

# ATTACHMENTS FOR: AGENDA NO. 4/25 EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

Meeting Da	ite: Wed	dnesday 3	80 Ap	ril 2025
------------	----------	-----------	-------	----------

Location: Council Chambers, Level 1A, 1 Pope Street, Ryde and Online

Time: 7.00pm

#### ATTACHMENTS FOR EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

ltem			Page
8	BRUSH FARM	I AND LAMBERT PARK MASTERPLAN	
	Attachment 1	Final Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan for adoption	1
	Attachment 2	Final Consultation Report Report - Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan - Stage 2	46

Date 15.04.2025

City of Ryde



REPORT

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

15.04.2025



ISSUE DATE

B Final

Landscape Architecture and Urban Design

35 Wellington Street Chippendale New South Wales Gadi Country

GIL CIVIIIE @GIRA

turfdesign.com

REPORT

## Masterplan Report

ITEM 8 (continued)

## Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the Wallumedegal people, the Cultural Landscape that we are working upon. We acknowledge the custodianship of its people and the privilege and responsibility to Connect with Country.













ITEM 8 (continued)

#### Contents

1. Introduction 4 2. Key Findings and Opportunities 6 1.1. Place overview 4 2.1. History 7 2.1.2. Brush Farm and Lambert Park 7 2.1.2. Brush Farm and Lambert Park 7 2.1.2. Brush Farm House 8 2.1.3. Historical Imagery 9 2.1.4. Key Findings 10 2.2. Planning 11 2.2.2. Site lines and vise confidors 12 2.2.3. Key Visual 12 2.2.3. Key Visual 13 2.3. Lond Ownership 15 2.4. Environment 16 2.4. Environment 16 2.4. Environment 17 2.4.3. Vegetation Typologies 18 2.5. Movement 19 2.5. Movement 19 2.5. Site of Recreation 21 2.5. Recreation 21 2.5. Recreation 21 2.5. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.1. Principles 26 2.1. Opportunities 27						
1.2. Project overview  5	1. Introduction	4	2. Key Findings and Opportunities	6	3. Masterplan	28
2.1.2. Brush Farm House 2.1.3. Historical Imagery 9 2.1.4. Key Findings 10 3.3. Character Palette 3.4. Site Section 3.4. Site Section 3.5. Indicative Planting Palette 2.2. Else lines and vise confidors 12 2.2. Key Viens 13 2.2. Key Viens 14 2.2. Key Findings 14 3.6. Visualisation 2.3. Land Ownership 15 3.7. Materials and Character Palette 2.4. Environment 16 2.4. Environment 16 2.4.1. Topography 16 2.4.2. Vistanourse 17 2.4.2. Vigetation Typologies 18 2.5. Movement 19 2.6. Recreation 21 2.6. Recreation 21 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26	1.1. Place overview	4	2.1. History	7	3.1. Overall Masterplan	29
2.1.2. Historical Imagery 2.1.4. Key Findings 2.2. Planning 3.3. Character Palette 3.4. Site Section 3.4. Site Section 3.5. Indicative Planting Palette 2.2.2. Site Image and view confidors 2.2.3. Key Views 13 5.5. Detail Plan 1 2.2.4. Key Findings 14 3.6. Visualisation 2.2.4. Key Findings 15 3.7. Materials and Character Palette 2.4. Environment 16 3.8. Indicative Planting Palette 2.4.1. Topography 15 3.7. Materials and Character Palette 3.8. Indicative Planting Palette 3.8. Indicative Plant	.2. Project overview	5	21.1. Brush Farm and Lambert Park	7	9.1.1. Detail Flan 1	30
2.1.4. Key Findings 10  2.2. Planning 11  2.2.1. Hicritage 11 2.2.2. Site lines and view confiders 12 2.2.3. Key Views 13 2.2.4. Key Findings 14 2.2.5. Key Views 13 2.2.4. Key Findings 14 3.6. Visualisation  2.3. Land Ownership 15 2.4. Environment 16 2.4. Interpretation Planting Palette  2.4. Environment 16 2.5. Movement 17 2.6.2. Vigetation Typologies 18 2.5. Movement 19 2.5.1. Street Network 19 2.5.2. Site Circulation and Accessibility 20 2.6. Recreation 21 2.6.1. Passive Recreation 21 2.6.2. Active Recreation 22 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			21.2 Brush Farm House	8	3.2. Visualisation	31
2.1. Key Findings 10 3.4. Site Section 3.5. Indicative Planting Palette 2.2. Gite lines and view corridors 12 3.5. Indicative Planting Palette 3.5.1. Detail Plan 1 3.5. Indicative Planting Palette 3.5.1. Detail Plan 1 3.5. Local Plant 1 3.5. Visualisation 3.6. Visualisation 3.7. Materials and Character Palette 3.8. Indicative Planting Palette 3.8. Indicative Planting Palette 3.8. Indicative Planting Palette 3.9. Strategies 3.9. Strategies 3.9. Strategies 3.9. Strategies 3.9. Recreation 2.5. Movement and Access 3.9. Recreation 3.9. Recreation 3.9. Recreation 3.9. Vibran Elements 3.9. Urban Elements 3.9. Urban Elements 3.9. Interpretation and Signage 3.9. Interpretation and Signage 3.9. Recreation 21 3.9. Connecting with Country Framework 3.9. Connecting Strate St			2.1.3. Historical Imagery	9	3.3. Character Palette	32
2.2. Planning 2.2.1. Horitage 2.2.2. Sits lines and view confidors 2.2.2. Key Views 2.2.3. Key Views 2.2.4. Key Views 2.2.4. Key Findings 14 3.6. Visualisation 3.7. Materials and Character Palette 3.8. Indicative Planting Palette 3.9. Strategies 3.9. Strategies 3.9. Strategies 3.9. Strategies 3.9. Strategies 3.9. Recreation 3.9.2. Recreation 3.9.3. Water and Access 3.9.2. Recreation 3.9.3. Water and environment 2.5.1. Street Network 2.5.2. Site Circulation and Accessibility 2.6.2. Active Recreation 2.8.1. Passive Recreation 2.8.1. Passive Recreation 2.8.2. Active Recreation 2.8.3. Visualisation 2.8.4. Urban Elements 3.9.2. Recreation 2.8.5. Network 2.8.6. Recreation 2.8.6. Recreation 2.8.7. Key Assets Summary 2.8. Key Issues Summary 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 2.5. Connecting with Country Framework 2.6. Urban Elements 2.8. Connecting with Country Framework 2.8. Connecting With Country Framew			2.1.4. Key Findings	10		
2.2. Sits lines and visw confiders 2.2. Sits lines			2.2. Planning	11	3.4. Site Section	33
2.2.3. Key Views 13 3.5.2. Dotell Plans 2.2.4. Key Findings 14 3.6. Visualisation 3.7. Materials and Character Palette 3.7. Materials and Character Palette 3.8. Indicative Planting Palette 3.8. Indicative Planting Palette 3.9. Strategies 2.4.2. Waternourse 17 2.4.3. Vegetation Typologies 18 3.9. Strategies 3.9. Recreation 2.5. Movement 19 3.9.3. Water and Access 3.9.2. Recreation 3.9.3. Water and environment 2.5.1. Street Network 19 2.9.4. Urban Elements 2.9.4. Interpretation and Signage 2.6. Recreation 21 2.6.1. Passive Recreation 21 2.6.2. Active Recreation 22 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			221. Heritage	11	3.5. Indicative Planting Palette	34
2.2.4. Key Findings 14 3.6. Visualisation  2.3. Land Ownership 15 3.7. Materials and Character Palette  2.4. Environment 16 3.8. Indicative Planting Palette  2.4. Topography 16 3.9. Strategies  2.4. Wateroourse 17 3.9.1. Movement and Access 2.9.2. Recreation  2.5. Movement 19 3.9.3. Water and environment 2.5.1. Street Network 19 3.9.4. Urban Elements 2.5.2. Site Circulation and Accessibility 20 2.9.5. Interpretation and Signage 2.6. Recreation 21 2.6.1. Passive Recreation 21 2.6.2. Active Recreation 22 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.2.2. Site lines and view corridors	12	9.5.1. Detail Flan 1	35
2.3. Land Ownership  2.4. Environment  2.5. Topography 2.6. Wateroourse 2.5. Movement  2.5. Movement 2.5. Street Network 2.5. Site Circulation and Accessibility 2.6. Recreation 2.6. Recreation 2.7. Key Assets Summary 2.8. Key Issues Summary 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 2.10. Principles 2.6. Indicative Planting Palette 3.8. Indicative Planting Palette			2.2.3. Key Views	13	3.5.2. Detail Plans	36
2.4. Environment 2.4.1. Topography 2.4.2. Waternourse 2.4.2. Waternourse 2.4.3. Vegetation Typelogies 2.4.3. Vegetation Typelogies 2.5. Movement 2.5. I. Street Network 2.5.2. Site Circulation and Accessibility 2.5.2. Site Circulation and Accessibility 2.5. Recreation 2.6. Recreation 2.7. Reg Assets Summary 2.8. Reg Issues Summary 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 2.5. Recreation 2.6. Recreation 2.7. Reg Assets Summary 2.8. Reg Issues Summary 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 2.5. Recreation 2.6. Recreation 2.7. Reg Assets Summary 2.8. Reg Issues Summary 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 2.9. Recreation 2.9. R			2.2.4. Key Findings	14	3.6. Visualisation	37
2.4.1. Topography 2.4.2. Watercourse 2.4.2. Watercourse 2.4.2. Vegetation Typologies 2.5. Movement 2.5. Movement 2.5.1. Street Network 2.5.2. Sito Circulation and Accessibility 2.6. Recreation 2.6. Recreation 2.6.1. Passive Recreation 2.6.2. Active Recreation 2.6.2. Active Recreation 2.6.3. Active Recreation 2.6.4. Vegetation 2.6.5. Active Recreation 2.6.6. Recreation 2.6.7. Key Assets Summary 2.6.8. Key Issues Summary 2.7. Key Issues Summary 2.8. Key Issues Summary 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 2.6. Principles 2.6. Vegetation Vegetation Vegetation 2.6. Vegetation Vegetation Vegetation 2.6. Vegetation Vegeta			2.3. Land Ownership	15	3.7. Materials and Character Palette	38
2.4.2. Waterpourse 17 2.4.3. Vegetation Typologies 18 2.5. Movement 19 2.5. Movement 19 3.9.3. Water and environment 2.5.1. Street Network 19 2.5.2. Site Circulation and Accessibility 20 2.5. Recreation 21 2.6. Recreation 21 2.6.1. Passive Recreation 21 2.6.2. Active Recreation 22 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.4. Environment	16	3.8. Indicative Planting Palette	39
2.4.2. Watercourse 2.4.3. Vegetation Typelogies 18 3.9.1. Movement and Access 3.9.2. Recreation 2.5. Movement 2.5.1. Street Network 19 3.9.3. Water and environment 2.5.1. Street Network 19 3.9.4. Urban Elements 2.5.2. Site Circulation and Accessibility 20 3.9.5. Interpretation and Signage 2.6. Recreation 21 2.6.1. Passive Recreation 21 2.6.2. Active Recreation 22 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.4.1. Topography	16	3.9. Strategies	40
2.5. Movement 19 3.9.2. Recreation 2.5. L. Street Network 19 3.9.4. Urban Elements 2.5.1. Street Network 19 3.9.4. Urban Elements 2.5.2. Site Circulation and Accessibility 20 3.9.5. Interpretation and Signage 2.6. Recreation 21 2.6.1. Passive Recreation 21 2.6.2. Active Recreation 22 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.4.2. Watercourse	17		40
2.5.1. Street Network 19 8.9.4. Urban Elements 2.5.2. Site Circulation and Accessibility 20 2.9.5. Interpretation and Signage 2.6. Recreation 21 2.6.2. Active Recreation 22 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.4.3. Vegetation Typologies	18		41
2.6. Recreation 21 2.6.1. Passive Recreation 22 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.5. Movement	19	3.9.3. Water and environment	42
2.6. Recreation 21 2.6.1. Passive Recreation 21 2.6.2. Active Recreation 22 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.5.1. Street Network	19	2.9.4. Urban Elements	43
2.6.1. Passive Recreation 21 2.6.2. Active Recreation 22 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.6.2. Site Girculation and Accessibility	20	2.9.5. Interpretation and Signage	44
2.6.2. Active Recreation 22 2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.6. Recreation	21		
2.7. Key Assets Summary 23 2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.6.1. Passive Regreation	21		
2.8. Key Issues Summary 24 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.6.2. Active Regreation	22		
2.9. Connecting with Country Framework 25 2.10. Principles 26			2.7. Key Assets Summary	23		
2.10. Principles 26			2.8. Key Issues Summary	24		
· ·			2.9. Connecting with Country Framework	25		
2.11. Opportunities 27			2.10. Principles	26		
			2.11. Opportunities	27		









ITEM

City of Dyde

## Introduction

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4-Final Masterplan

#### 1.1. Place overview

Located in the City of Ryde in the suburb of Eastwood and West Ryde, Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park (the parks) are combined 11.3ha public open space providing passive and active recreation, sporting opportunities and environment to the local community.

The City of Ryde is a growth area, with an expected population growth of 43,700 residents by 2031. Additionally, approximately 3,800 more residents will live in the Eastwood area by 2036.

The increasing population will drive greater need for high quality parks in the area. Furthermore, protection of significant environmental assets is imperative whilst planning the growth of the area. For further details on demographics please refer section 2.3.

Map Legend	
	Study Boundary
	Eastwood Suburb Boundary
	Existing Open Space (Local, District and Regional)
WWW.	Sydney Green Grid Network













Attachment 1 - Final Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan for adoption

Data from NSW Government 'Green Assets' 2017

Lifestyle and opportunity @ your doorstep

City of Ryde

#### Introduction

#### 1.2. Project overview

The Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan identifies opportunities that align to the future population and uses proposed for the next 20 years of Ryde, creating new recreation spaces and improved connections for people with Country and ecology. The intentions of the report

#### Report purpose

- · A consolidated plan for Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park;
- . The masterplan is to act as a tool that will be used by the City of Ryde to guide Council on the future development of the parks, prioritise capital works projects, manage environmental outcomes and consider heritage values.
- · Build upon the current Plans of Management (PoM) and all other relevant policies and guidelines;
- · Provide greater detail and practical management guidelines that will inform the future of the park.

#### Objectives

- · Meet the sporting, recreational and leisure needs of the current and likely future
- · Conserve and enhance the bushland character;
- · Conserve and enhance the heritage values of the parks;
- · Improve user safety;
- · Enhance existing sport and recreation
- · Increase the diversity of activities within the
- · Improve the interface of the parks with the local surrounding area;
- . Enhance the historic and natural environment features of the area.







Site photos: 27th February 2024



















# le and opportunity r doorstep

# **ATTACHMENT 1** Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 — Final Masterplan **Key Findings and Opportunities** ITEM 8 (continued) turf Civile @GIRA Turf Design Studio | 6

#### 2.1. History

#### 2.1.1. Brush Farm and Lambert Park

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park, once part of the expansive Brush Farm Estate, have evolved through distinctive but interconnected histories.

#### **Brush Farm Park**

Brush Farm Park was officially dedicated as a trust on April 8, 1914, and was an area of over 23 acres (9.56 hectares). The park was initially managed jointly by the Councils of Ryde and Dundas. Efforts to make the park self-sustaining were achieved through various successful community initiatives, including leasing cottages and the sale of fruit from the orchards.

Brush Farm Park served various community functions including hosting civic and social events, and sports activities. The park is significant to the local community and cherished for their recreational facilities and scenic views.

In the Cumberland Argus, dated 9 April 1934, it was reported: "The park, which has every facility for picnics, and from which a magnificent panoramic view is obtained of the Parramatta River and surrounding country, including the famous Harbour Bridge, is certainly an ideal spot which apparently seems to be very little known amongst the residents of Eastwood and surrounding

In 1955, the management of Brush Farm Park transitioned to Ryde Municipal Council. Part of Brush Farm Park was leased for the establishment of a bowling club in 1959, reflecting ongoing efforts to enhance community amenities.

A proposal to extend Rutledge Street through the park, and to separate Brush Farm and Lambert Park were objected to concerned residents who formed the Brush Park Preservation Group in October 1981.

#### **Lambert Park**

Between 1957 and 1958, three parcels of land came into the ownership of the Council of the Municipality of Ryde. These parcels formed Lambert Park. The name Lambert Park was gazetted in 1984. However, this name had been proposed as early as 1960, after Lambert Street.

Before it was acquired by the Municipality of Ryde, part of the land was used as a shale quarry. This quarrying was blamed for land slippage that occurred at the end of the 1980s.

Information source: City of Ryde, Local Studies and Family History Librarian.



View of Lambert Park 'Restoration work will one day turn this work site into urban bushland

Source: Northern District Times 26 June 1991



Orchard view towards Brush Farm House Source: Brush Farm and Lambert Park Plan of Management, 9 Oct 2009



Aerial view from the Brush Farm Park area. Eastwood showing the existing and proposed road routes.

Source: Northern District Times 6 March 1985









Issue B Final

# Date 15.04.2025

Attachment 1 - Final Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan for adoption

#### 2.1.2. Brush Farm House

The original homestead of Brush Farm (the House) located at 19 Lawson Street, Eastwood, was built in c.1820 and falls within a separate parcel of land situated to the north of Brush Farm Park.

Brush Farm was established by Gregory Blaxland, a prominent pastoralist, explorer and one of the earliest winemakers in Australia. Blaxland's contribution to viticulture is notable; he experimented with different vine varieties at Brush Farm and, in 1822, was one of the first to export wine from Australia to England.

Blaxland's vineyards were likely located to the south of the site in what is now the heavily forested gullies of Brush Farm Park. The gullies contain the remains of artificial terraces which were recorded in the 1860s as being used for growing vines.

Over the years, the House was altered and extended, reflecting its changing ownership and uses. After being sold in 1881, the property was extensively altered under the ownership of the Bennett family, including the expansion of its orchard. By 1894, the government leased Brush Farm, and converted it into the Carpentarian Reformatory for Boys. This initiated a new chapter in the estate's history, focusing on reformative education for juvenile offenders. By 1913, changes occurred to the property's layout for urban development. This led to the removal of significant landscape features such as the Norfolk Island pines that were believed to have been planted by Blaxland almost a century earlier.

In the post-reformatory period, Brush Farm was dedicated to care and educational uses-Eastwood Home for Mothers and Babies and a home for intellectually disabled girls and boys. After the closure of Brush Farm Home in 1988, the property was transferred to the Department of Corrective Services, eventually leading to its current configuration.

In the 1980s, the heritage value of Brush Farm was recognised by the local community and became associated with the then recently formed Brush Farm Historical Society. Brush Farm was sold to Ryde Municipal Council in 1990 who commissioned investigations into the condition and conservation of the house. In 1993, stabilisation works occurred to the house. Brush Farm conservation works were undertaken after 2001. The newly restored Brush Farm was officially opened on 7 April 2007.

The House remains under Council ownership and provides spaces for the community. It is currently licensed for use by the NSW Spinners and Weavers Guild. The Hall at the rear of the House is rented by Council to a variety of community groups for different purposes. In the past, City of Ryde, conducted guided tours and small-scale community events on the front lawn of the House (e.g. Orchestra in the Park). The lack of public parking on the site is a constraint in running public events.

Brush Farm House is listed as a heritage item under the following

- State Heritage Item, Heritage Act 1977. State Heritage Register (#612) since 1990.
- Ryde Local Environmental Plan (2014) Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage, Local Heritage Item (#62)
- Heritage Conservation Area, Statement of Significance
- Register of the National Estate (#002934) File No. 1/13/032/0008

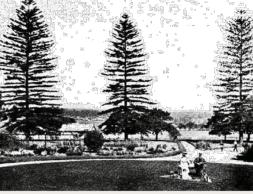
It is also listed on the following non-statutory registers:

National Trust Australia (ID 6863)

Source: Brush Farm Conservation Management Plan, prepared by



Henry Grant Lloyd, View from Brush Farm, c1861.



The Norfolk Island pines, supposedly planted by Gregory Blaxland, pictured in 1910. Source: National Library of Australia [NLA] No. 2833408



1959 photograph looking north across the remnant carriage loop at Brush Farm. Source: Brush Farm Historical Society







#### 2.1.3. Historical Imagery

Brush Farm Park was formally established as a park in 1914. The original land grants that covered the park area date from 1794. The park is part of the former "Brush Farm Estate". From 1806, the land was being used for cattle and viticulture. The image (top left) indicates the former estates that had been subdivided by the 1880s, identifying Brush Farm House owned by Emma Bennett at the time.

Alongside the growing built environment, the City of Ryde Flora and Fauna Study (2016) describes the evolution of landscape character. Key extracts include:

- · Remnants of the higher rainfall Blue Gum High Forest seen in Darvall Park in Denistone and in Brush Farm Park at Eastwood. These are situated in parts of the municipality where the shale soils are deep (Benson and Howell (1990, p124, 125)).
- . At Brush Farm Park, similar trees grow on the upper slope [as at Darvall Park], but in the steep-sided sheltered gully, fertile shale derived and high rainfall support a rainforest vegetation with species not found together in other sheltered sandstone gullies or on Wianamatta Shale soils of northern Sydney.
- Named Brush Farm by early settlers because of this rainforest brush its species included trees of Cryptocarya glaucescens, Euodia micrococca, Guioa semiglauca, Schizomeria ovata, shrubs of Alectryon subcinereus and Eupomatia laurina, and the climber Aphanopetalum resinosum. There is a very large Trochocarpa laurina 12 m high. The moist fertile gully has been particularly susceptible to weed invasion.
- Lambert Park is characterised in the western upper area by fill material with a crushed sandstone capping and re-vegetation. There are small pockets of local vegetation on the upper slopes and in the southern area where the original soil layer still

Images source: Landscape and archaeology assessment for the former Brush Farm Estate, Eastwood N.S.W. Prepared by Geoffrey Britton in association with Siobhan Lavelle and Colleen Morris for the City of Ryde, 2004













City of Ryde

Lifestyle and opportunity @ your doorstep

The following key findings are contributions from GML Heritage and Gira First Nations Advisory.



Lifestyle and Environment: The Wallumedegal were fisher-hunter-gatherers, thriving in an environment rich with river flats, mangrove swamps, and creeks. They adeptly fished using spears and hand lines, hunted birds and small game, and collected a variety of edible bushfood plants.



Language: The Wallumedegal and other Eora clans spoke the Sydney Language, a unifying factor across the clans of the area.



Clan Structure: The Wallumedegal, like other local clans, were structured as extended families related by kinship or marriage. They were not large tribes but rather small, agile groups who moved and lived within their defined territories.

Image Source: Aborigines Using Fire to Hunt Kangaroos by Joseph Lycett c.1817, housed in the National Library of Australia.



Cultural Practice: They practiced deliberate landscape management through controlled burning, creating a park-like environment that facilitated hunting and gathering.



Brush Farm has historic associations with Gregory Blaxland, explorer and viticulturist, and is important to the development of the Australian wine industry.



The Brush Farm landscape and gardens are significant as a predominantly intact estate with nineteenth-century gardens used for recreation by the colonial rural gentry.



The grounds of Brush Farm House, Brush Farm Park, part of Lambert Park, and Corrective Services Academy, have high heritage significance due to their rich resource of natural and cultural attributes.



Brush Farm Park, and part of Lambert Park, contain rare remnant vineyard terracing, remnant Wianamatta Shale-based rainforest, and areas of wet sclerophyll forest (now listed as an endangered ecological community)











City of Dyde

## 2.2. Planning

#### 2.2.1. Heritage

Heritage Items within the site or associated with Brush

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 - Final Masterplan

- Brush Farm, #00612 Ryde LEP 2014 #61 Brush Farm House is a rare, state significant, early Colonial mansion in the Ryde area. It was built by prominent colonial figure Gregory Blaxland who reserved the land on Brush Farm Park for viticultural and pastoral uses. The site is a part of the extended Brush Farm Landscape that includes Brush Farm House, Brush Farm Park, Lambert Park and the Corrective Services Academy.
- Brush Farm Park, Ryde LEP 2014 #61 Brush Farm Park retains a viable remnant of natural bushland which is rare in the region as well as terracing for the earliest vineyard in the colony of NSW and evidence of early fencing. Any remnants of early viticulture and rare natural bushland should be retained.
- Corrective Services Academy Courts and Tribunal Services s170 Register 66 Terry St -The Corrective Services Academy is located to the north of the site, to the east of Brush Farm House and forms part of the extended Brush Farm landscape. The Academy was established following the closure of the Brush Farm Home in 1988 and remains operational. Views to and from the Corrective Services Academy to the site should be maintained.

Map Legend		
11/1	LEP Conservation Area	
	LEP Heritage Item	
	State Heritage Item	

Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3 ①

Data source: City of Ryde, LEP 2014 Heritage Map, 22/02/2024 GML Heritage, Brush Farm Conservation Management Plan, April 2021













ITEM 8 (continued)

# **ATTACHMENT**

#### 2.2.2. Site lines and view corridors

	Site boundary
	Heritage view corridors
	Heritage site lines
•	High significance
•	Moderate significance
•	Little significance
le: 1:5,000 @ /	ъ. <b>Д</b>















#### 2.2.3. Key Views

Source: GML Heritage



Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4-Final Masterplan





- The vista from the first floor of Brush Farm House, over Brush Farm Park to Parramatta River (Rhodes and Sydney Olympic Park), has high heritage significance. This vista forms part of an early feature of Brush Farm.
- It is conjectured that this vista determined the placement of Brush Farm House.
- The vista is restricted by mature trees south of the playing field at Brush Farm Park. This vista would have been part of a
- sweeping panoramic view from the upper floor to the City of Sydney.
- Views to Silverwater have since been obscured.



View 3

- · A view southeast from the front entry of Brush Farm House to Brush Farm Park reflects the historic connection between the two sites.
- · The open lawn, carriage loop and cleared land in Brush Farm Park reflects the historical layout of the site and relationship between the former farmland to the south and the formal Georgian farmhouse site to the north. This view is adversely impacted by Lawson Street and the screening plantings on either side of the road.





between the two within the local landscape. Perimeter tree plantings along Lawson Street obscure views to the house from the park.

Farm Park showing the visual connection





Views from Brush Farm house extends down to Parramatta Creek.

City of Ryde

Lifestyle and opportunity @ your doorstep

City of Ryde

Lifestyle and opportunity @ your doorstep

#### 2.2.4. Key Findings

The Parks contain areas for ecological conservation and heritage protection that are significant to the greater Ryde area. Protection of key site lines, views and connections between heritage items is recommended. The space is multi-functional providing an array of recreation opportunities for various groups using the parks.

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 — Final Masterplan



C2 area must be protected, considering impacts in adjacent area e.g. Light spill, run-off, exotic species selection.



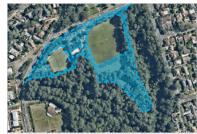
Communication of the sites bush regeneration works since the 1970's fosters community awareness of the areas enduring history.



Significant existing views, landscape features and connections between Brush Farm House, the park and surrounding neighbourhoods.



Relationships between Brush Farm House and elements of the former estate including: vineyard remains, agricultural land, fence posts and cultural plants



Expansion of open space is possible in areas classified as park/RE1



Possible archaeological remnants of old institutional buildings, signal station and carvings in properties near the shale mine/ quarry within Lambert Park.









8 (continued)

ITEM

#### 2.3. Land Ownership

#### Observations

- · Brush Farm House is a site of state historical and conservation significance that overlooks the park to
- . Brush Farm Park area is 53,614mg is a multifunctional park offering areas of natural bushland, sporting fields and playgrounds.
- Though it contains significant vegetation, Rutledge Street road reserve has potential to be rezoned and developed as an extension linking Stewart street and Rutledge street. This could potentially allow slower speed limits on Lawson street and Brush Road north and additional pedestrian crossings aligned with entrances to the park or Brush Farm House heritage pathways.
- · Lands owned by transport NSW (5,734m2) to the north of Lambert Park contain significant vegetation
- · Lambert Park area is 25,936m2 and is surrounded by low density residential development and low speed roads.

Map Legend	
	Brush Farm Park
	Lambert Park
r	Scout Hall (Scouts NSW)
r1	Brush Farm House
r1	Rutledge St (road reserve)
r1 L1	Lands not owned by council (Transport for NSW)

Data source: City of Ryde, Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park, 21/11/2023

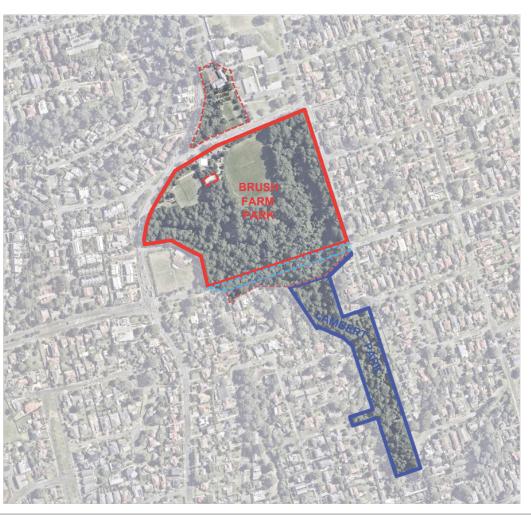












#### 2.4. Environment

#### 2.4.1. Topography

#### Observations

. The driveway of Brush Farm House is a highpoint and overlooks views of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park.

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 - Final Masterplan

- . The northern end of Brush Farm Park contains the largest portions of flat open space, currently designated as sports fields and an after hours off-leash dog park.
- To the south-east and south-west, steep areas form gullies that filter watercourses through the site. These gullies converge into Archers creek and continue to flow south through the Archer's creek catchment until reaching Parramatta River.
- · Brush Farm Park features diverse topography, including gentle slopes, flat areas, and a steep gully on the southern side, creating varied landscapes within the park.
- The park's topography influences the distribution of vegetation communities, with different plant species adapted to specific elevations, soil types, and moisture levels
- found throughout the park. Visitors to Brush Farm Park can enjoy scenic views and experiences ranging from elevated vantage points to tranquil low-lying areas, providing a dynamic and engaging natural environment for exploration.

Map Legend	
	Site boundary
	Major contour (5m)
	Minar contour (1m)
	Areas generally flat (1-2%)
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A	3 <b>(</b>



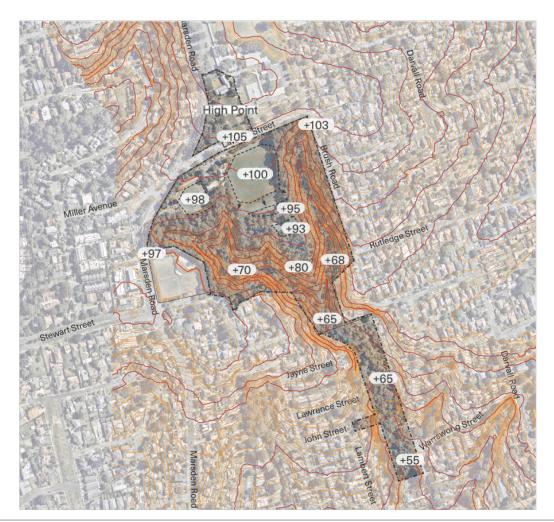




Data source: City of Ryde, Contour Map, 01/06/2012







(continued)

 $\infty$ 

ITEM

#### 2.4.2. Watercourse

#### Observations

- · It is likely that watercourses were shallow valley fill systems before European disturbance. These have now become channelised fill systems following land clearing and more recent urbanisation.
- · Watercourses in the study area are steep, bedrock-controlled headwater streams that have rapidly adjusted to historical hydrological change within the catchment.
- The site's valley widens to approximately 10 m at the lower reach of western creek, allowing flows to dissipate laterally, reducing erosivity and instability.
- · There are localised sections of watercourse that have been identified as unstable due to evidence of rapid erosion.
- Along the eastern and western boundaries of the park, there are many concentrated stormwater or overland flow lines that enter the watercourses.
- · Many sections of watercourse are benefiting from root structures stabilising bank or inchannel sediment.

Source: NSW Government Local Land Services, Brush Farm Park Watercourse Assessment, City of Ryde, May 2020

Map Legend	
	Site boundary
	1m contour line
	Watercourse

Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3

Data source: NSW Government Local Land Services, Brush Farm Park Watercourse Assessment, City of Ryde, May 2020











#### 2.4.3. Vegetation Typologies

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stepe 4 — Final Masterplan

#### Observations

- · The Parks encompass diverse vegetation communities.
- · Blue Gum High Forest is characterised by towering eucalyptus trees and an understorey of shrubs and ferns. This is the largest community in the park, occupying the slopes that adjoin the gully rainforests.
- Sydney Warm Temperate Rainforest has dense vegetation, including ferns, vines, and canopy trees, creating a moist and verdant ecosystem within the park. The Rainforest is located in the steepest areas of the gully, adjoining water
- Blue Gum High Forest, known for its mix of turpentine, ironbark, and other native trees, creates a varied and lush woodland environment in the area that adjoins the hardcourts and scouts hall.
- The north-west and south-east corners contain pockets of mixed exotic and native species. Surrounding street trees are also a
- · An area of vegetation to the north of Brush Farm House comprises a community with +90% exotic species.

 Site boundary
Western Sydney Complex Dry Reinforest
Blue Gum High Forest
Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest
Urban Exotic/Native
Weeds and Exotics











ITEM 8 (continued)

Issue B Final

## 2.5. Movement

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 — Final Masterplan

#### 2.5.1. Street Network

#### Observations

- State roads surrounding The Parks are high speed, with multiple carriageways and minimal pedestrian crossing.
- Surrounding local roads attract low levels of residential traffic and make entering into the park, despite no marked pedestrian crossings, easier.
   The car parks surrounding the park have capacity for 18
- vehicles near Brush Park bowling club and 40 near the Scouts Hall.

Map Legend	
-	Site boundary
	Park pathways
	Local roads
	State roads
	70km/hr state roads
	60km/hr state roads
	Lit intersections
P	Car parks
P	Other off-site parking
0	Entry points
0	Emergency vehicle accessible entry points
(1111111)	Road crossings

Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3

Data source: Scribble maps, Sydney Speed limits Transport for NSW, NSW Road Network Classifications City of Ryde, Brush Farm Park walking track, 2019













ITEM 8 (continued)

# **ATTACHMENT**

#### 2.5.2. Site Circulation and Accessibility

#### Observations

- · Walking tracks in The Parks are primarily through conservation bushland areas with minimal interventions such as stairs, bridges and mostly unpaved tracks.
- . The tracks showcase native flora and fauna, including remnant Blue Gum high forests.
- . The paths are not accessible to people with impaired movement due to steep topographic change around and across the gullies.
- · When the sites are inundated with water the tracks can be closed, impacting access routes across the neighbourhood and to public transport.
- · Emergency vehicles access to the north-eastern and south-eastern entries on site.
- · Incomplete pathways surrounding the amenities, car park and playground areas result in people walking intuitively through the space.
- No footpath along Marsden Road at the perimeter of the park. Fencing and minimal signage makes this edge uninviting when walking from the east.

Map Legend	Site boundary
	Pathways with no accessible elements
	Pathways with accessible elements
()	Entry points
(	Emergency vehicle entry point
P	Car park
	Bridge crossings
0111111111	Steps
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A&	ı ⊕











8 (continued)

ITEM

## 2.6. Recreation

#### 2.6.1. Passive Recreation

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 — Final Masterplan

#### Observations

- · Brush Farm Park contains a diverse range of recreational opportunities for the local community. Offering walking tracks, recreation lawns and an after hours off-leash dog park. This is facilitated by bridges over streams, seating surrounding open spaces and other public amenities.
- Brush Farm Park includes a significant lawn space, flexible during non organised sport times. An array of walking paths allow access to
- conservation areas of high environmental significance and enjoy the serene natural environment of Brush Farm and Lambert Park.
- The Lambert Park Path attracts the highest number of local foot-traffic as it is connected to the surrounding residential streets via safely accessible entry points.

Map Legend	
<del></del>	Site boundary
	Brush Farm Loop Path
	Lambert Park Path
	Bowling Club Path
	Marsden Road Shortcut
	Brush Farm House Pathways
()	Entry point
	Passive softscape
	After hours off-leash dog park
	Passive hardscape with urban elements
Scale: 1:4,000 @ #	<b>13</b> ⊕
Data source: City	of Ryde, Brush farm park walking track, 2019













8 (continued)

ITEM

**ATTACHMENT** 

#### 2.6.2. Active Recreation

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 - Final Masterplan

#### Observations

- . Brush Farm Park offers space and opportunity for formal sporting recreation, however is lacking the infrastructure to grow and be maintained with the future community demands and push for social sport activities.
- · The hardcourts adjoin a recently upgraded playground, making the space more accessible to parents and families wanting a variety of activities and amenities.
- \* The space is deemed as multi-functional. It offers spectator seating on the stands, however is not DDA compliant. The surface of the courts are deteriorating, with limited flexibility for activities outside of netball. Fencing surrounding the courts segregates the uses.
- The largest area of flat open space is a multi-functional lawn with sport fields, primarily used for cricket and grass court netball. This space operates as an off-leash dog park after hours and a breakout space for the adjacent Scouts Hall activities. Lack of lighting limits function of the space outside of daytime.
- Lambert Park contains a community hall currently occupied by 'Eastwood Girl Guides'. This hall is inaccessible to the public.

Map Legend		
CIII	Site boundary	
	Pathways	
(3)	Entry point	
	Facilities for recreation	
	Playground	
	Sports ground - lawn	
	Sports courts - concrete	
	Court line markings	
	Indicative field size	
Scale; 1:4,000 @ A3 ①		
Data source: City of Ryde, Brush farm park walking track, 2019		













#### 2.7. Key Assets Summary

Through studying the existing conditions, key values and landscape features of Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park became realised.

The following items summaries key assets that should be retained and enhanced within the proposed Masterplan:

- 1. Rich ecology and conservation area that provides environmental benefit and passive recreation opportunities. This is highly valued by the local community.
- 2. Existing pathway networks that promote engagement with nature and passive
- 3. Strong heritage layers including key site lines and connection to Brush Farm House and Brush Park.
- 4. Existing open space that is significant size and can be adaptable for active or passive uses.
- 5. Existing amenities infrastructure that can facilitate longer park stays and organised sport
- 6. Some use of natural materials that are integrated with topography.
- 7. Recently upgraded playground, co-located with active sports courts that encourage families to stay. Beginning of a narrative that could incorporate nature play.









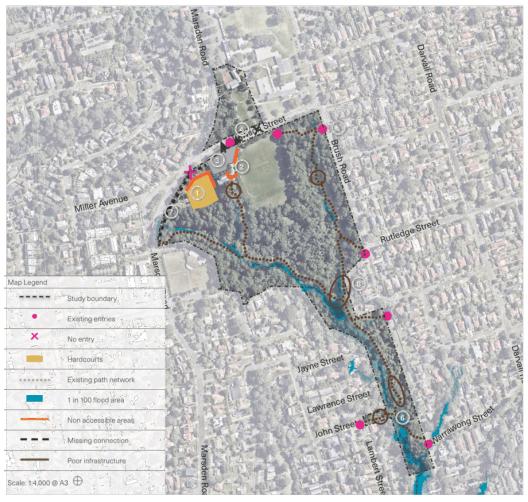


#### Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 - Final Masterplan

#### 2.8. Key Issues Summary

The following items summarise the key site issues arising during Stage 1 and are prioritised within the proposed Masterplan:

- 1. Deteriorating hardcourts that are challenging to meet the needs of the community.
- 2. Non DDA accessible and or convoluted circulation.
- 3. Poor car park entry and arrangement. Creates traffic congestion and dominates the area between key recreation and amenities.
- 4. Disconnect between Brush Farm House and Brush Park, no pedestrian priority and concealed views. Lack of acknowledgment of significant heritage artefacts, views and stories.
- 5. Concealed site entries with minimal signage and wayfinding that do not connect to surrounding suburbs.
- 6. Flood inundation particularly in Lambert Park, blocking trail network. Pathway network not resilient to climate events, forcing closures of tracks and unsafe conditions.
- 7. Incomplete path network connecting between main recreation areas and entries to the park.
- 8. Poor infrastructure as a result of climatic events such as flooding and unstable banks.











City of Ryde

Lifestyle and opportunity @ your doorstep

#### Opportunities

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 - Final Masterplan

#### 2.9. Connecting with Country Framework



#### Storytelling

- Bennalong Links Eora super highway, seasonal food and travel: Developing pathways or interpretive trails that illustrate the historical travel and food-gathering routes of the Eora people.
- Seaweed, Stone, Sand, Fire = Canoe: Reflecting these natural elements in landscape design, promoting Indigenous material use and cultural storytelling in park areas.
- Shell Hooks, Twine = female;
- Spears Male, Stone axes: Integrating gender-specific cultural symbols into design elements or artwork throughout the park. symbolising the balance and roles in the traditional
- Snapper "Wallunai's Totem", white grub (Teredo);
- Wallumedegal = "Snapper People": Highlighting the significance of the snapper in interpretive signage, art, or design elements to honor the Wallumedegal's connection to their

#### **Environment and Education**

- Bushcare, nature play, limited education user; Some interpretive signage: Creating educational and interactive nature play spaces to engage.
- Healthy Riparian Zone State 1788 Riparian zone, water, cleanse/birthing: Small fires - mosaic of vegetation: Restoring natural vegetation patterns and traditional land management practices like cool burning to encourage biodiversity.
- Hydrology, species historical; Shared Stewardship endangered species: Enhancing local waterways to support native species, implementing shared stewardship models for
- Canoe Sydney Blue Gum and Turpentine: Utilising these species in park planting schemes or creating cance-themed installations or play areas.
- Black Bream (fish) "Mur-ray-mah"; Leather Jacket fish -Green weed: Integrating these species into water management or conservation efforts, enhancing the local aquatic environment.

#### Connectivity

· Connectivity - linkage, transit corridor: Ensuring that park design facilitates connectivity, both for wildlife and for human visitors, aligning with traditional transit routes where possible. These elements can be woven into the design and interpretation strategies of the park to create a space that honors and educates about the local Aboriginal heritage, fosters environmental stewardship, and promotes community engagement.









#### Opportunities

#### 2.10. Principles

Extending from the Connecting with Country themes, the following principles are at the core of the Masterplan.





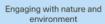






#### Interpretation and storytelling

Bringing together Country, heritage and culture through a narrative that encourages moments of contemplation, connection with place and education. Integration of natural materials, symbols and artifacts that compliment the existing environment and aid wayfinding.



Nature as culture — Celebrating, protecting and restoring the natural assets of The Parks as a practice of caring for Country. Strengthening communities appreciation for the native environment, enhanced through passive recreation, interpretation and education.

#### Diverse and flexible recreation

Developing a 'loose - fit' approach to site-wide recreation, to establish the infrastructure that will grow with the changing trends and needs of local community. Providing flexibility through robust materials and spatial arrangements that will allow for shared uses, day through to evening.

#### Connecting local community

Promoting education and activities within The Parks that are attractive to surrounding suburbs and user groups. This includes upgrading infrastructure to meet the needs of various communities.

#### Safety and accessibility

Bringing the outside in, through optimising entries and strengthening the movement network to The Parks and within. This will prioritise inclusivity and contribute to a safer and more approachable environment for diverse use groups.











City of Ryde

#### Opportunities

#### 2.11. Opportunities

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4-Final Masterplan

#### Interpretation and storytelling

- · Cohesive wayfinding strategy that incorporates Country symbols and stories and natural materials
- · Heritage/Indigenous place names
- · Protect and incorporate significant historical views and elements

#### Engaging with nature and environment

- · Opportunity for cultural and contemplative spaces that connect with Sky Country and nature
- · Continued bushcare opportunities with community engagement
- · Interactive and informal nature play
- · Upgrade infrastructure such as bridges and pathways to prevent closures during climate events

#### Diverse and flexible recreation

- · Reconsider hardcourt area and uses
- · Inclusive and upgraded play
- · Upgraded public amenity building
- · Reconsider field and its uses
- · Encourage further passive recreation, including spectator seating

#### Connecting local community

- · New public seating, BBQ, gathering amenity
- · Embed education and learning into park experiences
- · Reconsider carpark to suit needs of community and upgraded uses
- · Reconsider uses of park buildings
- · Future Rutledge Street road reserve as parkland connections

#### Safety and accessibility

- · Additional pedestrian crossings and street upgrades -Rutledge Street/Lawson Street
- · Optimise entries and improve legibility
- · Upgraded ramps and accessible elements
- · Shared /dedicated cycle-path and facilities
- · Upgrading lighting strategy to meet recreation needs
- · Realignment/completion of path network









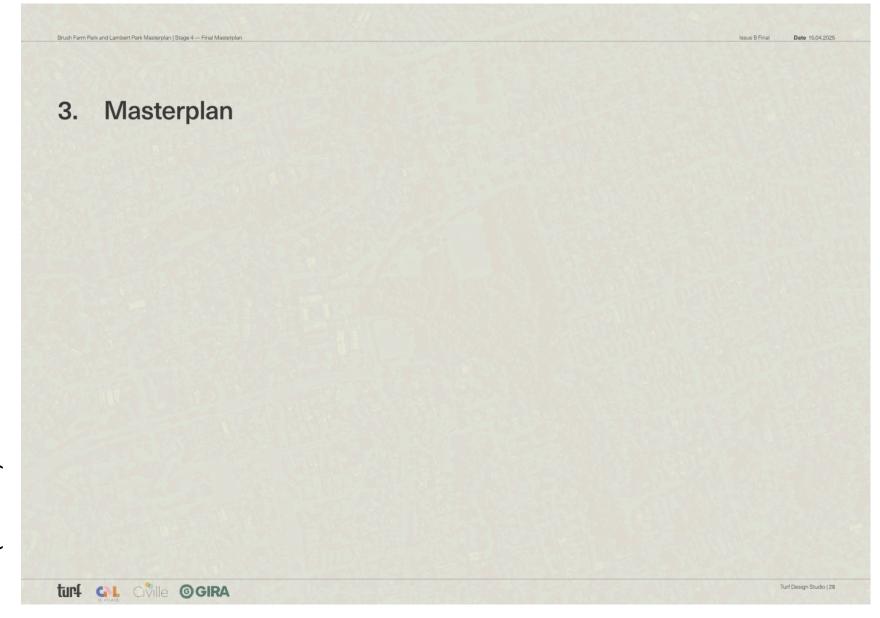






# ITEM 8 (continued)

# **ATTACHMENT 1**



#### Masterplan

#### 3.1. Overall Masterplan

The Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan focuses on meeting current and future recreational needs of the community whilst protecting and enhancing the rich ecological environment. The design aims to improve user safety, enhance sports and recreation facilities, diversify activities, and better integrate the parks with the local area.

Brush Farm Park will be revitalised as an inviting community district park. Key upgrades include the sports field and hardcourts, new pathways, informal and formal seating and an upgraded amenities block, promoting both active and passive recreation.

The Masterplan preserves the landscape's character and heritage, with improved signage and interpretation for better navigation and learning experiences.

Lambert Park will receive localised upgrades to infrastructure such as stabilising banks, water sensitive urban design and realigned and upgraded tracks to ensure durability. Key features include a revitalised picnic area to the south and more pausing points at key junctions and transitions that offer opportunities for engaging with the environment.

Overall, the Masterplan is designed for long-term use, optimising recreational opportunities for both locals and visitors.











ITEM 8 (continued)

#### Masterplan

#### 3.1.1. Detail Plan 1







Scale: 1:1000 @ A3





ITEM 8 (continued)

**ATTACHMENT 1** 

#### Masterplan

#### 3.2. Visualisation











#### Masterplan

#### 3.3. Character Palette

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 — Final Masterplan

Brush Farm Park will be consistent with the existing materials and ecology. Increased local amenities such as picnic, formal and informal seating and other urban elements will allow users to feel comfortable and encourage longer

- Enhanced multipurpose field with loop path
   Native grass bank sloping from field
- 3. Heritage interpretation pause point towards Brush Farm House
- New meet and greet area under existing trees
   New fitness stations along share loop path
- 6. New pedestrian entry
- 7. New sandstone spectator seating surrounding
- Existing playground upgraded nature play
   New share loop path cycling, walking,
- 10. Informal tiered bleachers amongst grass bank













ITEM 8 (continued)

#### Masterplan

#### 3.4. Site Section



Proposed materials are low maintenance and robust to provide longevity to the park. Natural materials are used where appropriate that compliment the surrounding ecology.

1. Sandstone log seating/planter retaining wall

2. Honed concrete paths

- Interpretative inlays in paving
   Primary signage with connection with Country, maps and directional information
   Brick amenities block, consistent with existing
- character
- Bright coloured multipurpose hardcourt
   Timber picnic tables under light weight shelter











#### Masterplan

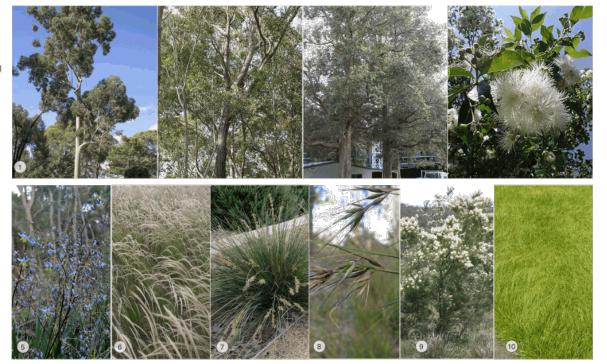
#### 3.5. Indicative Planting Palette

Brush Farm Park will build from the existing Blue Gum High Forest. A hardy native mix of grasses with key feature trees will enhance the abundant and rich backdrop of Lambert Park. The Masterplan prioritises retention of existing mature trees and aims to minimise disturbance to the groundplane. Importantly, new planting will provide a buffer to surrounding roads.

#### Suggested new planting includes:

- Eucalyptus saligna, Sydney Blue Gum
   Eucalyptus paniculata, Grey Ironbark
   Syncarpia glomulifera, Turpentine
   Acmena smithil, Lilypilly

- 5. Dianella caerulea, Blue flax lily
- Dichelachne micrantha, Tuffed perrenial grass
   Lomandra longifolia, Mat rush
- 8. Themada australis, Kangaroo grass
- 9. Bursaria spinosa, Native Blackthorn
- 10. Microlaena stipoides, Weeping grass













ITEM 8 (continued)

#### Masterplan

#### 3.5.1. Detail Plan 1













ITEM 8 (continued)

#### Masterplan

#### 3.5.2. Detail Plan3











#### Masterplan

### 3.6. Visualisation





ITEM 8 (continued)

© City of Ryde Lifestyle and opportunity @ your doorstep







#### Masterplan

#### 3.7. Materials and Character Palette

- 1. New wayfinding signage
- New and upgraded informal stepping stones
   Upgraded safety fencing that is sensitive to
- existing ecology

  4. New interpretation, educational and wayfinding signage
- 5. Bush regeneration6. New passive picnic area
- Secondary pause points with informal seating
   Upgraded infrastructure timber/FRP mesh consistent with existing materials to minimise
- impact to existing environment
  9. Upgraded infrastructure along tracks and banks that is sensitive to existing ecology
- 10. Natural and environmentally friendly bank stabilisation methods, utilising native planting and rock armouring (subject to further investigation)













City of Ryde

Lifestyle and opportunity @ your doorstep

#### Masterplan

## 3.8. Indicative Planting Palette

Lambert Park is rich with sensitive and endangered ecological communities, such as the Blue Gum High Forest and Coastal Warm Temperate Rainforest. The Masterplan prioritises retention of this existing character and aims to minimise disturbance to the groundplane. Lambert Park will focus on localised bush regeneration consistent with the CoR Plan of Management and support the existing creek through water sensitive urban design.

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 — Final Masterplan

- Suggested species include:
  1. Pteridium esculentum, Bracken fern
  2. Hypolepis muelleri, Ground fern
- Doodia aspera, Prickly rasp fern
- Indigofera australis, Australian indigo
   Juncus usitatus, Common rush
- 6. Isolepis inundata, Native sedge

#### Existing planting character:















ITEM 8 (continued)

## Masterplan

### 3.9. Strategies

#### 3.9.1. Movement and Access

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Masterplan | Stage 4 — Final Masterplan

Key design moves:

- Improved safety, visibility and access at all entry points, particularly from Lawson Street and Brush
- · Connected pathway network throughout Brush Farm Park, providing key links to main recreation areas.
- · Increased equal access.
- · New share loop path promoting passive recreation for community.
- Upgraded infrastructure where necessary throughout Lambert Park tracks.
  Improved carpark circulation and crossings with future expansion (subject to tfNSW and traffic testing) with the intent to create clearer paths for pedestrian movement.

Legend	
$\leftrightarrow$	Pedestrian crossing existing
$\leftrightarrow$	Pedestrian crossing proposed*
+	Carpark entry/exit*
*****	General vehicle circulation*
•	Access to recreation areas
0	Equal access
	Primary pathway circulation
*****	Existing pathway retained
111111	Bush track existing
	Bush track upgraded
	Primary entry upgraded
0	Secondary entry upgraded
	Site boundary
Scale: 1:5000 @ /	A3 (H)

















#### Masterplan — Strategies

#### 3.9.2. Recreation

#### Key design moves:

- Increased flexibility for multi-sport through upgraded hardcourts and field.
   Larger, consolidated amenities facilities
- inclusive of change rooms, community room, canteen and toilets. Additional of umpiring space adjacent to the Scouts Building.
- · Improved passive recreation opportunities with new share loop path.
- · Additional passive lawn and gathering areas, inviting groups to comfortably stay and engage with active recreation areas.
- · Prioritising walking as a main attraction, embedding passive pausing points through Lambert Park to encourage connection with

Legend	
	Field/passive lawn
	Warm-up area
	Hardcourts
	Play
	Passive lawn/shared space
	Existing Amenities Building and Dog Training Building
	Existing Secuts Hall
	Fitness
	Spectator seating
	Primary pause point
0	BBQ facilities
•	Picnic facilities
	Site boundary
Scale: 1:5000 @	A3 (+)













ITEM 8 (continued)

#### Masterplan — Strategies

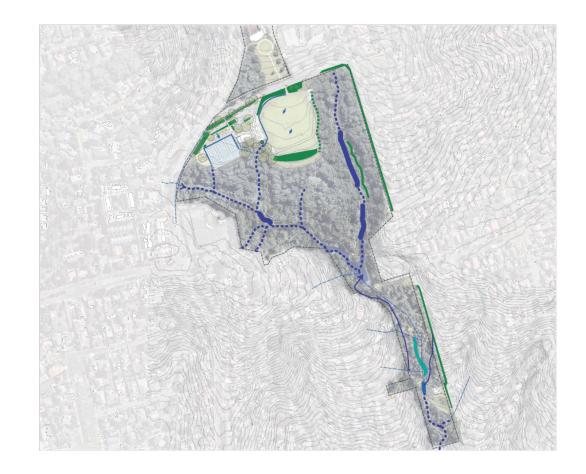
#### 3.9.3. Water and environment

Key design moves:

- Enhancing existing vegetation communities, particularly at the parks perimeter and entry
- Protecting the waterways and providing select and localised infrastructure that will improve
- banks and safety for its users.

  Introducing water sensitive urban design in areas of overflow path.

	New/upgraded planting
	Water sensitive urban design
9 <del>44</del> es.	Contours (existing)
	Existing trees retained
CHARMS	Existing trees trimmed to maintain views to Brush Farm House
<b>→</b>	Indicative drainage flow
0	Existing water tank
	Existing creek
$\longrightarrow$	Existing overflow
	Existing drainage (pipes)
	Upgraded drainage (pipes)
~	Headwall upgraded
	Bank stabilisation area
	Detention basin
	Site boundary













# **ATTACHMENT 1**

#### Masterplan — Strategies

#### 3.9.4. Urban Elements

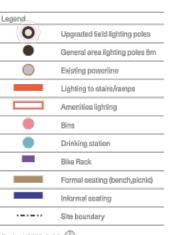
- Key design moves:

  Balance of informal and formal seating that engages with the areas of passive and active
- · Upgraded general lighting for safety and field lighting for improved playing conditions.
- Improved equal access and safety at key junctions to enable all user groups to access main recreation and public facilities.

  Co-locating bins and drinking fountains with
- areas of recreation.

Legend			
(0)	Upgraded field lighting poles		
	General area lighting poles 5m		
0	Existing powerline		
	Lighting to stairs/ramps		
	Amenities lighting		
	Bins		
	Drinking station		
	Bike Rack		
	Formal seating (bench,picnio)		
	Informal seating		
	Site boundary		
Scale: 1:6000 @	A3 (f)		

















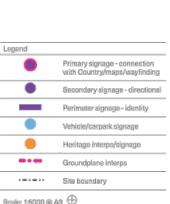
**ATTACHMENT 1** 

#### Masterplan — Strategies

#### 3.9.5. Interpretation and Signage

- Very design moves:
   Upgrading all existing entries to increase permeability and visibility from surrounding streets and connections.
- · Primary entry points that engage with the parks First Nations and colonial history and
- Improving wayfinding and navigation throughout the track network.
- Embedding Country through interpretative elements as a way of storytelling.

Legend	
	Primary signage - connection with Country/maps/wayfinding
•	Secondary signage - directional
	Perimeter signage - identity
	Vehicle/carpark signage
•	Heritage interps/signage
	Groundplane interps
	Site boundary

















# **ATTACHMENT 1**





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REPORT DECEMBER 2024





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



CITY OF RYDE | Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Draft Masterplan – Stage 2 Community Engagement Report Prepared by City of Ryde: Community Engagement December 2024 © City of Ryde

#### DISCLAIMES

While every reasonable effort has been made to ensure that this document is correct at the time of printing, the City of Ryde, its agents and employees, disclaim any and all liability to any person in respect of anything or the consequences of anything done or omitted to be done in reliance or upon the whole or any part of this document.

#### COPYRIGHT NOTICE

If you wish to reproduce, alter, store or transmit material appearing in this submission document for any purpose, requests for formal permission should be directed to the City of Ryde.





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



Summary and Background			
Community E	Engagement Methodology	5 - 7	
Community E	Engagement Results	8 - 20	
Appendices		21- 37	
<ul><li>Hav</li><li>Flye</li></ul>	e Your Say Webpage	21-23 24-26	
•	k Signage	27	
• Hav	e Your Say e-newsletter	28	
• Dro	p-In Sessions	29 - 33	
• You	r City News	34	
<ul> <li>Nev</li> </ul>	vspaper Ad - Open Community Consultations	35	
The	Weekly Times		
• Soc	ial Media	36	
• Citiz	zenship Ceremony Flyers	37	



#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



City of Ryde completed the first stage of community consultation in December 2023 to inform the creation of a Masterplan for Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park. Council carefully considered the feedback received to develop a draft Masterplan for Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park that will guide future improvements and upgrades over the next 20 years.

In August 2024, Council invited our community for a second round of consultation, to share their thoughts on the draft Masterplan and the proposed ideas and suggestions for improving, protecting, and better managing the Parks. The feedback received will help the City of Ryde to review and update this Masterplan to make it more responsive to the diverse needs of our community and the environment.

Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park are located on the western side of Eastwood. The parklands (in combination) are bound by Lawson Street, Brush Road and Marsden Road. Car park entry is from Lawson Street. There are multiple pedestrian park entry points and walking tracks through the parklands.

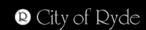
Natural features include established bushland, walking tracks and Archers Creek. Existing sport, recreation and community facilities include a natural turf sportsground, four netball hard courts with lighting, a neighbourhood playground, amenities building, community building (leased by Brush Farm Dog Training Club), community hall (leased by Girl Guides), scout hall (not owned or managed by Council) and a car park.

This Masterplan is being prepared in response to the *Sport and Recreation Strategy 2016-2026* (adopted July 2017), with consideration to the *Ryde Biodiversity Plan* (adopted December 2016) as well as the planning and heritage requirements of the *Ryde Local Environmental Plan* (2014).

The Stage 2 Have Your Say period occurred from Monday 12 August 2024 to Sunday 8 September 2024 during which our community could provide feedback on the Masterplan via an online survey, written submission or at one of the drop-in sessions.

This was promoted through the City of Ryde's Have Your Say webpage, flyers to surrounding residents and citizenship ceremony participants, signage in the Parks, enewsletter to stakeholders, post on social media, listings in the local newspaper, and the Your City News e-newsletter.

There were 231 online survey submissions received, 6 email submissions received, and 73 attendees at the drop-in sessions of which 21 provided comments.





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



Date	Tool	Stakeholders	Overview	Engagement
Mon 12 Aug to Sun 8 Sep 2024	Have Your Say webpage	Website users	A project webpage with background information, online survey, FAQs and draft Masterplan details.	3,448 total pageviews 1,427 unique page views
Mon 12 Aug to Sun 8 Sep 2024	Online survey	Website users	An online survey where stakeholders can provide comments on the draft Masterplan. This was accessed through Council's Have Your Say webpage.	231 online survey submissions
Mon 12 Aug to Sun 8 Sep 2024	Information phone line, email and postal address	All stakeholders	The City of Ryde main phone line, email and postal address were open for feedback from the community.	6 email submissions received
Mon 12 Aug 2024	Flyer	Surrounding residents and businesses - 500m radius within Ryde LGA, and adjacent Parramatta LGA properties	A double-sided A4 flyer was letterbox dropped to promote the draft Masterplan and feedback opportunities.	1,423 flyers approx.
Mon 12 Aug to Sun 8 Sep 2024	Park signage	Park users	Park signage was placed to promote the draft Masterplan and feedback opportunities for park users and interested stakeholders.	10 x A2 signs

City of Ryde



#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



Date	Tool	Stakeholders	Overview	Engagement
Mon 12 Aug 2024	Have Your Say e-newsletter	Past HYS submitters, and Stakeholder and User Groups	E-newsletter to promote the draft Masterplan and provide information on feedback opportunities.	e-newsletters delivered 161 e-newsletters opened
Sat 17 Aug 2024	Drop-in Session 1 at Brush Farm Park (10am - 12pm)	All interested stakeholders and park users, including netballers	An opportunity for interested stakeholders and park users to speak with Council staff about the draft Masterplan and provide comment inperson.	48 attendees approx.
Sun 25 Aug 2024	Drop-in Session 2 at Brush Farm Park (10.30am - 12.30am)	All interested stakeholders and park users, including the dog training club	An opportunity for interested stakeholders and park users to speak with Council staff about the draft Masterplan and provide comment in- person	25 attendees approx.
Sat 17 Aug 2024 and Sun 25 Aug 2024	Storyboards	Drop-in session attendees	Displayed at drop-in sessions to highlight the key features, maps and images from the draft Masterplan.	4 x A0 storyboards
Tue 3 Sep 2024	Open community consultations listing in Your City News e-newsletter	Your City News subscribers	Listed in Your City News open community consultations section to promote the draft Masterplan and consultation opportunities for all stakeholders.	4,230 e-newsletters delivered 1,704 e-newsletters opened

© City of Ryde

6



#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



Date	Tool	Stakeholders	Overview	Engagement
Each Wed between Mon 12 Aug to Sun 8 Sep 2024	Open community consultations advertisement in The Weekly Times	Newspaper readership	Listed in open community consultation newspaper advertisement to promote the draft Masterplan and consultation opportunities for all stakeholders.	38,000 total print readership approx.
Mon 12 Aug to Sun 8 Sep 2024	Social Media (Facebook and Instagram - paid and organic)	Facebook and Instagram users	Social media advertisement to promote the draft Masterplan and feedback opportunities for all stakeholders	22,508 total impressions 497 links clicked 15,920 total users reached
Thu 29 Aug 2024	Citizenship Ceremony Flyer	New citizens	Listed in a Have Your Say flyer which is included in the new citizen pack provided at the citizenship ceremony.	100 flyers



#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **KEY INSIGHTS**



231

ONLINE SURVEY RESPONDENTS



15
WRITTEN
SUBMISSIONS



21
DROP-IN SESSION
COMMENTS

Note: Respondents could provide multiple responses through various channels, hence there may be duplication of respondents within the above figures. Furthermore, not all questions were mandatory. Therefore, the above figures can't be directly correlated to the total number of responses within the individual questions below.

Drop-in session participant numbers are to be used as indicative as only those who provided feedback were included in

#### **Movement and Access**

the above figure. As per methodology page 7, approximately 73 participants attended across the two drop-in sessions.

'Bush walking track improvements' saw the largest support (89%), whilst 'New car park layout' received lower support (74%). Respondents commonly mentioned the need to improve and/or expand parking availability including a review of traffic flow. Improve accessibility around the park was another key theme.

#### **Recreation Facilities**

Survey respondents were most supportive of the 'Upgraded playground' (83%), whilst 'Amended multi-purpose hard courts area and lighting' saw lower support (65%). Almost half of the comments related to the need for more Pickleball courts and further support for the sport within the LGA. To a lesser extent, Brush Farm Dog Training Club also expressed concerns relating to their future usage with the park(s).

#### **Buildings**

'New multi-court storage and timekeeping area' saw 77% support and 'New amenities building and community building hub' received 64% support. Half of the comments related to future usage of the Brush Farm Dog Training Club; with many believing upgrades are not necessary and sentiment surrounding their needs not being met by the Masterplan.

#### **Environment**

'Creek rehabilitation and bush regeneration/protection' and 'Bank stabilisation and detention basin infrastructure improvements' received strong support (94% and 93%, respectively) from survey respondents. Comparatively, 'New and upgraded passive open space and picnic areas' received 75% support. Opposition to removing the Girl Guides Hall was the most common verbatim in this category.

City of Ryde

8



#### **ATTACHMENT 2**

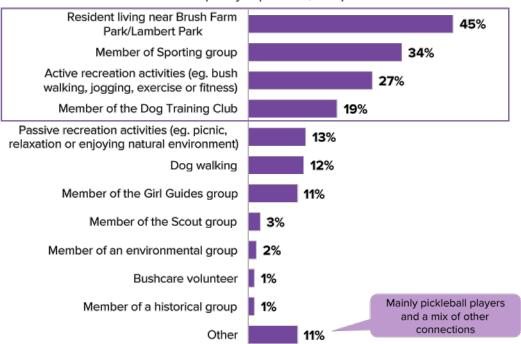


#### SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Park/Lambert Park' (45%), followed by 'Member of sporting group' (34%), those that visit for 'Active recreation activities' (27%) and 'Member of the Dog Training Club' (19%).

## Which of the following best describes your connection to Brush Farm Park and/or Lambert Park?

(Survey respondents | n=231)



Note: Respondents could select multiple options, hence total does not add to 100%.

City of Ryde



#### **ATTACHMENT 2**

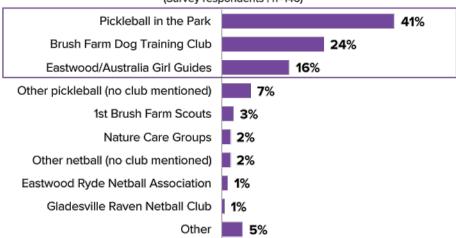


#### SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Of respondents who identified as belonging to a sporting group; the largest proportion were from Pickleball in the Park, followed by Brush Farm Dog Training Club (BFDTC) and the Girl Guides. Almost three-quarters (72%) of survey respondents frequent the park(s) at least once a week; with almost one-third (29%) visiting more than once a week.

## If you have selected that you are a member of a group, please specify the name of the group

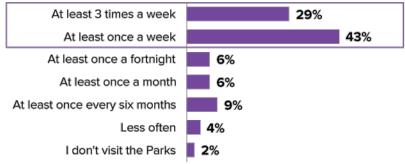




Note: Respondents could select multiple groups, hence total does not add to 100%.

#### How often did you previously visit the site?

(Survey respondents I n=231)



Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding to nearest percentage point.





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**

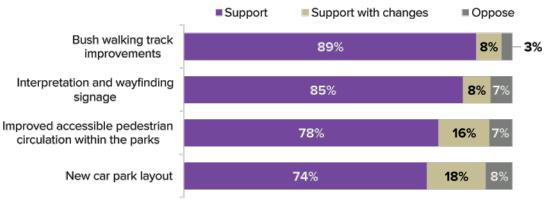


#### **SURVEY RESPONDENTS**

Survey respondents largely supported the 'Movement and Access' elements of the Masterplan, with minimal opposition to the initiatives. Some variances include 'Bush walking track improvements' with marginally higher support (89%) compared to 'New car park layout' (74%).

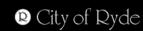
## Movement and Access Do you support the following elements in the Masterplan?

(Survey respondents | n=180-187)



Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding to nearest percentage point. Respondents who selected 'N/A' were excluded from the analysis.

Seven (7) respondents provided an array of comments for 'Other' 'Movement and Access' elements.





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**

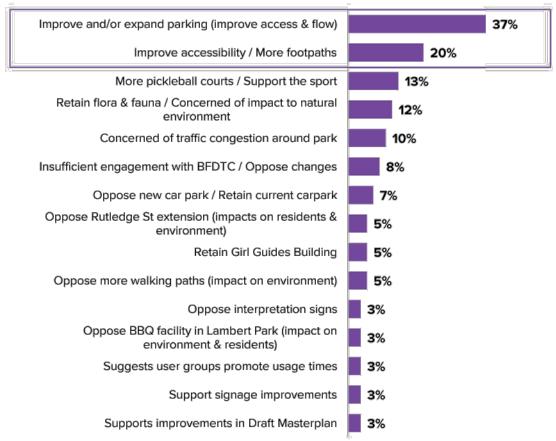


#### SURVEY RESPONDENTS

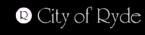
Respondents were then given the opportunity to provide reasons for change or opposition to 'Movement and Access' elements. The need to improve and expand parking in and around the park, including entry and exit points and flow of traffic was the top concern. Improving accessibility in and around the park was another key theme.

## Movement and Access Reason for 'Support with changes' or 'Oppose'

(Survey respondents | Coded verbatims | n=60)



Note: Only themes with >1 mentions are charted. Percentages do not total 100% because each respondent can provide multiple themes in their response.





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**

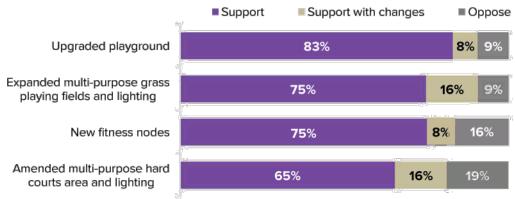


#### SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Support for 'Recreation Facilities' elements varied amongst survey respondents. The 'Upgraded playground' was largely supported (83%). The element which saw the most opposition was the 'Amended multi-purpose hard courts area and lighting' with one-fifth (19%) of respondents opposing the change, however this was still mostly supported by 65% of respondents.

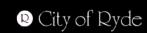
# Recreation Facilities Do you support the following elements in the Masterplan?

(Survey respondents | n=153-176)



Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding to nearest percentage point. Respondents who selected 'N/A' were excluded from the analysis.

Eleven (11) respondents provided comments for 'Other' Recreational Facilities elements. Most of these were related to the needs of Pickleball users.





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**

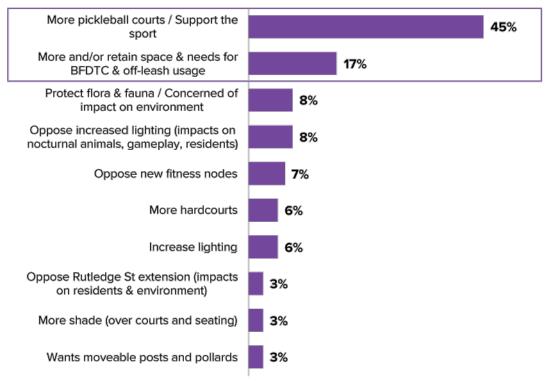


#### SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Most reasons for 'Support with changes' and 'Oppose' were related to the needs of Pickleball players; including the need for more courts and more support for the sport in the LGA. BFDTC members also expressed concerns about the potential changes to their facilities and future ability to utilise the park.

## Recreation Facilities Reason for 'Support with changes' or 'Oppose'

(Survey respondents | Coded verbatims | n=71)



Note: Only themes with >1 mentions are charted. Percentages do not total 100% because each respondent can provide multiple themes in their response.

© City of Ryde



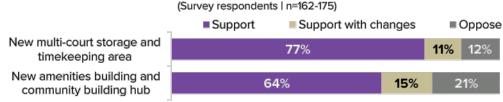
#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Most respondents supported the 'New multi-court storage and timekeeping area' (77%), however, 21% opposed the 'New amenities building and community building hub'. Concerns were largely from BFDTC members who opposed the upgrades in the Masterplan; felt their needs were not met and indicated the importance of having exclusive use of the space.

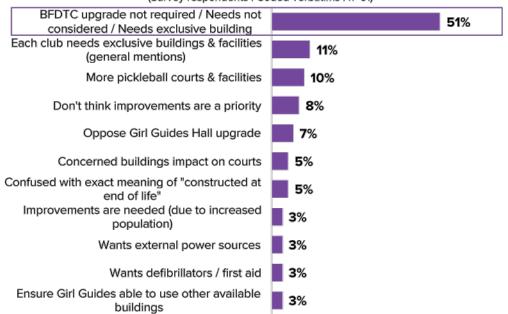
## <u>Buildings</u> Do you support the following elements in the Masterplan?



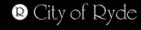
Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding to nearest percentage point. Respondents who selected 'N/A' were excluded from the analysis.

#### Reason for 'Support with changes' or 'Oppose'

(Survey respondents I Coded verbatims I n=61)



Note: Only themes with >1 mentions are charted. Percentages do not total 100% because each respondent can provide multiple themes in their response.





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**

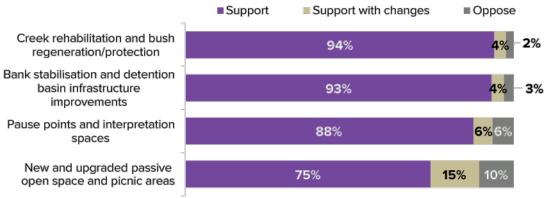


#### SURVEY RESPONDENTS

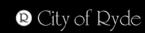
Both 'Creek rehabilitation and bush regeneration/protection' and 'Bank stabilisation and detention basin infrastructure improvements' received support from over 90% of survey respondents. 'New and upgraded passive open space and picnic areas' saw less support from respondents (75%); with 15% that wanted changes and 10% opposed the element.

# Environment Do you support the following elements in the Masterplan?

(Survey respondents I n=155-170)



Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding to nearest percentage point. Respondents who selected 'N/A' were excluded from the analysis.





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**

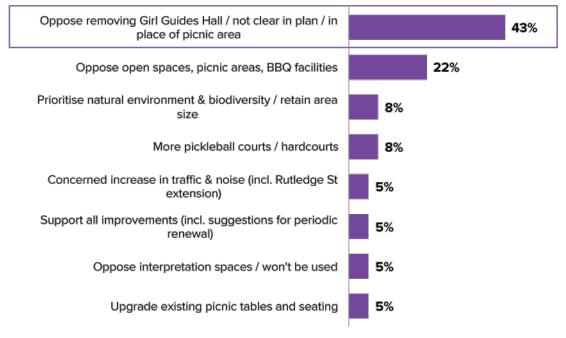


#### SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Opposition and concerns regarding the removal of the Girl Guides Hall was the main theme provided by the small sample of respondents who did not support the 'Environment' elements.

## <u>Environment</u> Reason for 'Support with changes' or 'Oppose'

(Survey respondents | Coded verbatims | Caution: Low sample size; use data as indicative only n=37)



Note: Caution, low sample size. Data to be used as indicative only. Only themes with >1 mentions are charted. Percentages do not total 100% because each respondent can provide multiple themes in their response.

© City of Ryde

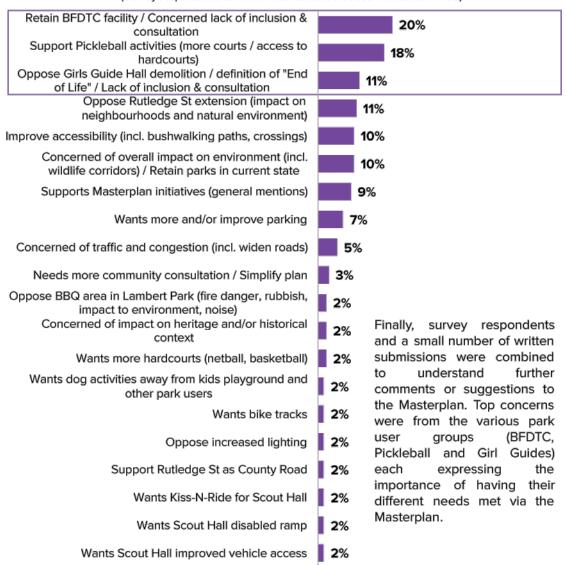


#### **ATTACHMENT 2**

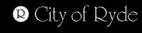


## Do you have any further comments or suggestions regarding the Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Draft Masterplan?

(Survey respondents & Written submissions | Coded verbatims | n=132)



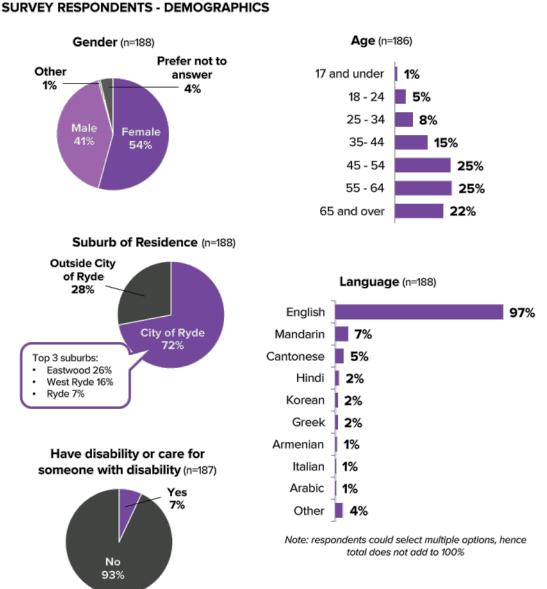
Note: Only themes with >1 mentions are charted. Percentages do not total 100% because each respondent can provide multiple themes in their response.





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**





Note: Percentages on this page, other than 'Languages' may not total 100% due to rounding to nearest percentage point.





#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **DROP-IN SESSION SENTIMENT SUMMARY**

Two drop-in sessions were offered to our community to provide information and facilitate informal discussions. Interested participants were also able to express support or opposition towards the various Masterplan elements. The drop-in sessions were held on Saturday 17 August 2024 during netball games and Sunday 25 August 2024 during dog training sessions. Approximately 73 participants attended across the two drop-in sessions, of which 21 participants provided comments.

#### **Movement and Access**

Most participants supported the elements; 10 participants supported 'Improved accessibility pedestrian circulation within parks'; 8 supported 'New car park layout' and 'interpretation and wayfinding signage'; and 7 supported bushwalking track improvements. Parking and accessibility were amongst some of the themes discussed.

#### **Recreational Facilities**

8 participants supported 'Upgraded playground'; 6 supported 'New fitness nodes'; 5 supported 'Expanding multi-purpose grass playing fields and lighting; and only 3 supported 'Amended multi-purpose hard courts area and lighting. Some reasons for changes or opposition referenced the needs of the BFDTC.

#### Buildings & Environment

These elements did not attract sufficient drop in session participation.

#### **Further comments or suggestions**

A total of 8 participants provided a range of further comments ranging from the needs of the BFDTC and Girl Guides, to concerns about traffic and congestion, and the need to improve accessibility.

Note: Caution, low sample size. Data to be used as indicative only.

Due to the informal nature of drop-in sessions, only those who provided feedback were included in the above figures. As per methodology page 7, approximately 73 participants attended across the two drop-in sessions.

City of Ryde

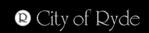


#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **HAVE YOUR SAY WEBPAGE**



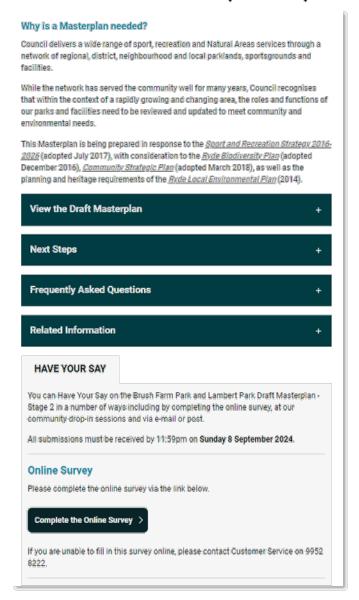




#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **HAVE YOUR SAY WEBPAGE (continued)**



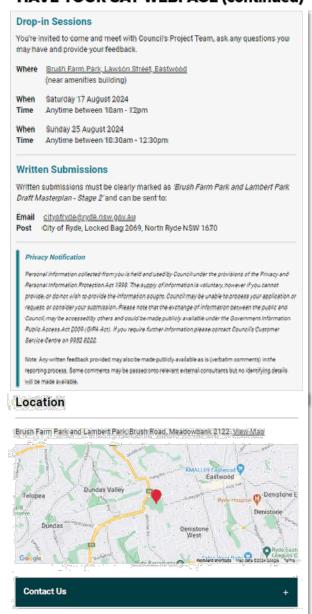


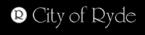


#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



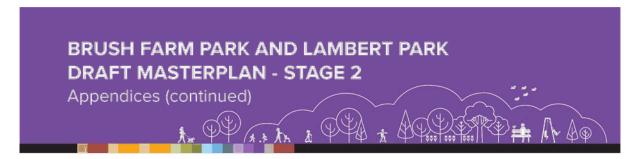
#### **HAVE YOUR SAY WEBPAGE (continued)**





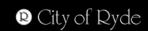


#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **FLYER**







#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **FLYER** (continued)





When: Saturday 17 August 2024
Time: Anytime between 10am – 12pm
When: Sunday 25 August 2024
Time: Anytime between 10.30am – 12.30pm



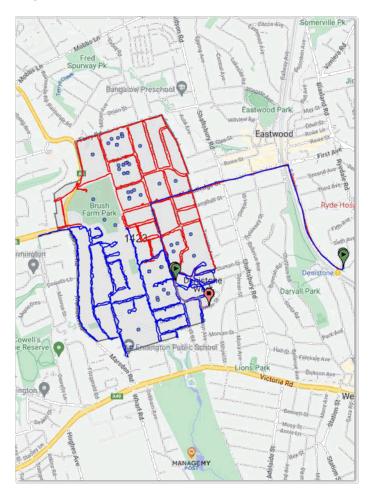


#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **FLYER** (continued)

#### Flyer distribution area:



© City of Ryde



#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **PARK SIGNAGE**



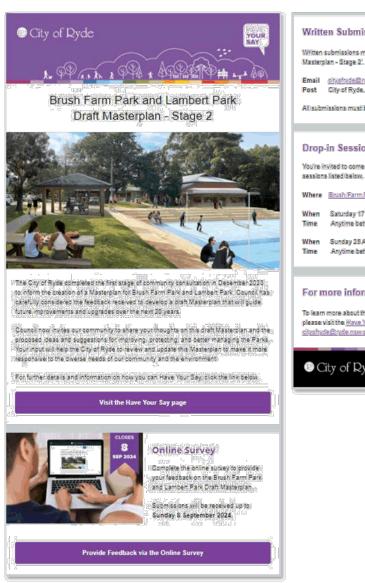




#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### HAVE YOUR SAY E-NEWSLETTER





© City of Ryde

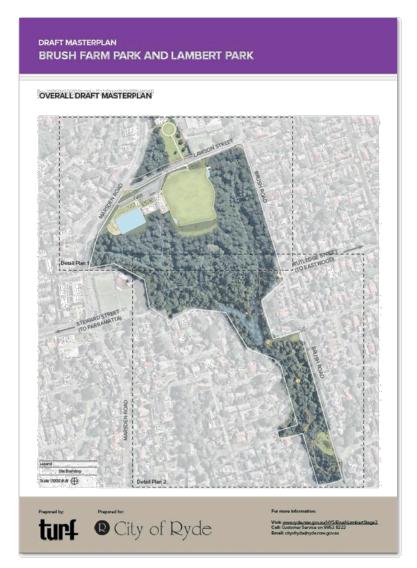


#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **DROP-IN SESSIONS**

Storyboard page 1



© City of Ryde

29



#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **DROP-IN SESSIONS**

#### Storyboard page 2



City of Ryde

30



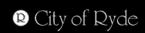
#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **DROP-IN SESSIONS**

Storyboard page 3





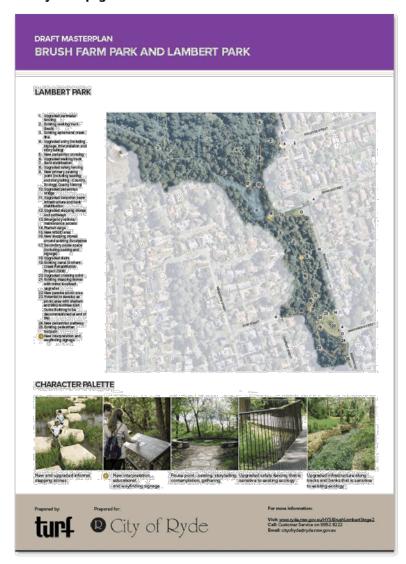


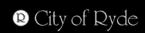
#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **DROP-IN SESSIONS**

Storyboard page 4







#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **DROP-IN SESSIONS**



**Drop-in Session 1 – Brush Farm Park, Eastwood** Saturday 17 August 2024



**Drop-in Session 1 – Brush Farm Park, Eastwood** Saturday 17 August 2024



**Drop-in Session 2 – Brush Farm Park, Eastwood** Sunday 25 August 2024



**Drop-in Session 2 – Brush Farm Park, Eastwood** Sunday 25 August 2024



#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### YOUR CITY NEWS

## **Have** Your Say

#### On Exhibition

You are invited to have your say about documents, projects and proposals that are currently on public exhibition, or provide feedback on services and concerns that affect the community.

BRUSH FARM PARK & LAMBERT PARK DRAFT MASTERPLAN: STAGE 2 (CLOSES 8 SEP)

CITY OF RYDE YOUTH SURVEY (CLOSES 8 SEP)

**DENISTONE SPORTS CLUB SITE: FUTURE USE (CLOSES 29 SEP)** 

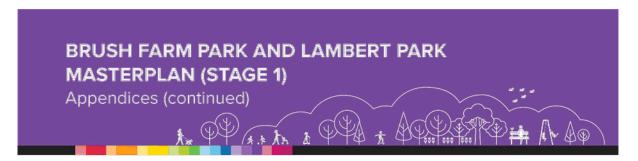
PLANNING PROPOSAL: 4 PITTWATER RD, GLADESVILLE (CLOSES 29 SEP)

**DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS ON EXHIBITION** 

City of Ryde



#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



## NEWSPAPER AD - OPEN COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS THE WEEKLY TIMES

#### HAVE YOUR SAY

#### **OPEN COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS**

You are invited to have your say about documents, projects and proposals that are currently on public exhibition, or provide feedback on services and concerns that affect the community.

 Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park Draft Masterplan – Stage 2 (Closes 8 September 2024)

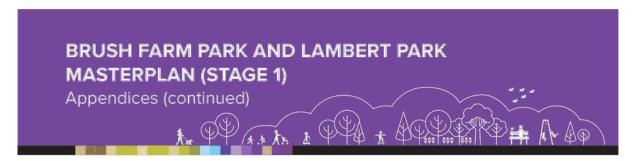
#### Want to find out more?

To find out more about one of the above projects or for information on how to provide feedback, please visit www.ryde.nsw.gov.au/HaveYourSay or call Customer Service on 9952 8222.

City of Ryde

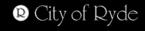


#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **SOCIAL MEDIA**







#### **ATTACHMENT 2**



#### **CITIZENSHIP CEREMONY FLYER**



