controls streamlined.
- Sub-zones are not created. (These are not permitted under the standard instrument).

Provisions for environmentally sensitive areas may include multiple natural resource or other features such as acid sulfate soils and riparian land. A local provisions clause may include objectives and, where the sensitivity is a mappable attribute, a map would accompany the provision.

Any local provision will apply in addition to the objectives and land use table for zones. The local provision must be consistent with mandated objectives and permissible or prohibited uses of the relevant zone/s.

### Split zone considerations

Where council wishes to acknowledge different land capabilities on a single allotment, council may consider applying more than one zone across the land. For example, this approach may be considered appropriate over an allotment to distinguish between areas of environmental value and areas for agricultural purposes.

In choosing this approach, council needs to consider the implications of such splits. Appropriate minimum lot sizes and development standards are to be selected to support the intent of the zones and identify a suitable scale and intensity of development. Identifying appropriate minimum lot sizes at the same time as zone splitting would reduce the potential for future uncertainty if land is proposed for subdivision at a later stage.



Department of Planning | practice note PN 09-002

### Application of legislation

Council needs to be aware of the following:

- section 117 directions apply, including Direction 1.3—*Mining, petroleum and extractive industries* and Direction 2.1—*Environment protection zones*. Council must check the relevance of all directions and justify any proposed inconsistency
- State and regional environmental planning policies apply and may include other uses that may be permissible in a particular zone. Other uses may be provided in other planning instruments, e.g. State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 and State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.

### Further information

A copy of this practice note, the standard instrument, and other specific practice notes and planning circulars on using the standard instrument for principal LEPs, can be accessed on the Department's website at <http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/planningsystem/locallplanning.asp>.

#### Authorised by:

Sam Haddad  
Director-General

Attachment 1 – Additional zone considerations  
Attachment 2 – Frequently asked questions

#### Important note

This note does not constitute legal advice. Users are advised to seek professional advice and refer to the relevant legislation, as necessary, before taking action in relation to any matters covered by this note.

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## E1

### National Parks and Nature Reserves



#### Application

This zone is for land reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, including existing national parks, reserves and conservation areas. This zone is also to be applied to new areas proposed for reservation as identified and agreed by the NSW Government.

This zone is not generally intended to apply to Crown land reserved for conservation purposes under the *Crown Lands Act 1989*.

#### Objectives and uses

It is not necessary to add any additional objectives or uses to this zone, as the relevant matters are already covered by the standard provisions.

Uses currently authorised under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* are permitted without consent within the zone.

#### Other considerations

Land reserved for acquisition for future national park should be identified on the Land Reservation Acquisition Map. The approval of the Department of Environment and Climate Change must be obtained for the reservation of such land.

Waterways within a National Park will also be zoned E1.

## E2

### Environmental Conservation



#### Application

Use of the zone will depend on land capabilities and the proposed future uses based on environmental protection values and strategic directions.

The use of the E2 zone needs to be supported by an appropriate assessment of the area meeting the zone objectives of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values of this zone.

The following are examples of where the E2 zone should also be applied:

- lands with very high conservation values such as old growth forests, significant wildlife, wetlands or riparian corridors or land containing endangered ecological communities
- high conservation coastal foreshores and land acquired, or proposed for acquisition, under a Coastal Lands Protection Scheme
- some land with a registered BioBanking agreement
- land under the care, control and management of another catchment authority such as the Department of Water and Energy or a council for critical town water supply, aquifer or catchment as appropriate
- land with significant Aboriginal heritage values, if appropriate
- coastal foreshores and land subject to coastal hazards, including climate change effects
- land currently zoned for environmental protection where strict controls on development apply, e.g. steeply sloping escarpment lands, land slip areas.

The section 117 Direction 5.2—*Sydney drinking water catchments* identifies Special Areas (owned or under the care, control and management of the Sydney Catchment Authority). In the hydrological catchments in this direction, an E2 zone is to be applied to those parts of the Special Areas above the full water supply level.

#### Objectives

The mandatory zone objectives focus on protecting land with high conservation value and preventing development that could destroy, damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on that value.

Local objectives may reflect the particular types of values in the E2 zone within the council area. For example, an LEP might include an additional objective to identify the protection of drinking water catchment lands.

Objectives referring to land uses need to be carefully worded to avoid reducing the conservation focus of the zone. For example objectives such as 'to provide uses compatible with the high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values of this zone' may be appropriate under carefully controlled conditions.

#### Uses

There are no mandatory permitted uses for this zone.

Councils should carefully choose uses that protect the high conservation value of the land and avoid adverse effects in relation to natural hazards.

Additional uses that may be suitable (as permitted with consent) depending on location, include, but are not limited to:

- bed and breakfast accommodation
- eco-tourism<sup>1</sup>
- environmental facility
- farm stay accommodation
- Information and education facility (environmental information and education)
- water recreation structure
- wetland rehabilitation.

It is important that councils maintain the integrity of the E zones by including only uses consistent with the zone objectives. As well, **councils should, wherever appropriate, retain existing uses that maintain conservation land capabilities.**

In relation to the standard instrument for principal LEPs the following uses are mandatory prohibited uses: business premises, hotel or motel accommodation, industries, multi dwelling housing; recreation facilities (major), residential flat buildings, retail premises, seniors housing,

<sup>1</sup> The draft definition of 'eco-tourism development' means nature-based tourism development with a primary focus on the education, interpretation, cultural understanding and appreciation of the natural environment that is managed to be ecologically sustainable.

service stations, and warehouse or distribution centres

Councils should be aware that uses should not be drawn too restrictively as they may, depending on circumstances, invoke the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* and the need for the Minister to designate a relevant acquiring authority.

In selecting additional uses, the following are unlikely to be suitable in the E2 zone:

- intensive agriculture
- rural industry
- signage (other than as ancillary to environmental facilities).

Where conservation is not the main objective, another zone series is appropriate, e.g. the residential or rural zone series.

#### **Other considerations**

Generally an acquisition authority for E2 land would not be identified unless the land is expressly set aside for a public purpose under section 26(1)(c) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, e.g. as public open space or a public reserve.

However, depending on circumstances, if the permitted uses are considered to be drawn too restrictively, a relevant acquiring authority may need to be designated.



## E3

Environmental  
Management**Application**

The following are examples of where the E3 zone may be applied:

- areas of special ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic attributes that require management in conjunction with other low-impact uses, e.g. scenic protection areas, areas with contiguous native vegetation or forest cover.
- as a transition between high conservation value land, e.g. land zoned E1 or E2 and other land such as that zoned rural or residential.
- where rehabilitation and restoration of its special environmental qualities are the primary purpose.
- highly constrained land where elements such as slope, erodible soils or salinity may have a key impact on water quality within a hydrological catchment.

There are instances where environmentally significant land has been zoned rural in the past but has not been used primarily for agriculture. Such lands should be zoned E3.

However, the zone is generally not intended for cleared lands including land used for intensive agriculture.

**Objectives**

The mandatory zone objectives focus on protecting, managing and restoring areas with special ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values and to provide for a limited range of development that does not have an adverse effect on those values.

Additional local objectives may be applied if they are compatible with the mandatory objectives and uses.

**Uses****Mandatory uses**

Dwelling houses are a permitted use (with consent) in this zone. Home occupations may be carried out without consent.

In accordance with the direction for this zone, environmental protection works and roads must be permitted with or without consent.



A number of land uses considered to be inappropriate for this zone are listed as mandatory prohibited uses.

**Additional uses**

Councils can specify additional uses to be permitted in the zone at Items 2 and 3.

Councils may generally (but need not) permit, with consent, home industries, kiosks, cellar door premises, neighbourhood shops and roadside stalls in the zone. All other forms of retail premises and industries are prohibited in the zone.

Councils should choose uses that do not have an adverse effect on the special values of the land. Generally, if intensive forms of agriculture are proposed, a rural zone would be more appropriate (than an E zone). Additional uses that may be suitable (as permitted with consent) depending on location, include, but are not limited to:

- bed and breakfast accommodation
- building/identification signs and business identification signs, e.g. as exempt or complying development
- community facility
- dwelling house
- eco-tourism<sup>2</sup>
- environmental facility
- farm stay accommodation
- home business, home industry and home-based child care
- information and education facility
- kiosk
- recreation area
- water recreation structure
- wetland rehabilitation.

It is important that councils maintain the integrity of the E zones by including only uses consistent with the zone objectives. As well, **councils should, wherever appropriate, retain existing uses that maintain conservation land capabilities.**

Unless they are existing uses in the zone, the following uses are generally considered to be unsuitable:

<sup>2</sup> The draft definition of 'eco-tourism development' means nature-based tourism development with a primary focus on the education, interpretation, cultural understanding and appreciation of the natural environment that is managed to be ecologically sustainable.



- intensive plant agriculture and intensive livestock agriculture
- residential accommodation other than detached dwelling houses
- retail premises (excluding neighbourhood shops)
- rural industry
- storage premises.

Councils should be aware that uses should not be drawn too restrictively as they may, depending on circumstances, invoke the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* and the need for the Minister to designate a relevant acquiring authority.

#### Consideration of mining

As part of council's consideration of whether or not to apply the E3 zone, council must take into account the section 117 Direction 1.3—*Mining, petroleum production and extractive industries* in relation to significant resources and Direction 2.1—*Environmental protection zones* and justify any inconsistency.

Under the State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007, underground mining can be carried out on any land with development consent. Under this SEPP, surface mining can be carried out with consent on land for which agricultural and industrial uses are permitted (with or without consent).

Where there are mining, petroleum or extractive industries resources identified in a section 117 Direction, and a council proposes to apply the E3 zone, council needs to clarify the permissibility of mining in this zone. Councils are therefore advised to include the following note at the beginning of the E3 land use table:

'Note. State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007 may apply to land within this zone.'

## E4

### Environmental Living

#### Application

This zone will be typically applied to existing low impact residential development. This may include areas already zoned for rural residential that have special conservation values. Where lands have higher conservation values and fewer intended land uses than the E4 zone, an E2 or E3 zone may be appropriate.

Regional councils should distinguish carefully between the E4 zone, the RU4 Rural Small Holdings and R5 Large Lot Residential zones to address environmental, agricultural and residential land capabilities respectively.

Where small holdings undertake agricultural production such as viticulture or cropping such as growing berries, the RU4 zone should be considered. If there are few environmental considerations, then R5 may be the appropriate zone.

#### Objectives

The mandatory zone objectives seek to provide for low-impact residential development in areas with special ecological, scientific or aesthetic values and to ensure that residential development does not have an adverse effect on those values.

Any additional objectives should reflect local characteristics and not duplicate the matters covered in the core objectives.

#### Uses

##### **Mandatory uses**

The zone permits dwelling houses (with consent) and home occupations (without consent).

In accordance with the direction for this zone, councils must permit environmental protection works and roads with or without consent in the zone.

##### **Additional uses**

Councils can specifically list additional uses to be permitted in the zone at items 2 and 3. The direction for this zone allows home industries to be permitted if desired (they would otherwise be prohibited under the term industries).

Care should be taken to select uses that are in keeping with the special conservation values of the land and complement low impact residential development. Additional uses that may be suitable (as permitted with consent), depending on location, include, but are not limited to:



- bed and breakfast accommodation
- building identification signs and business identification signs
- caravan park
- community facility
- dwelling house
- eco-tourism<sup>3</sup>
- environmental facility
- home business, home industry and home-based child care
- information and education facility
- kiosk
- recreation area
- secondary dwellings, e.g. attached to the principal dwelling
- tourist and visitor accommodation.

Additional uses that are generally unsuitable in the zone include:

- business premises
- office premises
- residential accommodation (other than dwelling houses and secondary dwellings)
- retail premises
- rural industry
- storage premises.

#### Other considerations

Where environmental capabilities are the primary concern on land that may be zoned R5 Large Lot Residential, RU4 Rural Small Holdings or E4 Environmental Living, preference should be given to the E4 zone.

<sup>3</sup> The draft definition of 'eco-tourism development' means: nature-based tourism development with a primary focus on the education, interpretation, cultural understanding and appreciation of the natural environment that is managed to be ecologically sustainable.

## Frequently asked questions

### Q. How are additional local environmental provisions to be referenced in LEPs?

A. Areas should be mapped and a separate clause included. For example a map identifying scenic protection areas should be referred to as follows:

#### 6.1 Scenic protection

- (1) The objective of this clause is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as a scenic protection area on the Scenic Protection Map.
- (3) Before granting consent to development to which this clause applies, the consent authority must be satisfied that the development:
  - (a) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) For the purpose of this clause, Scenic Protection Map means the [Name of local government area or other relevant name] Local Environmental Plan [Year] Scenic Protection Map.

It is important that the map clearly identifies 'Scenic protection area' in the legend and is prepared in accordance with the LEP Mapping Requirements.

### Q. Is the E2 zone suitable for public open space land that has high conservation value?

A. Public open space principally used for public recreation purposes should be zoned RE1 Public Recreation, as this zone includes the protection of the natural environment among its core objectives. (Where recreational space is to be used for golf courses, registered clubs, caravan parks and the like it should be zoned RE2).

Areas of bushland within a public reserve will be protected under the plan of management required for community land under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The E2 or E3 zone can be applied to public land such as bushland reserves with very high conservation value if the land meets the criteria for the application of the zone, for example where future land use is restricted for conservation reasons. This may be considered particularly where a bushland park offers recreation on walking trails and in the form of lookouts rather than as sporting fields and children's playgrounds.

### Q. How would zone changes affect existing uses?

A. Existing legal land uses will not be affected, providing these remain in use.

### Q. Can dwelling houses be prohibited in the E2 zone?

A. Yes, however, this needs to be adequately justified on conservation grounds. Note, if dwelling houses and other uses were previously permitted on this land and uses including dwelling houses are then proposed to be prohibited, the land may be considered to be an acquisition zone if a reasonable range of uses are not permitted.

### Q. Council has recent detailed mapping of vegetation that differs from areas identified in SEPP 14 and SEPP 26. Should the new information be used to determine the zone boundaries or should the mapping be based on the SEPP maps?

A. The extent of SEPP lands remains that identified in the relevant SEPP map. Where new information identifies additional land with conservation value assets, these lands may be considered for inclusion in an appropriate environment protection zone, e.g. land including old growth forest.

### Q. How should land be zoned which is owned by the Sydney Water Catchment Authority but which lies below the high water mark or is operational land.

A. This land should be zoned SP2 Infrastructure and the uses annotated on the relevant land zone map.

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**Appendix B - MacKay Tree Management - Tree Survey 2008**

# Mackay **tree** management

Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists • Local Government Tree Resources Association  
Australian Institute of Horticulture

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Tree Survey Arborist Report

**Putney Park, Pellisher Road, Putney NSW 2112**

City of Ryde  
Parks Department  
1 Devlin Street, RYDE NSW 2112

28 July 2008

## 1. INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND

Concern has been raised by residents of City of Ryde regarding the health and safety of trees located in Putney Park, Putney.

Mr. Peter Hickman, Manager of Parks for City of Ryde Council has requested an arboricultural assessment of all trees growing within the park to identify their hazard potential and suitability for preservation.

Mr. Hickman has commissioned me to provide the following arborist report.

The report will identify park trees that require immediate removal or those that are to be monitored for removal within the next 10 years.

An inspection of all trees within Putney Park has been undertaken. Only trees requiring removal or hazard abatement actions are tabled in the following report.

## 2. ASSESSMENT METHODS

Site inspections and Visual Tree Assessments (VTA) <sup>1</sup> were carried out from the ground by a consulting arborist on 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> July 2008.

The comments and recommendations made in this report are based on observations and conclusions drawn as a result of the site inspections and assessment of the subject trees.

Trunk diameter (D.B.H.) was measured 1.4 metres (m.) above ground level.

Trees requiring removal are marked on site with a painted yellow dot on the trunk at 1.4 m.

Where possible photographs of condemned trees are included at the back of the report to assist in identification.



Cheryl MacKay

**Please Note:** I have no vested interest in any forthcoming tree works or actions carried out from recommendations made in this report.

Information contained in this report covers only those trees assessed. It reflects their condition at the time of assessment. The inspection was limited to a Visual Assessment without dissection, excavation, probing or core drilling. There is no guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject trees may not arise in the future.

1. A Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) is a systematic method of identifying tree characteristics and hazard potential recognised by The International Society of Arboriculture. Journal of Arboriculture, Vol. 22, No. 6, November 1996. The VTA was formulated by Mattheck and Breloer and described in, - Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H (2001) *The Body Language of Trees A Handbook for Failure Analysis*, Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions. London, Research for Amenity Trees No. 4.

TREE SURVEY PUTNEY PARK PUTNEY									
TREE NO.	GENUS/ SPECIES	HEIGHT (metres)	SPREAD (metres)	DBH mm	AGE Semi M Mature, Over Mature	VIGOUR Poor Average Good	CONDITION O = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS  Trees to be removed are marked on site with a yellow painted dot.	ACTION Remove Deadwood Monitor
SECTION 1 Mortlake Ferry - South western corner of Park								Inspected 10 <sup>th</sup> July 2008	
1	Tree stumps x 4	4		500				Dead tree stumps x 4	Remove
2	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis/umbra</i> White Mahogany	16	15	500 400 300	M	A	3	Located on water's edge. Co dominant limbs at 1.3 m. – no included bark. Minor deadwood.	Monitor
3	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Blackbutt	18	17	1100	M	A	4	Good condition and structure.	Deadwood
4	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	24	24	200 500 800 800	M	A	4	Significant tree, large amount of deadwood. Surface roots. Monitor structure and condition in 5 – 10years.	Deadwood
5	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis/umbra</i> White Mahogany	20	14	900	M	A	4	Significant tree, large amount of deadwood, multi trunked from 1.5m. Monitor structure and condition in 5 – 10years..	Deadwood
6	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis/umbra</i> White Mahogany	24	24	900	M	A	3	Significant tree, large amount of deadwood and large stubs. Located north east corner toilet/amenity block.	Deadwood
7	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis/umbra</i> White Mahogany	24	20	multi	M	A	3	1 m. tall decayed stub at base of trunk, significant amount of deadwood. Monitor cavities and disease spread closely for possible removal in 5 – 10years.	Deadwood
8	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> Coast Banksia x 3	7 average	4	200 – 500 average	M	A	2	Reaching over maturity. Holding stubs and deadwood	Deadwood
9	<i>Eucalyptus</i> suckers	8	4	200 200	S - M	A	2	Suckers x 2 from large eucalyptus stump - located northern side of fixed BBQ	Remove
SECTION 2 South eastern corner of Park								Inspected 10 <sup>th</sup> July 2008	
10	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Laurel	4	5	200	O	P	2	Extensive crown die back, invasive <i>Ficus pimula</i> throughout crown, in decline	Remove
11	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	16	13	600	M	A	3	Extensive deadwood and small limb dieback.	Deadwood
12	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> Maritime Pine	14	13	600	O	A	2	Storm damaged leader retained in crown, tip dieback, large amount of deadwood. Reaching over maturity. Monitor for removal in 5 – 10years.	Deadwood
13	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	2	2	multi	M	P	1	Near dead, poor specimen.	Remove
14	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Chinese Elm	8	8	300	O	P	1	In severe decline, 2% foliage cover.	Remove



TREE SURVEY PUTNEY PARK PUTNEY									
TREE NO.	GENUS/ SPECIES	HEIGHT (metres)	SPREAD (metres)	DBH mm	AGE Semi M Mature, Over Mature	VIGOUR Poor Average Good	CONDITION 0 = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS  Trees to be removed are marked on site with a yellow painted dot.	ACTION Remove Deadwood Monitor
SECTION 3 Central driveway to water's edge								Inspected 10 <sup>th</sup> July 2008	
15	<i>Angophora costata</i> Sydney Red Gum	14	5	280	M	A	3	Branch inclusion at 1.6m. 1 lateral dead, area decay at branch union. Monitor decayed area	Deadwood
16	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Blackbutt	19	16	500	M	A	3	Cavity at 5m., area of branch inclusion and failure. Holding large dead limbs and small limb dieback. Drastic, excessive pruning required to make tree safe.	Remove
17	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> Sydney Peppermint	16	15	700	M	A	3	Habitat tree, hollows, deadwood, previous large branch failures. Located in garden bed surrounded by lawn. Monitor cavity at 4m. and increasing termite damage.	Deadwood
18	<i>Glochidion</i> Cheese Tree	6	7	300 300	O	P	2	Cavities from trunk base, bee hives, poor structure, insect infected foliage. Riparian.	Remove
19	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum	16	11	400	M	G	3	Trunk wounds, area of decay at 1 m., 1.5m. and 4 m. Monitor tree for ongoing decay and cavities in damaged areas in 5 – 10years..	Monitor
20	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum	22	14	600	M	G	3	Vigorous tree, insect infested area of decay at 1.6 m. above ground. Remove damaged lateral limb and small limb growing horizontally at 1.5m. above ground.	Deadwood
21	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> Sydney Peppermint	16	13	1000	M	A	2	Poor condition, large limb dieback, cavities and decay, major deadwood including 1x 1m. long dead leader at 4m.	Remove
22	<i>Glochidion</i> Cheese Tree x 2 trees	7	11	400 + multi at base	O	P	2	Over mature trees, dry brittle wood filling 30% of lower canopies. In decline x 2 trees	Remove
23	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i> Willow Gum	9	12	400	O	P	1	Over mature tree, in decline. Major dead limbs and deadwood	Remove
SECTION 4 Area from roadways McGowan Street to Putney Parade across to water's edge								Inspected 11 <sup>th</sup> July 2008	
24	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Chinese Elm	14	14	400	M	A	2	Cavities at base of trunk and into center of trunk at 3 m., dead main leader. Decline in vigor with 20% deadwood. Monitor structure.	Deadwood
25	<i>Acacia binervia</i> Coastal Myall (Wattle)	12	6	300	M	A	3	Good specimen but holding 20% deadwood.	Monitor
26	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Blackbutt	12	7	300	M	G	3	Storm damaged leader with cavity at 2m, 5% epicormic growth, large limb die back.	Remove
27	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Blackbutt	18	19	900	M	G	3	Extensive termite activity through center of tree and most major limbs, disease and termite mudding in most pruned areas, internal decay at 1 m. above ground. Hazard.	Remove

TREE SURVEY								PUTNEY PARK PUTNEY	
TREE NO.	GENUS/ SPECIES	HEIGHT (metres)	SPREAD (metres)	DBH mm	AGE Semi M Mature, Over Mature	VIGOUR Poor Average Good	CONDITION O = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS  Trees to be removed are marked on site with a yellow painted dot.	ACTION Remove Deadwood Monitor
28	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Blackbutt	16	13	500	M	G	3	Extensive termite activity in most major limbs, major limb dieback. Hazard. Located lower edge of rock shelf.	Remove
29	<i>Casuarina sp.</i>	8	8	300	M	P	2	Spindly specimen, extensive deadwood (40% of canopy), reduced crown cover.	Remove
30	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Blackbutt	12	8	500	M	A	3	Extensive termite activity, large limb dieback, brittle and diseased wood. Located on the edge of rock shelf. Hazard.	Remove
31	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Moreton Bay Fig	12	12	900	O	P	2	Large amounts of dead and dying wood, over mature but resilient species. Remove deadwood, dead limbs and over long branches to make safe.	Deadwood
32	Glochidion Cheese Tree	11	10	400	O	P	2	Over mature, spindly specimens, holding 25 % deadwood, with high sparse crowns. Located on the edge of a rock shelf. Part of a Riparian vegetation planting.	Remove
33	Glochidion Cheese Tree	11	8	400	O	P	2		Remove
34	Glochidion Cheese Tree	12	8	400	O	P	2	Co dominant leaders fused and twister at 1 m. Over mature, sparse crown.	Remove
35	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> Turpentine	8	9	400	M	A	2	Basal stub to 1m. at rear of tree, area of decay with cavity at base of trunk near stub. Poor structure. Small limb dieback over lawn. Monitor decay at base of trunk.	Deadwood
36	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum	10	7	350	S	G	3	Small tree with basal decay and a dead leader from 1.5 m. trunk wound at 6 m.	Deadwood Monitor
37	<i>Angophora costata</i> Sydney Red Gum	10	6	300	M	G	3	Trunk wounds and associated insect damage from 3 m. – 6 m. along trunk.	Monitor
38	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum	7	6	180	S	G	1	Suckered limbs from large stump, poor location, sappy wood with long stems.	Remove
39	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Laurel x 3 trees	10	10	multi to 2 m.	M	A	2	Reaching over maturity, holding 20% deadwood through out the crowns. Large trees adjoining roadway. Monitor for possible removal within 10years.	Deadwood
40	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Port Jackson Fig x 3 trees	14	10-14	300 - 1000	O	P	2	Large amounts of dead and dying wood, over mature but resilient species. Remove deadwood, dead limbs & long branches to make safe. Monitor for removal 10 yrs.	Deadwood Monitor
SECTION 5 Center of park from Pellisher Road to water's edge								Inspected 11 <sup>th</sup> July 2008	
41	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Laurel x 2 trees	7	7	multi	O	P	2	Declining vigor. Poor form and poor condition. Monitor for removal 10 years maximum.	Monitor
42	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Laurel	14	14	1200	O	P	2	Reaching over maturity, holding 20% deadwood with crown dieback. Monitor for possible removal within 10years.	Monitor

TREE SURVEY PUTNEY PARK PUTNEY									
TREE NO.	GENUS/ SPECIES	HEIGHT (metres)	SPREAD (metres)	DBH mm	AGE Semi M Mature, Over Mature	VIGOUR Poor Average Good	CONDITION O = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS  Trees to be removed are marked with a yellow painted dot.	ACTION Remove Deadwood Monitor
43	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Blackbutt	15	10	700	M	A	3	Co dominant limbs at 3m. with included bark. Overhangs roadway.	Monitor Deadwood
44.	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Laurel	8	9	400	O	P	2	Basal cavity, reduced form, 20% deadwood held in crown. 10% Epicormic growth. Monitor for removal 5 - 10 years.	Monitor Deadwood
45.	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum	12	10	700	M	G	4	Cavity and decay at 1.5m. Reduced structure from 1.5 m, crossing & rubbing branches with associated trunk wounds. Monitor for structural weakness.	Monitor Deadwood
46.	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Laurel	8	9	900	O	A	2	Cavities in major limbs, extensive crown dieback. Monitor for removal 5 – 10 years.	Monitor Deadwood
47.	<i>Melia azedarach</i> White Cedar	12	12	250 250 350	O	A	2	Wood becoming brittle. Monitor for removal 10 years	Monitor Deadwood
48.	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Moreton Bay Fig x 7 trees	9	6-10	multi	M	A	3	Trees lining rock shelf. Brittle wood. Structurally stable.	Deadwood
49.	Glochidion Cheese Tree	7	4	multi	O	P	2	Spindly tree with poor condition. Insect infected foliage covering 20% canopy.	Deadwood
50.	Glochidion Cheese Tree	5	4	multi	O	P	2	Spindly tree with poor condition. Insect infected foliage covering 20% canopy.	Deadwood
51.	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Moreton Bay Fig	7	7	1000	O	P	2	Extensive dieback of crown, poor condition, reduced canopy cover, overmature with brittle wood. Monitor for removal 5 – 10 years	Monitor Deadwood
52.	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Moreton Bay Fig	13	12	500	O	P	2	Basal decay, reduced structural stability, Extensive crown dieback, poor condition. Monitor for removal 5 – 10 years	Monitor Deadwood
53.	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Moreton Bay Fig	7	10	900	O	P	2	Basal cavity to 2m. large limb decay, poor condition. Monitor for removal 5 – 10 years	Monitor Deadwood
54.	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> Coast Banksia x group	6	8	multi	O	P	2	Basal cavity, internal decay and suckers. Reduced structural stability. Low, horizontal limb a pedestrian hazard.	Remove
55.	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> Coast Banksia	5	4	multi	M	P	2	Shrub suckered from old stump.	Monitor
56.	STUMP	5		500	O	P	O	Unstable, decaying stump on rock shelf. Root plate movement, Glochidion self sown at base of stump.	Remove
57.	Glochidion Cheese Tree	9	11	300 350	O	P	2	Reduced form & structure, basal decay and suckers, limb failures at 3m.	Remove
58.	Glochidion Cheese Tree x 8 trees	2-3	4 av.	50 – 150	M	P	1	Various understorey shrubs, poor condition, deadwood or remove.	Deadwood Remove

TREE SURVEY PUTNEY PARK PUTNEY									
TREE NO.	GENUS/ SPECIES	HEIGHT (metres)	SPREAD (metres)	DBH mm	AGE Semi M Mature, Over Mature	VIGOUR Poor Average Good	CONDITION 0 = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS  Trees to be removed are marked with a yellow painted dot.	ACTION Remove Deadwood Monitor
59.	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Blackbutt	16	13	500	M	G	4	Established on rock ledge, reduced stability.	Deadwood
60.	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	11	7	multi to 900	O	A	2	Limb dieback, 20% deadwood throughout crown, high use area - monitor	Deadwood
61.	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	18	13	600 200	M	A	3	High use area, cavity at 3m. in main leader. Monitor for removal within 10 years.	Deadwood
62.	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> South. Mahogany x group of 9 trees	7 2 – 6	2 – 6	100 – 200	M	A	3	Group of small trees, remove deadwood	Deadwood
63.	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	14	9	500	M	A	3	Large limb die back, close to BBQ area.	Deadwood
64.	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	19	9	400	M	A	3	large limb die back, trunk cavities. Monitor for removal within 10 years.	Deadwood
SECTION 6 Carpark Walking from vehicular exit on roadway north then into Car park entrance, walking south.								Inspected 16 <sup>th</sup> July 2008	
65.	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> Brush Box	5	6	300	M	P	1	In decline, constantly pruned for powerline clearance. Extensive crown die back. Located at exit driveway.	Remove
66.	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> Brush Box	6	6	300	M	P	2	In decline, constantly pruned for powerline clearance. Extensive crown die back.	Deadwood
67.	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> Brush Box x 2 trees	8	5	300 300	M	A	2	Holding deadwood	Deadwood
68.	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> Brush Box	14	12	700	M	G	3	South side of power box. Extensive deadwood	Deadwood
69.	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> Swamp She Oak	7	3	100 100	S	G	4	Semi mature tree with poor form + bore infestation. Twin leaders twisted together – future hazard. Remove tree or remove 1 leader.	Prune Remove
70.	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum	11	3	100 100	S	G	3	Co dominate twin leaders from base, future structural defect. Remove tree or remove 1 leader.	Prune Remove
71.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> Grey Gum	14	5	280	S	G	3	Co dominants leader with bark inclusion at 7m. Poor structure	Monitor
72.	<i>Glochidion</i> Cheese Tree	8	11	multi	O	P	1	Overmature brittle wood & decay, 2% canopy cover. Spindly tree, on pathway north of carpark.	Remove



TREE SURVEY PUTNEY PARK PUTNEY									
TREE NO.	GENUS/ SPECIES	HEIGHT (metres)	SPREAD (metres)	DBH mm	AGE Semi M Mature, Over Mature	VIGOUR Poor Average Good	CONDITION O = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS  Trees to be removed are marked with a yellow painted dot.	ACTION Remove Deadwood Monitor
73.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> Grey Gum	15	6	300	S	G	4	Bark inclusion at 3m. Monitor defective area. – near car park steps	Monitor
74.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> Grey Gum	17	7	350	S	G	4	Damaged trunk at 1 m. with associated decay. Poor structure overall.	Monitor
75.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> Grey Gum	12	6	200	S	G	4	Bark inclusion at 2 m. remove 1 limb to reduce structural hazard	Prune
76.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> Grey Gum	16	6	300	S	G	4	Bark inclusion at 3 m. remove 1 limb to reduce structural hazard	Prune
SECTION 7 Main recreational area walking north along pathway above play area towards northern boundary and around water back to play area Inspected 16 <sup>th</sup> July 2008									
77.	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum	13	5	250	S	G	4	Wound at 2.5m. with secondary infections. Poor condition for a young tree.	Monitor
78.	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum	14	7	300	S	G	4	Basal decay and infection to 1.5 m. Poor condition for a young tree.	Monitor
79.	<i>Melaleuca</i> Paperbark	8	8	multi	O	P	2	20% foliage cover, over mature, prominent, high use corner position, behind timber fence.	Remove
80.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> Grey Gum	11	5	300	M	A	3	Branch failure at 3m. on west side, basal decay, monitor cavities for spread.	Monitor
81.	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum	11	8	300	M	A	3	Storm damaged leader @ 2 m., trunk cavities	Monitor
82.	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum	2.5	2	300	M	P	0	Storm damaged stump to 2 m. with basal suckers	Remove
83.	<i>Glochidion</i> Cheese Tree	6	7	multi	O	P	1	2% crown cover, over mature brittle wood.	Remove
84.	<i>Acacia</i> Wattle tree	8	7	multi	O	P	1	Severe decline.	Remove
85.	Dead tree	6	-	150					Remove
86.	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> Swamp She Oak	14	9	300	O	A	2	Overhanging pathway. Internal decay at 3m. brittle wood + plus remove nearby dead tree	Remove
87.	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Moreton Bay Fig	5	7	300 100	O	4	2	Poor crown cover, mostly epicormic growth, reduce hazard potential by removing dead and dying wood.	Prune
88.	Dead Casuarina	5	6	multi				Dead tree with suckers from stump.	Remove
89.	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> Swamp She Oak x 2 trees							Near dead trees on western (lower) edge of boardwalk.	Remove

TREE SURVEY PUTNEY PARK PUTNEY									
TREE NO.	GENUS/ SPECIES	HEIGHT (metres)	SPREAD (metres)	DBH mm	AGE Semi M Mature, O Over Mature	VIGOUR Poor Average Good	CONDITION O = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS  Trees to be removed are marked with a yellow painted dot.	ACTION Remove Deadwood Monitor
SECTION 8 Separate Bushland Area from Mortlake Ferry to Pellisher Road.								Inspected 16 <sup>th</sup> July 2008	
90.	Various dead trees							In bushland area along waters edge to Ferry	Remove
91.	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> Maritime Pine	19	7	500	O	P	1	Tree in severe decline, 5% canopy cover.	Remove
92.	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> Maritime Pine	18	13	700	O	P	2	Declining condition, 30% crown cover, decaying brittle wood, monitor for removal within 10 years.	Monitor
93.	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Moreton Bay Fig x 2 trees	8	15	multi	O	A	3	Tree becoming overmature with brittle, decaying wood. Monitor for removal within 10 years	Monitor
94.	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> Coast Banksia	7	4	250 350	O	P	2	Pruned for powerline clearance, poor condition, reduced canopy cover.	Remove
95.	<i>Acacia elata</i> Cedar Wattle	14	12	300 200	M	A	2	Extensive insect damage, overhanging roadway. Monitor for removal within 10 years.	Deadwood Monitor
96.	<i>Pinus pinea</i> Stone Pine	14	13	700	O	A	3	Reduced canopy cover to 20%, good structure, monitor for removal within 10 years	Deadwood Monitor
97.	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> Thin leaved Stringybark	20	24	1200	M	G	4	Excellent specimen, good form & vigor. Deadwood only	Deadwood
98.	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> Sydney Peppermint	14	13	500 500 600	M	G	3	Extensive insect damage to most leaders, overhangs street, structurally stable. Monitor for removal within 10 years	Deadwood Monitor
99.	Dead tree	4	4					Prune under powerlines	Remove
100.	Dead tree	4	4					Prune under powerlines	Remove
101.	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Blackbutt	16	11	400	M	G	3	Cavities into main leaders, good habitat tree. Prune to make safe but retain hollows.	Deadwood

## SITE MAP

Indicating Survey  
areas numbered 1 – 8

SOURCE Goggle Earth.







Tree 1. Stump



Tree 9 Eucalyptus suckers



Tree 10 *Cinnamomum camphora*



Tree 14 *Ulmus parvifolia*



Tree 16 *Eucalyptus pilularis*



Tree 18 *Glochidion*



Tree 19 *Eucalyptus piperita*

Tree 20 *Glochidion* x 2 trees



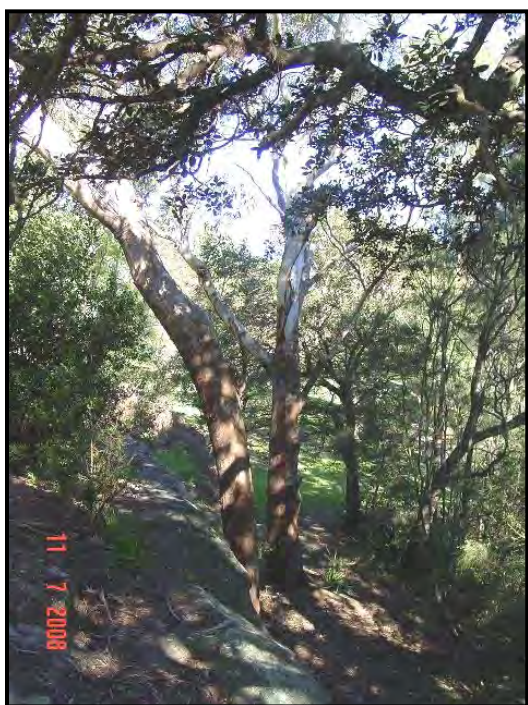




Tree 26 *Eucalyptus pilularis*



Tree 27 *Eucalyptus pilularis*  
located at the end of the Slippery Dip



Tree 28 + Tree 30 *Eucalyptus pilularis*  
growing at the base of a rock shelf



Tree 54  
*Banksia integrifolia*,  
suckers  
from a basal  
stump



Tree 57 *Glochidion*





Tree 69 *Casuarina glauca*



Tree 72 *Glochidion* located north of the main carpark



Tree 79  
Paperbark at  
the  
boardwalk  
entrance



Tree 83 *Glochidion*



Tree 91  
*Pinus*  
*pinaster* in  
decline.

Trunk of Tree 86  
*Casuarina* overhangs the  
pathway in the north  
western border of the park





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