

# PUTNEY PARK

## *Draft* Plan of Management



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# PUTNEY PARK

## *Draft* Plan of Management

*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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# 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 under the Crown Lands Act 1989 and 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 Lands Act 1989* and the *Local Government Act 1993*. Pursuant to Section 112 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, City of Ryde as Trust Manager of the Park notified the Minister of its intention 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 preparation of the Draft Plan of Management. Accordingly, this plan of management satisfies the requirements for content and process in preparing a Plan of Management under Part 5, Division 6 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989* 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 New South Wales Land and Property Management Authority (LPMA), this plan of management will replace the current generic plan applicable to Putney Park.

Preparation of this Plan of Management involved consultation with stakeholders and with the community at an open day in August 2009.

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 Trust Manager)
Public purpose of Crown reserve	Public Recreation
Land Classification (under Local Govt Act)	Community Land
Zoning under the Ryde LEP 2010	RE1 and E2
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 Trust 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 both Crown Land (Reserves (R) 500341 and 100005 for public recreation), Operational Land and Community Land and accordingly the provisions of the *Crown Lands Act 1989* 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 Trust Manager.

Other key relevant legislation includes State and Regional Planning Policies (Sydney Regional Environmental Plan – Sydney Harbour Catchment 2005), 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 2010 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 Bush Care 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

*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
- Bush Care volunteers adhere to Council policies and procedures
- Management of vehicles within the Park



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# 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 Lands Act 1989* and the *Local Government Act 1993* and it states the intent of the City of Ryde, as Trust 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 Lands Act 1989* 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
- 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 *Crown Lands Act 1989*, and as Putney Park contains two parcels of Crown Land, one parcel of Operational Land and one parcel of Community Land. This Plan of Management has been prepared to ensure the future management and improvements to Putney Park are completed in accordance with the principles for Crown Land Management (*Crown Lands Act 1989*) 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 reserve'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 Reserve's regional significance.





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

This Plan of Management specifically applies to Putney Park, comprising of Crown, Operation 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 carparking.
- 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 Lands Act 1989*. 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 Lands Act 1989*. 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*.

- Part 5, Division 6 - Plans of Management, *Crown Lands Act 1989*.

### 1.5.1 Legislative Requirements

#### *The Crown Lands Act 1989*

The process required by the Department of Lands under Sections 112 to 115 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989* and its 2006 Regulation for a Reserve Trust preparing a Plan of Management applying to Crown land is to:

- Refer the draft Plan of Management to the Department of Lands for comment before the public exhibition (Section 112 of the Act).
- Place a public notice of the public exhibition in the NSW Government Gazette. Council places notification in local newspapers advising the public of the public exhibition (Section 113 of the Act, and Clause 35 of the Act Regulation 2006).
- Exhibit the draft Plan of Management to the public for not less than 28 days to allow for written submissions to be made to Council on the Plan of Management.
- Refer public submissions regarding the draft Plan of Management to both the Minister for Lands and City of Ryde as Trust Manager for consideration by the Minister.
- Review submissions.
- Incorporate submissions into the final Plan if appropriate.
- Send the final Plan to the Department of Lands for perusal.
- Make any alterations to the Plan of Management as required by the Minister before finalising the Plan (Section 114 of the Act).
- Refer the final Plan to Council for adoption.
- Adopt the Plan of Management by Council.
- Send the Plan to the Minister for Lands with recommendation for adoption.
- Adopt the Plan by the Minister for Lands (Section 114 of the Act).
- Follow the adopted Plan of Management. All operations (activities, uses and developments) must be in accordance with the adopted Plan (Section 114 (2)(b) of the Act).

#### *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 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 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.

- 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
- 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 results of this consultation are contained in Appendix A - Community Consultation.

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.

## 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 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	Draft Plan of Management
	INTERNAL REVIEW OF THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	
Local community, park users, stakeholders, Councillors and Council staff July - August 2009	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	
CURRENT STAGE →	DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	
	PUBLIC EXHIBITION APPROVAL	
	PUBLIC EXHIBITION	Consideration of public submissions Final Plan of Management
	ADOPTION	
	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 operational, community and Crown Land.

**Table 2.2 Putney Park Land Register**

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



LEGEND

-  Crown Land
-  Community Land
-  Operational Land



The City of Ryde was appointed Trustee Manager of the Crown Reserve 500341 (Lot 1, DP 320571) on and Crown Reserve 100005 (Lot 881, DP 752035) on 20 February 1987. These Reserves have been classified as having the purpose of public recreation or conservation and the City of Ryde and is charged with the responsibility for the care, control and management of the Crown Reserve. The remainder of Putney Park is operational and 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 plantings, 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 E2 - 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 bushwalking)
- Aerobics/fitness
- Swimming
- Cycling
- Golf
- Running
- Tennis
- Soccer (outdoor)
- Bushwalking
- 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, Routes 537 and 507 where a bus stop is located adjacent to (Route 537) and within a short walking distance (Route 507) from the Park. 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, Ryde, Macquarie University and Macquarie Park
Sydney Bus 537	Gladesville, Ryde and East 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 are highly used and there 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, fisbee 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 carparking 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 1,100 mm
- 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 plantings 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 clay and clay loam because of the shale bedrock and a mixed soil profile from River reclamation and fill.

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.*

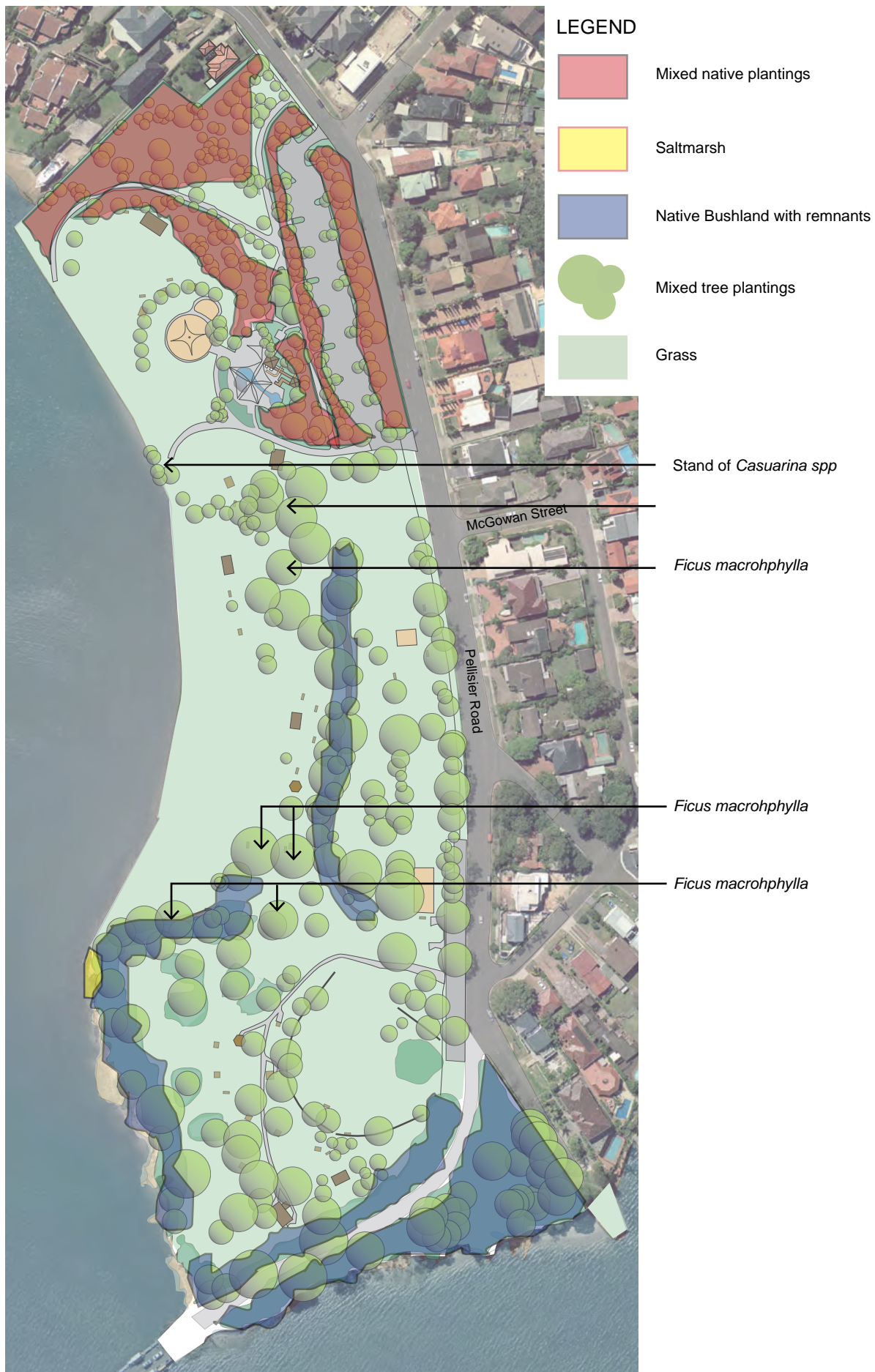


**Photograph 2.6 Remnant vegetation at Putney Park**

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*







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

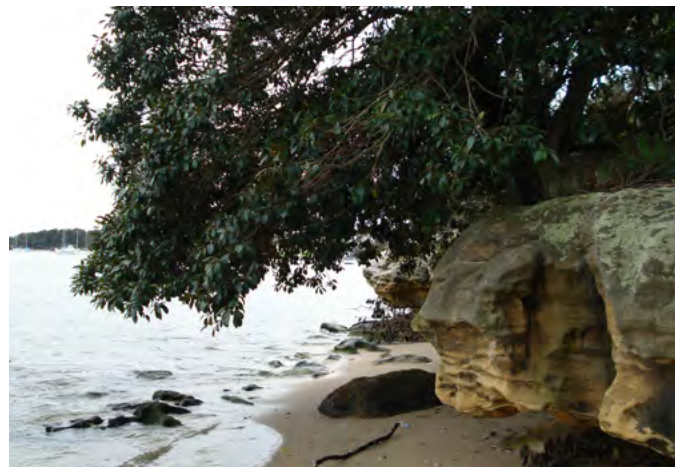
*Closer to the foreshores, these areas include Angophora costata and may be indicators of a Coastal sandstone gully forest (foreshore slopes) community. These remnants, clinging to the sandstone scarps, have become park features as well as indicators of the pre-European vegetation.*

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 plantings (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 2.8**      **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

### 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.

### 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 peninsula 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 led 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 boatshed 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 boatshed 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 Lands Act 1989* 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 must be categorised and managed to meet specific core objectives for these categories.

#### 3.1 Legislation that applies to Putney Park

##### 3.1.1 Crown Lands Act 1989

The *Crown Lands Act 1989* governs the planning, management and use of Crown land, including reservation or dedication for a range of public purposes, and leasing and licensing.

The New South Wales Department of Lands appointed the City of Ryde as Trust Manager of the Putney Park Reserve for the Crown Reserves within the boundary of Putney Park (Government Gazette No. 44 of 6 May 2011) and accordingly, the City of Ryde will ensure that the Crown land is managed for the benefit of the people of New South Wales, and have regard for the principles of Crown land management.

The City of Ryde, in the role of Trust Manager, has functions conferred on it under the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, including being responsible, under the oversight of the Minister for Lands, for the care, control and management of the Reserve consistent with the public purpose of Public Recreation.

The Department of Lands encourages the community to be either directly involved in or contribute to the planning and management of the system as trustees of reserved and dedicated land and this Plan of Management has been prepared in consultation with the local community, stakeholders and users of the Park.

##### *Use and management of Crown land*

The use and management of Crown land is determined by the following:

- The objectives of the *Crown Lands Act 1989* are that Crown Lands are managed for the benefit of the people of NSW. This encompasses the proper development and conservation of Crown land; regulation of the conditions under which Crown Land is permitted to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licenced etc.; and the management and use of Crown land reserved or dedicated for public purposes.
- The principles of Crown Land Management.
- The public purpose(s) of the land. Crown Land is reserved or dedicated for a public purpose(s), which means the Reserve must provide a public benefit. Uses, activities, developments and agreements in a Crown Reserve are defined by the public purpose(s) of the reserve. All uses of Crown Reserves must be acceptable according to their public purpose(s). Section 87 of the Act gives the Minister the power to reserve land for a public purpose. In preparing a Plan of Management for a Crown Reserve it is essential that the public purpose of the Reserve be identified and used as a basis for planning and management. Any proposed uses, developments and management practices must be ancillary to or supportive of the public purpose for the reserved or dedicated land, and with any policies of the Department of Lands applying to Crown reserves.
- Department of Lands' policies, such as the Food and Beverage Outlets on Crown Reserves Policy Position 2004.
- Native title legislation.
- Rental from leases or licences.
- Case law judgements.

- Any conditions and provisions within the zoning in the Council's Planning Scheme Ordinance. The Public Purpose for the Reserve determines acceptable activities and developments, not permissible uses under the zoning.
- An adopted Plan of Management, a contractual agreement (lease or licence), or a combination of both to more specifically define the permitted uses.

The objectives of the Department of Lands regarding land management directly relate to the principles of Crown Land Management listed in Section 11 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*. These principles, and how this Plan is consistent with those principles, are outlined below.

**Table 3.1 Principles of Crown Land Management**

PRINCIPLE OF CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT	HOW THIS PLAN IS CONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES
Observe environmental protection principles in relation to the management and administration of Crown land.	This plan is supportive of protecting remnant and significant trees, mangrove and woodland communities, and wildlife habitat in the foreshore reserves.
Conserve the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna, and scenic quality) wherever possible.	As above
Encourage public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land.	Recommendations in the Plan encourage public use and enjoyment of the foreshore reserves for a wide range of land and water-based recreational, social and cultural activities, while minimising conflicts between activities.
Encourage multiple use of Crown land, where appropriate.	Recommendations in the Plan would continue and provide more opportunities for multiple uses of the foreshore reserves.
Use and manage Crown land in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity, where appropriate	The Plan contains proposed actions which would help sustain the land and resources, such as managing the type and extent of activities and developments within the foreshore reserves.
Occupy, use, sell, lease, license, or otherwise deal with Crown land in the best interests of the State, consistent with the above principles.	This Plan contains prescriptions that would ensure that land owners, managers, lessees and licensees deal with the reserve in the best interests of the State.

### 3.1.2 Local Government Act 1993

All land that is owned by Council is governed under the *Local Government Act 1993*, that specifies that all lands under Council ownership must be classified as either Operational or Community Lands. The *Local Government Act 1993* as amended 1998 requires the following to be completed in the preparation of a Plan of Management for Community Land:

- Determination of the categorisation of 'community land' based on its use and/or other ecological and heritage significance criteria.
- Provide a description of the 'condition of the land' and any buildings or improvements proposed for the land.
- Provide a description of the use of the land and any such buildings or improvements, at the date of the adoption of the plan of management.
- Specify the purposes for which the land, and any buildings and improvements will be, permitted to be used together with a description of the scale and intensity of such permitted use or development.
- Address and meet the 'core' objectives for each appropriate land category.
- Provide expresses conditions to ensure that the terms of all leases or licences issued will be consistent



with the core objectives for the particular land category in which they occur.

- Include performance targets.
- Include actions to achieve objectives and satisfy performance targets.
- Include a means of assessing the success or otherwise of plan implementation.

The matter of reclassification of the operational land within Putney Park has 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 operation land within Putney Park will now be classified at Community Land under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

### *Land Categorisation*

The purpose of the categorisation of Community Land is to provide the parameters for the planning and management of the land including the permissible uses for the land. Under Section 36 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Community Land is to be categorised as one or more of the following:

- Natural Area
- Sportsground
- Park
- An area of Cultural Significance
- General Community Use.

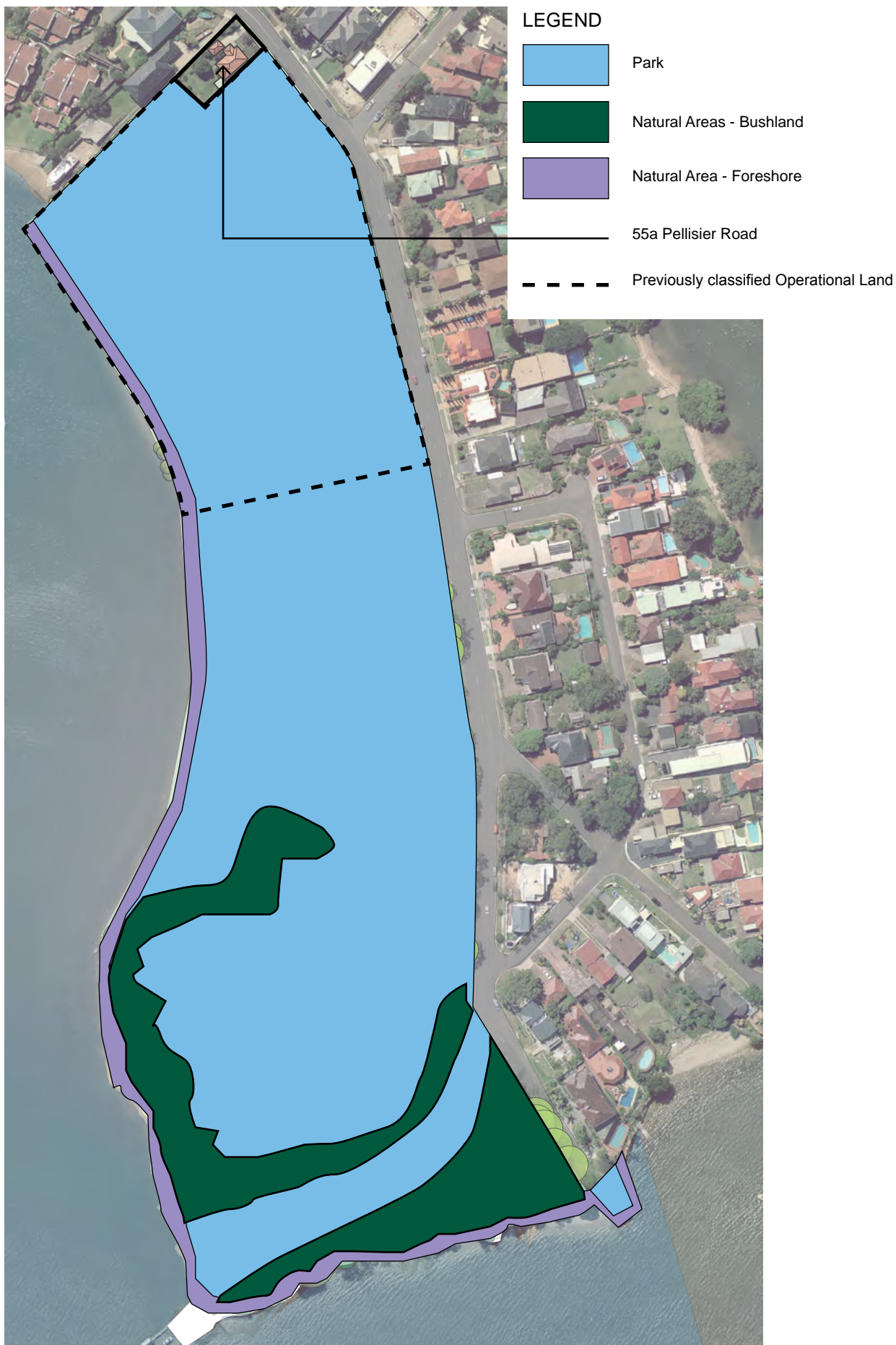
For all Land that is categorised as a Natural Area, further categorisation as one or more of the following is required:

- Bushland
- Wetland
- Escarpment
- Watercourse
- Foreshore
- A category prescribed by the regulations.

The process for the preparation of a Plan of Management for Community Land is also prescribed in this Act. Section 38 defines the requirements for the public exhibition of a draft Plan of Management, Section 40 and 41 outlines the process for adoption and making amendments respectively.

The Generic Plan of Management - Sportsgrounds, Parks, Natural Areas and General Community Use (November 2001) categorised Putney Park with the following categories:

- Park and
- Natural Area.
  - Bushland and
  - Foreshore.



In alignment with Council's resolutions, the newly classified community land will henceforth be categorised as park and natural Area foreshore under Section 36 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. In alignment with Council's decision, the newly classified community land will be hence forth categorised as park and Natural Area - Foreshore under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

While Crown Land does not require categorisation, to enable Council to plan for and manage Putney Park effectively, the Park categorisations are applied to the entire Park as shown in Figure 3.1.

**Table 3.2 Land Categorisation Core Objectives**

LAND CATEGORY	CORE OBJECTIVES
Natural Area (LGA 1993 Section 36E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area, and</li> <li>To maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and</li> <li>To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and</li> <li>To provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</li> <li>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 <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> or the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>.</li> </ul>
Natural Area - Bushland (LGA 1993 Section 36J)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and</li> <li>To protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and</li> <li>To promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</li> <li>To restore degraded bushland, and</li> <li>To protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and</li> <li>To retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and</li> <li>To protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.</li> </ul>
Natural Area - Foreshore (LGA 1993 Section 36N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>To facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.</li> </ul>
Park (LGA 1993 Section 36G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and</li> <li>To provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and</li> <li>To improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.</li> </ul>

### 3.1.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act) establishes the statutory planning framework for environmental and land use planning in NSW through State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs), Regional Environmental Plans (REPs) and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). The EPA Act also sets out processes for approving development applications for structures and works on public and private land as set out in the Ryde Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2010.

### 3.1.4 Companion Animal 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.

### 3.1.5 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Aboriginal heritage (objects and places) in NSW is protected and managed under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (part of the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change). The 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 NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains." Aboriginal objects include physical objects (stone tools, scarred trees), material deposited on the land such as middens, and the ancestral remains of Aboriginal people. 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 90 of the Act makes it an offence to damage, deface, destroy, disturb, or collect any Aboriginal object or evidence site without the approval of the Director of the Department of Environment and Climate Change. However, this offence only applies if the action was "knowingly" undertaken by the offender. This section enables a person to seek an authorisation to impact, destroy or remove an Aboriginal object by applying for a Heritage Impact permit from the Director of the Department of Environment and Conservation. The Director may issue such permits with conditions and restrictions, and sets up appeal and deemed refusal provisions for this permit process.

### 3.1.6 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)"*

### 3.1.7 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.

### 3.1.8 Native Title Act 1993

As a result of the High Court Mabo decision, the Commonwealth Government enacted the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993*, which recognised the interest that indigenous Australians may still hold in some areas of Crown land. The Act makes provisions for:

- Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders to lodge native title claims,
- The determination and validation of extinguishment of native title,
- The dealing with land and waters where native title may not have been extinguished and
- Establishing the existence of native title.

The requirements of this legislation must be followed by Reserve Trusts when dealing with Crown reserves where it has not been established that any native title interest that may have existed in the land has been lawfully extinguished. However, native title has been extinguished over the foreshore reserves.

### 3.1.9 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 Part 5, Division 5, 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.

### **3.1.10 Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**

The *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* seeks to conserve threatened and endangered species, populations and ecological communities of animals and plants. A key objective of the Act is to conserve biological diversity and promote ecologically sustainable development. Under this Act, developments need to consider impacts to threatened species and ecological communities. Assessment under Part 5 of the Act requires a seven-part test.

### **3.1.11 Rivers and Foreshore Improvement Act 1948**

The *Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948* seeks to control activities which, among other matters, have the potential to cause increased erosion or siltation of streams, lakes or estuaries or to cause ecological deterioration. Proposed development or works on land within 40 metres of the harbour foreshore is 'integrated development' under Clause 91 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and must be approved by NSW Maritime. A permit is required from NSW Maritime under Part 3(a) of the *Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948* for any excavation or removal of material from land less than 40 metres from the top of the of the bank or shore of the water.

### **3.1.12 Water Act 1912**

The *Water Act 1912* requires that a permit from NSW Maritime is required for any earthworks, embankments or levee that is situated or proposed to be constructed on land that is, or forms part of the bank of the Parramatta River.

### **3.1.13 Other relevant legislation**

Other legislation that may address specific issues in the management of the Park may include:

- Protection of the Environment Act
- Waste Minimisation Act

## **3.2 State Government Policies and Initiatives**

### **3.2.1 State Environmental Planning Policy 19 – Bushland in Urban Areas (SEPP19)**

Under SEPP 19, bushland means land on which there is vegetation that is either a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or, if altered, is still representative of the structure and floristics of the natural vegetation. Section 8 of SEPP 19 applies to bushland zoned or reserved for public open space. Putney Park includes remnant coastal gully forest species.

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

- Protect the remnants of plant communities which were once characteristic of land now within an urban area.
- Retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration which will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term.
- Protect rare and endangered flora and fauna species.
- Protect habitats for native flora and fauna.

- Protect wildlife corridors and vegetation links with other nearby bushland.
- Protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.
- Protect bushland for its scenic values, and to retain the unique visual identity of the landscape.
- Protect significant geological features.
- Protect existing landforms, such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores.
- Protect archaeological relics.
- Protect the recreational and educational potential of bushland.
- Maintain bushland in locations which are readily accessible to the community.
- 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.

SEPP 19 also sets out matters that a consent authority must consider when assessing development within the areas under the influence of SEPP 19 and land adjoining.

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

The Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005 (SREP) established a set of planning principles to be used by Council to prepare planning instruments and to ensure development decisions are made that consider ecological, scenic quality, views, recreation, built form and design along the Harbour.

Although there is reference in the SREP to environmental planning instruments, environmental studies, and master plans for strategic foreshore sites, there are no specific requirements for the preparation of Plans of Management.

#### *Aims and objectives*

The SREP controls planning and development in the Sydney Harbour catchment which includes Putney Park. With respect to the Sydney Harbour catchment, the SREP aims to:

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

The objective of the SREP is to provide a clear set of planning principles to protect the natural assets of Sydney Harbour, ensure appropriate use of foreshore land, and maximise public access to and along the foreshores. These principles need to be considered when preparing environmental planning instruments, development control plans, environmental studies and master plans under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The planning principles for the Sydney Harbour Catchment include to:

- Protect and improve hydrological, ecological and geomorphological processes affecting catchment health,
- Maintain and, where possible, restore the natural assets of the catchment for their scenic and cultural values and their biodiversity and geodiversity,
- Consider the cumulative environmental impact of development within the catchment,
- Achieve the targets of the Water Quality and River Flow Interim Environmental Objectives for Sydney

Harbour and Parramatta River Catchments, while being consistent with the guidelines in Australian Water Quality Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters.

- Protect the functioning of natural drainage systems on floodplains, and comply with guidelines in the Floodplain Development Manual 2005.
- Protect and enhance the visual qualities of Sydney Harbour.
- Increase the number of viewing points accessible to the public.
- Improve the water quality of urban runoff, reduce the quantity and frequency of urban runoff, prevent the risk of flooding, and conserve water.
- Achieve the objectives and targets in the Sydney Harbour Catchment Blueprint.
- Protect and rehabilitate developed land from current and future urban salinity processes, and prevent or restore land degradation and reduced water quality resulting from urban salinity
- Avoid or minimise disturbance of acid sulphate soils resulting from development.

Issues such as foreshore access, visual and natural environments, recreation and maritime industrial uses are subject to performance-based criteria and guidelines that aim to:

- Protect ecological communities within the areas covered by SREP,
- Ensure that the scenic quality of the area is protected and enhanced,
- Provide site planning and design principles for new buildings and waterside structures within the area and
- Identify potential foreshore access locations in the area.

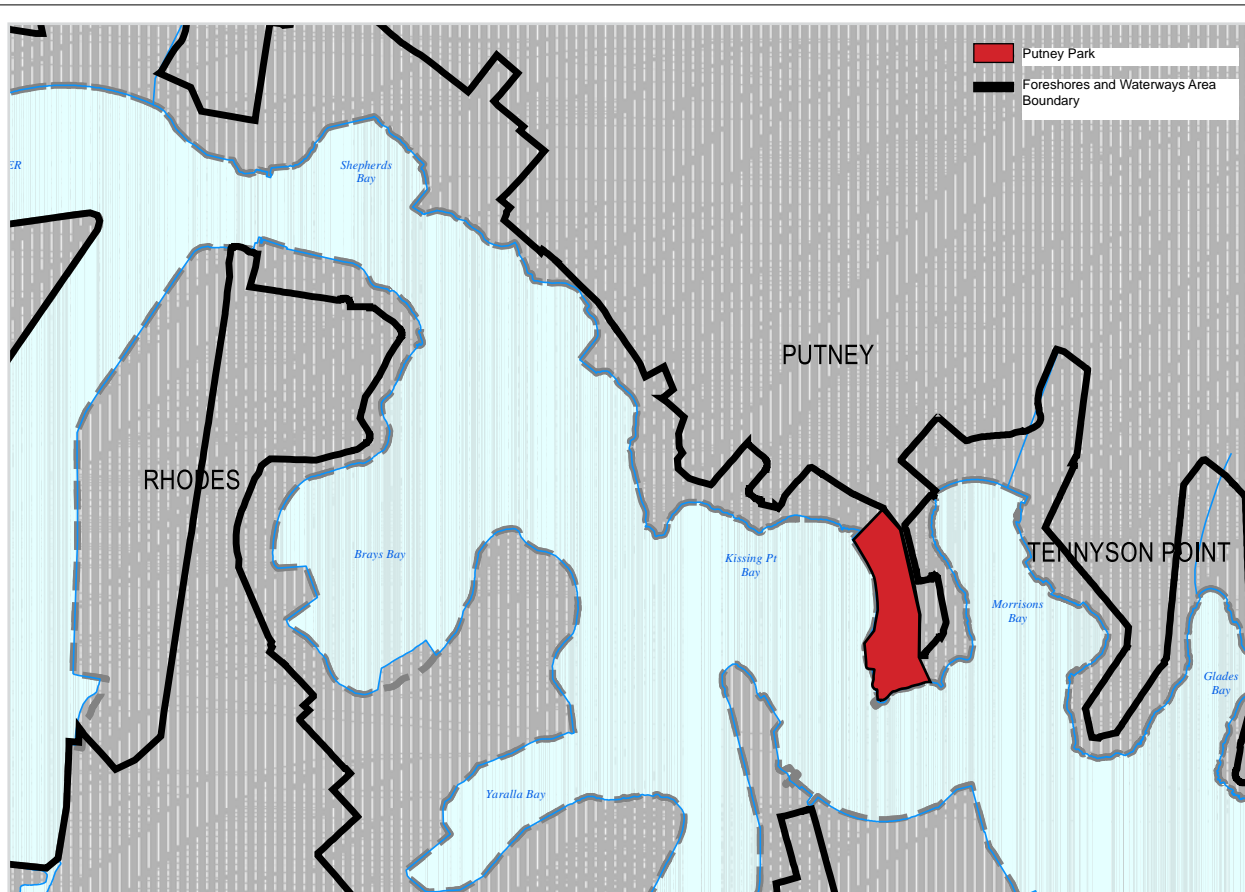
Putney Park is within the Foreshores and Waterways Area designated in the SREP (refer to Figure 3.2(a)). Matters applying to development decisions need to be considered by consent authorities when they assess development applications under Part 4 of the EPA Act, and by public authorities and others in carrying out proposed activities under Part 5 of the Act. The matters for consideration are aimed at ensuring better development decisions in the immediate harbour area, relating to ecological and scenic quality, built form and design, public access, and recreational and working waterfront uses.

The planning principles for land in the Foreshores and Waterways Area include to:

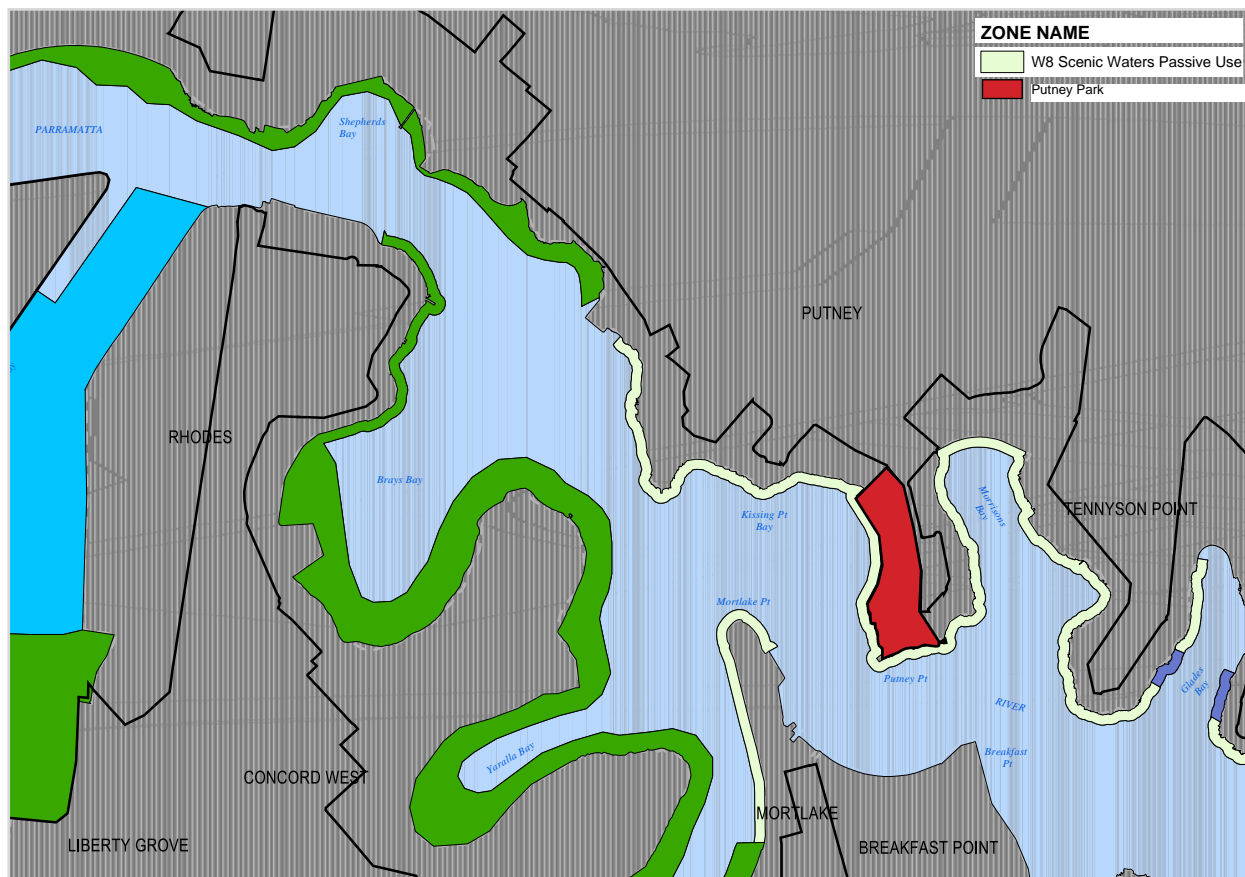
- Protect, maintain and enhance the natural assets and unique environmental quality of Sydney Harbour, and its islands and foreshore,
- Increase, maintain and improve public access along the foreshore, while minimising its impact on natural environments,
- Increase, maintain and improve access to and from waterways for public recreational purposes,
- Enhance the unique visual qualities of Sydney Harbour, its islands and foreshores,
- Provide public access on foreshore land used for industrial or commercial maritime purposes where such access does not conflict with the use,
- Use foreshore land so that it does not conflict with adjacent land used for commercial maritime purposes,
- Encourage water-based public transport to link with land-based public transport at public spaces along the waterfront and
- Encourage provision and use of public boating facilities along the waterfront.

The SREP includes a zoning system to suit the differing character of the waterways of the harbour and its tributaries. Objectives for and permissible developments in each zone are shown on Figure 3.2(b) and listed in Table 3.3.





(a) Foreshores and Waterways Area



(b) Zoning

**Table 3.3 Zoning of Sydney Harbour adjacent to Ryde Riverside Reserve (SREP)**

ZONING	ZONE OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENT WITH OUT DEVELOPMENT CONSENT	DEVELOPMENT WITH DEVELOPMENT CONSENT
W8 Scenic Waters: Passive Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Restrict development for permanent boat storage and private landing facilities in unsuitable locations</li> <li>Allow low-lying private water-dependent development close to shore only where it can be demonstrated that the preferences referred to in the previous paragraph 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Aids to navigation Demolition Flora and fauna enclosures General restoration works Maintenance dredging Single moorings	Public boat launching ramps Boat lifts Boat repair facilities Community facilities Dredging Naval activities Private landing steps Public boardwalks Public water recreational facilities Public water transport facilities Recreational or club facilities Skids Slipways Telecommunications facilities

### 3.2.3 Sydney Harbour Foreshores and Waterways Area Development Control Plan 2005

The Sydney Harbour Foreshores and Waterways Area Development Control Plan (DCP) 2005 sets out the detailed design considerations for the use and development of land identified in the SREP.

Objectives of the DCP include that all development in the harbour foreshores and waterways area should aim to:

- Minimise any significant impact on views and vistas
- Ensure it complements the scenic character
- Provide a high quality of built and landscape design
- Contribute to the diverse character of the landscape.

The DCP identifies ecological communities and their conservation status for the areas to which it applies. These ecological communities are shown in Figure 3.3 and Table 3.4.

**Table 3.4 Ecological Community Intent and Performance Criteria**

ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION STATUS	STATEMENT OF INTENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
Grassland - Low	To conserve and enhance vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mature trees containing hollows are preserved where feasible.</li> <li>• Natural watercourses and any special natural features such as cliff faces and rock outcrops are protected.</li> <li>• The incremental and cumulative effects of development are considered having regard to the above performance criteria</li> </ul>
	To minimise the risk of predation on native fauna species by domestic pets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing to contain domestic pets is provided.</li> </ul>
	To minimise impacts associated with soil erosion, water siltation and pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures to minimise soil erosion and siltation during construction and following completion of development are implemented.</li> <li>• Controls are implemented to prevent pollutants from entering the waterway.</li> <li>• Any pollutants and any increase in suspended solids is temporary and does not exceed the current pollution and range of turbidity.</li> </ul>
Mixed Rocky Intertidal and Sand - High	To minimise impacts on communities from shading.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shading of seagrass communities is avoided.</li> <li>• Food sources for grazing organisms are protected.</li> <li>• Light penetration is not reduced, thereby maintaining algal growth in the intertidal zones.</li> <li>• Plant and algae growth in mudflats or mangroves is maintained and enhanced.</li> <li>• Light penetration to seagrass beds is maintained to prevent reducing productivity or killing seagrass communities.</li> </ul>
	To minimise the effects from reclamation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reclamation mitigation measures outlined in NSW Fisheries Estuarine Habitat Management Guidelines, Section 3.1—Reclamation and Dredging are followed.</li> <li>• Beach formation is not adversely affected.</li> <li>• Generally contaminants are not disturbed, or only with great care, so that birds, fish and invertebrates are not adversely affected.</li> </ul>
	To minimise the effects from urban run-off.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate on-site control measures are to be implemented to ensure that:</li> <li>• pollutants are not transferred into the intertidal zone;</li> <li>• the proposal will not increase nutrient levels in the intertidal zone; and</li> <li>• any increase in suspended solids (turbidity) is temporary and does not exceed the current range of turbidity.</li> </ul>
	To minimise the effects from dredging.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation measures outlined in the NSW Fisheries Department's Estuarine Habitat Management Guidelines, Section 3.1—Reclamation and Dredging are to be followed.</li> <li>• Any increase in turbidity does not adversely affect flora and fauna or their habitat.</li> <li>• Contaminants are not disturbed, or only with great care, so that birds, fish and invertebrates are not adversely affected.</li> </ul>

ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION STATUS	STATEMENT OF INTENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	To minimise physical damage to communities of high conservation value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities and structures are not located within seagrass communities.</li> <li>Activities and structures are sited, designed and carried out to avoid physical damage of communities of high conservation status.</li> <li>Requirements of NSW Fisheries Habitat Protection Plan No. 2: Seagrasses are to be satisfied.</li> </ul>
	To minimise changes to natural tidal flow/currents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structures are to be sited and activities carried out so that there is little or no change to tidal flows/currents in areas affecting ecological communities of high conservation status.</li> </ul>

Further, Putney Park is assigned a Landscape Character Type of 9 and 14. Landscape Character Type 9 applies to the natural foreshores of the Harbour and Parramatta River including Greenwich Point, Gore Creek, Woodford Bay, part of Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers, Mosman Bay, Cremorne Point, Little Sirius Cove, Fort Denison and Clark, Goat and Shark Island. These areas are significant because they contain natural foreshores interspersed with more developed areas and provide a key feature and visual variety to the total landscape. The natural shoreline has significant visual features. However, it is also developed with swimming pools, retained edges and boat sheds. Sections of vegetated skyline have been preserved. The intent is to retain these natural features and only encourage development that is consistent with the scale, design and siting of that which exists.

The Performance Criteria for any development within this Landscape Character must satisfy the following criteria:

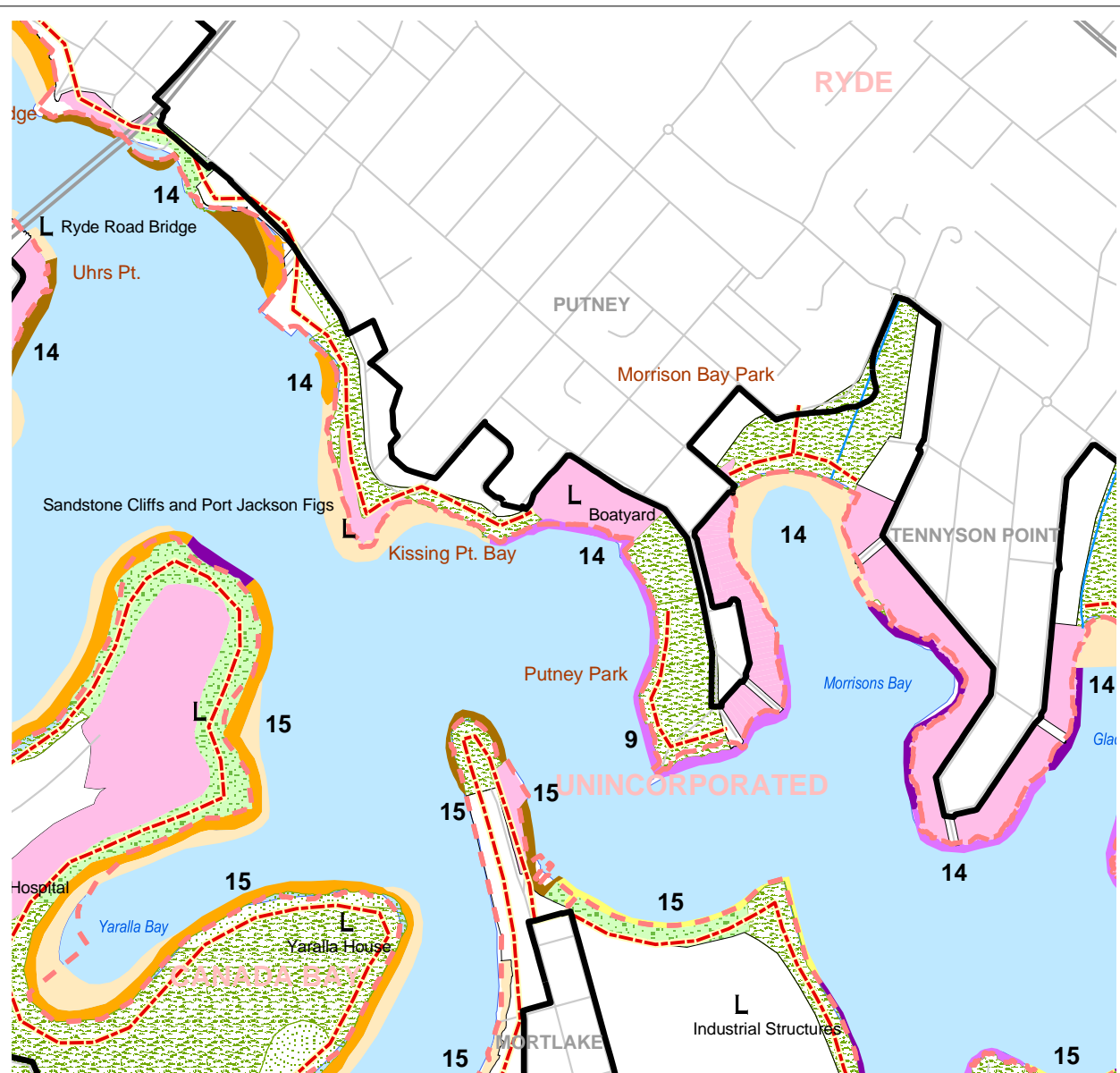
- Development must be sited so remaining rock outcrops, clifflines or vegetated shorelines are protected and not obscured.
- Development must be sited to ensure that the continuous line of any natural feature is preserved and remains the dominant feature in the landscape.
- Development must be sited and designed to maintain the vegetation cover on the upper slopes and ridgelines.
- Major points and entrances to the bays are preserved in their natural state.
- Existing character, natural, cultural and heritage features of the islands are retained.
- Colours should match native vegetation as closely as possible with trim colours drawn from natural elements such as tree trunks and stone.

Landscape Character Type 14 applies to the low topographic developed areas of the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers. These areas are mostly developed with detached residential development on the upper slopes and boat shed and wharves along the foreshore. Further development in these areas must consider protecting key visual elements including rock outcrops, native vegetation, vegetation in and around dwellings and maintaining the density and spacing of development.

The Performance Criteria for any development within this Landscape Character must satisfy the following criteria:

- Consideration is given to the cumulative and incremental effects of further development along the foreshore and to preserving the remaining special features.
- Development is to avoid substantial impact on the landscape qualities of the foreshore and minimise the removal of natural foreshore vegetation, radical alteration of natural ground levels, the dominance of structures protruding from rock walls or ledges or the erection of sea walls, retaining walls or terraces.
- Landscaping is carried out between buildings to soften the built environment.
- Existing ridgeline vegetation and its dominance as the backdrop to the waterway, is retained.





### Legend

Foreshores & Waterways Area boundary

#### Terrestrial Ecological Communities

- Closed Forest/Gully
- Open Forest (Type A)
- Open Forest (Type B)
- Woodland
- Heathland
- Saltmarsh
- Grassland
- Urban Development with Scattered Trees

#### Aquatic Ecological Communities

- Rocky Platform
- Mixed Rocky Intertidal and Sand
- Mixed Rocky Intertidal and Rock Platform

- Sandy Beaches
- Mudflats
- Mudflats and Mangroves
- Mixed Rock Intertidal and Mudflats
- Seagrass Beds
- Area not mapped: Site Specific Investigations required

#### 15 Landscape Character Type

- Railway Stations
- Railways
- Street Centreline
- Landmark
- Highways and Main Roads
- Local Government Boundaries
- Existing & Future Pedestrian Access: Indicative Location
- Water
- Rivers and Creeks

### 3.2.4 State Rivers and Estuary Policy

The objective of the State Rivers and Estuary Policy is:

*“To manage the rivers, estuaries and adjacent wetlands of NSW in ways which:*

- Slow, halt or reverse the overall rate of degradation in their systems;*
- Ensure the long-term sustainability of their essential biophysical functions, and*
- Maintain the beneficial use of these resources.” (NSW Government, 1992).”*

The policy contains a set of management principles to achieve the objective of the policy. The policy also contains several sub-policies including the State Wetlands Policy. Recommendations of this assessment and future use and management of the study area and its watercourses and wetlands would need to be consistent with this policy.

### 3.2.5 Sharing Sydney Harbour

Sharing Sydney Harbour is the NSW Government’s vision for managing the future of Sydney Harbour. The vision is:

*“To take wise and comprehensive care of the Harbour as a natural asset belonging to future generations, and sharing the Harbour with nature and for all human activities.”*

Four themes underpin this vision:

- Natural harbour – a healthy sustainable environment on land and water
- Urban harbour – a high quality urban environment
- Working harbour – a prosperous, working waterfront and effective transport harbour
- People’s harbour – a culturally rich, accessible, active place for people.

The NSW Government has indicated its desire to improve public access to, and enhance the recreational enjoyment of, Sydney Harbour and its tributaries for the people of Sydney and visitors to the city. The State government’s intention is to develop and maintain public access to the foreshore of Sydney Harbour and the Parramatta River through the Sharing Sydney Harbour Access Plan (Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, 2003). The Access Plan identifies opportunities to improve access to the foreshores and waterways for a range of recreational users including pedestrians, cyclists and recreational boaters. Typical projects include walking tracks, on-road and off-road cycleways, public domain improvements, wharves, jetties and pontoons, and ‘soft’ access for landing small boats such as pontoons, seawall steps and beaches.

### 3.2.6 Sydney Harbour Catchment Blueprint

The Sydney Harbour Catchment Blueprint provides the strategic direction and sets priorities for improved natural resource and environmental management in the harbour catchment until 2012. The Blueprint outlines the steps necessary to achieve the objectives for the catchment. It further defines catchment and management targets and management actions for key natural resource and environmental management issues.

### 3.2.7 Recreation Trails

The State Government has acknowledged the importance of an integrated network of trails connecting public open spaces in Sydney (Hassell, 2005). While not directly connected to the Ryde Riverside Reserve, Putney Park provides a pathway along the foreshore of the Parramatta River that connects to the Putney Punt.

### 3.2.8 Regional Recreational Context

Key priorities for recreation in the Northern Sydney region arising from the Northern Sydney regional recreation

demand and opportunities study (Parkland Environmental Planners and CD Recreation Services, 2004) that applies to Ryde are:

- Catering for target groups, particularly accessible spaces for recreation and social activities for young people.
- Regional walking, cycling and shared paths and tracks, especially along foreshores.
- District outdoor sporting facilities (more and better quality district sporting fields) and indoor sports courts.
- Informal recreation opportunities, especially family-friendly parks for all age groups.
- Access to water, particularly foreshore parks and boating facilities.

### 3.2.9 Metropolitan Strategy - Parks, Public Places and Culture

Prepared by the NSW Government, the Metropolitan strategy defined the following vision for parks and open spaces within Sydney. "Sydney will have fair access to quality parks and public places for leisure, sport and recreation for the local community and visitors. The city will have a range of open spaces that meet the diverse and changing needs of the community" and "A network of recreation trails will provide walking and cycling opportunities linking centres and parks."

The Objectives and initiatives of the Metropolitan Strategy are as follows:

- Increase access to quality parks and public places
  - Provide access to regional open space in Western Sydney
  - Improve the quality of regional open space
  - Improve access to waterways and links between bushland, parks and centres
- Provide a diverse mix of parks and public places
  - Improve the quality of local open space
  - Investigate future options for open space provision and management
- Improve Sydney's Major sporting and cultural event facilities
  - Improve Sydney's major sporting and cultural event facilities

Specifically identified in the Inners North Sub regional Plan where the following projects that including or have an impact on the Putney Park.

- Grant funding opportunities under the Metropolitan Greenspace and Sharing Sydney harbour Programs
- Linkages along Parramatta River
- Improvements to areas where access to the water for water based recreation is possible

## 3.3 Local Planning Context

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

- Council's Management Plan, which sets overall objectives and performance targets for activities, budgets and other issues relating to open space and recreation management.
- Planning instruments, particularly the Ryde LEP 2010 and Development Control Plan which govern uses of and development of facilities within the reserves.
- Policy documents, such as Parks on Track for People 2025, Bikeways Plan (1994), Social Plan 2005; Access and Equity Policy; Tree Preservation Order and Tree Management Policy, Tennis Courts Policy, 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 Lands Act 1989.

### 3.3.1 City of Ryde Management Plan 2010 - 2014

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

*City of Ryde: The place to be for lifestyle and opportunity @ 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 below.

**Table 3.5 City of Ryde's key Outcome Areas**

KEY OUTCOME AREAS		OUTCOMES
A City Of Liveable Neighbourhoods	A range of well-planned clean and safe neighbourhoods, and public spaces, designed with a strong sense of identity and place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All residents enjoy living in clean, safe, friendly and vibrant neighbourhoods.</li> <li>• Our community has a strong sense of identity in their neighbourhoods and are actively engaged in shaping them.</li> <li>• Our neighbourhoods thrive and grow through sustainable design and planning that reflects community needs.</li> </ul>
A City Of Wellbeing	A healthy community, with all supported throughout their life by services, facilities and people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our residents are encouraged to live healthy and active lives.</li> <li>• All residents feel supported and cared for in their community through the provision of ample services and facilities.</li> <li>• Residents feel secure and included in an environment where they can connect socially and are supported by their neighbours.</li> </ul>
City of Prosperity	Creating urban centres which champion business, innovation and technology to stimulate economic growth and local jobs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our community and businesses flourish and prosper in an environment of innovation, progression and economic growth.</li> <li>• Our city is well-designed and planned to encourage new investment, local jobs and business opportunities.</li> <li>• Macquarie Park is recognised globally and locally as an innovative education and technology hub.</li> </ul>
City of Environmental Sensitivity	Working together as a community to protect and enhance our natural and built environments for the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our residents, businesses and visitors collaborate in the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.</li> <li>• To encourage and enable all our residents to live a more environmentally sensitive life.</li> <li>• As we grow, we protect and enhance the natural and built environments for future enjoyment.</li> </ul>
City of Connections	Access and connection to, from and within the City of Ryde. Providing safe, reliable and affordable public and private travel, transport and communication infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our residents, visitors and workers are able to easily and safely travel on public transport to, from and within the City of Ryde.</li> <li>• Our community has the option to safely and conveniently drive, park, cycle or walk around their city.</li> <li>• Our residents, visitors, workers and businesses are able to communicate locally and globally.</li> </ul>



KEY OUTCOME AREAS		OUTCOMES
City of Harmony and Culture	A welcoming and diverse community, celebrating our similarities and differences, in a vibrant city of culture and learning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our residents are proud of their diverse community, celebrating their similarities and differences.</li> <li>• People living in and visiting our city have access to an inclusive and diverse range of vibrant community and cultural places and spaces.</li> <li>• Our community is able to learn and grow through a wealth of art, culture and lifelong learning opportunities.</li> </ul>
City of Progressive Leadership	A well led and managed city, supported by ethical organisations which deliver services to the community by listening, advocating and responding to their needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our city is well led and managed.</li> <li>• The City of Ryde will deliver value for money services for our community and our customers.</li> <li>• Our residents trust their Council, feel well informed, heard, valued and involved in the future of their city.</li> </ul>

### 3.3.2 Ryde Local Environment Plan 2010

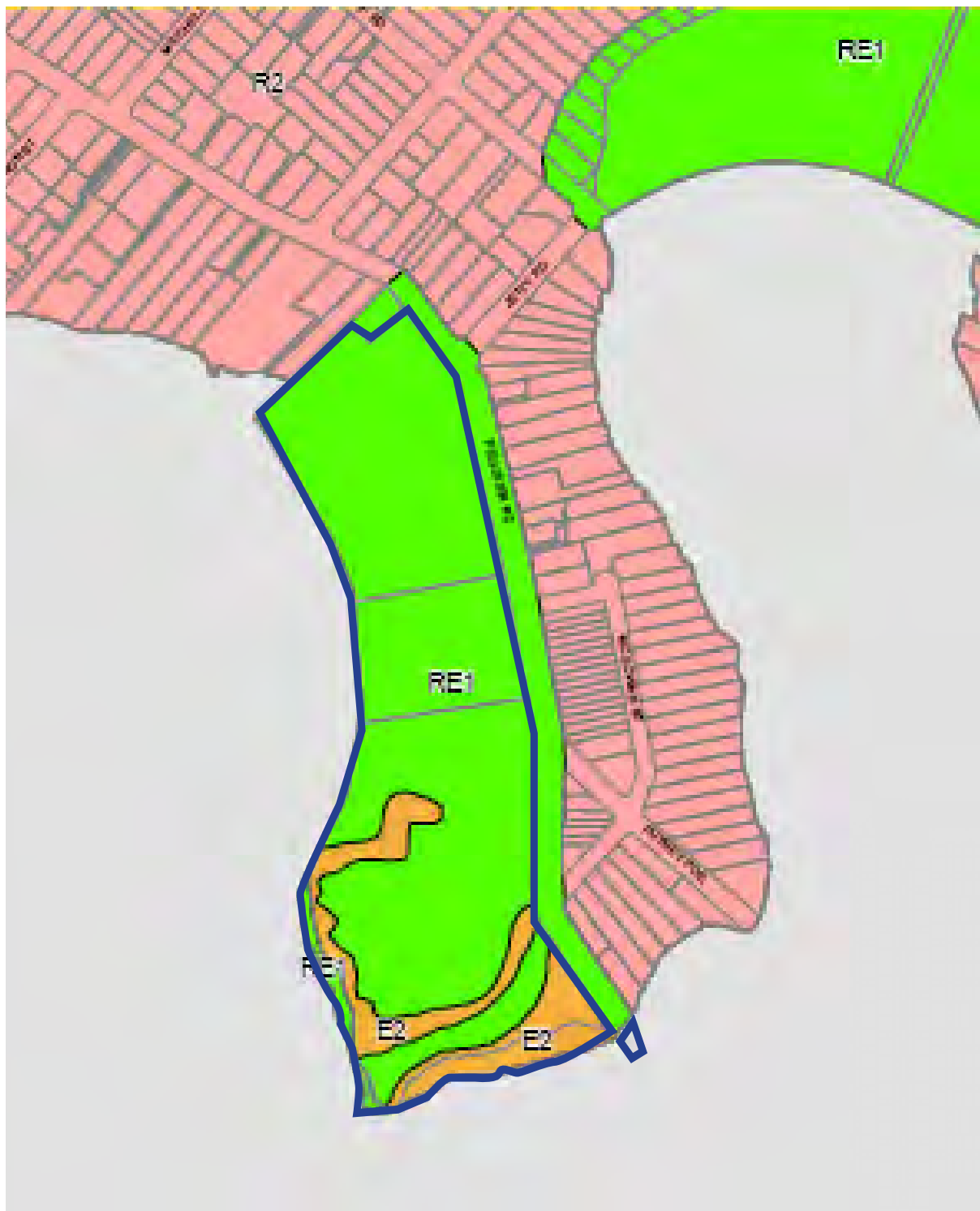
The Ryde Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2010 guides development control within and along the Reserve, with zoning maps and defined categories for development as either permissible or prohibited. This Plan of Management does not override provisions in the LEP however recommendations within the Plan of Management should inform the development of future LEP's. Under LEP 2010, Putney Park is zoned RE 1 - Public Recreation and E2 - Environmental Conservation and the objectives of Zone RE 1 and E2 are listed in Table 3.7 below.

**Table 3.6 Zoning Objectives - RE1 and E2**

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> <li>• To provide adequate open space areas to meet the existing and future needs of the residents of Ryde.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
E2 - 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 3.7 Zoning table for Zone RE1 and E2**

ZONING	WITHOUT DEVELOPMENT CONSENT	WITH DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ONLY	PROHIBITED
RE1	Environmental protection works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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;</li> <li>• Roads</li> </ul>	Anything not listed in this table with respect to RE1 only.



- Putney Park
- RE1 Public Recreation
- E2 Environmental Protection
- R1 General Residential

ZONING	WITHOUT DEVELOPMENT CONSENT	WITH DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ONLY	PROHIBITED
E2	Environmental protection works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drainage;</li> <li>Environmental facilities</li> </ul>	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;  Anything not listed in this table with respect to E2 only.

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 2010 and other relevant legislation in assessing development applications relating to the Park.

As a process in the preparation of this Plan of Management, 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 3.5 and full copy of the Report is contained in Appendix B.

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

- City of Ryde Development Control Plan 2010,

## 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 10 20 30  
Meters

Source: Reproduced from  
1994 MGA Data 95

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

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www.ecologicalplanning.com.au

Drawn: DWH Date: 20/12/2010  
Approved by: MHC  
Prepared by: MHC



### *Acid Sulphate Soils*

Under the LEP 2010, there is a local provision that is in place to ensure that development does not disturb, expose or drain acid sulphate soils and cause environmental damage. Areas of Putney Park are impacted by acid sulphate soils and are designated at Class 2 Soils under the LEP 2010. In these areas, any excavation works must adhere to best practice and ensure appropriate acid sulphate management. Development consent is required for all works below the natural ground area.

## 3.4 City of Ryde Policies and Plans

### 3.4.1 Parks on Track for People 2025

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

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

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

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

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

At the time of this Plan of Management being prepared, Parks on Track was being reviewed and replaced with the Integrated Open Space Strategic Plan.

### 3.4.2 Social Plan

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

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

Both the Access and Equity Policy (2003) and the Disability Action Plan 2006-2008 advocate provision of inclusive, equitable and accessible facilities and services in Ryde for all people with various disabilities. The Disability Action Plan states that open spaces and facilities throughout the City are intended to be accessible wherever possible and achievable within the landform. A key aim of the Plan is that people with disabilities need to be able to have full access to key parks and linkage routes. Park furniture and signage in key parks needs to be accessible.

### 3.4.4 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.

### **3.4.5 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.

### **3.4.6 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.

### **3.4.7 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

### 3.4.8 Community Facilities Plan: Future Directions

The Community Facilities Plan: Future Directions does not provide a detailed evaluation of all facility assets, but sets principles and directions which will inform future asset strategies. Neither does it address management or operational issues of community facilities, as Council has recently reviewed these issues in the separate Operational Review of Community Facilities. While it recognises the very extensive provision of community facilities within the City by private sector and non-government providers, its focus is on the facilities owned and managed by Council.

The development of community facilities directly supports Council's Vision and Mission. The City of Ryde's purpose in ensuring the provision of community facilities is as follows:

*To support the provision of well designed and publicly accessible, places that build and sustain the wellbeing of the community.*

The City of Ryde vision for community facilities is:

*Our community has access to well designed sustainable facilities which promote a vibrant community with strong connections.*

The City of Ryde aims to provide community facilities and spaces that are responsive to the community's needs. There is a commitment to providing places that allow for social, cultural, recreational and civic activities to take place in a way that is accessible and equitable.

Within the City of Ryde, community facilities create opportunities for residents and workers to access services and come together in social, educational, artistic, sporting, religious and recreational activity. They enhance quality of life, create social capital and enable services to reach those most in need.

Community facilities foster an environment that encourages community engagement, service take-up and voluntary activity. Council has the responsibility of managing the development of these community assets on the community's behalf to ensure that:

- Existing facilities meet current and future requirements
- Community resources are effectively and efficiently used with usage maximised
- Ongoing development

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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 Trust manager of the Crown Land), 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 Trust Manager and the wider community, and is endorsed by the Department of 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 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>

## 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 area is located at Meadowbank 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 is supported in this plan of management provided the dog off leash area is an enclosed type of dog off leash facility. This is due to the extensive use of the Park for other recreational activities and the bushland areas within the Park. This is further supported by the feedback from the community during the trial.



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 and if placed on the Crown Land within the Park, must comply with the New South Wales Department of Land's, Food and Beverage Policy.





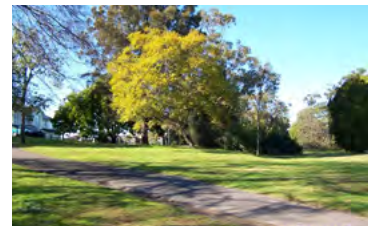
Location Option 1



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 C)**

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.

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 bush care 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**

### *Bush Care 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 bush care 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 Masterplan 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.

### 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. 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, 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.

### 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 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 Tables 5.4.

**Table 5.4 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>

## 5.7 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 Licences and Leases

A licence will be typically required where exclusive use or control of all or part of Putney Park and is desirable for effective management. A licence may also be required due to the scale of investment in facilities, the necessity for security measures, or where the relationship between a major user and facilities in the Park justify such security of tenure.

Licences 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 the Park is proposed. A number of licences for different users can apply to the same area at the same time, provided there is no conflict of interest.

Licences can be established by the Council for public or private purposes, providing they are consistent with the major objectives of this Plan of Management, and that the residential and environmental amenity of surrounding areas is maintained.

Licences and leases for the use of the subject land for activities need authorisation under the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, for R95771 and for community land under *Local Government Act 1993*. Development consent may also be required under the Ryde Planning Scheme Ordinance, and activities should be accepted in terms of this plan of management.

Due to the location, size and character of Putney Park, Council receives frequent requests from the community to hold small events, corporate Christmas Parties and other short term, casual bookings. Council also currently accepts applications for Putney Park to be hired by small groups for wedding ceremonies, photographic shoots (filming and photo stills). All bookings must comply with Council's adopted Fees and Charges for use of Putney Park and should not impact on the Parks availability to the general public and their enjoyment of the facilities. All arrangements are made with Council's Open Space Department.

### 5.9.1 Authorisation of Future tenures

#### *Crown Lands*

Trust licensing will be in accordance with the objectives and principles for leasing Crown land, and with relevant Council policies.

All tenures over part or all of a Crown reserve are made between the Reserve Trust and the licensee, and are subject to the provisions of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*. Licence agreements are modelled on the standard Crown conditions applying to the leasing of Crown land under Section 34 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*.

A licence over a Crown public reserve must be consistent with the purpose of the land's reservation or dedication. As such, any licence granted over Crown land in Putney Park must be consistent with the definition of Public Recreation, and guidelines for use of Crown reserves. Otherwise, the Minister cannot approve any licences granted by the Reserve Trust.

A temporary licence can be granted only for the purposes prescribed under Clause 31 of the Crown Lands Regulation 2006, which includes activities such as access through a reserve, advertising, camping, catering, emergency occupation, entertainment, equestrian events, exhibitions, filming, functions, grazing, hiring of equipment, holiday accommodation, markets, meetings, military exercises, mooring of boats to wharves or other structures, sales, shows, sporting and organised recreational activities, stabling of horses, and storage. A temporary licence does not require the Minister's consent, but can only be granted for a maximum period of one year. Temporary licences could include mobile food and beverage vendors catering for specific events.

The Reserve Trust has the power to license uses within a Park. Licenses can be established for public or private purposes, providing they are consistent with the major objectives of this Plan of Management, and that the residential and environmental amenity of these areas is maintained. Any licence must be in accordance with the reserve purpose and the lessee must not provide any facilities that create any barriers to entry or other facilities within the Park.

The Trust Manager has a responsibility to notify the Department of Lands of any licences. Consent must be obtained from the Minister for Lands before any long term licence on Crown land is granted. Licence agreements of less than 1 year (temporary licences) do not require the consent of the Minister and may be approved and issued by the Trust.

Other licences may be considered during the life of this Plan and will be assessed against the reserve purpose, other legislation and planning documents, The Department of Lands' Food and Beverage Policy and other applicable policies, Council's Policy for Leasing and Licensing Council Controlled Land, and this Plan. Any proposed use of the Reserve that requires consent from Council will be subject to a Development Application. Approval may be required in the case of an "activity" under Part V of the *Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

### *Council Lands*

Any licence granted must comply with the core objectives of the relevant community land categorisation though existing agreements remain unaffected by the provisions of the Act until their expiry date. The latter is the case for the present licence. Nonetheless, the current licence is consistent with the core objectives for land categorised as being for general community use.

### *Council requirements*

City of Ryde Council as Trust manager can issue temporary licences to groups for temporary use of open space for events and functions. Council has requirements for waste management, insurance, hours, and possible service of alcohol associated with events and functions. If the proposal complies with Council requirements and the Plan of Management, permission is granted. Fees for short term, casual bookings will be in accordance with City of Ryde's adopted Fees and Charges that are applicable at the time as published in Council's annual Management Plan.

## **5.9.2 Guidelines for assessing proposed uses under licence**

In considering whether to grant any licence in the Park, Council will take into account the consistency of the proposal with the values and objectives of this Plan of Management, particularly regarding:

- Whether the use/activity is in the public interest.
- Whether the use / activity is consistent with the public purpose of Crown land and / or the categorisation of community land.

- Whether the use/activity would not cause any significant detrimental impact on the reserve or on the local community.
- The impact of the licence on the public/private space of the reserve.
- The impact on maintaining the reserve as one cohesive open space.
- Compatibility with zoning and other Council requirements.
- Provision of benefits and services or facilities for the users of the land.
- Responsibility of the licensee for ensuring the area is maintained to a standard which is acceptable to Council.
- The need to define the times the land or facility will be available for use by the lessee/licensee.
- Any fixed or temporary outdoor lighting of areas to be allowed only between the hours identified in the lease/licence.

Further considerations that may affect licences are:

- Fees can be charged as part of a licence and can be commercially based.
- The licensee should take out public risk insurance and produce notices of the policy as required on renewal.
- Use of the premises by the licensee is restricted to only those activities authorised in the licence.
- Any alteration, transfer or sub-letting etc. should not be permitted without Council's consent.
- Ownership of improvements should be dealt with in the licence.
- A lease (5 years or more) should be registered on the land title.
- A licence can be terminated by either party.

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## 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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**Figure 6.1: Putney Park Masterplan**



INSERT A3 page

**Figure 6.2: Putney Park Masterplan - Detail with Notes - North**





INSERT A3 page

**Figure 6.3: Putney Park Masterplan - Detail with Notes - South**



INSERT A3 page

**Figure 6.4: Putney Park Masterplan - Ideas Palette**









## 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 and the Crown Lands Act
- To reinforce the values of the Park.

All actions have been assigned a priority rating.

**Table 71 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
<b>Crown Lands Act</b>		
Section 11	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</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 and the Lands Minister adopts this Plan of Management, it is incumbent on the Reserve Trust to “carry out and give effect to it” (Section 114 of the Crown Lands Act 1989). The Trust 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

Alteration of the adopted Plan of Management may be undertaken under Section 115 of the *Crown Lands Act*, and may be required after a period of five years to keep abreast of government legislation and policy, Ministerial directions, to cater for the changing expectations and requirements of the community, to recognise completed actions, and to ensure the Plan of Management remains useful and relevant. 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. The Action Plan tables should be reviewed and revised yearly in accordance with Council's budgets, Capital Works Program and changing priorities.

Funding for management of the Reserve will be sought from a range of Government, Council and community sources.

### 7.1.2 Funding Sources and Opportunities

There are a number of approaches that Council and Crown Reserve Trusts can take in funding the implementation of this Plan of Management. City of Ryde, as Trust Manager and Owner, is likely to fund most of the proposed improvements to the Reserve.

#### *Reserve Trust proceeds*

Under Section 106 of the *Crown Lands Act* 1989, the Minister may direct that proceeds from a sale, lease, easement or licence (including a temporary licence) of a Crown reserve be paid to:

- Another Reserve Trust to be used for care, control and management of the other Trust's reserve.
- The Consolidated Fund or to a Public Reserves Management Fund under the *Public Reserves Management Fund Act* 1987.

The Public Reserves Management Fund provides loans or grants that assist Crown Reserve Trusts in the management, planning and development of Crown reserves. The fund principally relies on levies on coastal caravan parks, and repayments of loan principal and interest. A 15% levy on the proceeds from leases and licenses that can then be applied for the care and maintenance of reserves also contributes to the Public Reserves Management Fund. Funds are distributed on a merit basis to Trusts that apply for grant funds for specific projects.

#### *Council funding*

The implementation of this Plan of Management is achieved through its linkage with Council's Management Plan, Operational Budget, and Capital Works Program. Funding is integral to implementing the Plan.

Funding arrangements for the foreshores need to address recurrent costs of management and maintenance, together with capital costs for new facilities or upgrading works. Council currently funds management and maintenance costs through its annual budget allocation, and uses capital funds and Section 94 funding for capital and non-recurrent works.

Funding for construction of new facilities is generally through the annual budgeting process, but special projects may be partly funded through State government grant allocations, which may involve matching funding from Council.

Staging of works will need to occur because Council cannot meet the cost of every single item of work proposed at one time, due to other financial commitments throughout the City. Actions listed in the Action Plans have been prioritised, which will assist in preparing forward open space work programs and annual budgets. This Plan will therefore provide direction for future works in the foreshore parks.

- Section 94A contributions - Council currently enters into planning agreements, or levies contributions or works in kind from developers towards the cost of upgrading facilities, including parks, to meet the needs of new development.



- Partnerships - Local residents and corporate groups participate in bushcare activities. There is an opportunity to develop further partnerships with residents and interested people in relation to park improvements and ongoing management.
- Rental income - Income from the Reserve is generated by lease and licence fees, and from applicants for approved functions and events.
- Rationalisation and disposal - Revenue for park projects and improvements may be raised from the sale of assets, such as surplus or inappropriate land.

### Grants

A number of Commonwealth and State government grants are available to assist with capital works along the foreshore area. While not exhaustive, the following list gives an indication of the range of available grant programs through which improvements to the Reserve consistent with its size, catchment and intended uses could be funded.

**Table 7.3 Grant Funding Opportunities**

GRANT	ORGANISATION	PURPOSE
<b>Commonwealth</b>		
Natural Heritage Trust	Department of Environment and Heritage	Bushcare Program: conserving and restoring habitat for native flora and fauna
Public Art Program	Ministry for the Arts	Grants of up to \$4,000 are available to assist in the commissioning of concept proposals by artists. Matching grants of up to \$20,000 are available for commissioning public art.
Australia Council for the Arts	Australia Council	Community cultural development, visual arts / crafts, theatre, dance, music
<b>State</b>		
Public Reserve Management Fund	Department of Lands	Assists Crown Reserve Trusts in the management, planning and development of Crown reserves.
Metropolitan Greenspace Program	Department of Planning	Planning and improvement of regionally significant open space in Sydney.
Capital Assistance Program	Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation	Community-oriented sporting and / or recreational facilities.
Regional Sports facilities Program	Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation	High quality sporting facilities with a regional catchment.
Environmental Trust: Integrated Environmental Program	Department of Environment and Conservation	Environmental restoration and rehabilitation to prevent or reduce pollution, waste or other environmental degradation.
Regional Cycleway Network	Roads and Traffic Authority	The RTA matches Council funding for regional cycleway routes.
Heritage Study and Promotion Projects	NSW Heritage Office	Studies, promotion, interpretation and presentation, histories and other projects for heritage items in NSW.
Sharing Sydney Harbour Access Program	Department of Planning	Improve public access to and enhance the recreational enjoyment of Sydney Harbour and its tributaries for the people of Sydney and visitors to the city. Funding for specific capital works projects such as walking tracks, cycle paths, new public waterfront parks, jetties, pontoons and boat launching facilities.

### 7.1.3 Reporting

Under Section 122 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, a Reserve Trust must furnish a report on its activities for the previous financial year. Contents of the report are listed in Clause 32(2) of the *Crown Lands Regulation 2006*.

## 7.2 Putney Park Masterplan

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	1,2,3,4,5	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	1,2,3,4,5	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	1,2,3,4,5	Sections 36E, 36G, 36J and 36N

## 7.3 Recreation

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	3,5	36G, 36E
		Update all park promotional material to market the Park as a regional park.	Medium	All park marketing material updated.	Recreation	3,5	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	3	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	2,3	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	3	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	3	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	3,5	36G, 36E

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	3	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, bush care and viewing of the River.	Ongoing	The landscape of the Park is a enhanced through the implementation of the Masterplan.	Recreation Open Space & Landscape Environment	2,3,5	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	3	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	5	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	5	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	5	36G
		Replace playground equipment as required.	Ongoing	Playground equipment replaced when necessary.	Recreation	5	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	3	36G
		Provide additional seating areas within the vicinity of the northern playground for park users.	Short	Additional seating installed	Recreation	3	36G

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	3	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	3.5	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	3	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	3	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	3	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	3	36G
		Conduct routine water testing and take action as necessary.	Ongoing	Programmed water quality inspections completed.	Recreation	3.5	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	3	36G
		Provide additional seating and picnic areas near the playground for park users.	Medium	Additional seating installed.	Recreation	3	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	3	36G



ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	2,3,5	36E, 36G, 36J, 36N
		Install dog waste bins and water bowls throughout the park.	Medium	Installation of bins and water bowls	Recreation	3	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	3,5	36G
	To apply the outcomes of the dog off leash trial	To install an dog odd leash area if considered appropriate at the conclusion of the trial in April 2011.	Short	Results of the dog off leash trial applied to Putney park.	Recreation	3	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	3	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	3	36E, 36G
		Install seating along the path to provide rest areas for Ryde River Walk users.	Medium	Installation of seating	Recreation	3	36G
		Improve the park entry points and connections to the surrounding street	Medium	Install Pathways that connect entry points and paths	Access & Linkages	3	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	3	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	3,6	36G
		Implement the findings of the feasibility study.	Medium	Actioning the feasibility study.	Access & Linkages	3,6	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 souther carpark or other designated car park areas.	Ongoing	No food selling vehicles driving in the Park.	Recreation Access & Linkages	2,6	36G

## 7.4 Park Elements

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT CORE OBJECTIVE
Tree Management	To review and implement the recommendations of the Tree Survey (2008) - Appendix C.	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, 2, 5	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, 2, 5	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, 2, 5	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, 2, 5	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, 2, 5	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, 2, 5	36G, 36E
	Enhance the landscape character of the Park.	Ensure all replacement tree plantings 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, 2, 5	36G, 36E, 36J
		Use only high branching tree habits for tree plantings 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, 2, 5	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, 2, 5	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT CORE OBJECTIVE
		Plant additional trees in those areas identified in the Masterplan.	Ongoing	Masterplan implemented	Open Space and Landscape Environment	1, 2, 5	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 in place and infestation of Bindie weed reduced	Open Space and Landscape Recreation	3, 5	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, 3, 5	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, 2, 3, 5	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, 2, 3, 5	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, 2, 3, 5	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
	To ensure all community involvement with bush care within the Park is managed in accordance with Council policies and priorities.	Prepare and implement a Bush Care Management Strategy to define areas and priorities for all bush care activities within the Park.	Short	Bush Care Management Strategy implemented	Open Space and Landscape Environment	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	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 bush care volunteers follow Council direction and procedures	Open Space and Landscape Environment	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	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	3	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	3	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	3, 4	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	3, 4	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	3	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	3, 5	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	3	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N
		Include references to the Ryde River Walk on all directional signage to promote the Walk within the park and it surrounds.	Ongoing	Ryde River Walk references placed on all relevant signage within the Park	Open Space and Landscape Recreation Access and Linkages	3	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	3	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	3	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE		
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	3	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	3	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	3	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, 3	36G, 36E, 36J	



## 7.5 Access and Movement

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	3	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	3	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	3, 4	36G, 36E
		Install signage and seating along pathway network.	Medium	Provision of information and rest areas along the path network.	Recreation Access and Linkages	3	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	3, 4	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	3, 4	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	3	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	3	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, 2, 3	36G, 36E, 36N

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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, 3	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	2, 3	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	3	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	3	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	3	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	3	36G
		Install signage to alert drivers of children in the area and directions to additional parking.	Short	Signage installed	Access and Linkages	3	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	3	36G

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT CORE OBJECTIVE
	To ensure private vehicles cannot access the Park or encroach onto the Park.	Manage private car encroachment along the section of Pellissier 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	3	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	3	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	3, 4, 6	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 Pellissier 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	3, 4	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	3	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	3	36G

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	3	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	3, 4, 6	36

## 7.6 Foreshore Open Space

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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, 2, 3	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, 2, 3	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, 2, 3	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, 2, 3	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, 2, 3	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, 2, 3	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, 2, 3	36G, 36N



## 7.7 Natural and Cultural Heritage

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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, 2, 3	36G, 36E 36J
		Ensure no park furniture to infrastructure is sited on or adjacent to scarps.	Ongoing	Scarps are protected	Cultural Environment Recreation	1, 2, 3	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, 2, 3	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, 2, 3	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, 2, 3	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, the colonial house layout and uses, cultural plantings associated with the house and nineteenth century garden design and trends.	Medium	Signage installed	Cultural Environment	1, 2, 3	36G, 36E
	To represent the site of Slazenger'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, 2, 3	36G, 36E, 36N

## 7.8 Event Management

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	3, 4, 5, 6	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	3, 4, 5, 6	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	3, 4, 5, 6	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	3, 4, 5, 6	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	3, 4, 5, 6	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	3, 4, 5, 6	36G

## 7.9 Supplementary Actions

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	5	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	5	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	5	36E, 36G

## 7.10 Park Maintenance

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE(S)	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDS ACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	3, 4, 5	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	3, 4, 5	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	3, 4, 5	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	3, 4, 5	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	3, 4, 5	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	3, 4, 5	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	3, 4, 5	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	3, 4, 5	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N

ITEM	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S)	PARK VALUE(S)	LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE	
						CROWN LANDSACT PRINCIPLE	LOCAL GOV'T ACT 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	3, 4, 5	36G, 36E, 36J, 36N



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## Appendix A - Community Consultation

*Community Flyer - Distributed to all residents within 400m of the Park*



The City of Ryde is preparing the Plan of Management for Putney Park and Council is seeking your thoughts for the future planning and management of the Park.

This is your opportunity to inform Council of your concerns and what you would like to see improved at the Park.



*Posters erected in the Park*



### Putney Park Plan of Management

**How you can be involved**

The City of Ryde is currently undertaking a review of the Plan of Management for Putney Park to ensure that the Park responds to current and future community needs and will be sustainably managed into the future.

Council is providing the following opportunities for community input to the project.

- 1. COMMUNITY SURVEY**  
An online community survey is available at [www.ryde.nsw.gov.au](http://www.ryde.nsw.gov.au). This survey will be available for completion before **Monday, August 17, 2009**.
- 2. ATTEND THE INFORMATION SESSION IN THE PARK**  
Council will be conducting an information session in the Park between **9am and 1pm, Saturday, 1 August 2009**.
- 3. WRITE A SUBMISSION**  
You are encouraged to forward a written submission to Council if you have any ideas or concerns about Putney Park.

Submissions may be sent either by mail to:  
Putney Park Plan of Management  
Open Space Planner  
City of Ryde  
Locked Bag 2069  
North Ryde NSW 1670;  
By email to: [fmorrison@ryde.nsw.gov.au](mailto:fmorrison@ryde.nsw.gov.au)  
By fax to: 02 9952 8240

Submissions must be received by Council no later than **Monday, August 17, 2009**.



### Community Information Day - 1 August 2009



### Community Survey Results - Incorporating on-line survey and Park Information Session Results (1 August 2009)

Question 1: How often do you visit the Park?

	Respondents	%
Everyday	9	15%
<b>1 - 3 / week</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34%</b>
Once / fortnight	12	19%
Once / month	7	11%
2 - 6 / year	10	16%
Other	3	5%

Question 2: Generally, how long do you stay in Putney Park during each visit?

	Respondents	%
Less than 15 minutes	2	3%
16 - 30 minutes	15	23%
31 - 60 minutes	17	26%
<b>1 - 2 hours</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35%</b>
More than 2 hours	7	11%
Other	1	2%

Question 3: When do you mainly visit the Park?

	Respondents	%
Weekdays	28	43%
<b>Weekends</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>49%</b>
Holidays	5	8%
Other	0	

Question 4: How do travel to the park?

	Respondents	%
<b>Walk</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>59%</b>
Ride a bike / Skateboard	9	12%
Drive	21	28%
Bus	0	
Other	1	1%

Question 5: Which of the following best describes the type of group you go to the Park with?

	Respondents	%
Alone	14	21%
<b>With family / friends</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>56%</b>
Part of a club / organisation	1	2%
Part of a school group	1	<b>2%</b>
With a dog	12	18%
Other	1	2%

Question 6: What do you like about Putney Park?

	Respondents	%
<b>Views and scenery</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22%</b>
Trees and natural areas	30	16%
Play equipment	28	15%
Large open space	24	13%
Not crowded / peaceful	18	10%
Water play area	15	8%
Well maintained	12	6%
Picnic Areas and BBQ's	11	6%
Good amenities	4	<b>2%</b>
No development	1	1%
Beach area at the south of the Park	1	1%

*Question 7: What do you dislike about Putney Park?*

	Respondents	%
<b>Lack of seating</b>	11	14%
<b>Lack of foreshore path</b>	11	14%
Poor landscape areas	9	12%
Lack of carpark	7	9%
Lack of fence around water	5	7%
No Cafe provided	4	5%
Lack of shade	4	5%
High tide kills the grass	3	4%
Playground pinebark softfall	2	3%
Rubbish in the Park	2	3%
Poor playground design	2	3%
No swings in large playground	2	3%
Too crowded on weekends	2	3%
Inaccessible	2	3%
Dog faeces	1	1%
Vandalism	1	1%
All seats are in the shade	1	1%

*Question 8: What do you do when you visit the park?*

	Respondents	%
<b>Walking</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15%</b>
Spend time with family and friends	44	14%
Use the playground	39	12%
View the Parramatta River	37	12%
Use the water play area	32	10%
Picnicking / BBQ	31	10%
Relaxing	31	10%
Walking / exercising the dog	20	6%
Passing through	14	4%
Informal games / sports	11	3%
Jogging / fitness training	6	3%
Cycling	5	2%
Other	3	1%

*Question 9: Are you aware of any safety issues in the Park?*

	Respondents	%
<b>No</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60%</b>
Yes	15	31%
Don't know	4	9%

*If yes, what are they?*

	Respondents	%
<b>Lack of fence around the River edge</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29%</b>
Hard surfaces around the water play area	4	24%
Large slide at water play area	3	18%
Water quality of the water play area	1	6%
Tree limb drop	1	6%
Toilets	1	6%
Sea wall	1	6%
Youth hanging around	1	6%

*Question 10: The following is a list of park elements which may or may not exist at Putney Park. Please nominate which of these are important for Putney Park. Please tick all that apply.*

	Respondents	%
<b>Public toilet facilities</b>	46	7%
<b>Picnic tables</b>	45	7%
Playground for children	39	6%
Picnic shelters	39	6%
BBQ facilities	39	6%
Waste / recycling bins	35	6%
Seats / seating areas	35	6%
Drinking water fountains	31	5%
Car parking areas	31	5%
Accessible seating	27	4%
Pedestrian walking track	26	4%
Refreshment kiosk / cafe	26	4%
Bicycle loop	26	4%
Accessible toilets	23	4%
Well defined garden / landscape areas	23	4%
Park lighting	21	3%
Access to Parramatta River	20	3%
Dog leash free area	17	3%
Park entry signs	15	2%
Accessible paths and parking	14	2%
Dog water bubblers / bowls	13	2%
Bush car information signs	12	2%
Fitness trail / equipment	10	2%
Park events	7	1%
Available park staff	5	1%



*Question 11: What improvements would you like to see in Putney Park?*

Respondents

<b>No café</b>	<b>9</b>
Bike / Rollerblading track	6
Improve maintenance	6
Café	4
Walking path	4
Improved playground	4
Dog off leash area	3
More car parking	3
Foreshore pathway	3
More native gardens	3
More BBQ's	3
No dog off leash area	2
More play equip for toddlers	2
Fence around water play area	2
Leave it as it is	2
Historical references	2
Fitness equipment	2
Events area	2
Beach and Access to the River	2
Map of the Park	1
Improved lighting	1
Cleanliness of water play ares	1
No signs	1
Skatepark	1
Horse adjistment	1
Remove pyramid	1
No Fitness Trail	1
No more concrete	1
No bike loop	1

*Question 12: Would you like to make any other comments in relation to the preparation of the Plan of Management for Putney Park?*

Respondents

<b>No development within the Park</b>	<b>5</b>
Keep the park peaceful	3
No cycle path for commuters	2
Park is well maintained	1
Path connection between /w Kissing Point Park and Putney Park	1
No Kiosk	1
More activities at the punt end of the park	1
Increase police patrols	1
Better control of private events in the Park	1

*Question 13: What country were you born in?*

Respondents

%

<b>Australia</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>73%</b>
An English speaking country	12	18%
A non-English speaking country	6	9%

*Question 14: What age group are you in?*

Respondents

%

15 - 19 years	1	1%
20 - 24 years	1	1%
25 - 29 years	1	1%
30 - 34 years	3	4%
35 - 39 years	12	18%
<b>40 - 44 years</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21%</b>
45 - 49 years	7	7%
50 - 54 years	9	9%
55 - 64 years	12	18%
65 + years	7	10%

*Question 15: What is your gender?*

Respondents

%

<b>Female</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>56%</b>
Male	28	44%



*Other feedback from the Community*

- Provide a pathway connection between Kissing Point Park and Putney Park along the foreshore,
- There needs to be increase facilities at the southern end of the Park near the Punt,
- Keep the Park peaceful,
- Implement better control measures for public events in the Park,
- No commercial development in the Park,
- Increase police patrols of the Park in the evening,
- Raise the sea wall height to stop the inundation of the grassed area with sea water during high tides,
- Spray the bindii weeds,
- Increase the management of trees in the Park to include removal of dead trees, thinning of over planted areas and increased pruning of trees,
- Replace all the old picnic tables and seats and install more park furniture throughout the Park,
- Top dress the grass areas,
- Improve the surface of the southern carpark,
- Relocate Punt security gates to the top of the hill of Pellisier Road,
- Install 50km/hr signs along Pellisier Road to reduce speeding toward the punt,
- Prune trees and shrubs along Putney Parade,
- Provide free WiFi internet access in the Park to enable people to work and children to do their homework in the Park,
- Build a foreshore path loop in the Park,
- Review all the old stone steps in the Park and replace the steps that are in poor condition,
- Improve the linkages between the Punt and the Park and provide a path network that will enable people to jog and walk in the Park,
- Provide additional car parking along Pellisier Road,
- Provide a dog off leash area within the Park between the hours of 6am - 9am and 6pm and 9pm (and 4pm - 6pm during the winter months).
- Extend the areas of bushland within the Park,
- Excavate the central area of the Park and reinstate a Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest in the Park,
- Reduce the road speed of Pellisier Road,
- Install speed bumps on Pellisier Road to reduce the speed of cars,
- Build a jetty and pontoon connected to the Park to enable people to access the River and launch small boats,
- Build a fishing jetty,
- Fence off the water play area,
- Provide more seating in shaded areas,
- Fence the River near the playground.

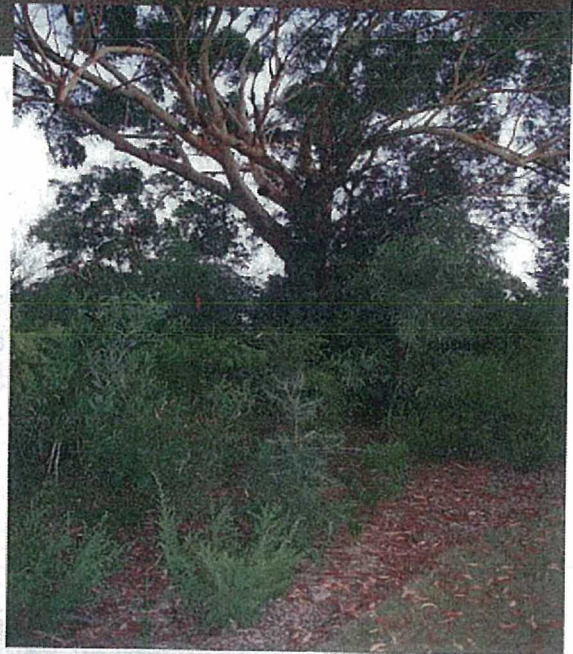
## **Appendix B - Eco Logical Australia Report**

## REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ZONES

### Putney Park

Prepared for  
City of Ryde

3 February 2011



**DOCUMENT TRACKING**

ITEM	DETAIL
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Prepared by	Tammy Hazlehurst
Approved by	Mark Adams
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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 Park. The objective of this project is to review the land zonings within the Park, 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 Park. This information was analysed and considered alongside the Department of Planning 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 Park.

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 Park 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 Park but a shift from the use of E2 to an E3 zone to better reflect the assessed value of environmental assets present within the Park 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 'Park') as shown on **Figure 1**. The Park 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 Park.

Council engaged Eco Logical Australia to review the land zonings within the Park, 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 Park 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 Park 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 Park 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

A portion of the land in the Park 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>



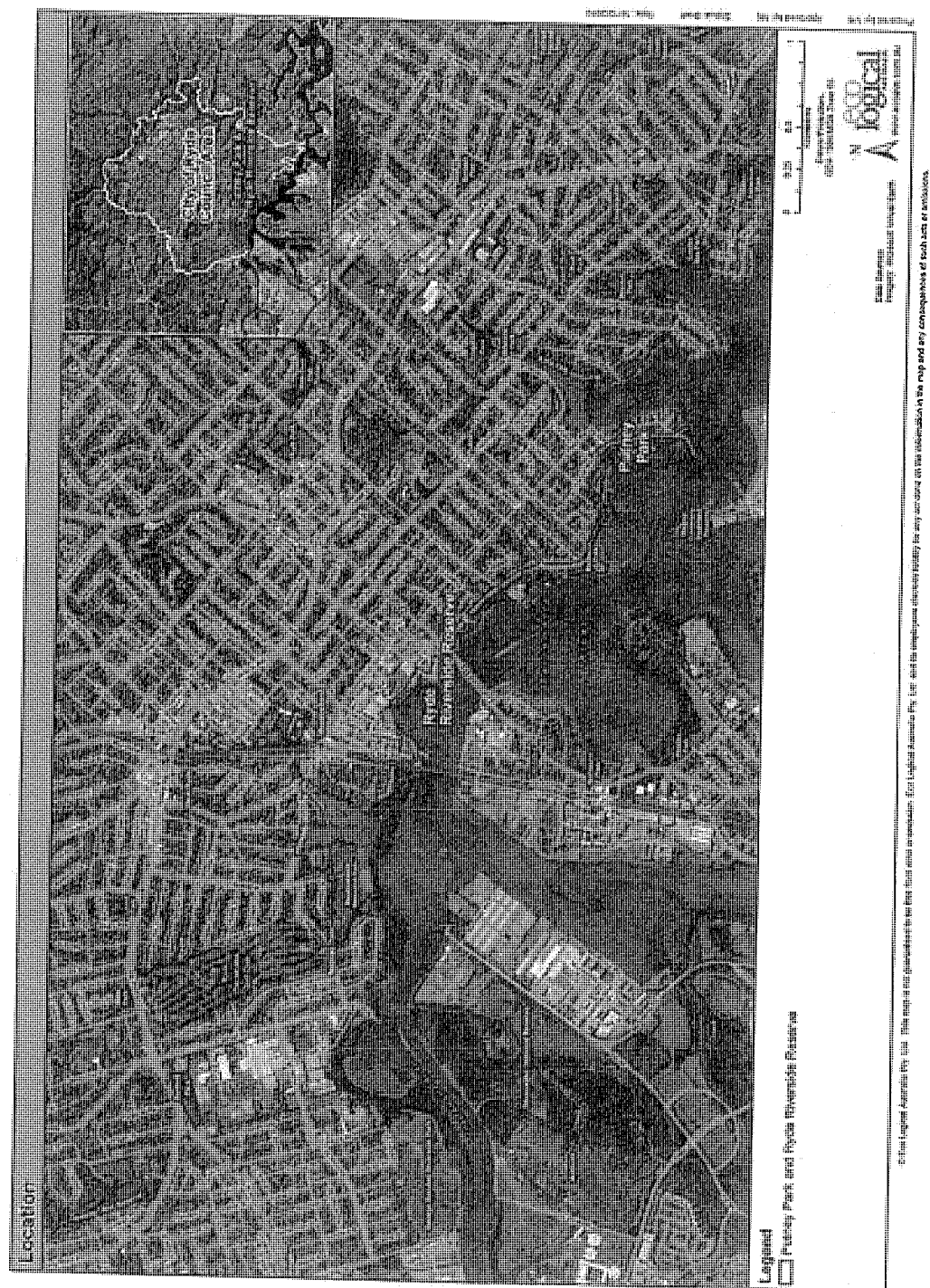
Classification	Definition
	<p>(2) Such land includes:</p> <p>(a) bushland that is mostly undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and that contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as 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 Park that should be considered appropriate for an E2 zone;
3. Consider the use of other environmental protection zones within the Park; 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 Park. 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 Park.



**Figure 1: Location map**

## 2 Methods

### 2.1 LITERATURE & SPATIAL REVIEW

All readily available literature describing the environmental characteristics of the Park 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.

It was determined that the best basis for the assessment was the draft vegetation mapping for Sydney Metropolitan CMA (DECCW 2009). This data was validated during the site inspection and where differences were observed to previous studies (Biosphere, Oculus and ELA) the draft mapping was generally adopted.

### 2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The Park 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 Park 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 Park 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 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 2ha);
- 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 Park;
- 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.



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

Ecological values for the Park were assessed as moderate for the more natural vegetation patches in the southern part of the Park 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 Park 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 Park.

**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 >2ha)	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			

### 3 Results

The findings of the background work and site inspection for the Park are shown in **Figure 2**. In this 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 Park.

In summary, the Park contains a mix of remnant native vegetation, planted native species and exotic landscape plantings. The northern parts of the Park 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 more natural areas of remnant vegetation are found in the southern parts of the Park and based on the suite of native species observed and the landscape position and characteristics, the vegetation was assessed to conform to the community, Coastal Sandstone Foreshores Forest (DECCW 2009). Dominant canopy species observed included *Eucalyptus pilularis*, *Angophora costata*, *Ficus rubiginosa* and *Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *integrifolia* with small tree and shrub species of *Glochidion ferdinandi*, *Pittosporum undulatum* and *Acacia longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*. This vegetation community is not listed under the TSC Act or the EPBC Act however does have some regional significance. The assessment of vegetation type conforms to the DECCW vegetation mapping for this Park and their classification and description of this vegetation community in DECCW 2009, although differs to the classification in an earlier study of the Park by Biosphere (2008) which classified this vegetation as Western Sandstone Gully Forest (also not EEC listed). It is however noted that this new community classification was not described at the time of the Biosphere study.

No patches of Coastal Saltmarsh vegetation were observed along the foreshore.

The Park 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 Park as it connects with Putney Point and the Mortlake ferry.

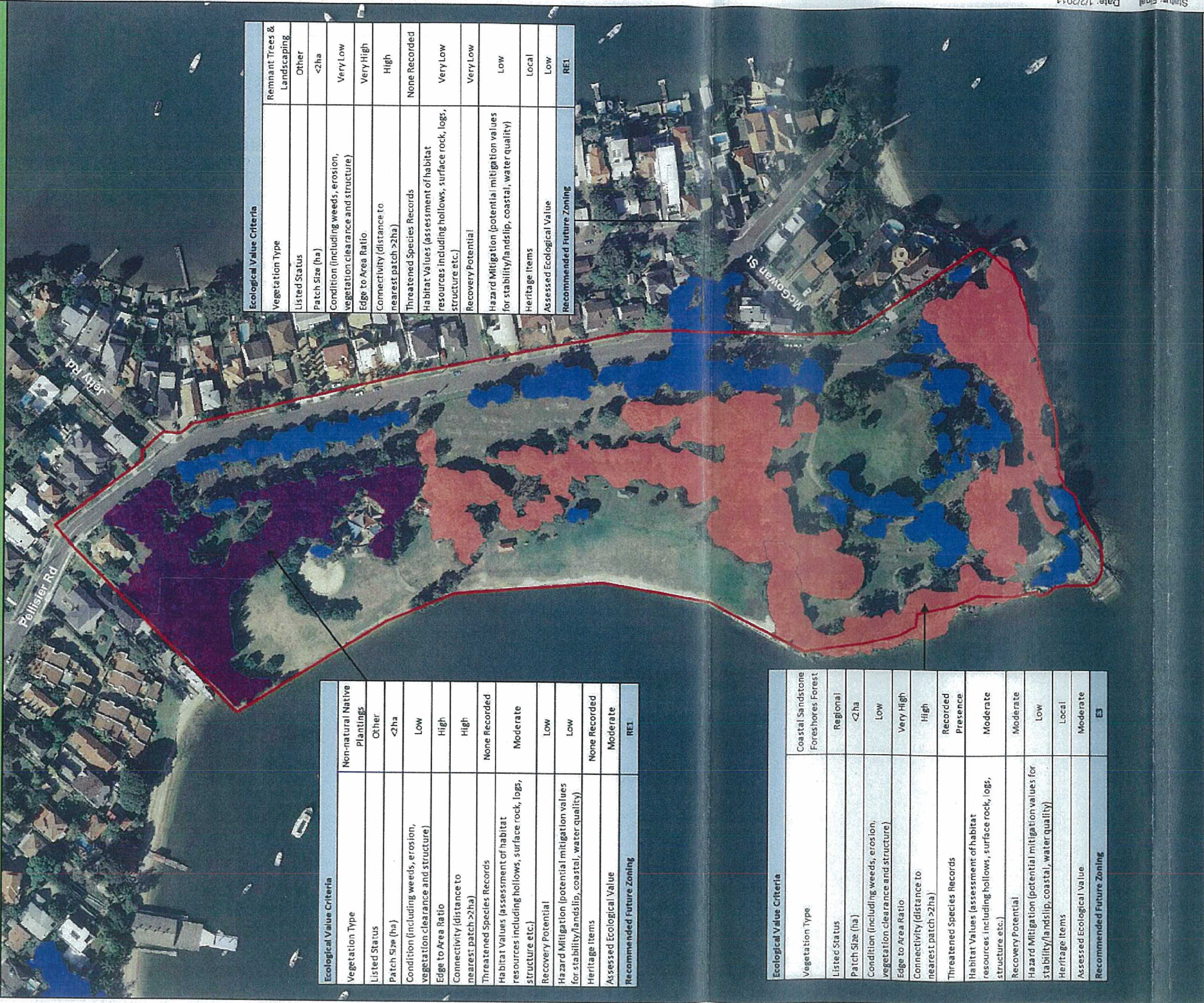
Condition and recovery potential of the native vegetation is moderate given the history of disturbance at the Park (vegetative clearance, structural modification/simplification, landscaping/planting etc), the higher edge to area ratio and weed invasion. These values are lower in the north and western sections where the vegetation is more managed (often as an open space or landscaped setting) and landuse is more intensive.

The Park 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 Park. The native vegetation (such as *Ficus* sp) within the Park 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 Park would play.



# Environmental Values - Putney Park



Ecological Value Criteria		Remnant Trees & Landscaping
Vegetation Type		Other
Listed Status		<2ha
Patch Size (ha)		Very Low
Condition (including weeds, erosion, vegetation clearance and structure)		Very High
Edge to Area Ratio		High
Connectivity (distance to nearest patch >2ha)		None Recorded
Threatened Species Records		Very Low
Habitat Values (assessment of habitat resources including hollows, surface rock, logs, structure etc.)		Low
Recovery Potential		Local
Hazard Mitigation (potential mitigation values for stability/landslip, coastal, water quality)		Low
Heritage Items		Local
Assessed Ecological Value		Low
Recommended Future Zoning		REI

Ecological Value Criteria		Non-natural Native Plantings
Vegetation Type		Other
Listed Status		<2ha
Patch Size (ha)		Low
Condition (including weeds, erosion, vegetation clearance and structure)		High
Edge to Area Ratio		High
Connectivity (distance to nearest patch >2ha)		None Recorded
Threatened Species Records		Moderate
Habitat Values (assessment of habitat resources including hollows, surface rock, logs, structure etc.)		Low
Recovery Potential		Low
Hazard Mitigation (potential mitigation values for stability/landslip, coastal, water quality)		None Recorded
Heritage Items		Moderate
Assessed Ecological Value		REI
Recommended Future Zoning		

Ecological Value Criteria		Coastal Sandstone Foreshores Forest
Vegetation Type		Regional
Listed Status		<2ha
Patch Size (ha)		Low
Condition (including weeds, erosion, vegetation clearance and structure)		Very High
Edge to Area Ratio		High
Connectivity (distance to nearest patch >2ha)		Recorded Presence
Threatened Species Records		Moderate
Habitat Values (assessment of habitat resources including hollows, surface rock, logs, structure etc.)		Moderate
Recovery Potential		Low
Hazard Mitigation (potential mitigation values for stability/landslip, coastal, water quality)		Local
Heritage Items		Moderate
Assessed Ecological Value		E3
Recommended Future Zoning		

- Legend**  
Putney Park and Ryde Riverside Reserve  
Vegetation Type  
Coastal Saltmarsh  
Coastal Sandstone Foreshores Forest  
Estuarine Mangrove Forest
- Non-natural Native Plantings  
Non-natural Natives  
Remnant Trees & Landscaping  
Sydney Foreshores Shale Forest (STIF)  
Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest

Figure 2: Environmental values





## 4 Recommendations

### 4.1 RECOMMENDED FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL ZONING

The assessment completed for this project has identified that the Park 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 Park but a shift from the use of E2 to an E3 zone to better reflect the assessed value of environmental assets present within the Park 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).



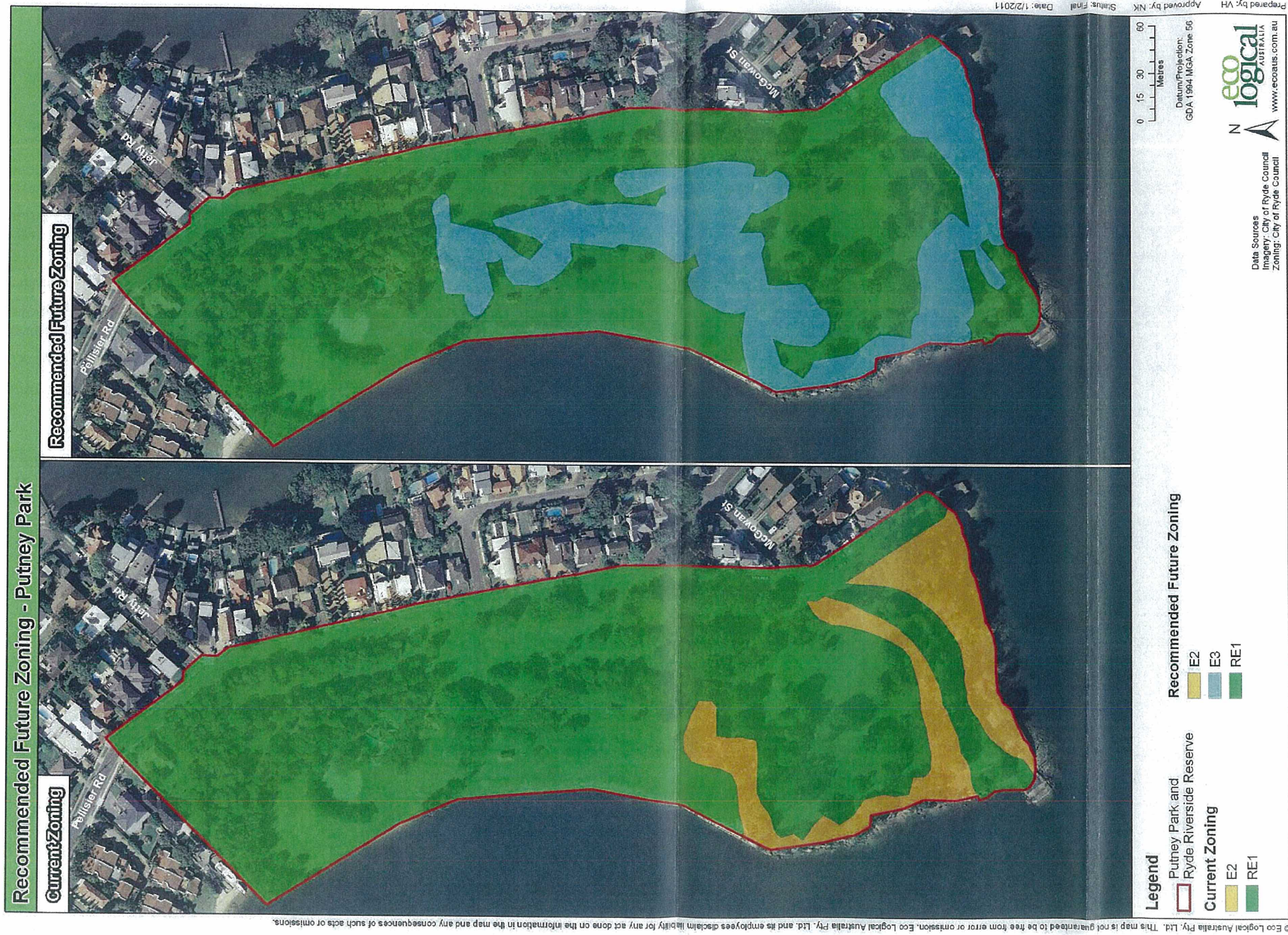


Figure 3: Recommended future environmental zoning





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



## LEP practice note

### STANDARD INSTRUMENT FOR LEPS

#### Standard zones

Note	PN 09-002
Date	30 April 2009
Related	

## 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/lo-calplanning.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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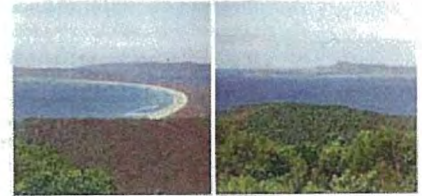


Attachment 1 – Additional zone considerations

Department of Planning | practice note PN 09-002

## 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.

Attachment 1 – Additional zone considerations

Department of Planning | practice note PN 09-002

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.



## **Appendix C - MacKay Tree Management - Tree Survey 2008**

# MackKay **tree** management

Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists  
Australian Institute of Horticulture

Local Government Tree Resources Association

311 Bobbin Head Rd North Turrumurra NSW 2074  
ph (02)9144 5473 b.h. mob 0412 312 349  
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MEMBER OF  
INSTITUTE OF AUSTRALIAN  
**I A C A**  
CONSULTING ARBORICULTURISTS  
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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	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 O = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS	ACTION Remove Deadwood Monitor
Trees to be removed are marked on site with a yellow painted dot.									
Inspected 10 <sup>th</sup> July 2008									
SECTION 3 Central driveway to water's edge									
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 0 = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS	ACTION Remove Deadwood Monitor
28	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Blackbutt	16	13	500	M	G	3	Trees to be removed are marked on site with a yellow painted dot. 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 1 <sup>st</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

# PUTNEY PARK PUTNEY

## TREE SURVEY

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	ACTION Remove Deadwood Monitor
43	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Blackbutt	15	10	700	M	A	3	Trees to be removed are marked with a yellow painted dot.	Monitor Deadwood
44.	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Laurel	8	9	400	O	P	2	Co dominant limbs at 3m. with included bark. Overhangs roadway.	Monitor Deadwood
45.	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum	12	10	700	M	G	4	Basal cavity, reduced form, 20% deadwood held in crown. 10% Epicormic growth. Monitor for removal 5 - 10 years.	Monitor Deadwood
46.	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Laurel	8	9	900	O	A	2	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
47.	<i>Melia azedarach</i> White Cedar	12	12	250 250 350	O	A	2	Cavities in major limbs, extensive crown dieback. Monitor for removal 5 - 10 years.	Monitor Deadwood
48.	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Moreton Bay Fig x 7 trees	9	6-10	multi	M	A	3	Wood becoming brittle. Monitor for removal 10 years	Monitor Deadwood
49.	Glochidion Cheese Tree	7	4	multi	O	P	2	Trees lining rock shelf. Brittle wood. Structurally stable.	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	Spindly tree with poor condition. Insect infected foliage covering 20% canopy.	Monitor Deadwood
52.	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Moreton Bay Fig	13	12	500	O	P	2	Extensive dieback of crown, poor condition, reduced canopy cover, overmature with brittle wood. Monitor for removal 5 - 10 years	Monitor Deadwood
53.	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Moreton Bay Fig	7	10	900	O	P	2	Basal decay, reduced structural stability, Extensive crown dieback, 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 to 2m. large limb decay, poor condition. Monitor for removal 5 - 10 years	Monitor Deadwood
55.	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> Coast Banksia	5	4	multi	M	P	2	Basal cavity, internal decay and suckers. Reduced structural stability Low, horizontal limb a pedestrian hazard.	Remove
56.	STUMP	5		500	O	P	O	Shrub suckered from old stump.	Monitor
57.	Glochidion Cheese Tree	9	11	300 350	O	P	2	Unstable, decaying stump on rock shelf. Root plate movement, Glochidion self sown at base of stump.	Remove
58.	Glochidion Cheese Tree x 8 trees	2-3	4 av.	50 - 150	M	P	1	Reduced form & structure, basal decay and suckers, limb failures at 3m. Various understorey shrubs, poor condition, deadwood or remove.	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 O = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS	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	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.	Glochidion 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 0 = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS	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, Over Mature	VIGOUR Poor Average Good	CONDITION 0 = Dead 5 = Good	COMMENTS	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 engeloides</i> Thin leaved Stringybark	20	24	1200	M	G	4	Excellent specimen, good from & 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

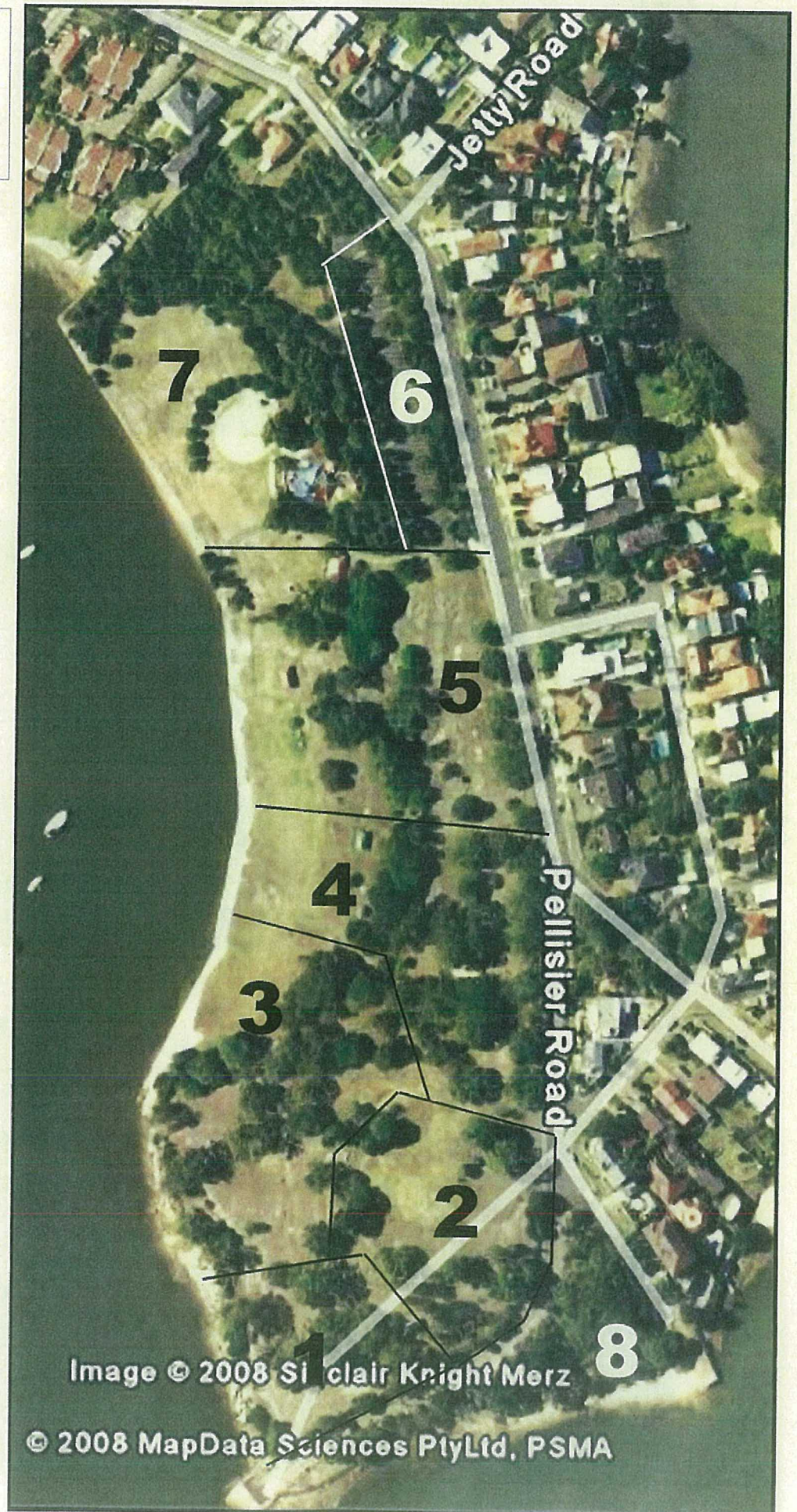




**SITE MAP**

Indicating Survey  
areas numbered 1 – 8

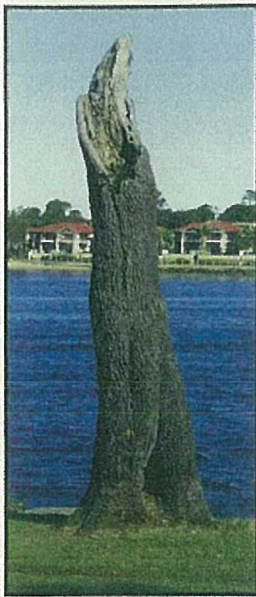
SOURCE Goggle Earth.







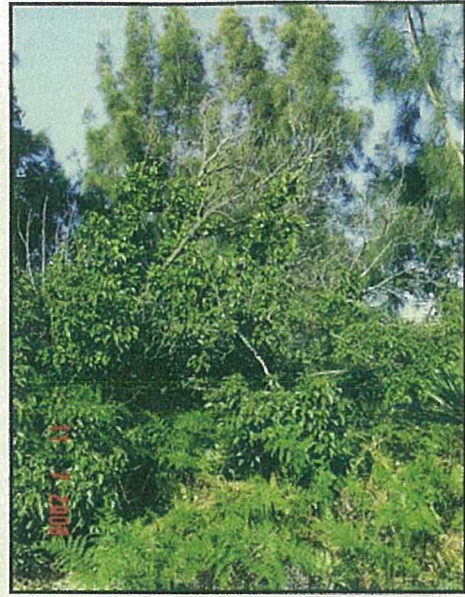




Tree 1. Stump



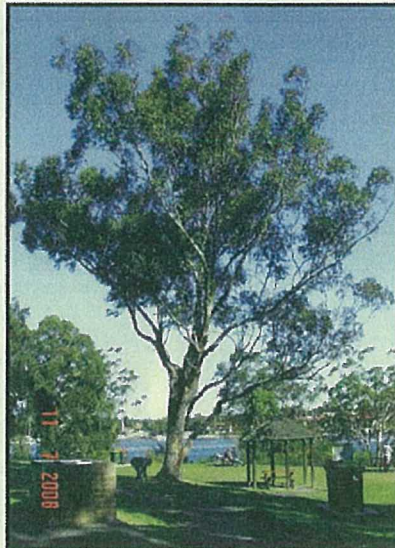
Tree 9 Eucalyptus suckers



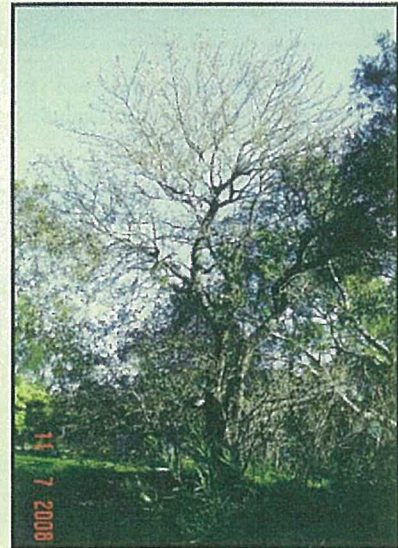
Tree 10 *Cinnamomum camphora*



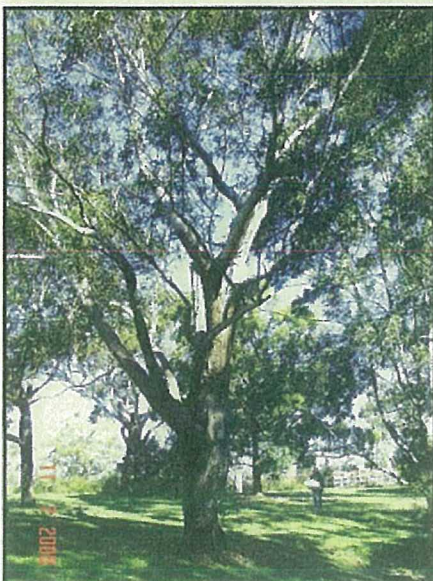
Tree 14 *Ulmus parvifolia*



Tree 16 *Eucalyptus pilularis*



Tree 18 *Glochidion*



Tree 19 *Eucalyptus piperita*

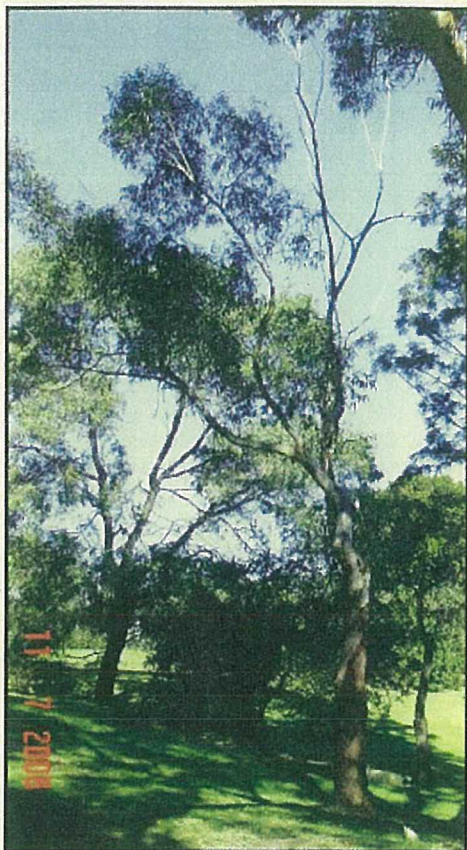


Tree 20 *Glochidion* x 2 trees





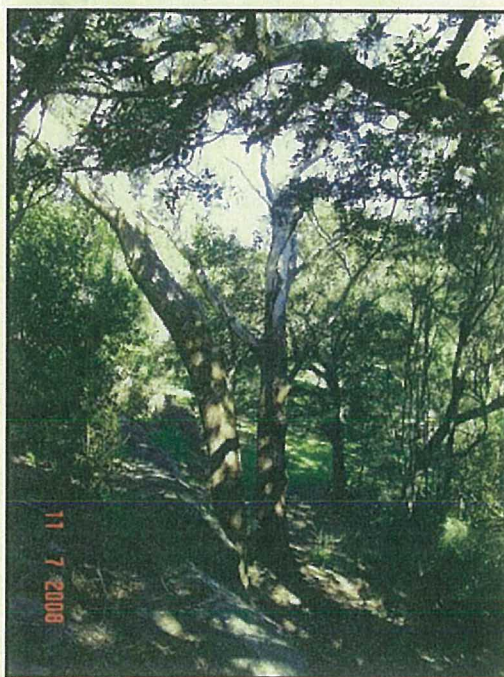




Tree 26 *Eucalyptus pilularis*



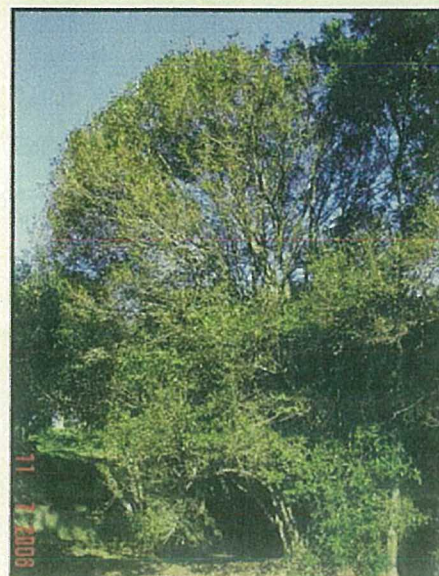
Tree 27 *Eucalyptus pilularis*  
located at the end of the Slippery Dip



Tree 28 + Tree 30 *Eucalyptus pilularis*  
growing at the base of a rock shelf



Tree 54  
*Banksia integrifolia*,  
suckers  
from a basal  
stump



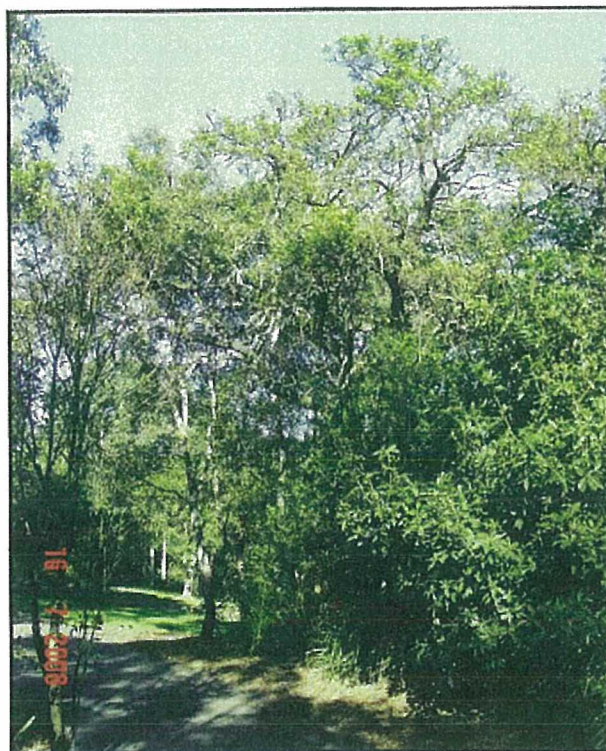
Tree 57 *Glochidion*



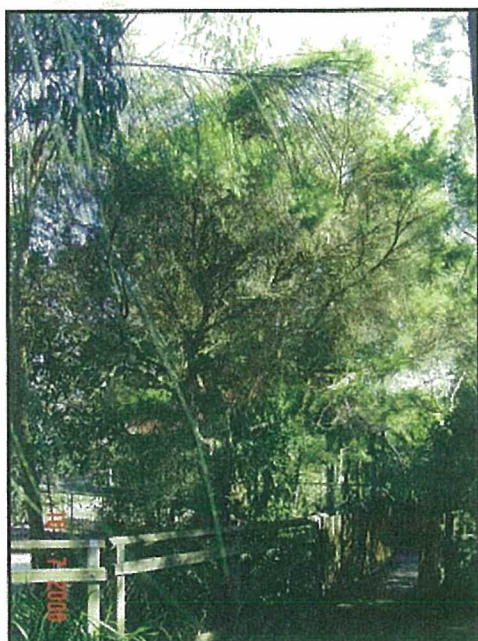




Tree 69 *Casuarina glauca*



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

