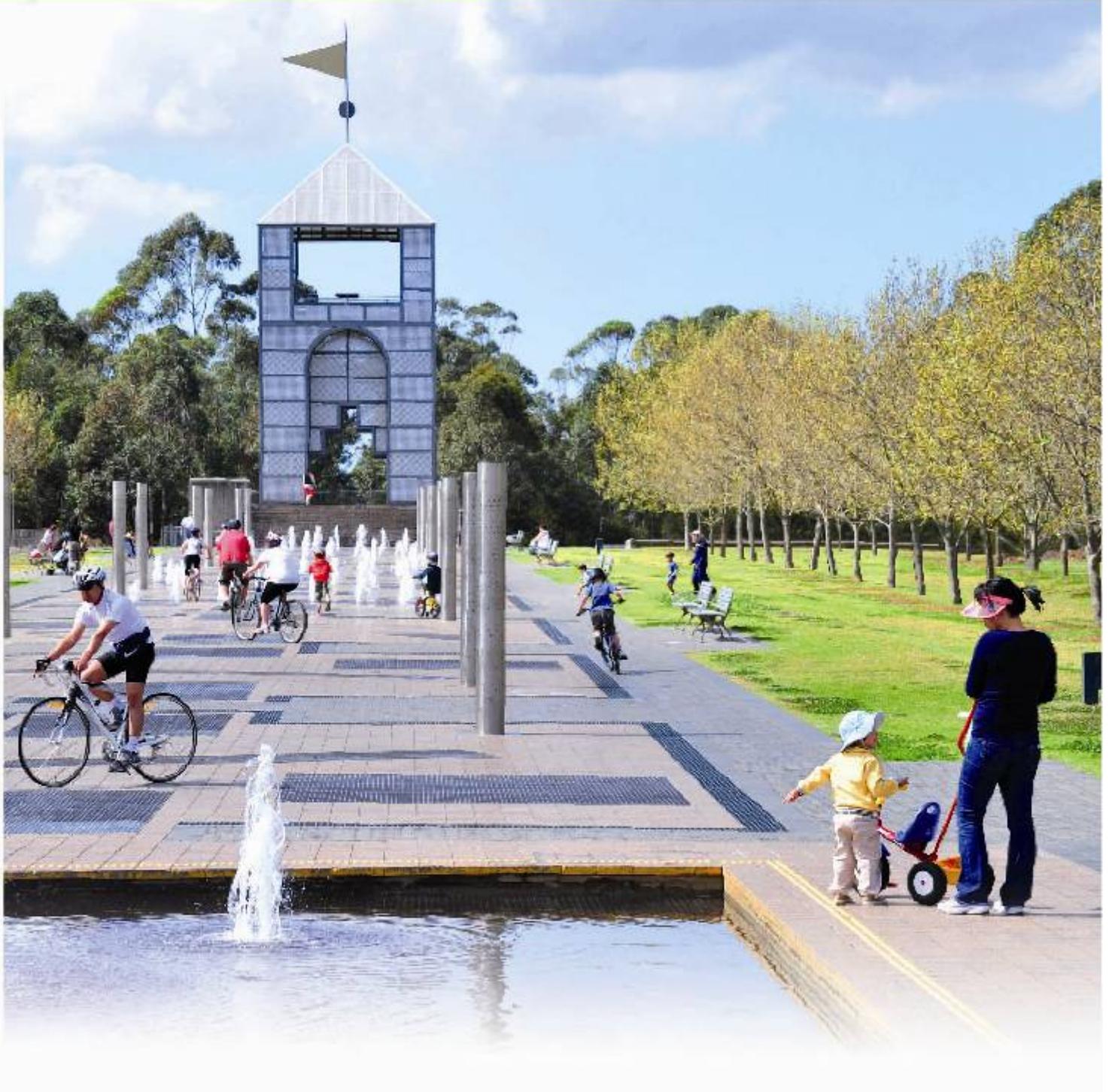




# Parklands Plan of Management 2010



## Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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This Plan of Management for the Parklands at Sydney Olympic Park was for the purposes of the Plan adopted by the Hon. David Borger BEc MP, as Minister for Western Sydney on 8 November 2010.

The Plan of Management for the Newington Nature Reserve, incorporated into this Plan, was for the purposes of the Plan adopted by the Hon. Bob Debus MP, as Minister for the Environment on 28 January 2003.

### *Disclaimer*

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

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*Prepared for the State of New South Wales by the Sydney Olympic Park Authority.*

**Forward by**  
**The Honorable Frank Sartor, Minister for Climate Change and the Environment, and**  
**The Honorable David Borger, Minister for Western Sydney**

This is the second Plan of Management that has been prepared for the Parklands at Sydney Olympic Park.

The rich Aboriginal, colonial, naval, industrial, Olympic and post-Olympic history of the Parklands has brought us to this point, where we now look to the future. For the first time, many diverse landscapes such as the Brickpit, a former naval armament depot, internationally significant wetlands, the Newington Nature Reserve, the Parramatta River foreshore, distinctive Millennium Markers, remediated landfill areas, informal recreation spaces and active sporting areas have been brought together to form one of Sydney's largest urban parklands. These areas together form a public open space setting that is unique in the world.

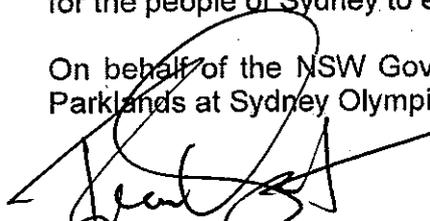
On behalf of the NSW Government and the people of NSW we have a responsibility to protect these Parklands and to enhance their significance and potential. Under the *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act 2001*, the Authority is obliged to protect, maintain and improve the Parklands as a means of promoting their recreational, historical, scientific, educational and cultural value. The legislation requires that these objectives are translated into a practical plan of operations, which has been achieved in this Parklands Plan of Management.

The Plan of Management for the Parklands at Sydney Olympic Park reflects and supports the Government's objectives for the Parklands and the functions of the Sydney Olympic Park Authority in its management. This Plan was prepared as an update to the original Plan of Management to reflect the changing needs and expectations of the community seven years on and reflects extensive community consultation and associated substantial offers of ideas and support for the use, conservation and general management of the Parklands.

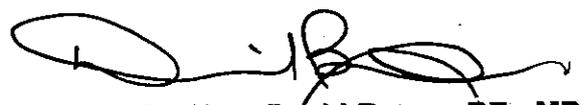
The Plan reflects the commitment of the Sydney Olympic Park Authority and the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service to cooperatively and holistically manage adjoining public lands to ensure the best use of and protection for the Parklands by improving them for diverse community use, including educational, arts, cultural and scientific programs and protecting environmentally significant areas and endangered species.

We are confident that this updated Plan will, over the next five years, continue to support the ongoing development of the Parklands as an increasingly valuable place for the people of Sydney to experience and enjoy in the future.

On behalf of the NSW Government, we endorse this Plan of Management for the Parklands at Sydney Olympic Park.



**The Hon. Frank Sartor MP**  
Minister for Climate Change  
and the Environment



**The Hon. David Borger BEc MP**  
Minister for Roads  
Minister for Western Sydney

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Introduction.....5
- Definitions .....8
- PART 1 GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.....9**
  - Plan 1 - Gazetted Plan of the Parklands.....10
  - Plan 2 - Parklands Land Category Classifications .....13
- PART 2 PUBLIC ACCESS & LAND USE REGIME.....14**
  - LEISURE & PLAY AREAS (YELLOW SHADED AREAS ON PLAN 2).....15
  - TABLE 1 - Schedule of Public Use Controls for Leisure & Play Areas.....17
  - SPORTS & RECREATION PARKS (RED SHADED AREAS ON PLAN 2).....18
  - TABLE 2 - Schedule of Public Uses Controls for Sports & Recreation Parks.....20
  - CONSERVATION AREAS (GREEN SHADED AREAS ON PLAN 2).....21
  - TABLE 3 - Schedule of Public Use Controls for Conservation Areas.....23
  - WETLANDS & WATERWAYS (BLUE SHADED AREAS ON PLAN 2).....24
  - TABLE 4 - Schedule of Public Use Controls for Wetlands & Waterways.....25
- PART 3 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK .....26**
  - Plan 3 – SEPP (Major Development) 2005 Land Zoning Map.....29
  - Plan 4 – Parklands Remediated Lands .....31
  - Plan 5 – Millennium Parklands Heritage Precinct .....32
  - Plan 6 – Parklands Threatened Species Habitats.....33
  - Plan 7 – Parklands Commercial & Operational Land .....34
  - Plan 8 – Nature Reserve & Brickpit Buffers.....35
  - Plan 9 – Parklands Plan of Management Boundaries.....38
  - TABLE 5 - Schedule of SOPA Activity Controls for all Categories of Land.....41
  - Parkland Management Principles and Guidelines.....42
  - Management Priorities .....47
- PART 4 APPENDICES .....51**
  - 4.1 Sydney Olympic Park Regulation 2007.....51
  - 4.2 Parkland Uses Compliance Test.....52
  - 4.3 Key References.....53
  - 4.4 Precinct Descriptions.....54
  - 4.5 Newington Nature Reserve Plan of Management.....63

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## Introduction

The Parklands are a part of Sydney Olympic Park which is situated 15 kilometres west of the Sydney CBD, broadly situated south of the Parramatta River, west of the waters of Homebush Bay, north of Homebush Bay Drive and the M4 Motorway and north-east of Newington.

The following characteristics of the Parklands contribute to making the place special within Sydney:

- 430 hectares of public land, adjacent to the 210 hectares of sporting venues and town centre of Sydney Olympic Park;
- located in the geographic centre of the Sydney Basin, surrounded by the metropolitan area of the largest city in Australia and a rapidly growing local worker and residential population;
- a place providing substantial opportunities for people to engage in health and wellbeing activities and for communities to celebrate and build social cohesion;
- containing remnant Sydney Turpentine forest, rare salt marsh and mangroves alongside constructed places of historical and environmental significance;
- four kilometres of water frontage to the Parramatta River and Homebush Bay;
- a place of cultural significance and historic naval importance;
- the site of one of the largest modern day land remediation projects undertaken in Australia;
- part of the site for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games; and
- over 2 million visits to the Parklands each year to engage in a variety of leisure, sport, social, cultural, educational and nature based experiences.

The Parklands are an association of many different parks and places brought together as a single entity for management purposes. They include the established Bicentennial Park, the diverse wetland areas south of Homebush Bay, the remnant forests of Newington Nature Reserve, parts of the former Royal Australian Navy Armament Depot, the dramatic landscape of the former State Brickworks, the lower reaches of Haslams Creek, the remediated waste mounds of Kronos Hill and Woo-la-ra, the Olympic legacy of Archery Park, the restored Wilson Park sportsgrounds, and the emerging new Blaxland Riverside Park and Wentworth Common.

The majority of the physical landscape of the Parklands is the deliberate result of remediating waste industrial land, acquiring Naval property of heritage significance and conserving disturbed remnant natural areas - since the mid 1990's - to create a series of different places consistent with a planned concept for the Parklands. (Millennium Parklands Concept Master Plan [Hassell 1997]).

## The Parklands of the Future

The Parklands are surrounded by a rapidly growing urban community in the demographic centre of Sydney, and are immediately adjacent to the premier major event precinct in NSW and the emerging new township of Sydney Olympic Park.

Increasingly dense urbanised centres around the world, and no less so in Sydney, are resulting in alarming new trends towards childhood and adult obesity, increased mental and physical diseases linked to lack of exercise and the stresses of modern life, and loss of connection with

## **Parklands Plan of Management (2010)**

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nature. The Parklands at Sydney Olympic Park are in a strong position to facilitate individuals and communities to find respite as the various park places and spaces support exercise, sports, recreation, relaxation and other healthy leisure-time activities essential for well-being.

Within Sydney Olympic Park there is expected to be a daily population of at least 31,500 workers, 14,000 residents, and 5,000 students within the next 10 to 20 years. There are already almost 10,000,000 visitors to Sydney Olympic Park each year for sports and entertainment purposes and demand is growing steadily.

Adjacent to Sydney Olympic Park, there is rapid growth in more dense living and working arrangements, including apartment style-accommodation and multi-storey office buildings, without the provision of new public open space. There are currently over 150,000 residents living within 10 minutes of the Parklands, and this population is growing rapidly with a further 160,000 residents and 48,000 workers expected to move into the area over the next 10 to 20 years.

This urbanisation will place increasing pressure on the Parklands to provide the space, the environment and the facilities for people to engage in leisure, play, sport, conservation and other recreation type-activities. There are already over 2,200,000 visits to the Parklands each year, and this use is expected to escalate as residents and workers populate the area and as society understands the health and wellbeing benefits to be gained from exercise and open space activities and engage therein.

Importantly this changing world requires that apart from adapting the physical fabric of the Park to meet growth in demand, the range of uses and activities permitted in the Park must become more flexible so as to facilitate new and different appropriate uses that are also of value to the community.

The Parklands Plan is designed to be flexible and responsive in preparing for and incrementally meeting the changing needs and expectations of the community with respect to the Parklands. To meet the expected rapid growth in demand for use, attention will need to be given to making more areas accessible, improving facilities, and enhancing the resilience of spaces and landscapes, however equal attention will need to be given to ensure the environmental and heritage protection and conservation compliance obligations are met.

### **Concept of the Parklands**

The original concept of the Parklands is based on the creation of 'places' and 'programs' that provide recreational, inspirational and educational experiences that flow from a diversity of distinctly Australian natural and cultural settings. The many features of the 'place' have been developed and are managed to stimulate and invite a 'program' of events, recreation, sport, art, education research and development.

These programs whilst founded in this particular place should be incremental in their development to shape and evolve the Parklands as a place of relevance and benefit for future generations.

The kind of place envisaged for the Parklands is a significant model of environmental renewal and cultural adaptation, by restoring and rehabilitating neglected places and facilities into a form so that they can once again be used to service the community and its Park-related needs. The relationship between the complexity of the past (the layers of history and use) and the

## **Parklands Plan of Management (2010)**

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flexibility of the future is based on the idea that the lessons of the past must be the guiding light into the future.

A variety of different landscapes invite a range of uses and activities, and together form Parkland settings that are special in their own right. These places are to be managed, created and adapted so they will be treasured at the local and national level and highly valued at the international level – by both current and future generations.

There are a number of special values and constraints that relate to and are derived from the cultural and natural qualities of the Parklands. In particular these relate to aspects of the area's history, environment and landscape, as well as the way the area is currently used for recreation, education and the arts. These aspects contribute to the distinctiveness of the Parklands.

Aspirations for the Parklands are that one day they will form an urban park of international significance and the Plan accordingly makes provision to preserve its special features and characteristics and address compromising issues in the longer term, while recognising that ongoing appropriate transformation and adaptation to match changing community needs and expectations is important part of the Parklands remaining relevant to future generations.

The Plan recognises that the relative significance of different values and constraints may change over time and new values and constraints will emerge, as growing public awareness, community perceptions and management experience enhances the appreciation and understanding of the Parklands.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## Definitions

In this Plan, unless inconsistent with the context:

**'Approved'** means approved by the Authority.

**'Approved Public Use'** means a Public Use defined in the relevant schedule within the Parklands Plan that is reasonably undertaken by a person in a manner consistent with the purposes, objectives, constraints of the category of land in which it is undertaken.

**'Authorised Delegate'** means a person employed by the Authority under the NSW *Public Sector Employment and Management Act (2002)* whom has been delegated relevant powers under an Instrument of Delegation issued by the Authority.

**'Authority'** means the Sydney Olympic Park Authority 'SOPA' as defined in the SOPA Act.

**'Enclosed Land'** means any part of the Parklands that the Authority has identified by way of sign, fence or other means as not being open to the public or only open under certain terms and conditions.

**'Permit or Parklands Approval Permit'** means written approval by the Authority in a form prescribed by the Authority from time to time.

**'Parklands Plan'** means the *Plan of Management for the Parklands at Sydney Olympic Park* made in accordance with the requirements of the SOPA Act.

**'Public Use'** means any lawful benefit, exercise, event, occasion, activity, operation or function, undertaken in the Parklands by any person, other than a government agency or a commercial operator under terms and conditions agreed with the Authority.

**'SOPA Act'** means the Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act 2001.

**'SOPA Activity'** means any lawful exercise, event, development, use, operation or works, undertaken in the Parklands by a government agency or a commercial operator under terms and conditions agreed with the Authority.

**'SOPA Policy and Procedures'** means a policy, procedure or other directive issued by the Authority under the powers vested in it under the SOPA Act or the SOPA Regulations.



# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## **PART 1      GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS**

This part presents the broad parameters and sets out the statutory framework under which the Parklands Plan has been formulated.

### **1.1.      Principal Objective (SOPA.Act. S.34 (2))**

The principal objective of the Parklands Plan is to provide a statutory scheme of operations as the basis for managing the Parklands.

### **1.2.      The Power to Make this Plan (SOPA.Act. S.34 (1))**

The power and obligation to make a Plan of Management for the Parklands at Sydney Olympic Park is contained in Section 34 of the *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act (2001)*.

The Plan of Management will be known as the *Plan of Management for the Parklands at Sydney Olympic Park (2010)* and may be referred to as the Parklands Plan.

### **1.3.      Revocation of a Previous Plan (SOPA.Act. S.36)**

This Parklands Plan cancels the Parklands Plan of Management (2003) which no longer has any force or effect from the 9<sup>th</sup> November 2010.

### **1.4.      Commencement of this Plan (SOPA.Act. S.36)**

The Parklands Plan comes into operation on the day it is adopted by the Minister responsible for the Sydney Olympic Park Authority. The Parklands Plan was adopted by the Minister responsible for Sydney Olympic Park on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2010.

### **1.5.      Period of Operation for this Plan (SOPA.Act. S.36)**

The Parklands Plan may be amended at any time in accordance with the requirements of the SOPA Act. Unless sooner updated by amendment or replaced by a new plan, this Parklands Plan ceases to operate 10 years after the day on which it commenced.

### **1.6.      Ownership of the Parklands (SOPA.Act. S.7; S.9;)**

The land comprising the Parklands is vested in the Sydney Olympic Park Authority, with the exception that the Newington Nature Reserve which is vested in the National Parks & Wildlife Service (which is part of the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water) and managed on their behalf by Sydney Olympic Park Authority.

### **1.7.      Millennium Parklands (SOPA.Act. S.34 (3))**

For the purposes of the Parklands Plan the Millennium Parklands will be known as the Parklands at Sydney Olympic Park and may also be referred to as the Parklands. Where the Parklands is mentioned, it has the same meaning as the Millennium Parklands referred to in the *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act (2001)* and associated Regulations as set out in the following **Plan 1**.



# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## 1.9. Newington Nature Reserve (SOPA.Act. S.34 (3))

The part of the Parklands that is Newington Nature Reserve is required to have a Plan of Management prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 5 of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974)*.

The Newington Nature Reserve must be managed in accordance with the Plan of Management for Newington Nature Reserve (2003) and the *NSW National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974)*.

The Parklands Plan incorporates the Newington Nature Reserve Plan of Management and is appended at **Appendix 4.5**. Despite any provision in the Parklands Plan, this Plan does not in any way alter the requirement for Newington Nature Reserve to be managed entirely in accordance with the Newington Nature Reserve Plan of Management 2003 or as revised and amended and the *NSW National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974)*.

A Plan of Management for Newington Nature Reserve may be prepared, amended or revised independently from the Parklands Plan in accordance with the *NSW National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974)*.

## 1.10. Use of the Parklands (SOPA.Act. S.29(b))

The main function of the Sydney Olympic Park Authority is the requirement to maintain the Parklands and permit the use of the whole or any part of the Parklands for activities of a recreational, historical, scientific, educational or cultural nature.

All use of the Parklands is subject to the relevant provisions of this Parklands Plan. The Parklands Plan sets out the *public access and land use regime* to identify the various uses that may be appropriate for the different parts of the Parklands, and in the *management framework* identifies the purpose of each place and the constraints or conditions that apply to the uses and other activities permitted therein.

## 1.11. Categorisation of Parkland Areas (SOPA.Act. S.34 & LG.Act. S.36(3)(a))

The Plan has adopted five (5) *Land Categories* for application in the Parklands. The *Land Categories* are: 'Leisure & Play', 'Sports & Recreation', 'Conservation', 'Wetlands & Waterways', and 'Nature Reserve'. The Land Categories as set out on the following **Plan 2** and are used to facilitate the proper use and management of the Parklands.

The Parkland categories are an adaptation of the categories available to be assigned to *community land* under the *NSW Local Government Act (1993)*. The assignment of categories has taken into account the regulatory guidelines associated with the applicable *NSW Local Government Act (1993)* provisions while refining those categories so they are relevant to this place and avoiding conflicts with the provisions of the SOPA Act and requirements of the *NSW National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974)*.

## 1.12. Management by Land Categories (SOPA.Act. S.14(2))

The *public access and land use regime* for the Parklands defines for each *category of land* the:

- general description;
- areas of land applicable;

## Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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- purposes for which the land has been reserved;
- management objectives for the land; and
- schedule of uses approved, restricted or prohibited.

The *management framework* for the Parklands defines for each *category of land* the:

- management constraints and the activities of the Authority; and
- management controls, principals and priorities applicable thereto;

It is intended that the *public access and land use regime* will be implemented by the SOPA Authorised Delegate in a flexible manner when considering applications for a Parklands Approval Permit, so that - in addition to the various prescriptions within this Parklands Plan - decision-making takes into account SOPA Policy and Procedures applicable to the relevant category of land.

### 1.13. Land Description for Categories of Land (LG.A 36 (3A)(a))

- **Leisure & Play Areas** cover about 136 hectares or 32% of the Parklands. Leisure & Play Areas are typically designed, built and furnished with amenities and facilities conducive to a broad range of leisure activities associated with individual or group recreation activities. Several places within these areas are located on remediated lands; most are adjacent to sensitive ecological communities or are in themselves to some extent providers of threatened species habitat and one is of heritage and cultural significance.
- **Sports & Recreation Parks** cover about 40 hectares or 9% of the Parklands. Sports & Recreation Parks are typically designed and built - or have the potential - to provide for a broad range of sports activities associated with organised sports, team training and sports competition activities on turf playing fields, custom tracks and surfaces and hard-courts. These places are all located on remediated lands; are adjacent to wetlands and waterways; Parklands Junction is primarily a major events carpark.
- **Conservation Areas** cover about 68 hectares (in addition to the 48 hectares of Newington Nature Reserve) or 16% of the Parklands. Conservation Areas are typically designed and constructed for conservation purposes with only the limited visitor amenities and facilities necessary to facilitate a range of nature based activities. These places all provide threatened species habitat; are adjacent to leisure and play or wetlands and waterways areas and one place is of heritage and cultural significance.
- **Wetlands & Waterways** cover about 137 hectares or 32% of the Parklands. Wetlands & Waterways are typically designed and constructed for ecological and hydrological values or are remnant land forms with minimal visitor amenities and facilities that support a range of nature-based activities. Wetlands & Waterways include both saltwater and freshwater ecosystems. These places are all subject to tidal inundation or are ephemeral water bodies; are adjacent to sensitive ecological communities or are in themselves to some extent providers of threatened species habitat and are adjacent to leisure and play and conservation areas.
- **Nature Reserve** cover about 48 hectares or 11% of the Parklands. The Nature Reserve is comprised of disturbed remnant wetlands and forest of significant hydrological and ecological values. (Refer to the Reserve Plan for further information – **Appendix 4.5**).

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## Plan 2 - Parklands Land Category Classifications



# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## PART 2 PUBLIC ACCESS & LAND USE REGIME

This part defines the various public uses allowed and those uses not permitted in the different areas of the Parklands, and the terms under which those uses may occur.

### 2.1. Access to the Parklands (LG.A. S.36(3)(d))

Public access to the Parklands is generally available for all appropriate uses during daylight hours, and access during the night-time is discouraged (other than where it is specifically provided for).

Access to Enclosed Lands and other parts of the Parklands will be facilitated by the Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Parklands Plan and the terms and conditions set by the Authority from time to time in SOPA Policies and Procedures.

### 2.2. Approved Public Uses (LG.A. S.36(3)(d))

A person may undertake an Approved Public Use within the relevant land category without a Parklands Approval Permit, however such person is subject at all times to any lawful direction from an Authorised Delegate of the Authority with regards to the nature, extent and/or period of the Approved Public Use and must, if so requested, cease or vary such Approved Public Use.

Approved Public Uses are set out as schedules in the relevant section of this part of the Plan of Management for each category of land.

A person engaged or contemplating engagement in an Approved Public Use must ensure:

- compliance with relevant legislation;
- there are no (unauthorised) commercial components;
- no interference with the activities or experiences of others;
- minimal environmental impact;
- precautions are in place to avoid personal or public injury;
- public assets or places are not damaged; and
- the use is limited to appropriate sites, settings or facilities.

Other new or different uses, other than those defined in the relevant section as Prohibited Public Uses, may be designated by the Authority from time to time as Approved Public Uses subject to assessment under the *Parkland Uses Compliance Test* set out in **Appendix 4.2**.

Approval is required from the Authority to undertake any use that is not identified in the Parklands Plan as an Approved Public Use.

### 2.3 Restricted Public Uses (LG.A. S.36(3)(d))

Restricted Public Uses are specified uses that the Authority has identified as having a high likelihood of impacting on the safety, care and/or experience of visitors and/or the preservation and functions of assets and/or the integrity of flora and fauna communities within the Parklands.

Restricted Public Uses require written approval from the Authority - in the form of a Parklands Approval Permit - and the use must be undertaken in strict compliance with any conditions

## **Parklands Plan of Management (2010)**

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specified in the Parklands Approval Permit. Once a Restricted Public Use is approved by the Authority that use is an approved use for the purposes of the applicant only, for the period specified in the permit, and is subject to any stated conditions in the Parklands Approval Permit.

The Authority may approve a Restricted Public Use and any activity incidental thereto (that is not otherwise identified as a Prohibited Public Use) subject to assessment under the *Parkland Uses Compliance Test* set out in **Appendix 4.2**.

Notwithstanding the matters for consideration set out in the *Parkland Uses Compliance Test*, the emphasis by the Authority in assessing whether or not to approve a Restricted Public Use proposal is as follows:

- minimise the public or private loss or impact from the use whether within the park or adjacent thereto;
- limit any significant negative impact on park ecosystems, heritage or the environment;
- facilitate the public benefits to be derived from the use;
- promote compatibility of the use with other uses being undertaken; and
- fulfil the need for and formulation of appropriate conditions of approval to be imposed.

Restricted Public Uses are set out in sections 2.7, 2.11, 2.15 and 2.19 (as tables 1; 2; 3, and 4 respectively) herein for each of the four categories of land in the Parklands - excluding the Newington nature Reserve.

### **2.4. Prohibited Public Uses (LG.Act. 5.36(3)(d))**

Prohibited Public Uses are those uses that have been identified by the Authority as being unsafe and/or offensive and/ or damaging to the place and/or incompatible with other activities and/or otherwise inconsistent with the purpose for which the Parklands or a relevant part thereof has been reserved. Prohibited Public Uses are defined by way of schedules in the relevant section of the Public Use Regime for each category of land.

The Authority cannot approve or permit any Prohibited Public Use within any part of the Parklands to which the prohibition applies.

## **LEISURE & PLAY AREAS (YELLOW SHADED AREAS ON PLAN 2)**

### **2.5. Purpose of Leisure & Play Areas (LG.A 36 (3A)(b)(i))**

The purpose for which Leisure & Play Areas are reserved is to facilitate opportunities for the public to participate in informal activities and uses that are typically passive in nature; focussed on social interaction, health, wellbeing, rest, relaxation or entertainment.

The role of the Authority in managing Leisure & Play Areas is to encourage, promote and facilitate appropriate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities; and provide facilities and spaces conducive to passive recreational activities, public entertainment, or social pastimes and for the casual playing of games - while also providing for conservation of natural heritage features.

### **2.6. Objectives for Leisure & Play Areas (LG.A 36(3)(b))**

The management objectives for land categorised as Leisure & Play Areas are as follows:

## Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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- (a) provide leisure and play areas that present high standards of health, safety, experience, and amenity;
- (b) improve, develop and maintain the land in ways that facilitates public use and enjoyment of the land for leisure and play purposes;
- (c) promote management and use of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the leisure and recreational quality of the land;
- (d) manage uses and activities having regard to any adverse impact on other people and places, the integrity of the underlying remediated land systems and minimising conflicts between user groups and interests; and
- (e) conserve, protect, interpret, adapt and/or enhance the significant ecological, scenic and heritage elements for present or future generations.

### 2.7. Public Uses for Leisure & Play Areas (LG.A 36(3)(d))

Approved Public Uses, Restricted Public Uses, and Prohibited Public Uses within a Leisure & Play Area are all identified in the following **Table 1**.

An Approved Public Use within a Leisure & Play Area may be undertaken without the written approval of the Authority.

A Restricted Public Use within a Leisure & Play Area requires prior Approval which may allow the use subject to specified terms and conditions.

A Prohibited Public Use within a Leisure & Play Area is not allowed and will not be approved by Authority.



# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## 2.8. Public Use Controls for Leisure & Play Areas (LG.A 36(3)(d))

TABLE 1 - Schedule of Public Use Controls for Leisure & Play Areas.

<i>Approved Public Uses</i>	<i>Restricted Public Uses</i>	<i>Prohibited Public Uses</i>
These are Appropriate Uses and <b>NO Permit is Required.</b>	These are Uses with Limitations and <b>A Permit is Required.</b>	These are Inappropriate Uses and <b>No Permit is available.</b>
<i>[NOTE: the nature and extent to which these uses will be appropriate will be affected by the provisions, constraints and obligations referred to in the Management Framework Part 3].</i>		Any use, other than an Approved Public Use, that has not been approved by the Authority in writing.
Leisure uses - including gatherings of family, friends and interest groups; picnics and BBQ's; childrens play; self-guided tours; walking; on-leash dog exercise; resting; meditating; painting; writing; reading; bird-watching or the use of non-motorised toys.	Access to Enclosed Lands, and all uses and activities referenced in Part 2 Clause (4) of the SOPA Regulations 2007 (see <b>Appendix 4.1</b> )  High impact uses - including the exclusive use of spaces or facilities; the erection of temporary structures; launching balloons; exercise of dogs off-leash; the riding of horses; corporate functions; overnight camping; site hire; and scientific research; organised student activities; the lighting of fires in the open; discharge of fireworks; driving vehicles other than on formed roads or parking vehicles other than in marked bays; landing helicopters.	Inappropriate uses - including driving vehicles other than on formed roads or parking vehicles other than in marked bays; the lighting of fires in the open; harming native flora, fauna or trees; damaging landscapes, facilities, buildings, or park furniture; polluting the environment; interfering with the well-being or enjoyment of other visitors or creating health, safety or security hazards.  Play or practise golf; mountain X and BMX cycling activities off paths and roads other than in facilities provided for that purpose by the Authority.
Recreation uses - including cycling on cycleways; casual team games; informal sports competitions; personal fitness and wellbeing exercises; informal bat and ball games and flying of kites.	Sports uses - including cycle races, fun-runs; organised formal team-sports competitions; regular sports-team training; athletic carnivals; archery activities; use of motorised craft; use of wind propelled craft; scouting; orienteering and hang-gliding.	
Participation in organised approved programs - including education excursions; team building; employee training sessions, personal training and guided tours.	Entertainment uses - including community and public events; weddings; religious or political gatherings; musical or theatrical performances; advertising or promotions; driving vehicles off-road; concerts; festivals; shows; circuses; exhibitions and	

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

	displays.	
	Commercial uses of any kind - including provision of food, beverages or merchandise and filming and photography; businesses involved with personal and team building and training.	

## SPORTS & RECREATION PARKS (RED SHADED AREAS ON PLAN 2)

### 2.9 Purposes of Sports & Recreation Parks (LG.A 36 (3A)(b)(i))

The purpose for which Sports & Recreation Parks are reserved is to facilitate opportunities for the public to participate in formal activities which are typically active in nature; focussed on health and fitness; improved athletic skill; sports training and/or competitions and physical exercise.

The role of the Authority in managing Sports & Recreation Parks is to encourage, promote and facilitate active recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games; and provide facilities and spaces conducive to active recreational activities or the playing of competitive games - while also providing for conservation of natural heritage features.

### 2.10 Objectives for Sports & Recreation Parks (LG.A 36(3)(b))

The management objectives for precincts or the parts of precincts within areas of land categorised as Sports & Recreation Parks are as follows:

- (a) provide sporting areas that present high standards of health, safety, experience and amenity;
- (b) improve, develop and maintain the land in ways that facilitates public use and enjoyment of the land for sporting purposes;
- (c) promote management and use of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the sports and recreational quality of the land;
- (d) manage uses and activities having regard to any adverse impact on other people and places, the integrity of the underlying remediated land systems and minimising conflicts between user groups and interests; and
- (e) conserve, protect, interpret, adapt and/or enhance the significant ecological, scenic and heritage elements for present or future generations.

### 2.11 Approved Public Uses for Sports & Recreation Parks (LG.A 36(3)(d))

Approved Public Uses, Restricted Public Uses, and Prohibited Public Uses within a Sports & Recreation Park are all identified in the following **Table 2**.

An Approved Public Use within a Sports & Recreation Park may be undertaken without the written approval of the Authority.

## **Parklands Plan of Management (2010)**

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A Restricted Public Use within a Sports & Recreation Park requires prior Approval which may allow the use subject to specified terms and conditions.

A Prohibited Public Use within a Sports & Recreation Park is not allowed and will not be approved by Authority.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## 2.12 Schedule of Public Use Controls (LG.A 36(3)(d))

TABLE 2 Schedule of Public Uses Controls for Sports & Recreation Parks.

<i>Approved Public Uses</i>	<i>Restricted Public Uses</i>	<i>Prohibited Public Uses</i>
<i>These are Appropriate Uses and NO Permit is Required.</i>	<i>These are Uses with Limitations and A Permit is Required.</i>	<i>These are Inappropriate Uses and No Permit is available.</i>
[NOTE: the nature and extent to which these uses will be appropriate will be affected by the provisions, constraints and obligations referred to in the Management Framework Part 3].		Any use, other than an Approved Public Use, that has not been approved by the Authority in writing.
Leisure uses - including gatherings of family, friends and interest groups; picnics and BBQ's; childrens play; self-guided tours; walking; on-leash dog exercise; resting; meditating; painting; writing; reading; bird-watching or the use of non-motorised toys.	Access to Enclosed Lands, and all uses and activities referenced in Part 2 Clause (4) of the SOPA Regulations 2007 (see <b>Appendix 4.1</b> )  High impact uses - including the exclusive use of spaces or facilities; the erection of temporary structures; vehicle access or parking other than on formed roads and in marked bays; flying of kites or model aircraft; launching balloons; exercise of dogs off-leash; the riding of horses and scientific research; organised student activities; the lighting of fires in the open; discharge of fireworks; overnight camping; landing of helicopters.	Inappropriate uses - including driving vehicles other than on formed roads or parking vehicles other than in marked bays; the lighting of fires in the open; harming native flora, fauna or trees; damaging landscapes, facilities, buildings, or park furniture; polluting the environment; interfering with the well-being or enjoyment of other visitors or creating health, safety or security hazards.
Recreation uses - including cycling; casual team games; informal sports competitions; personal fitness and wellbeing exercises; informal bat and ball games and flying of kites.	Sports uses - including cycle races, fun-runs; formal football and other team-sports competitions; regular sports-team training; athletic carnivals; archery activities; use of motorised craft; use of wind propelled craft; scouting; orienteering and hang-gliding.	Play or practise golf.  Mountain X and BMX cycling activities off paths and roads other than in facilities provided for that purpose by the Authority.
Participation in structured sports and education programs organised with SOPA approval - including education excursions; team building; team sports and competitions; employee training sessions; personal training and guided tours.	Entertainment uses - including community and public events; weddings; religious or political gatherings; musical or theatrical performances; concerts; festivals; shows; circuses; exhibitions and displays.	

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

	<p>Commercial uses of any kind - including provision of food, beverages or merchandise or filming and photography; businesses involved with personal training and team building.</p>	
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## CONSERVATION AREAS (GREEN SHADED AREAS ON PLAN 2)

### 2.13 Purpose of Conservation Areas (LG.A 36 (3A)(b)(i))

The purpose for which Conservation Areas within the Parklands have been reserved is to conserve native flora and fauna species, communities and their habitat while also accommodating leisure and learning activities and uses by the public that typically are passive in nature; are low-impact on the environment; focussed on observing and appreciating nature or may relate to personal health and fitness or rest and relaxation. *[NOTE: The 'dark' green shaded areas on Plan 2 indicate the area of the Newington Nature Reserve which, although also a 'conservation' area, is managed under its own separate plan of management.]*

The role of the Authority in managing Conservation Areas is balancing obligations to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function; provide habitats for native species; protect the important ecological, geological, geomorphologic, historical or scenic features of the land; while also providing for appropriate public use of and access to the land, its facilities and features.

### 2.14 Objectives for Conservation Areas (LG.A 36(3)(b))

The management objectives for land categorised as Conservation Areas are as follows:

- (a) provide conservation areas that present high standards of wildlife habitat, fauna and flora refuge and discrete visitor interaction;
- (b) encourage appropriate 'low impact' public use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any significant disturbance while maximise the *nature experience* for visitors;
- (c) facilitate opportunities for visitors to observe and learn about the various flora and fauna species and ecological communities and their terrestrial habitats;
- (d) not exceed optimal use levels which reflect a balance between the impact on species and habitat, the physical limitations on access, the resilience of wetland areas, and the sustainability of particular activities; and
- (e) promote management and use of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the conservation, heritage, landscape and biodiversity quality of the land for present or future generations.

### 2.15 Approved Public Uses for Conservation Areas (LG.A 36(3)(d))

Approved Public Uses, Restricted Public Uses, and Prohibited Public Uses within a Conservation Area are all identified in the following **Table 3**.

## **Parklands Plan of Management (2010)**

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An Approved Public Use within a Conservation Area may be undertaken without the written approval of the Authority.

A Restricted Public Use within a Conservation Area requires prior Approval which may allow the use subject to specified terms and conditions.

A Prohibited Public Use within a Conservation Area is not allowed and will not be approved by Authority.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## Schedule of Public Use Controls (LG.A 36(3)(d))

TABLE 3 - Schedule of Public Use Controls for Conservation Areas.

<i>Approved Public Uses</i>	<i>Restricted Public Uses</i>	<i>Prohibited Public Uses</i>
<i>These are Appropriate Uses and NO Permit is Required.</i>	<i>These are Uses with Limitations and A Permit is Required.</i>	<i>These are Inappropriate Uses and No Permit is available.</i>
[NOTE: the nature and extent to which these uses will be appropriate will be affected by the provisions, constraints and obligations referred to in the Management Framework Part 3].		Any use other than an Approved Public Use that has not been approved by the Authority in writing.
Nature study uses - including bird-watching; natural history; wildlife observation; self-guided nature tours; participation in ranger walks and talks, volunteer training sessions and school education excursions and drawing, painting and photography.  [These uses must only take place within mown-grass areas, shelters, viewing areas, hides, board-walks, platforms, or formed pathways]	Access to Enclosed Lands, and all uses and activities referenced in Part 2 Clause (4) of the SOPA Regulations 2007 (see <b>Appendix 4.1</b> )	Unauthorised uses that are likely to harm native flora, fauna or trees; damage landscapes, facilities, buildings, or park furniture; pollute the environment; interfere with the reasonable well-being or enjoyment of other visitors or create health, safety or security hazards.  Driving vehicles other than on formed roads or parking vehicles other than in marked bays.
Low impact leisure uses - including walking; personal fitness and exercise; running; cycling; resting; meditating; painting; writing and reading.  [These uses must only take place within mown-grass areas, shelters, viewing areas, hides, board-walks, platforms, or formed pathways]	Low impact uses in sensitive areas - including small public events; weddings; readings; displays; orienteering; portable exhibitions; temporary structures; scientific research; organised student activities; organised fun runs and walks on defined pathways and discharge of fireworks.	High impact uses - including races, team competitions; musical performances; festivals; circuses; shows or hang-gliding; the riding of horses; Mountain X and BMX cycling activities; use of motorised craft; use of wind propelled craft and overnight camping.
On-leash dog exercise at Kronos Hill ONLY.	Commercial uses of any kind - including ecotourism; provision of food, beverages or merchandise; filming and photography; advertising and promotions.	Inappropriate uses - including the lighting of fires; use of outdoor lighting; exercise of domestic animals; amplified music; or flying of kites, balloons or model aircraft.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## WETLANDS & WATERWAYS (BLUE SHADED AREAS ON PLAN 2)

### 2.16 Purpose of Wetlands & Waterways (LG.A 36 (3A)(b)(i))

The purpose for which Wetlands & Waterways within the Parklands have been reserved is to conserve wetland ecological processes and habitat values while also accommodating leisure and learning activities and uses by the public that typically are passive in nature; are low-impact on the environment; do not involve physical access into the water; are focussed on observing and appreciating nature; or may relate to personal health and fitness or rest and relaxation.

The role of the Authority in managing Wetlands & Waterways is balancing obligations to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function of the wetlands and maintain, restore and regenerate the land, its features and habitat, in a natural state and setting while also providing for appropriate community use of and access to the land, its facilities and features.

### 2.17 Objectives for Wetlands & Waterways (LG.A 36(3)(b))

The management objectives for land categorised as Wetlands & Waterways are as follows:

- (a) preserve and enhance the health and function of ecological systems and hydrological regimes;
- (b) provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any significant disturbance;
- (c) facilitate opportunities for visitors to observe and learn about the large numbers and species of birds and their habitat in the wetlands;
- (d) not exceed optimal use levels which reflect a balance between the impact on species and habitat, the physical limitations on access, the resilience of wetland areas, and the sustainability of particular activities; and
- (e) promote management and use of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the conservation, heritage, landscape and biodiversity quality of the land for present or future generations.

### 2.18 Approved Public Uses for Wetlands & Waterways (LG.A 36(3)(d))

Approved Public Uses, Restricted Public Uses, and Prohibited Public Uses within Wetlands & Waterways are all identified in the following **Table 4**.

An Approved Public Use within Wetlands & Waterways may be undertaken without the written approval of the Authority.

A Restricted Public Use within Wetlands & Waterways requires prior Approval which may allow the use subject to specified terms and conditions.

A Prohibited Public Use within Wetlands & Waterways is not allowed and will not be approved by Authority.

### 2.19 Schedule of Public Use Controls (LG.A 36(3)(d))



# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

TABLE 4 - Schedule of Public Use Controls for Wetlands & Waterways.

<i>Approved Public Uses</i>	<i>Restricted Public Uses</i>	<i>Prohibited Public Uses</i>
<i>These are Appropriate Uses and NO Permit is Required.</i>	<i>These are Uses with Limitations and A Permit is Required.</i>	<i>These are Inappropriate Uses and No Permit is available.</i>
<i>[NOTE: the nature and extent to which these uses will be affected will be affected by the provisions, constraints and obligations referred to in the Management Framework Part 3].</i>		Any use other than an Approved Public Use that has not been approved by the Authority in writing.
Nature study uses - including bird-watching; natural history; wildlife observation; self-guided nature tours; participation in ranger walks and talks, volunteer training sessions and school education excursions and drawing, painting and photography.  <i>[These uses must only take place within mown-grass areas, shelters, viewing areas, hides, board-walks, platforms, or formed pathways]</i>	Access to Enclosed Lands, and all uses and activities referenced in Part 2 Clause (4) of the SOPA Regulations 2007 (see <b>Appendix 4.1</b> )	Unauthorised uses that are likely to harm native flora, fauna or trees; damage landscapes, facilities, buildings, or park furniture; pollute the environment; interfere with the reasonable well-being or enjoyment of other visitors; or create health, safety or security hazards.
Low impact leisure uses - including walking; personal fitness and exercise; running; cycling; resting; meditating; painting; writing and reading.  <i>[These uses must only take place within mown-grass areas, shelters, viewing areas, hides, board-walks, platforms, or formed pathways]</i>	Low impact uses - including small public events; weddings; readings; displays; portable exhibitions; scientific research and model boating.	Water-based leisure, sports or entertainment activities or events of any kind (involving primary or secondary water contact) - including rowing; canoeing; swimming; fishing; sailing; paddling and diving. (Unless or until water quality testing shows that primary or secondary water contact by the public is appropriate.)
On-leash dog exercise at Badu Mangroves and Louise Savage Pathway ONLY.	Commercial uses of any kind - including ecotourism; provision of food, beverages or merchandise; filming and photography.	Inappropriate uses - including the lighting of fires; use of outdoor lighting; exercise of domestic animals; amplified music; flying of kites, balloons or model aircraft; Mountain X and BMX cycling activities; rollerblades or skateboards on boardwalks.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## PART 3 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

This part defines the directions, priorities, controls and activities of the Sydney Olympic Park Authority in achieving its custodial role defined within the Plan of Management.

### 3.1. Objectives for the Parklands (SOPA.Act. S.28; S.14(2))

The SOPA Act defines six core objectives for management of the Parklands as follows:

- (a) to maintain and improve the Parklands;
- (b) to encourage the use and enjoyment of the Parklands by the public;
- (c) to promote and increase the recreational, historical, scientific, educational and cultural values of the Parklands;
- (d) to maintain, in accordance with any relevant plan of management and the regulations, the public's right to use the Parklands;
- (e) to ensure the protection of the environment within the Parklands; and
- (f) to ensure the achievement of the purposes for which the different categories of land in the Parklands are reserved.

Each of these objectives is a key reference point when interpreting and applying the scheme of operations for the Parklands and implementing the Parklands Plan of Management.

### 3.2. Implementation of the Parklands Plan (SOPA.Act. S.37)

The Parklands Plan applies to the whole of the land identified as the *Millennium Parklands*. The Newington Nature Reserve land is managed according to the relevant provisions of the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974)* called up in the Parklands Plan of Management.

In accordance with Section 37 of the SOPA Act, and Section 81 of the NPW Act (as applicable) this Parklands Plan shall be carried out and given effect. Only operations in accordance with the provisions of this Plan of Management may be conducted in the Parklands.

Should the Authority identify additional appropriate uses or activities for the Parklands these may either be subjected to the *Parklands Uses Compliance Test* or alternatively the Parklands Plan may be amended in accordance with Section 36 of the SOPA Act.

### 3.3. Statutory Framework

The *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act 2001* (SOPA Act) and *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Regulation 2007* are the primary pieces of legislation requiring that a Plan of Management be in place and that the Parklands be managed according to that Plan of Management. The SOPA Act calls up selected sections of the *Local Government Act 1993* to guide the making of the Parklands Plan. There are a number of other legislative controls over the Parklands, in addition to the SOPA Act - the more common of these legislative controls are set out in **Appendix 4.3**.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## 3.4. Application of SOPA Regulations (SOPA.Act. S.29(c); S.65(3))

The Sydney Olympic Park Authority may exercise any of its functions that are necessary or suitable in order to give effect to the Parklands Plan of Management. In this context the SOPA Regulation may be applied at SOPA's discretion within the Parklands to:

- (a) implement the functions of a local government council;
- (b) take enforcement actions; and
- (c) regulate activities generally and within sportsgrounds; and
- (d) otherwise regulate a range of miscellaneous matters.

## 3.5. Buffer Zones

Buffer zones are provided around the Newington Nature Reserve and the Brickpit in order to highlight and identify:

- (a) the lands adjoining Newington Nature Reserve that the Authority is required under S30(5) of the Act to manage in sympathy with the Newington Nature Reserve - thereby increasing the area and type of habitat available for species occupying the Reserve, and
- (b) the lands around the Brickpit that are affected by geologically unstable conditions and may be prone to landslip events.

## 3.6. Development in the Parklands (LG.A. S.36(3)(d))

All development in the Parklands is subject to development approval in accordance with the requirements of State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005 or State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt & Complying Development) No 60 or State Environmental Planning Policy (Temporary Structures) 2007.

The State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) identifies the Parklands being zoned as: 'National Parks & Nature Reserve'; 'Environmental Conservation'; 'Environmental Management'; 'Public Recreation'; and 'Infrastructure' as set out in the following **Plan 3**.

Any development of the Parklands, in addition to any development consent requirements under the relevant environmental planning instrument, must also be consistent with the objects and functions of the Authority concerning the Parklands as set out in Sections 28 and 29 of the SOPA Act 2001. [Note: In the circumstances where a development is approved under State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 the requirements of the Parklands Plan may have no force or effect.]

In addition, any development in the Parklands must be either explicitly authorised by the Parklands Plan or otherwise (upon informed assessment) be found to be consistent with all relevant provisions of the Public Use Regime and Scheme of Operations as it applies to the relevant category of land.

A development is a Restricted Public Use or Restricted SOPA Activity and hence where development consent is issued under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Major

## Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

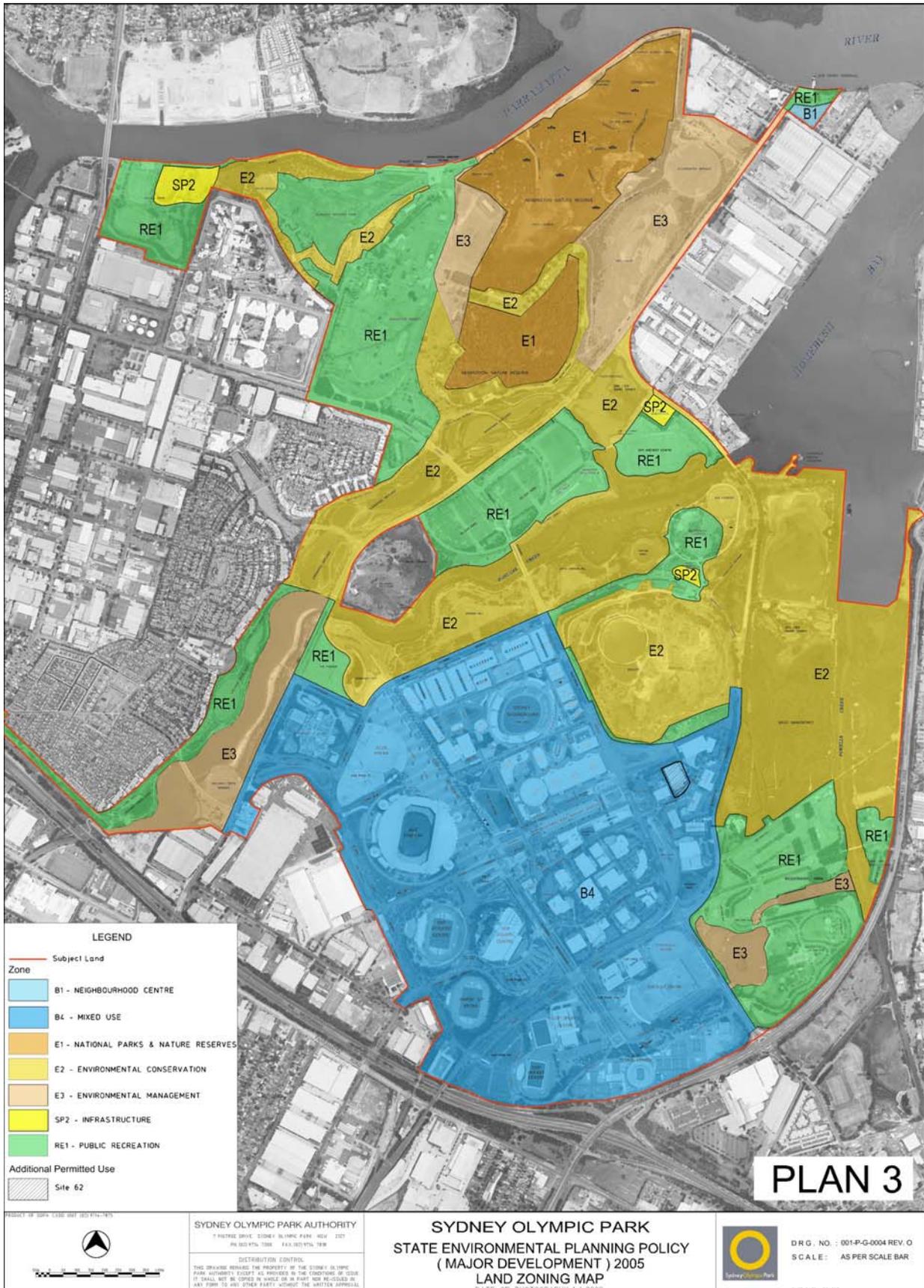
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Development) 2005, associated uses and activities are still subject to a Parklands Approval Permit where applicable under the Parklands Plan. Notwithstanding the terms and conditions of a development consent any conditions of a Parklands Approval Permit that is more stringent than those in the development consent will take precedent.

<b>Existing Development Consents Applicable to the Parklands</b>
▪ Consent MP No. 05_0013 – Blaxland Riverside Park
▪ Consent No. 80/11/98 – Bicentennial Park
▪ Consent No. S38/1/99 – Building 46 Solar Power
▪ Consent No. S38/10/96 – Newington Stage 2 Remediation
▪ Consent No. S38/10/96 – North Homebush Bay Stage 2
▪ Consent No. S38/11/96 – Eastern Water Quality Control Pond
▪ Consent No. S38/12/97 – Northern Water Feature
▪ Consent No. S38/2/97 – Archery Centre
▪ Consent No. S38/3/98 – Millennium Parklands - Development and Use of the Parklands
▪ Consent No. S38/3/98 – Millennium Parklands
▪ Consent No. S38/3/99 – Construction of WRAMS
▪ Consent No. S38/5/95 – Roads Infrastructure
▪ Consent No. S38/7/97 – RAS Horse Trail & Exercise Area
▪ Consent No. S38/8/89 – Remediation and Management of Wilson Park
▪ Consent No. S38/8/96 – Newington Stage 1 Remediation
▪ Consent No. S38/9/98 – 2SM Wetland Enhancement Scheme
▪ Consent No. DA 215-9-2004 - Brickpit Ring walk
▪ Consent No. DA 328-7-2003 - Light rail extension and adaptive reuse
▪ Consent No. DA307-12-2004 - Wisteria Cafe redevelopment
▪ Consent No. DA 121-5-2005 Off-road Bike Track

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## 3.7. Plan 3 – SEPP (Major Development) 2005 Land Zoning Map



## Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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### 3.8. Maintenance of the Parklands (SOPA.Act. S.29(a))

The Sydney Olympic Park Authority is to maintain the Parklands, within the limit of available resources, to standards of work and in an appropriate manner that ensures:

- (a) compliance with all legislative and regulatory obligations;
- (b) minimal risk to life or property;
- (c) conservation of unique and important features;
- (d) maximisation of asset serviceability and functionality;
- (e) protection of biodiversity;
- (f) provision of a diversity of quality settings for both programmed and un-programmed activities; and
- (g) a variety of visitor opportunities for learning and other Parkland type experiences.

### 3.9. Constraints & Obligations (LG.A. S.36(3)(d))

The Parklands are a complex and diverse place that brings together an array of physical conditions and statutory controls that impose both constraints and obligations on the Authority in its management of the place and elements therein, and by extension the public's right or ability to access and use different sites, facilities or spaces.

There are a number of *overlay plans* applicable to the Parklands that identify particular important legislative or contractual obligations for the Authority that may reveal some critical constraints and obligations associated with a particular category of land in the Parklands.

The requirements associated with the *overlay plans* will be taken into account by the Authority in managing the Parklands. The following overlay plans are provided in this section:

- o Remediated Lands Plan 4;
- o Parklands Heritage Plan 5;
- o Threatened Species Habitat Plan 6;
- o Commercial & Operational Land Plan 7; and
- o Nature Reserve & Brickpit Buffer Zones Plan 8;

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## 3.10. Plan 4 – Parklands Remediated Lands

The Remediated Lands Plan identifies those areas where waste material has been compacted and stored underground and are subject to long term management obligations under the Remediated Land Management Plan 2009 and a Notice under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997.



# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## 3.11. Plan 5 – Millennium Parklands Heritage Precinct

The Parklands Heritage Plan identifies the key areas in which there are heritage buildings, landscape and artefacts and are subject to the Heritage Conservation Plan for the former Royal Australian Navy Armament Depot prepared in accordance with the Heritage Act 1977.





# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## 3.12. Plan 6 – Parklands Threatened Species Habitats

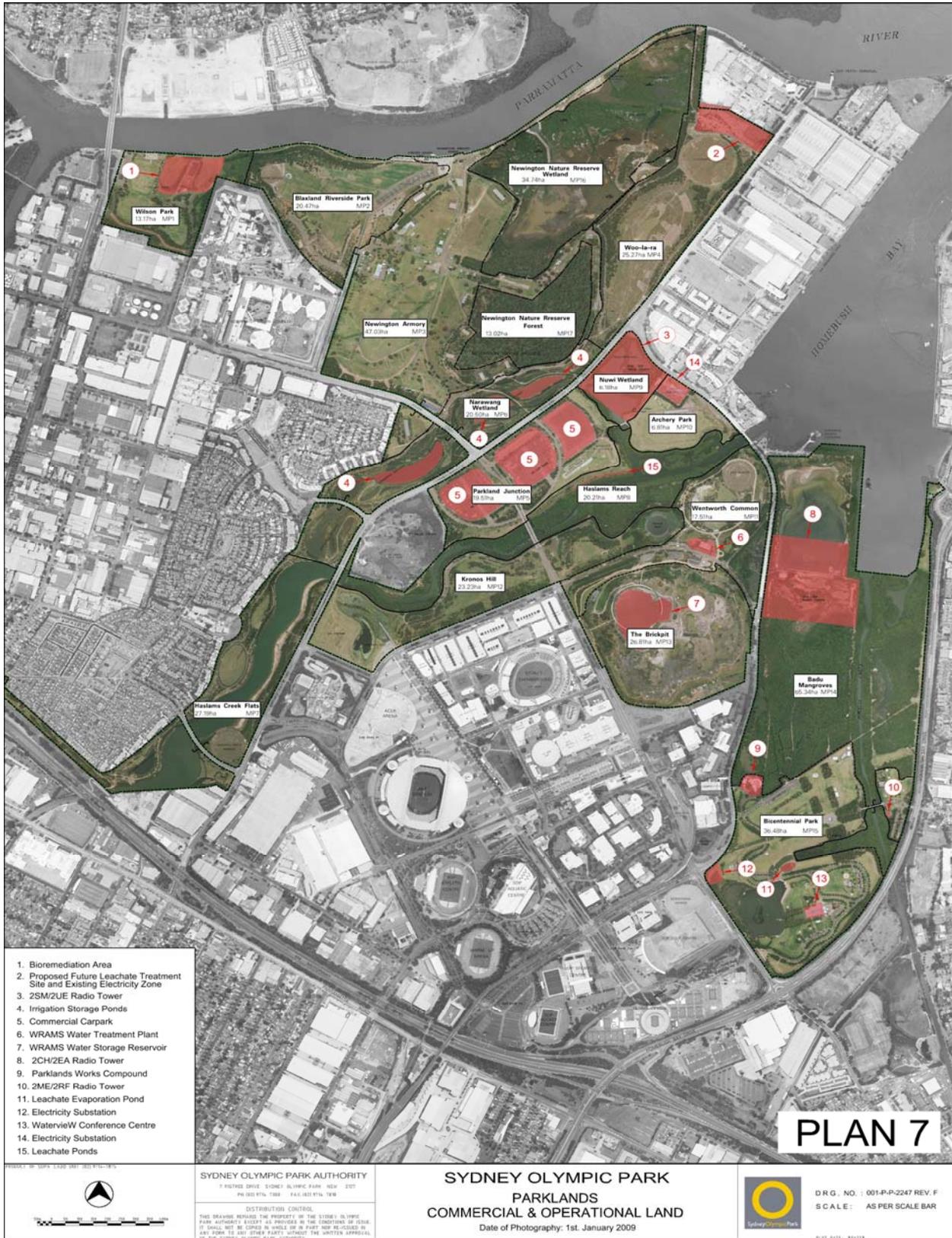
The Threatened Species Habitat Plan identifies those areas in which threatened flora, fauna or communities exist and are subject to the Biodiversity Management Plan 2008 authorised by the relevant parts of the national Parks & Wildlife Act 1974; the Fisheries Management Act 1994; and the Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act (Com) 1999.



# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## 3.13. Plan 7 – Parklands Commercial & Operational Land

The Commercial & Operational Lands Plan identifies those areas that are subject to various terms of occupation or use related to commercial leases and licences or Authority operational uses.



# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## 3.14. Plan 8 – Nature Reserve & Brickpit Buffers

The Nature Reserve and Brickpit Buffer Zones Plan identifies those areas that are subject to special consideration - the Nature Reserve in terms of impact of uses on the conservation values of the reserve; and the Brickpit in terms of the unstable geology of the brick pit walls.



## **Parklands Plan of Management (2010)**

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### **3.15. Public Notification of Leases, Licences and Easements (SOPA.A 32 (4))**

Any significant proposals for new developments, changes of use or third party occupation of land will be subject to the public notification provisions of S.32(4) of the SOPA Act.

#### **Notice Not Required**

To facilitate timely public access, public use, and proper management of the Parklands on a day to day basis, the public notification provisions of Section 32 (4) of the SOPA Act for short-term (up to 5 years) licence arrangements will be taken to have been complied with, despite any apparent requirement to the contrary, where the subject licence relates to the following circumstances:

- (a) the casual allocation of spaces for hire,
- (b) permitting filming activities;
- (c) providing food and beverage services;
- (d) the entry of visitors for fee paying events;
- (e) the staging of events and functions that operate on short notice;
- (f) undertaking environment protection, monitoring and research activities;
- (g) the activity is required for statutory compliance or public safety purposes;
- (h) the provision of minor visitor services and amenities associated with particular events or celebrations; and
- (i) place management construction and maintenance works and services contracts.

#### **Public Notification Already Given**

The Parklands Plan recognises that for the above specified short-term license circumstances, public notification has already or will be given in due course through one or more of the following channels:

- (a) the use or activity is either trivial or incidental to an approved use or activity;
- (b) the works and services were explicitly identified in the public consultation associated with the making of the Parklands Plan; or
- (c) public tenders are the method of procurement for the works and services or offering of the licences; or
- (d) the successful tenderer for the works and services is publically notified in accordance with NSW Government Policy; or
- (e) public notification of an associated development has been given under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

#### **Land Occupation Requiring Public Tender (SOPA.A 32 (3))**

The letting of any leases or licences associated with the Parklands will be in accordance with the NSW Government's procurement policy and guidelines and relevant instruments of delegation current at the appropriate time. Beyond compliance with NSW Government's procurement policy and guidelines there is no specific requirement for any particular class of lease or licence to be granted only by public tender.

### **3.16. Management Performance Assessment and Reporting (LG.A. S.36(3)(d))**

## Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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An annual report (*Parklands Management Report*) is required to be prepared by the Authority which outlines the extent to which:

- the objectives assigned to the Categories of Land of the Parklands have been achieved;
- the categories of land management priorities have progressed; and
- the management performance targets that have been achieved.

The *Parklands Management Report* is to be provided annually and form part of the Sydney Olympic Park Authority State of the Environment Report.

### Management Performance Targets (LG.A 36(3)(c))

The objectives and targets for provision of public benefits through management of the values, fabric and use of the Parklands are as follows:

- (a) Visitors will express high levels of satisfaction with standards of site presentation and the functionality of facilities provided;
- (b) Growth in visitor demand will, within capacity limits, be accommodated progressively in appropriate places;
- (c) The inherent values of places will be protected from unplanned or other significant loss or change that would deprive current and future generations;
- (d) Exceedence of optimimal use levels - which reflect a balance between the cost of service provision, the community demand for use, the resilience of natural elements and the impact on other stakeholders - will be avoided.
- (e) All places will be protected from the unplanned or other significant loss or change in their inherent values through neglect, development or over-use;
- (f) Visitors will have positive perceptions about the standards of nature conservation and environment protection works; and
- (g) Access by the public to samples of environments and experiences found in conservation areas, wetlands and waterways will be provided.

### 3.17. Management By Precincts

For the purposes of routine planning, operations and maintenance of the Parklands, the Authority has defined 15 core management precincts (plus 2 for the Newington Nature Reserve set out in the Reserve Plan).

Information relating to the 15 core precincts - including for each management precinct: local values; general condition of the place; and base use and occupation is provided at **Appendix 4.4**.

The purpose of this information is to assist the public and representatives of the Authority to understand the status of the Parklands at the commencement of the Parklands Plan.

The following **Plan 9** sets out the boundaries for each of these precincts.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## 3.18. PLAN 9 – Parklands Plan of Management Boundaries.



## 3.19. SOPA Activities (LG.A. S.36(3)(d))

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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The various care, control and management activities of the Authority are defined and scheduled in the same way as Public Uses. There are Approved SOPA Activities, Restricted SOPA Activities, and Prohibited SOPA Activities.

## 3.20. Approved SOPA Activities in the Parklands (LG.A 5.36(3)(d))

An Approved SOPA Activity (see Table 5 in section 3.23) is exempt from Approval by the Authority however the undertaking of the activity is still subject to any lawful direction from the *Authorised Delegate* of the Authority - including with regards a request to cease or vary the nature, extent, or period of activity.

A person must ensure in the undertaking of the activity that it is:

- (a) compliant with legislative obligations;
- (b) in accordance with any Work Permit issued;
- (c) consistent with any relevant Development Consent conditions;
- (d) according to any contract specifications and conditions;
- (e) does not unduly intrude on the experience or amenity of visitors;
- (f) does not conflict with other work projects in the area;
- (g) has a minimal environmental impact; and
- (h) limited to appropriate sites and settings.

Approval is required before undertaking any use, activity or undertaking that is not identified as an Approved SOPA Activity.

## 3.21. Restricted SOPA Activities in the Parklands (LG.A 36(3)(d))

A Restricted SOPA Activity within the Parklands is any activity or incidental activity that is identified in the following Table 5.

A Restricted SOPA Activity (see Table 5 in section 3.23) requires the prior Approval from the *Authorised Delegate* of the Authority and the Authority may on a case by case or generic basis disallow the activity or allow the activity subject to specified terms and conditions. Once a Restricted SOPA Activity is approved by the Authority, that activity is approved for the purposes of the applicant or their agents only, and is subject to any stated conditions in the Parklands Approval Permit.

The Authority may approve a Restricted SOPA Activity and any activity incidental thereto (that is not otherwise identified as a Prohibited SOPA Activity).

The emphasis by the Authority in assessing whether or not to approve a Restricted SOPA Activity proposal is as follows:

- o minimise the public or private loss or impact from the activity whether within the park or adjacent thereto;
- o limit any significant negative impact on park ecosystems, heritage or the environment;

## Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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- facilitate the public benefits to be derived from the activity;
- promote compatibility of the activity with other uses being undertaken; and
- fulfil the need for and formulation of appropriate conditions of approval to be imposed.

### 3.22. Prohibited SOPA Activities in the Parklands (LG.A 36(3)(d))

A Prohibited SOPA Activity (see **Table 5** in **section 3.23**) is not allowed and will not be approved by Authority.



# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

## 3.23. Schedule of SOPA Activity Controls (LG.A 36(3)(d))

TABLE 5 - Schedule of SOPA Activity Controls for all Categories of Land.

<i>Approved SOPA Activities</i>	<i>Restricted SOPA Activities</i>	<i>Prohibited SOPA Activities</i>
<p><i>These activities are Appropriate Activities..</i></p> <p><b>NO Parklands Approval Permit is Required.</b> (SOPA Work Permit is Required for OH&amp;S due diligence and site coordination purposes)</p>	<p><i>These activities are Activities with Limitations.</i></p> <p><b>A Parklands Approval Permit is Required.</b> (SOPA Work Permit is Required) (Development Consent may be Required)</p>	<p><i>These activities are Inappropriate Activities.</i></p> <p><b>No Parklands Approval Permit is available.</b></p>
<p><i>[NOTE: the nature and extent to which these activities will be appropriate will be affected by the same conditions affecting public uses referred to in the Management Framework</i></p>		<p>Any activity, other than an Approved SOPA Activity, that has not been approved by the Authority in writing.</p>
<p>Statutory compliance activities associated with SOPA's obligations of an environmental, ecological, heritage or public safety nature.</p>	<p>Access to Enclosed Lands, and all uses and activities referenced in Part 2 Clause 4 of the SOPA Regulations 2007 (see <b>Appendix 4.1</b>)</p>	
<p>Routine site presentation and maintenance works or built asset maintenance works that are in accordance with an approved SOPA term contract specification of service.</p>	<p>Staging or allowing the staging of sports or entertainment events of any kind.</p>	<p>Works or services that allow or encourage activities contrary to SOPA's statutory compliance obligations.</p>
<p>Routine precinct operations incidental to the day to day coordination and operation of the Parklands.</p>	<p>Entering into any commercial or non-commercial leases or licences of any kind.</p>	<p>Activities that are likely to harm native flora, fauna, trees or landscapes; damage, facilities, buildings, or furniture; pollute the environment; interfere with the reasonable well-being or enjoyment of other visitors or create health, safety or security hazards.</p>
<p>Routine natural area conservation activities that are according to current SOPA contract specifications of service.</p>	<p>Major Works, Minor Works and Asset Replacement activities of any kind.</p>	
<p><b>[NOTE: Parkland Activity Approval Permits can be issued for up to five (5) years for regular Restricted SOPA Activities that have standard conditions].</b></p>		

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## 3.24. Parkland Management Principles and Guidelines

The Authority will apply the following management principles and guidelines in making decisions affecting the management of the Parklands:

### 3.24.1 Visitation Management Principle:

The Parklands will be managed to ensure that the frequency, location and intensity of use does not degrade the land (including its natural and built elements) nor reduce the established quality of visitor experiences.

#### Guidelines:

- The needs and expectations of park visitors will be identified and where possible prioritised for management purposes.
- The quality of the visitor experience, visitation levels, impacts, movement trends and incidents will be monitored and used to guide routine management decisions, future service standards and facility requirements.
- Asset maintenance programs and schedules will be progressively adjusted in response to changing levels and intensities of visitor use.
- The extent of any signage in the Parklands should be kept to a necessary minimum; be fit for purpose while appropriate to the setting and associated Programs; with consistency of style and structure across the site using internationally accepted symbols and language.
- There will be a flexible approach to considering the suitability and managing the implications of new and emerging public uses of the Parklands.
- Periodic site assessments for the different places will be used to identify amenity and access deficiencies and contribute to site improvement works programs.

### 3.24.2 Land Occupation Management Principle:

The Parklands will not be alienated for exclusive or substantially private purposes where permanent and or irreversible degradation of the Parklands' values, attractiveness, integrity or function for general community uses will occur.

#### Guidelines:

- Occupation of the Parklands should not reduce the level of public access currently available, or if it does, then not for a significant period of time.
- Any occupation should result in a greater net benefit (in cultural, economic, social and / or environmental terms) to the Parklands and the community than the physical impact of the occupation itself.
- Occupation of the Parklands should not introduce new or exacerbate existing conflicts between different users or stakeholders.
- Occupation of the Parklands should not provide long-term access or long-term use by any particular group on an exclusive ongoing basis that implies any ownership rights.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## 3.24.3 Access Management Principle:

Access to the different parts of the Parklands will be based on a regime where the emphasis is on providing access for all people (both able and people with disabilities) to samples of the different places for most of the time

### Guidelines:

- The Parklands will normally only be open to the public from dawn to dusk, and during non-daylight hours public access may be discouraged, by way of barriers or minimising attractive features and opportunities.
- The Authority may restrict public access to certain areas, by way of signs, barriers, ticketing, or other means for particular periods or times for Parkland management, public safety or public event and program purposes.
- The extent of any structural barriers or boundary markers (such as fencing) in the Parklands should be kept to the absolute minimum. Plantings consistent with the design intent for the Parklands are preferred where it will be adequate for purpose.
- Many areas of the Parklands may not be safe for use on a 24 hour basis due to isolation, asset risk, landscape hazards, environment protection, or lack of supervision.
- Areas identified as being of high ecological value and/or high cultural heritage value will be more restricted to public access than areas identified as being of high recreational value.
- Disability access requirements will be incorporated into all development in accordance with the legislative requirements, the Parklands Access Strategy and the Building Code of Australia standards.

## 3.24.4 Safety and Security Management Principle:

All visitors to the Parklands acting in a reasonable manner have the right and should be able to engage in appropriate activities in an environment that meets generally accepted community standards of presentation and safety.

### Guidelines:

- The SOPA Regulations should be the key reference in defining the visitor code of conduct and behaviour and associated penalties for offensive activities in the Parklands.
- Authority rangers should monitor and enforce visitor compliance with Parklands Regulations in accordance with approved guidelines.
- Monitoring and maintenance regimes will be in place to ensure the Parklands are appropriately presentable, functional and safe.
- Current visitor safety and precinct security management plans will be in place, to be implemented by the Authority.
- Safety and security management will be based on the Australian Standard for Risk Management, with a periodic Hazard Review being undertaken in relation to Visitor Health & Safety in the Parklands.
- All construction, replacement or removal of any natural or built elements that are located in areas over or adjacent to waste containment mounds, or relate to leachate

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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management should be managed according to the Remediated Lands Management Plan

## 3.24.5 Landscape Management Principle:

Trees, shrubs and other green vegetation is a critical element of the Parklands landscape for conservation, amenity, ecological function and aesthetic purposes. As such for all development and changes of use in the Parklands, the planting elements must be valued as no less important than other elements.

### Guidelines:

- All renewal and replacement planting, as far as practical, will retain or enhance the established and emerging landscape structure of 'walls' and 'rooms' and the physical linkages between one place and others.
- Renewal, replacement and removal of landscapes will be conducted in accordance with a current Planting Plan.
- Priority will be given to maintaining adequate vegetative cover on all remediated lands; enhancing plant community species diversity and structural complexity in natural areas and complementing other environmental aspects such as catchment health and soil erosion control.
- For natural areas emphasis will be given to using plants grown from local provenance, while in the leisure, play and recreation areas the planting of non-native vegetation with appropriate utilitarian values may be more appropriate.
- Horticultural practises need to acknowledge the implications of the constructed soils and waste containment mounds in the Parklands; and emphasise plant quality selection, site preparation, and plant establishment.

## 3.24.6 Water & Energy Management Principle:

Water and energy conservation will make an important contribution to minimising the Authority's ecological footprint and pursuing increasingly more sustainable management practices.

### Guidelines:

- Water harvesting and re-use in the Parklands should be managed in a way that balances the conflicting demands between water for irrigation, water for venue support services and water for habitat support.
- Priority for allocation of natural water supplies is for the maintenance of ecological systems (including the different seasonal demands made by both species and ecological communities) - once this is achieved, surplus water should be made available to the Water Reclamation & Management Scheme (WRAMS) for secondary use allocation.
- Water conservation initiatives will focus both on reducing total water consumption for visitor and operational purposes, as well as reducing the proportion of total water use that is from potable sources.
- Wherever practical electrical sources of energy should come from solar or wind generation in preference to coal or gas-fire generation sources.
- Attention should, where practical, be given to improving the quality of water entering and exiting the Parklands.

## Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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- Management of water and energy, and proposals to construct, replace or remove any natural or built elements that have the potential to increase demand for water or energy use or reduce capacity for water harvest or renewable energy generation, should be subject to thorough review before a commitment to act is made.

### 3.24.7 Biodiversity Management Principle:

The Parklands will be managed to conserve and enhance the biodiversity within, giving particular emphasis on the 10 priority species and ecological communities therein.

#### Guidelines:

- New developments, modification of ecosystems, changes in use or changes in Parkland work practices, should undergo an ecological impact assessment.
- Management actions should be consistent with the objectives of the SOPA Biodiversity Management Plan and the associated Licence issued under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- Short and long term biodiversity and ecosystem impacts that may be direct, indirect or cumulative should always be taken into account.
- There should be full compliance with relevant objectives and legal requirements relating to any species and/or ecological communities operational management plans.
- To the extent that it is reasonable to do so at the time, the <sup>1</sup>*precautionary principle* should be applied when making major decisions that might impact on biodiversity.

### 3.24.8 Buildings & Infrastructure Management Principle:

Buildings and infrastructure will be managed to standards that reflects the reasonable demands and expectations of visitors and stakeholders, and the level of support needed to provide the range and location of uses and activities approved for the parklands.

#### Guidelines:

- .All uses, designs and operational activities should be consistent with Ecologically Sustainable Development principles;
- Preference should be given to multi-use for new facilities and adaptive re-use of existing buildings before construction of new buildings.
- Buildings should be maintained and modified for purpose while remaining appropriate to the setting.
- Uses and activities should minimise any consequential impact on the adjacent landscape and environment.
- Buildings and structures identified as being of historic significance should be managed according to the principles of the Burra Charter and, where applicable, a heritage conservation plan.
- Consideration should always be given to the potential for use of temporary services, buildings or mobile structures before major works.

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<sup>1</sup> NSW Local Government Act 1993

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## 3.24.9 Lighting Management Principle:

Lighting of the Parklands will always be kept to a minimum to discourage inappropriate night-time uses and activities, and where present will meet appropriate lighting standards.

### Guidelines:

- No lighting should interfere with the nocturnal activities of wildlife, particularly in the wetland areas.
- Lighting that is necessary, should not exceed fitness for purpose nor extend beyond the area of intended illumination while also being appropriate to the setting.
- Alternatives to lighting, as a means of protecting or highlighting elements of an area, should always be given careful consideration during planning and design.
- Lighting should be non-intrusive to neighbouring residents or Parkland users and be considerate of the cumulative effects with other lighting - within and outside the Parklands.
- Lighting controls should be managed judiciously to limit hours of operation to suit the circumstances of the site; ensure a lack of lighting to deter visitation to inappropriate areas and to support visitation to areas where after-dark use is desirable or invited.
- Lighting should not be used in the Parklands for the sole purposes of decoration or promotion.

## 3.24.10 Fire Management Principle:

The Parklands will be subject to a comprehensive fire management regime that aims to minimise the risk of an uncontrolled fire starting and, if one were to start, the likelihood of it spreading or the risk associated with it spreading would be minimal.

### Guidelines:

- The emphasis should be to avoid unreasonable risk to life, property or the environment,
- A current Fire Management Plan for the Parklands should be maintained, and include public notification and evacuation procedures.
- The annual recurrent Parklands maintenance program should include the necessary funding and works required to implement the plan.
- Fire management in the Parklands should be undertaken in close liaison with local fire authorities (NSW Fire Brigade and the National Parks & Wildlife).
- The National Parks and Wildlife Service and Sydney Olympic Park Authority should undertake fire management of Newington Nature Reserve and surrounding areas in a complementary manner.
- The lighting of fires in the open by any person in the Parklands will be managed in recognition of air pollution and fire risk controls and conditions.
- Use of ecological burns to promote regeneration in particular areas inside and outside the Nature Reserve should be undertaken from time to time.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## 3.25. Management Priorities

The following management priorities have been identified for attention during the term of the Parklands Plan:

### 3.25.1 Priorities for the Parklands Generally

- Build the social value of the Parklands for the people of Sydney and especially local and regional communities, by encouraging and facilitating community groups and other stakeholders to use and engage with the Parklands through a range of appropriate events, activities and programs.
- Implement appropriate safety and security monitoring and mitigation regimes to protect visitors from built and natural hazards and protect the vulnerabilities of heritage and natural elements from the people using them - with an emphasis on risk and hazard management and a strong Park Ranger presence.
- Develop and implement appropriate operational policy and procedures to guide management of the extent, nature and intensity of visitation to and use of the different categories of land and the places therein.
- Continue scientific and social research, monitoring, survey and investigation activities, sufficient to identify necessary changes to the public access and uses regime and management policies and procedures; and apply the findings through an adaptive management approach to operations and maintenance.
- Review and refine established works and service standards and agreements with SOPA and other Authorities that reflect the special characteristics of the park and the different uses and activities that take place therein.
- Review and set strategic actions for the Parklands in the *annual operating plan* according to availability of resources and the importance of those actions on a whole of Parklands basis.
- Manage the Parklands ensuring compliance with all statutory plans and other legislation obligation.
- Continue to explore improved access and connectivity to and within the Parklands and the town centre areas.
- Consider the long term strategy for transport management within the park and explore and promote opportunities for innovative alternate methods of transport to and within the parklands to minimise the reliance on car dependency.

### 3.25.2 Priorities for Leisure & Play Areas.

- Progress the design and development of Blaxland Riverside Park as a major regional passive recreation area.
- Further 'open', interpret and adaptively re-use Newington Armory to better provide for public use and enjoyment of the place in the context of its heritage status.
- Adapt the landscape vegetation and facilities design and operational regime at Woolara to improve public access to and passive use of the place.
- Develop the Brickpit 'rim' area to provide better connection to the Township and around the Brickpit area, and improved public facilities, access to and use of the area.
- Adapt and develop the old brickworks electricity sub-station building for new visitor, educational and commercial purposes.

## Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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- Identify the potential to introduce higher value public uses for mown grass areas of *The Pyramid* and *Kronos Hill*.
- Develop and implement further strategies for managing growth in peak day visitation and conflict between different users and their conduct or expectations in a public park.
- Identify the need and potential for installation of additional bio-remediation ponds north of Woo-la-ra to assist with creating more sustainable leachate treatment options.
- Minimise the impacts from any developments, uses and activities in Blaxland Riverside Park, Wilson Park and Newington Armory on the proper function and security of the adjoining Silverwater Correctional Centre.
- For any development in Blaxland Riverside Park, make sure designs respect and maintain the view corridor between the Newington House (located in the grounds of the Silverwater Correctional Centre) and the Parramatta River.
- Incrementally transform Newington Armory from its former role as an operational defence facility into a place accessible to the public for a suitable range of new and contemporary uses - while conserving and interpreting its heritage and cultural values and features.
- Achieve optimum community use of Woo-la-ra and Haslams Creek Flats (park-like areas), so that increased visitation with a focus on recreational, social and educational/interpretive activities is facilitated, while ensuring protection of the remediated elements and maintenance of their habitat support functions
- Limit the availability of Haslams Oval to the public for the casual playing of games - and not permit regular organised seasonal sports training or competitions.
- Recognise and support the continued use of Wentworth Common as the central place from which the WRAMS water treatment plant operates.
- Continue to make Wentworth Common (Oval and horse trails) available for horse exercise during and in preparation for the annual Royal Easter Show.
- Maintain and enhance the east-west Olympic visitor corridor between Concord West and Sydney Olympic Park Town centre as a major regional connection to the Parklands.
- Manage Kronos Hill (habitat areas) to retain and enhance its habitat value for wildlife, particularly the Green and Golden Bell Frog and native birds, while allowing for low-intensity nature-based and leisure activities in an appropriately managed way.
- Give precedence to the function of all freshwater ponds as providing primary habitat for the Green and Golden Bell Frog, when considering developments, changes of use, and/or maintenance activities.

### 3.25.3 Priorities for Sports & Recreation Parks.

- Improve the quality and availability of playing fields for both community and other stakeholder sporting activities.
- Redesign and partially develop Parklands Junction (POD C) to accommodate additional sporting activities while preserving, to the extent required, the ability of Parklands Junction to function as a Transport Interchange, retain carparking capacity, and ensure effective major event public transport access through the Holker Street Busway.
- Develop a coordinated access, circulation and connectivity framework around Parkland Junction.



## Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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- Protect the *Bioremediation Compound* at Wilson Park - recognising its special functions associated with leachate treatment.
- Enhance and adapt the playing fields and amenities at Archery Park to improve the parks function as a multi-use sports and recreation facility.
- Ensure Parkland Junction continues to provide adequate event-related car parking capacity, while taking opportunities to free up some areas for appropriate redevelopment to support additional sporting uses in due course.
- The sport of archery will be recognised as the predominant activity intended for Archery Park in accordance with the Olympic and Paralympic Games legacy.

### 3.25.4 Priorities for Conservation Areas

- Preserve the function of the *Northern Water Feature* and *Eastern Water Quality Control Pond* as wildlife habitat and key parts of the stormwater management infrastructure of Sydney Olympic Park
- Investigate opportunities for increasing public access to and benefit from The Brickpit through a range of compatible uses including the possible provision of: boardwalks and access ways; viewing platforms; interpretation and improving the visual appearance of freshwater wetlands and other habitats. [Note: any public use of the Brick Pit must satisfy the requirements of the Sydney Olympic Park Biodiversity Management Plan approved by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water. This requirement takes precedence over the Parklands Plan].
- Provide increased environmental, conservation and leisure type experiences and opportunities within the Brickpit and around the Brickpit Rim through installation of appropriate pathway, board-walks, lookout points, interpretation, and seating etc.
- Identify and implement ways of engaging with the community and appropriately connecting them with learning and activities associated with nature conservation in the Parklands.
- Consulting with the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water before any major changes in use or the undertaking of major works or developments in Newington Amory and Woo-la-ra that are considered to impact on the Newington Nature Reserve
- Taking advice from a herpetologist before any development, use or activities intended to provide enhanced visitor experience or amenity in The Brickpit and limit development to meet any requirements of Environment Australia and the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.
- Avoid any building or permit accessed by the public within the Landslip Zone of The Brickpit unless independent geological survey advice confirms it is safe to do so and any required preparatory works have been completed.
- Review the suitability and any requirements for the existing former Brickworks, heritage buildings to be conserved and/ or adaptively reused to support any future programs of interpretation on the site.
- Manage and operate the Water Reservoir in The Brickpit primarily for support of water recycling and water management purposes in association with operation of WRAMS, whilst avoiding any adverse environmental impacts on surrounding habitat areas.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## 3.25.5 Priorities for Wetlands & Waterways.

- Establish an exit timetable for decommissioning and permanent removal of commercial AM radio broadcasting towers from wetlands. (Recognising that in the interim the radio transmission functions in Nuwi Wetland, Badu Mangroves, and Bicentennial Park are legitimate pre-existing use rights).
- Improve the security of endangered ecological communities already having a foothold or established in wetlands and along waterways.
- Enhance the quality of Narawang Wetland habitat for the Green and Golden Bell Frog and Latham's Snipe.
- Assess projected sea level rise impacts and risks on salt marsh and mangrove communities and develop management responses accordingly.
- Identify and implement ways of appropriately providing improved public access into and information about the wetlands.
- Consider rehabilitating the contaminated wetland adjacent to Wilson Park.
- Retain and preserve the character and quality of the Narawang Wetlands for nature conservation and enhance its function as the principal harvested water supply for Parklands irrigation.
- Conserve and enhance the riparian vegetation of Haslams Creek to encourage a self-managing saltmarsh community.
- Restrict uses in the Haslams Reach riparian creek vegetation areas to low-intensity uses and maintain it primarily for habitat and landscape values.
- Manage Nuwi Wetland for conservation of its wetland values and restrict public activity to very low-intensity uses and low-impact developments.
- Manage the Badu Mangroves primarily for conservation purposes as shorebird habitat but allow appropriate low-intensity nature-based leisure activities and low-impact educational and scientific programs.
- Progressively rehabilitate and enhance Triangle Pond while allowing for appropriate low-intensity nature-based leisure activities.
- The shores of the wetland areas are to be appropriately vegetated and public viewing is to be generally restricted to appropriately designed platforms or hides to protect local and migratory birds,

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## PART 4 - APPENDICES

### Appendix 4.1 - Sydney Olympic Park Authority Regulation 2007

#### (Clause 4 Commercial and other activities)

A person must not do any of the following at Sydney Olympic Park, except as authorised by the Authority:

- (a) sell any article,
- (b) provide, or offer to provide, any services for fee, gain or reward,
- (c) supply or attempt to supply (including by selling or attempting to sell) a ticket for admission to a sportsground,
- (d) use any audio, loudspeaker or broadcasting equipment or camera (whether photographic, cinematic or video) for a commercial purpose,
- (e) distribute any advertising matter or display any advertisement (other than on a vehicle driven or operated by the person or on any clothing worn by the person),
- (f) damage, destroy or remove any tree, plant or other vegetation,
- (g) damage, destroy or remove any building, structure or equipment,
- (h) leave any rubbish or litter, except in a receptacle provided for the purpose,
- (i) distribute a brochure, leaflet or handbill,
- (j) conduct a wedding,
- (k) collect or attempt to collect money,
- (l) busk,
- (m) conduct, or participate in, any game or other activity in a manner that unduly interferes with the amenity of the area,
- (n) operate or use any radio, television, record-player, tape recorder, compact disc player, musical instrument or other sound-generating device in a manner that unduly interferes with the amenity of the area,
- (o) camp or use facilities for sleeping overnight,
- (p) erect a tent or other temporary structure,
- (q) paint, erect or affix any decoration, sign or other equipment,
- (r) climb any tree, sculpture, decoration, flagpole or other fixture,
- (s) bathe, wade, wash or swim, or operate a boat, kayak or any other water craft or vessel or flotation device, in any lake, pond or stream or in any ornamental water,
- (t) light any fire, barbecue or stove (not being a cooking facility provided for the purpose by the Authority),
- (u) set off any firework,
- (v) carry or discharge or have in the person's possession any firearm (within the meaning of the *Firearms Act 1996*) or prohibited weapon (within the meaning of the *Weapons Prohibition Act 1998*), unless:
  - (i) the person is a police officer of the State or the Commonwealth, or
  - (ii) the person is the holder of a licence under the *Security Industry Act 1997*, is carrying out functions authorised by the licence, and is the holder of the relevant licence or permit under the *Firearms Act 1996* or the *Weapons Prohibition Act 1998* (as the case requires),
- (w) operate a motorised model aircraft, boat, car or similar thing,
- (x) play or practise golf,
- (y) land or launch any aircraft, helicopter, parachute, hang-glider or hot air or gas-filled balloon, or any similar thing,
- (z) ride or use any skate board, roller skates, in-line skates, or recreational equipment, whether motorised or not, or similar equipment (other than a bicycle),
- (aa) ride or push a bicycle otherwise than on a cycleway or other path designated for that purpose,
- (ab) bring a horse into the park, or lead or ride a horse, or leave a horse unattended or untethered,
- (ac) bring a dog into, or have a dog within, the park unless it is on a leash,
- (ad) abandon an animal,
- (ae) destroy, capture, injure or annoy an animal,
- (af) be in possession of a trap or device for the hunting or capturing of animals,
- (ag) destroy or interfere with the habitat of an animal,
- (ah) dig up or disturb the surface of any road or other land,
- (ai) deposit waste,
- (aj) allow a vehicle to leak, onto a sealed surface in the park, an amount of oil in excess of what a properly-maintained vehicle of that kind could reasonably be expected to leak,
- (ak) moor a vessel (otherwise than by securing the vessel to a wharf of the Authority) or tie a vessel to any vegetation.

Maximum penalty (per offence): 20 penalty units.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## Part 4 - Appendix 4.2 – Parkland Uses Compliance Test

The following assessment procedure applies to all Restricted Public Use or other uses or activities requiring approval by the Authority.

The *Authorised Delegate* of the Authority will apply the Parklands Uses Compliance Test and assess and determine the suitability of the uses and any applicable conditions and where appropriate issue a Parklands Approval Permit.

The proponent must lodge an application for a Parklands Approval Permit on the prescribed form and include the relevant information as required by the Authority.

In assessing and determining an application proposing to conduct a restricted use or other use within the Parklands, the *Authorised Delegate* must give due consideration to the following matters - in so far as they are relevant to the proposed use:

- A. Provisions of the SOPA Act including consistency with the objectives for the Parklands.
- B. Provisions of other New South Wales and Commonwealth legislation including licences, permits and consents issued to the Authority.
- C. Consistency with any existing easements, leases or licences over the land
- D. Provisions of the Parklands Plan of Management, in particular the Public Access and Use Regime and Scheme of Operations;
- E. Consistency with the Environmental Guidelines for Sydney Olympic Park;
- F. Consistency with SOPA Policies as approved by the Authority from time to time;
- G. The extent and nature of positive or negative impacts upon precinct values as identified in the Parklands Plan of Management;
- H. Physical and environmental impacts including to soil quality, hydrology and flooding, remediated lands, air, water, noise, vibration, pollution;
- I. Ecological impacts including habitat removal or fragmentation, disturbance to fauna, impacts to threatened species or communities, exacerbation of threats to biodiversity;
- J. Heritage impacts including to buildings, landscape, fabric, and interpretation values;
- K. Visitation and community impacts including to public access, programmed and non-programmed visitation, aesthetical values, neighbours, safety and security, traffic and parking;
- L. Park assets impacts including the resilience of spaces, facilities and systems; contractual and resource implications for on-going management; and the effect on asset life-cycle depreciation and serviceability; and
- M. Consideration of alternative location, method, scale, time, and conditions.

Following assessment of a proposal for a restricted use or other use, the *Authorised Delegate* may:

- o Approve the proposal;
- o Approve the proposal with conditions; or
- o Refuse the proposal.

The *Authorised Delegate* must ensure that all determinations are documented in terms of the matters taken into account, the particular determination and the conditions (if any), and the reason/s for the particular determination.

A formal Parklands Approval Permit is to be signed by the Authorised Delegate and issued according to the Authority's procedures.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## Part 4 - Appendix 4.3 – Key References

### Applicable Legislation

- The *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (including associated State Environmental Planning Policies such as SEPP Major Development, and SEPP Exempt & Complying Development) apply to development approval within the Parklands.
- The *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997* applies to the management of remediated lands;
- The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)* applies to the management of Newington Nature Reserve and the protection of native species;
- The *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* applies to controlling pollution of the environment;
- The Commonwealth *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* applies to the conservation of threatened and migratory species and communities;
- The *Heritage Act 1977* applies to the heritage buildings, landscapes and artefacts within the Parklands;
- *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* applies to the conservation of threatened species and communities;
- The *Occupational Health & Safety Act 2000* applies to the care and control of the environment in which workers and visitors attend;
- The *Fisheries Management Act 1994* applies to conservation of aquatic species including marine vegetation;
- The *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* applies to the obligations to control pest plants in the Parklands; and
- The *Pesticides Act 1999* applies to the use of pesticides in the Parklands.

### Applicable Policy and Statutory Plans

- State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) Sydney Olympic Park
- Sydney Olympic Park Masterplan 2030
- Newington Nature Reserve Plan of Management
- Environmental Guidelines
- Biodiversity Management Plan
- Contaminated Lands Management Plan
- Millennium Parklands Heritage Precinct Conservation Master Plan
- Millennium Parklands Heritage Railway Accreditation and Operations Manual
- Pesticides Use and Notification Plan
- SOPA Policy & Procedures

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## Part 4 - Appendix 4.4 – Precinct Descriptions [ref: LGA S36(3A)]

The appendicy provides a general overview of each of the different precincts and places in the Parklands in terms of their local values; general condition; and the base use and occupation at or about the commencement of the Parklands Plan. The precinct descriptions are grouped according to the category of land in which the majority of the precinct is located and as such some information in one category may also relate to another category of land.

The *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Biodiversity Management Plan* provides detail on the flora and fauna species of this precinct which includes threatened and regionally significant species.

The *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Remediated Lands Management Plan 2009* provides detail on how the Authority manages this landfill system.

### 4.4.1 Leisure & Play Areas (Yellow on Plan 2)

Leisure & Play areas within the Parklands are identified by 'yellow' shading on Plan 2 in Part 1 of the Parklands Plan.

Leisure & Play areas include the whole or parts of the precincts of Blaxland Riverside Park (whole), Newington Armory (most), Woo-la-ra (whole), Wentworth Common (part), The Brickpit (part), Haslams Creek Flats (part), Kronos Hill (part), and Bicentennial Park (most) as indicated on Plan 7.

#### Bicentennial Park – Precinct Description

The established functions of Bicentennial Park are as a major recreation and leisure destination, as a venue for education and interpretation programs, and as a containment structure for landfill. Other functions of the precinct are as a natural habitat area that connects to and supports adjacent habitats, as a venue for events and functions, and as a visitor connection link between the Park and adjoining areas.

The Bicentennial Park precinct occupies 36 hectares and is situated in the south-east of the Parklands. It is bordered by the Badu Mangroves to the north, and Homebush Bay Drive, Australia Avenue and Bennelong Parkway to the east, south and west respectively.

The precinct together with Badu Mangroves was opened in 1988 to commemorate the Bicentenary of European settlement in Australia. The park is highly landscaped with rolling hills, mown grasslands, tree-lined avenues and an ornamental lake.

The area is a major regional recreation destination for Western Sydney and provides for a range of outdoor activities such as walking, cycling, picnicking and children's play. The precinct experiences the highest levels of visitation in the Parklands, with the southern section comprising Lake Belvedere, the main facilities block, Visitors Centre, a cafe/ restaurant and a function centre receiving the highest visitation.

Bicentennial Park is an important site for environmental education. Formal education programs are based in the Field Studies Centre, with passive education accomplished through interpretive signage throughout the precinct.

The precinct contains several public art installations including the Peace Monument, the Treillage, the Sun Dial, 'Cyrus the Great' and the Silent Hearts Memorial Garden. The Treillage, which comprising the tower and water feature, is an icon of Bicentennial Park and the views provide an important visual link to the surrounding areas.

Most of the landscape within the park is constructed on remediated landfill.

The precinct has a comprehensive internal network of pedestrian/cycle paths and links Sydney Olympic Park with adjoining residential areas. The paths contribute to the regional Bay to Bay Cycleway, which links Parramatta with Homebush Bay and Botany Bay. The park remains accessible to pedestrians and cyclists 24 hours a day.

Vehicle access is available to the precinct during daylight hours 7 days a week. The main vehicle access to Bicentennial Park is from Australia Avenue and a one-way road leads to the Bennelong Parkway exit gate.

Bicentennial Park does not contain any documented Aboriginal relics or registered significant Aboriginal sites.

Habitat comprises mown grasslands, trees, shrubs and wetlands.

#### Key Values:

- A leisure park providing comprehensive visitor facilities as well as open space for informal recreation.
- A destination supporting learning in conservation and environmental management.
- Habitat for fish, saltmarsh, frogs, bats and birds.
- Views across the Parklands and the greater Sydney area from several vantage points.
- Significant water-bird habitat at Lake Belvedere.
- Pathways as key visitor links within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## Blaxland Riverside Park - Precinct Description

The established functions of Blaxland Riverside Park are for passive recreational activities and as a containment structure for landfill. The precinct also serves as a visitor connection link between other Parkland precincts and provides habitat for native species.

The Blaxland Riverside Park precinct occupies 20 hectares and is situated in the north-western part of the Parklands bounded by Parramatta River to the north, Wilson Park to the west and Newington Armory to the east. The Silverwater Correctional Centre borders the precinct on the south-western side. The site has been redeveloped in recent years to include an extension of Jamieson Street closer to the riverfront and the installation of ponds and water features.

Blaxland Riverside Park contains open recreational spaces bordered with native vegetation. The area has 700 metres of riverfront, which experiences high levels of visitation. A pedestrian/ cycle path, which forms part of the River Walk, extends from Wilson Park to the Ferry Wharf. The River Marker provides orientation within the Parklands and is visible from the River and Ermington.

Blaxland Riverside Park is a man-made landform, resulting from reclamation of the Parramatta River with a seawall and backfilling.

The main habitat types are mown grassland, planted native grassland, small freshwater wetland, Casuarina forest and foreshore woodland.

Stormwater is directed to the freshwater wetland from Blaxland Riverside Park, neighbouring Wilson Park and the Silverwater Correctional Centre.

### Key Values:

- A leisure park providing comprehensive visitor facilities as well as open space for informal recreation.
- Connections with Newington Armory – for visitor access and facilities, views, and parking.
- Bush bird habitat.
- The River Walk is a key visitor link within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.
- Green and Golden Bell Frog habitat and movement corridor.
- Views along the Parramatta River, to and from the precinct and from the adjacent Newington House.

## Newington Armory - Precinct Description

The established function of Newington Armory is as a significant cultural heritage site being conserved, interpreted and adaptively reused. The precinct also functions as a space for recreational activities and events and as a venue for educational and interpretive tours and activities, and as a natural heritage area providing a buffer zone and habitat corridors with other Parkland areas.

The Newington Armory precinct occupies 52 hectares and is situated in the northern part of the Parklands on the southern bank of the Parramatta River. It adjoins the Newington Nature Reserve, Blaxland Common, Holker Street and Narawang Wetland and includes parts of the River Walk and Louise Sauvage Pathway.

The precinct comprises a cohesive cultural heritage landscape demonstrating use of the Newington Royal Australian Navy Armament Depot site from 1897 to 1999. Almost 100 buildings of various ages, types and structures, many of which have existing or potential operational value for educational, administrative, accommodation and/ or interpretive are located within the Newington Armory, in addition to blast containment structures, transport networks, landforms and movable items associated with the storage and handling of explosive ordnance. The built structures are closely integrated with the topography and other natural features of the site.

A historic train and train track have been refurbished and are used for interpretive tours of the precinct. Established roads from previous use periods provide vehicular access throughout the precinct. Newington Armory is identified as a Heritage Conservation Area under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005*. The *Conservation Master Plan Millennium Parklands Heritage Precinct 2003* provides direction for the conservation, reuse, interpretation and management of Newington Armory.

Newington Armory does not contain any documented Aboriginal relics or registered significant Aboriginal sites. The area has very limited archaeological potential as a result of its history of disturbance.

Stormwater runoff from the grasslands and many of the buildings, roadways and railway lines of this area is directed into the Newington Nature Reserve wetlands.

The landscape comprises of undulating hills, mown grassland and a scattering of mature trees. Flora and fauna species of this precinct which includes threatened and regionally significant species.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## Key Values:

- The River Walk as a key visitor link within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.
- Vistas along the Parramatta River, to and from the precinct and into the cultural heritage landscape from the Parramatta River.
- Buffer to habitats of the adjacent Newington Nature Reserve and linkage between the wetland and forest habitats thereof.
- A venue with buildings and outdoor spaces for educational, cultural, leisure and play activities.
- Cultural heritage significance of the buildings, moveable items and landscapes.
- An extension of three endangered ecological communities – Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest, Coast Saltmarsh, and Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest and habitat of the Green and Golden Bell Frog.

## Woo-la-ra - Precinct Description

The established functions of Woo-la-ra are as a containment structure for landfill and as a passive recreational space. The precinct also functions as a habitat area, as an element of landscape contrast, as a place to view the Parklands and surrounding areas, as an informal venue for education and interpretation and as a visitor connection link.

The Woo-la-ra precinct occupies 23 hectares and is situated in the northern part of the Parklands between Hill Road and the Newington Nature Reserve.

The precinct contains a large remediated landfill mound, the Silverwater Marker and constructed grassland and woodland habitat. Car parking is available at the south western edge of Woo-la-ra off Hill Road.

The Woo-la-ra mound contains a broad grassed recreation area which provides views across the Parklands, the town centre and Sydney metropolitan area, including the Sydney CBD. The area also provides a close vantage point over the adjacent Newington Nature Reserve and an opportunity for environmental education through remote interpretation.

The precinct is a remediated site supported with a leachate management system. The Silverwater Marker contains uncontaminated demolition waste.

Woo-la-ra does not contain any documented Aboriginal relics or registered significant Aboriginal sites.

A spiralling pedestrian/ cycle way extends from Hill Road car park to the peak of Woo-la-ra. This path links with the Louise Sauvage Pathway, which extends from Haslams Creek Flats through Narawang Wetland, along the western boundary of Woo-la-ra joining the River Walk at the Parramatta River. A network of pedestrian/cycle paths connects the precinct with the Newington Armory and Newington Nature Reserve.

Grassland habitat covers both the Woo-la-ra mound and Silverwater Marker with additional woodland plantings at the base of the mounds.

## Key Values:

- A leisure park providing walking and cycling trails through naturalistic landscapes.
- A vantage point for views to Newington Armory and to the Sydney city skyline.
- A buffer, and extension of support habitat for the adjacent Newington Nature Reserve and Narawang Wetland.
- Pathways and cycleways as a key visitor link within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.
- Supplementary habitat and movement corridor for bush birds and the Green and Golden Bell Frog.

## Wentworth Common - Precinct Description

The primary functions of Wentworth Common are as a recreational space, containment structure for landfill and habitat for the Green and Golden Bell Frog. The secondary functions of the precinct are as a designated venue for horse riding during the Royal Easter Show, as the site for the Water Reclamation & Management Scheme Water Treatment Plant and as a visitor connection link.

The Wentworth Common precinct occupying 17 hectares is situated between Haslams Creek and Bennelong Parkway, Kronos Hill and Badu Mangroves.

The precinct contains a remediated landfill, number of constructed ponds, modified remnant wetland, Bay Marker, horse exercise trail and Water Reclamation & Management Scheme Water Treatment Plant.

Visitor facilities have been provided including a children's playground, two picnic shelters, barbecues and toilet facilities. A visitor car park is provided off Marjorie Jackson Parkway.



# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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The precinct comprises a remediated landfill site, including leachate management infrastructure, and a constructed landform.

The horse trail provides the main access around the precinct and connecting the precinct with the Brickpit. Pedestrian/ cycle paths link the site with Kronos Hill and Bennelong Parkway.

Habitat comprises grasslands with detention ponds and native vegetation areas that treat run-off before discharge to Haslams Creek. The precinct is also adjacent to the Badu Mangroves and the constructed freshwater habitats in Kronos Hill and the Brickpit.

Wentworth Common does not contain any documented Aboriginal relics or registered significant Aboriginal sites. The area has very limited archaeological potential as a result of its history of disturbance.

The Bay Marker is a significant landscape feature in the north of the park providing views over the Mangrove Wetlands, Homebush Bay, up Haslams Creek and to the city.

Key Values:

- A leisure and play park providing a range of visitor facilities as well as open space for informal recreation.
- A place of primary habitat for the Green and Golden Bell Frog, and important habitat for bush birds.
- The site for key infrastructure supporting the Park's water recycling system.
- Pathways within the precinct providing visitor links within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.

## 4.4.2 Sports & Recreation Parks (Red on Plan 2)

Sports and Recreation Parks within the Parklands are identified by 'yellow' shading on Plan 2 in Part 1 of the Parklands Plan.

Sports and Recreation Parks within the Parklands include the whole or parts of the precincts of Parklands Junction (whole), Archery Park (whole), and Wilson Park (whole) as indicated on Plan 7.

### Wilson Park - Precinct Description

The primary functions of Wilson Park comprise sportsgrounds for formal and informal sports, a containment structure and treatment facility for landfill. The secondary functions of the precinct are as a habitat area, passive recreation area and visitor connection link.

The Wilson Park precinct occupies 13 hectares and is situated between Silverwater Road to the west, Blaxland Riverside Park to the east, industrial land to the south, and the Parramatta River to the north. The River Walk extending along the Parramatta River connects the precinct to Blaxland Riverside Park and Newington Armory. Wilson Park comprises one informal and two formal sportsgrounds, carpark and amenities buildings. Passive recreation areas exist in the south-eastern and waterfront areas.

Wilson Park is built on two remediated landfill mounds and supported with a fenced bioremediation treatment system. Harvested stormwater is used for irrigation coupled with an improved delivery system.

A bus way linking Newington Road with Silverwater Road is within the southern boundary of Wilson Park. Vehicle, pedestrian and cycle access is available between Wilson Park and Silverwater Park, on the western side of Silverwater Bridge. Silverwater Correctional Centre is also in close proximity; consequently activities in Wilson Park may impact on the facility.

The precinct does not contain any documented Aboriginal relics or registered significant Aboriginal sites. The area has very limited archaeological potential as a result of its history of disturbance.

Wilson Park has retained few remnants of the original native vegetation. A small section contains freshwater wetland habitat and supports a diversity of species characteristic of this habitat. A sandstone sea wall has been constructed along the Parramatta River.

Key Values:

- Sporting fields provide for formal and informal recreational activities.
- Bioremediation of hydrocarbon waste is occurring within the north-east quarter of the Park.
- The River Walk is a key visitor link within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.
- The busway is an important public transport and event transport route.
- A place providing habitat for Green and Golden Bell Frogs and bush birds within the wetland.
- Feeding habitat for red-rumped parrots on mown kikuyu lawns.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## Archery Park - Precinct Description

The established function of Archery Park is as a sports venue. The precinct also functions as an open-space area for events and promotions, sports training venue, informal recreational space and visitor connection link with other Parkland areas.

The Archery Park precinct occupies 6 hectares and is located on Bennelong Parkway, between Nuwi Wetland and Haslams Reach. Archery Park is primarily a flat, grassed area that reflects its use for archery and informal recreation. It includes an archery competition area, informal grassed area, art installation and facilities building. The precinct is bordered on three sides by mangroves and fencing erected to the south of the archery field to prevent access to the competition area.

The precinct is a remediated landfill site, including leachate management infrastructure, and a constructed landform.

Archery Park has cultural significance due to its role in the 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Authority remains committed to retaining an archery facility of international competition standard.

The precinct predominantly drains to Haslams Creek through a swale, whilst small sections of the northern part drain to the Nuwi Wetland and its inlet channel. The site is also serviced by water reticulation and irrigation infrastructure.

Bennelong Parkway provides principal access point for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists. Archery Park is also accessible from the adjoining Parkland Junction precinct via the pedestrian/ cycle path.

Archery Park does not contain any documented Aboriginal relics or registered significant Aboriginal sites.

There is no significant habitat within the Archery Park precinct.

### Key Values:

- As the venue for archery competition for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games and as a continuing archery facility of international competition standard.
- A neighborhood park for residents of nearby high-density apartments
- Pathways at Archery Park provide visitor links within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.

## Parkland Junction - Precinct Description

The established functions of Parkland Junction are as a carpark and a recreational area. The precinct also functions as a contained remediated landfill, water harvesting area, and as a visitor connection link.

The Parkland Junction precinct occupies 14 hectares and is situated in the centre of the Parklands on the eastern side of Hill Road.

The precinct comprises a large carpark, consisting of a series of three parking areas which meet the demand for on-site parking during major events. It also contains the Monster Skate Park and a fenced off-leash dog walking area between the carpark and Haslams Creek. The precinct is partially over a remediated landfill which requires ongoing management.

A system of pedestrian/ cycle paths and the bridge across Haslams Creek link the site with the urban core and Archery Park. Stormwater runoff on the site is captured in deep swales and drain structures and drains to the Narawang Wetland irrigation storage areas for irrigation use in the Parklands.

The precinct is a highly modified environment and has limited natural heritage significance. Parkland Junction does not contain any documented Aboriginal relics or registered significant Aboriginal sites.

### Key Values:

- Significant contributor to event parking needs of Sydney Olympic Park venues.
- Visitor link within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.
- Competition and casual use facilities for mountain bike/ BMX sport.
- Potential to provide additional sporting/recreational facilities.

### 4.4.3 Wetlands & Waterways (Blue on Plan 2)

Wetlands & Waterways areas within the Parklands are identified by 'yellow' shading on Plan 2 in Part 1 of the Parklands Plan.

Wetlands & Waterways include the whole or parts of the management precincts of Badu Mangroves (whole), Nuwi Wetlands (whole), Haslams Reach (most), Haslams Creek Flats (some), Bicentennial Park (some), and Narawang Wetlands (most) as indicated on Plan 7.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## Narawang Wetland - Precinct Description

The established functions of Narawang Wetland are as a biodiversity conservation area and flood mitigation area for Haslams Creek. The precinct also functions as a water harvesting and storage area, as a site for environmental education activities, as a leisure area for walking and cycling and as a visitor connection link.

The Narawang Wetland occupies a 1.6 kilometre stretch of freshwater wetland and is situated north of Hill Road, from the Haslams Creek Bridge to the Nuwi Wetland floodway.

The precinct provides an aesthetic, recreational and educational resource and serves as an irrigation storage facility and floodway. Narawang Wetland comprises a series of constructed wetland ponds with native vegetation, and contributes to the continuous wetland corridor extending from Haslams Creek Flats in the south of the Park to Homebush Bay in the east. Although the precinct does not contain landfill it includes leachate management infrastructure from adjoining areas.

The constructed habitat simulates a freshwater wetland on coastal floodplain by receiving floodwaters from Haslams Creek and a floodway under Hill Road linked to the Nuwi Wetland. Stormwater from a 105-hectare catchment comprising Newington, Parkland Junction and Hill Road also feeds into Narawang Wetland for water quality treatment, storage and subsequent irrigation re-use. A water pumping system permits water circulation and level control in the Wetlands. Water is circulated through the ponds to improve water quality and prevent the formation of eutrophic conditions. Water can also be drained to reduce pest and weed species in the ponds.

A system of pedestrian/ cycle paths links the precinct with Newington and the surrounding precincts. The Louise Sauvage Pathway extends through Narawang Wetland providing pedestrian/ cycle access along the wetland corridor, linking the Parklands from the M4 Motorway to Parramatta River Foreshore. Two road bridges with footpaths pass over the wetlands in the precinct (Avenue of Oceania and Holker Street) and provide visual access to the wetlands from elevated vantage points.

The habitat comprises wetlands with open water ponds fringed with macrophytes and adjoining areas of native grassland and trees.

### Key Values:

- Primary habitat for the Green and Golden Bell Frog.
- Rich in birdlife, habitat for the Latham's Snipe.
- Contains extensions of Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest.
- Provides buffering to Newington Nature Reserve .
- A floodplain for Haslams Creek.
- Three large water storage ponds used for Parklands irrigation
- A visitor link between Parkland Junction and Newington Armory
- A key pathway link within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.
- Visual amenity and local recreational space.

## Haslams Creek Flats - Precinct Description

The established function of Haslams Creek Flats is as a riparian habitat corridor and as a flood management area. The precinct also functions as a space for recreational activities and as a visitor connection link.

Haslams Creek Flats precinct occupies 27 hectares and is situated in the south-west of the Parklands, forming 1.5 km tidal riparian corridor along Haslams Creek. It is bordered by Hill Road to the east and Newington to the west. Haslams Creek Flats has been designed to provide for storage of floodwater.

The precinct contains Haslams Creek and its embankments, landscaped areas on the creek floodplain, a screening mound, a large freshwater pond and a turf oval for informal recreation and sporting activities. The Millennium Marker is also located at the southern end of the screening mound.

A system of pedestrian/ cycle paths in the precinct connects Newington with the Parklands and the Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre. Turf and paved areas are separated from the creek bank by mass plantings of native grasses and shrubs.

The main habitat types are saltmarsh, native grasses, shrubs and turf areas.

The precincts of Haslams Creek Flats, Haslams Reach, Narawang Wetland and other Parklands areas to the north provide a continuous green corridor under single management from the M4 Motorway to Homebush Bay and the Parramatta River.

### Key Values:

- A leisure and play park providing walking and cycling trails and open space for informal recreation.
- An important estuarine ecosystem, and has important hydrological roles in flood mitigation.
- Includes freshwater habitat for water birds and the Green and Golden Bell Frog, and is a water quality control pond for storm water from the Newington area.
- A key visitor link within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.
- Provides visual amenity and local recreational space.
- The creek floodplain supports extensive areas of coastal saltmarsh endangered ecological community

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## Nuwi Wetland - Precinct Description

The established functions of Nuwi Wetland are for commercial radio broadcasting, as part of the flood mitigation system for Haslams Creek and as a natural heritage area providing habitat for a diversity of wetland and estuarine species.

The Nuwi Wetland precinct, occupies six hectares and is situated centrally in the Parklands. It is bounded by Hill Road to the north-west, Bennelong Parkway to the north-east, Archery Park to the south-east and Parkland Junction to the south-west.

The precinct contains a lagoon fringed with mangroves, patches of saltmarsh, a radio transmission tower and associated infrastructure, causeways and outflow and inflow channels. Leachate management infrastructure and a sandstone rock wall are also located along the boundary with Parkland Junction.

Nuwi Wetland is an important component of the flood mitigation strategy due to its role in discharging diverted floodwaters from Narawang Wetland back into Haslams Creek. The Nuwi Wetland is fenced on all sides for security reasons.

The Nuwi Wetland is an important habitat linkage between the Narawang Wetland and the northern end of Haslams Creek.

Nuwi Wetland does not contain any documented Aboriginal relics or registered significant Aboriginal sites. The area has very limited archaeological potential.

Habitat comprises wetlands with saltmarsh and mangrove forest.

### Key Values:

- The only remaining original shoreline of the former Wentworth Bay
- Habitat for a variety of estuarine wetland species, including saltmarsh, mangroves and water birds
- AM Radio transmission functions.
- Floodwater discharge from the Haslams Creek floodplain (via Narawang Wetland)

## Haslams Reach - Precinct Description

The established functions of Haslams Reach are as a biodiversity conservation area and as a containment structure for landfill. The precinct also contains designated areas for specific recreational activities including off-leash dog walking and BMX bike riding.

The Haslams Reach precinct occupies 26 hectares and is situated centrally in the Parklands bounded by Parkland Junction to the north and southern bank of Haslams Creek.

The precinct contains a 2 kilometre stretch of mangrove forest with small patches of saltmarsh. It also includes a turf area for dog walking, the *monster* BMX and Mountain Cross Park and the artwork 'Luminous Threshold'. Three in-stream islands improve tidal flow to the Nuwi Wetland.

Haslams Reach contributes to the continuous wetlands corridor through the Parklands from Haslams Creek Flats to Homebush Bay and is also connected to Badu Mangroves and Narawang Wetland.

Haslams Reach is one of the Park's managed remediated landfill sites.

There are no formal pathways into the area; however, access is available by foot across the turf areas. An unsealed maintenance track on the southern side of Haslams Creek currently provides maintenance access to the mangroves, the leachate management system and public art installation.

The main habitat types are estuarine wetlands and grassland. The estuarine wetlands comprise Mangrove forest, Coastal Saltmarsh and Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest fringing Haslams Creek. The grassland is mostly exotic grasses and turf situated between the creek and Parkland Junction carpark.

### Key Values:

- Estuarine habitat including creek habitat, mangrove and saltmarsh communities, with a low level of human disturbance.
- Visual amenity.
- Evaporation ponds are a component of the leachate management system; the ponds and their grassy surrounds also provide habitat for the Green and Golden Bell Frog.
- Flood mitigation for the urbanised creek catchment.
- The precinct provides physical and visual separation and contrast with adjoining Parkland precincts.
- The Holker Street Bridge is a key visitor link within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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## Badu Mangroves - Precinct Description

The established function of Badu Mangroves is as a wetland habitat area for biodiversity conservation. The precinct also functions in support of educational programs and interpretive tours, research activities, passive recreation, art displays, radio transmission and as a visitor connection link.

The Badu Mangroves precinct occupies 65 hectares and is located on the southern shore of Homebush Bay. The area contains extensive mangrove stands, waterbird refuge, mudflats, a saltmarsh community and an estuarine creek system. A variety of viewing opportunities are provided by platforms, towers, bridges, boardwalks, bird hides and pathways from which the wetlands can be studied.

Badu Mangroves and Bicentennial Park together act as a major recreational destination with an environmental and interpretive focus. They provide educational facilities for schools and other groups, with a focus on wetland environments. Casual recreational activities such as walking and cycling are encouraged to engage a cross-section of the community and provide close contact with the mangrove environment.

The area contains a number of buildings and structures. A radio transmission tower and an associated building are located within the saltmarsh area. Homebush Bay contains several ship wrecks adjacent to the Waterbird Refuge, which can be viewed from lookouts along the foreshore.

The pedestrian/ cycle path along the eastern boundary of the precinct forms part of the 'Bay to Bay' Cycle Network, which links Parramatta with Homebush Bay and Botany Bay and is also part of the Powells Creek landscape corridor which is currently being planned for pedestrian/ cycle links from Homebush Bay to Strathfield Town Centre. Public access is restricted to designated pathways and viewing areas in order to protect the area's natural heritage values.

The Badu Mangroves receive stormwater and other runoff from Liberty Grove, the Triangle Pond and Bicentennial Park. Tidal flushing to the southern end of the wetland has been restored with culverts. An automated tidal gate installed between the Waterbird Refuge and Homebush Bay also assists with tidal flushing in the wetland. A rubbish trap (floating boom) has been installed across this creek under Homebush Bay Drive.

The name 'Badu' means 'water' in the local Aboriginal language. The wetlands are likely to have had extensive Aboriginal use in the past; however, the disturbed nature of this environment means that little physical evidence is likely to remain.

The Badu Mangroves are the largest remaining intertidal wetland, and contiguous mangrove stand on the Parramatta River.

### Key Values:

- As an estuarine wetland system supporting mangrove and saltmarsh communities, and providing habitat for resident and migratory birds, fish, bats, frogs and reptiles.
- An opportunity for the community to appreciate the natural features of the Parklands through educational and interpretive programs, research, and passive recreational activities.
- Commercial radio broadcasting at pre-existing facilities.
- Viewing of the Homebush Bay shipwrecks.
- Listed on the 'Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia'.
- Pathways provide visitor links within Sydney Olympic Park and with regional walking and cycling routes.

## 4.4.4 Conservation Areas (Green on Plan 2)

Conservation Areas areas within the Parklands are identified by 'green' shading on Plan 2 in Part 1 of the Parklands Plan.

Conservation Areas within the Parklands include the whole or parts of the management precincts of Kronos Hill (most); and The Brickpit (most) as indicated on Plan 7.

## Kronos Hill - Precinct Description

The established functions of Kronos Hill are as a biodiversity conservation area and as a containment structure for landfill. The precinct also supports walking, cycling, and passive leisure, play and event activities.

The Kronos Hill precinct, occupying 22 hectares is situated between Haslams Creek to the north and Marjorie Jackson Parkway to the south.

The precinct contains three remediated landfill mounds, Northern Water Feature, Eastern Water Quality Control Plan and a number of constructed habitat ponds of various sizes.

The Northern Water Feature incorporates a water quality control pond, an ornamental fountain, Haslams Pier and a terraced grassed pyramid. Haslams Pier contains a permanent installation of public art entitled 'Osmosis'.

# Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

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The wetlands catchment is 100 hectares with stormwater from the Town Centre passing through water quality improvement devices that capture and contain litter and suspended material before entering the pond. Water can be pumped from this pond into the Eastern Water Quality Control Pond.

A system of pedestrian/ cycle paths links the site with Newington and the urban core.

Kronos Hill does not contain any documented Aboriginal relics or registered significant Aboriginal sites. The area has very limited archaeological potential as a result of its history of disturbance.

The habitat of this area comprises grasslands and wetlands designed to support the Green and Golden Bell Frog, and include frog underpasses which provide a link to other habitat areas.

## Key Values:

- As a place that provides important habitat for a variety of species, including primary habitat for the threatened Green and Golden Bell Frog, and habitat for a high abundance and diversity of birds .
- A place for passive leisure activities.
- The Northern Water Feature and the Eastern Water Quality Control Pond are key components in the Park's storm water harvesting, irrigation and recycling system.
- Panoramic views across the Parklands, the venues of Sydney Olympic Park and the greater Sydney area.
- The Northern Water Feature is a stylized landscape feature that provides a transition between the built environment and the Parklands.
- Pathways provide key visitor link within Sydney Olympic Park (including movement of event crowds) and with regional walking and cycling routes.

## The Brickpit - Precinct Description

The established functions of The Brickpit are for WRAMS water storage and as habitat for the Green and Golden Bell Frog. The precinct also functions as a venue for research, education and interpretive tours and activities under controlled access conditions.

The Brickpit precinct occupies 27 hectares and is situated in the east of the Parklands bounded by Marjorie Jackson Parkway to the north, Bennelong Parkway to the east, an operational area and carpark to the south and Australia Avenue to the west.

The precinct contains a number of constructed wetlands, habitat ponds and a large water storage reservoir. The precinct reflects its former use as a quarry of the State Brickworks. It contains steep exposed slopes, shale and sandstone quarry pits and boulder and scree piles. Some quarry and brickworks buildings remain. The Brickpit floor contains many areas of heaped rubble and demolition waste, resulting from operations of the quarry or disposal of building rubble from the abattoir

The Brickpit is fully enclosed by a 1.8 metre chain-wire fence. Public access is restricted to the upper parts comprising the rim and Ring walk, an elevated circular path above the pit area. The horse exercise trail is available for pedestrian and cycle use connecting the precinct with Wentworth Common and the Town Centre.

The Brickpit catchment is isolated from adjoining areas. The water storage reservoir contains stormwater harvested from the Eastern Water Quality Control Pond and Northern Water Feature, stormwater from within the Brickpit catchment and on occasion, treated effluent from the WRAMS Water Reclamation Plant.

The Brickpit does not contain any documented Aboriginal relics or registered significant Aboriginal sites. The area has very limited archaeological potential as a result of its history of disturbance.

The habitat comprises small freshwater wetlands and rocky outcrops used by the Green and Golden Bell Frog.

## Key Values:

- A large population of the endangered Green and Golden Bell Frog, regarded by scientists as the most ecologically significant and secure subpopulation at the Park.
- High biodiversity for native fauna due to its size, mosaic of habitat types and low levels of current-day human disturbance.
- Absence of the predatory fish.
- Original soil profiles and regenerating native vegetation on the Brickpit rim.
- Exposed geological profiles.
- Interpretive value of the Brickpit Ring walk.
- Visitor linkages between the Parklands and the Town Centre.
- Potential recreational open space adjoining future residential development.
- Water storage function as a component of the WRAMS recycled water system.
- Evidence of the industrial history of the former State Brickworks.