Draft Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2026

CITY OF PARRAMATTA



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Recognition of the Dharug Peoples

We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the land and waters of Parramatta, the Dharug Peoples.

Nunanglanungdyu baramada gulbanga mawa naa Baramadagal dharug ngurrawa badura baramada dharug yura.

City of Parramatta Council recognises the Dharug Peoples as Traditional Owners, peoples of the oldest continuous living culture in the world.

For more than 60,000 years, Parramatta has been home to the Dharug Peoples, the traditional custodians of the land we call the City of Parramatta today. The Dharug Peoples have cared for and nurtured the habitat, land and waters for thousands of generations and maintain an ongoing connection to Parramatta and its surrounding areas.

A modern society and global city can learn from the resilience and community spirit of First Nations peoples to help create a sustainable city for all.

Parramatta has always been an important meeting place for First Nations peoples, particularly the Parramatta River, which has provided life and vitality since the beginning of time. The name Parramatta is derived from the word Burramatta, meaning "place where the eels lie down", referring to a breeding location for eels within the Parramatta River.

First Nations peoples continue to play a vital role in the ecological, economic, social and cultural life of Parramatta, while maintaining distinct cultures built on the principles of caring for Country, the primacy of family, and the dignity and governance of Elders.

City of Parramatta is proud to acknowledge the ongoing stewardship of Country by Dharug Peoples and is committed to reconciliation and ensuring Parramatta remains a place of choice to live, work and play for First Nations peoples.

OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

The City of Parramatta is experiencing rapid population growth, urban renewal and increasing residential density. The Needs Study identifies that growth is concentrated in high-density precincts where private outdoor space is limited and residents rely more heavily on public parks, plazas, foreshore areas and recreation facilities for everyday activity, social connection and respite. At the same time, established suburbs contain legacy open space access gaps caused by historic subdivision patterns, major roads, rail corridors, waterways, topography and uneven park distribution.

The evidence shows that the existence of open space does not by itself demonstrate that community needs are being adequately met. Effective provision depends on walkable access, usable capacity, park typology, quality, amenity, safety, accessibility, connectivity, ownership and the ability of the space to support the activities required by surrounding communities. Natural reserves, cultural parks, pocket parks, linear corridors and State-managed regional assets make important contributions to the wider network, but they do not automatically substitute for functional local parks.

Community engagement reinforces the importance of proximity, shade, safety, lighting, maintenance, walking and cycling connections, toilets, drinking water, dog-friendly opportunities, nature-based recreation and flexible spaces that can accommodate culturally diverse and multi-generational use. The Needs Study further identifies increasing demand for informal recreation, social courts, youth-friendly spaces, walking and cycling, nature-based play, outdoor fitness and large-group gathering.

This Strategy responds to these findings through **six Strategic Directions:**

1. **Equity in Access**
2. **Connected Green Network**
3. **Flexible, Inclusive Design**
4. **Integrated Planning**
5. **Sustainable Management**
6. **Activation and Partnerships**

These key strategic directions are translated into five network Goals and supported by the Technical Guidelines' hierarchy, typologies, Desired Standards of Service and implementation requirements. The Strategy prioritises growth-aligned open space delivery, protection from net loss, improved local access, stronger movement connections, fit-for-purpose recreation provision, climate-responsive and adaptable design, lifecycle planning, partnership delivery and transparent monitoring.

Implementation is intended to occur progressively over 5, 10 and 20 year timeframes. Immediate priorities focus on embedding the framework into Council planning and decision-making processes, strengthening evidence and monitoring, addressing priority access and capacity gaps, improving network connectivity, supporting targeted upgrades and growth-aligned delivery of open space and outdoor recreation infrastructure, and establishing consistent governance, compliance and monitoring.

PART 1

Overview

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OVERVIEW

Introduction

Public open space is essential infrastructure that supports a healthy, connected, inclusive and climate-resilient city. Parks, reserves, civic spaces, foreshore areas and associated movement corridors provide opportunities for recreation, physical activity, social connection, cultural expression, engagement with nature, biodiversity and heritage conservation and urban cooling.

The City of Parramatta is at the geographic and demographic heart of Sydney and is one of Australia's fastest-growing communities. The population is forecast to increase by more than 126,000 people, from 286,470 in 2026 to 412,627 by 2046, while the number of dwellings is projected to grow from 117,621 to 178,657.[1]

Across the City's 84 square kilometres, population density is forecast to increase from approximately 3,410 people per square kilometre in 2026 to almost 4,920 people per square kilometre by 2046. As density increases and private open space becomes less common, demand for accessible, high-quality public open space will continue to grow.

The Parramatta River and its tributaries are a defining landscape feature of the City. Together with a varied topography of flat plains and undulating terrain, these shape the character, function and identity of the City's 34 suburbs and influence how people access and use open space.

Council manages approximately 375 parks and reserves covering around 850 hectares. These spaces accommodate a wide range of recreation opportunities, including sporting fields, playgrounds, outdoor courts, fitness equipment, swimming facilities, picnic areas and barbecues, while also protecting bushland and waterway corridors. The network is complemented by major regional destinations such as Parramatta Park and Sydney Olympic Park.

The City also contains substantial areas of privately owned open space, including golf courses, racecourses and educational campuses. Where appropriate, partnerships and shared-use opportunities may enable some of these assets to contribute to broader community recreation outcomes.

As private open space becomes less available, public open space is increasingly required to function as a shared backyard for many residents. This shift is driving higher visitation and more intensive use, increasing demand for shade, seating, pathways, play opportunities, informal recreation spaces, amenities, lighting (where required), and durable landscapes capable of supporting changing and diverse community needs.

1. Informed Decisions (2025) City of Parramatta Population Forecasts 2026-2046.



OVERVIEW

Purpose of the Strategy



The Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Strategy provides directions and recommendations for the future planning, protection, provision, development, management and activation of Council-managed public open space and outdoor recreation facilities.

It builds upon ongoing efforts to enhance open space and outdoor recreation infrastructure to meet the needs of a growing community and responds to significant changes that have occurred since the previous strategy was prepared.

The Strategy:

- translates the evidence and findings of the Needs Study into strategic priorities;
- applies the hierarchy, typologies, Desired Standards of Service and delivery requirements established by the Technical Guidelines;
- guides land-use planning, precinct planning, development contributions, voluntary planning agreements, capital works, master planning, asset management and partnership delivery;
- supports coordinated and consistent decision-making so that open space is delivered in step with growth rather than after demand has materialised; and
- establishes a transparent framework for implementation, governance and monitoring and review.

This Strategy provides a framework for decision-making, investment and long-term planning rather than a commitment to specific projects, locations or funding allocations. The identification, timing and delivery of specific projects will continue to be informed by future precinct planning, masterplans, plans of management, business cases, capital works programs and funding opportunities to ensure the network can respond to changing community needs and growth over time.

Strategy Objectives



The Strategy objectives are to:

- protect and enhance the overall quantity, quality, capacity, accessibility, functionality and ecological value of the open space network;
- improve equitable and walkable access to functional local open space, particularly in high-density, high-growth and identified gap areas;
- provide a connected and complementary network of park types, recreation experiences and movement opportunities through and between parks;
- ensure parks and recreation facilities are safe, inclusive, culturally responsive, accessible and fit for their intended role;
- respond to changing recreation patterns through adaptable and multifunctional planning and design;
- integrate open space delivery with precinct planning, rezoning, development contributions and infrastructure sequencing;
- protect and enhance natural systems, biodiversity, cultural heritage and connection to Country;
- improve climate resilience through shade, canopy, water-sensitive urban design, irrigation, habitat connectivity and heat-responsive design;
- improve whole-of-life asset performance, maintenance efficiency and financial sustainability;
- strengthen activation, stewardship, shared use and partnerships; and
- monitor performance and adapt investment priorities as growth, environmental conditions and community needs change.

Scope and Application



The Strategy applies to existing and future Council-owned or Council-managed public open space and outdoor recreation facilities within the City of Parramatta local government area (LGA).

It guides:

- new parks and outdoor recreation spaces in growth and renewal areas;
- upgrades, expansion, renewal and reconfiguration of existing open space and outdoor recreation facilities;
- open space and outdoor recreation outcomes secured through planning proposals, precinct plans, development applications, contributions plans and voluntary planning agreements;
- Council capital works and master planning;
- management, maintenance, activation, booking and lifecycle decisions; and
- partnership, advocacy and shared-use arrangements where Council does not control the land.

The Strategy does not replace detailed planning for:

- aquatic and leisure centres;
- indoor sports facilities;
- community buildings and halls;
- specific organised sporting facility provision addressed by the Sportsground Strategy;
- State-managed regional parks or land not controlled by Council;
- publicly accessible open space under community title; or
- detailed bushland and heritage conservation management plans.

Whilst State-managed regional assets, adjoining LGA facilities and other non-Council spaces may be considered when understanding practical catchment context, these should only be relied upon as equivalent provision where public access, long-term availability, ownership, management responsibility and functional capacity are confirmed.

Relationship to the Needs Study and Technical Guidelines

These **three core documents** operate as an integrated open space and outdoor recreation framework:

Document	Primary role
Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Needs Study	Establishes the evidence base, including demographic change, community priorities, supply, access, capacity, activity demand, gaps and suburb-level implications.
Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Strategy	Sets Council's strategic directions, goals, priorities, and approach to implementation, governance and monitoring.
Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Technical Guidelines	Translates the Strategy into park hierarchy, typologies, Desired Standards of Service, embellishment requirements, design expectations, construction, maintenance, compliance and lifecycle requirements.

The Technical Guidelines are to be implemented in conjunction with statutory planning instruments and relevant Council standards. Where an inconsistency occurs, legislation, statutory planning instruments and adopted Council policy prevail.

Strategic Context

The Community Infrastructure Strategy (CIS) provides the overarching framework for community infrastructure planning across the City, with this Strategy providing detailed direction for open space and outdoor recreation.

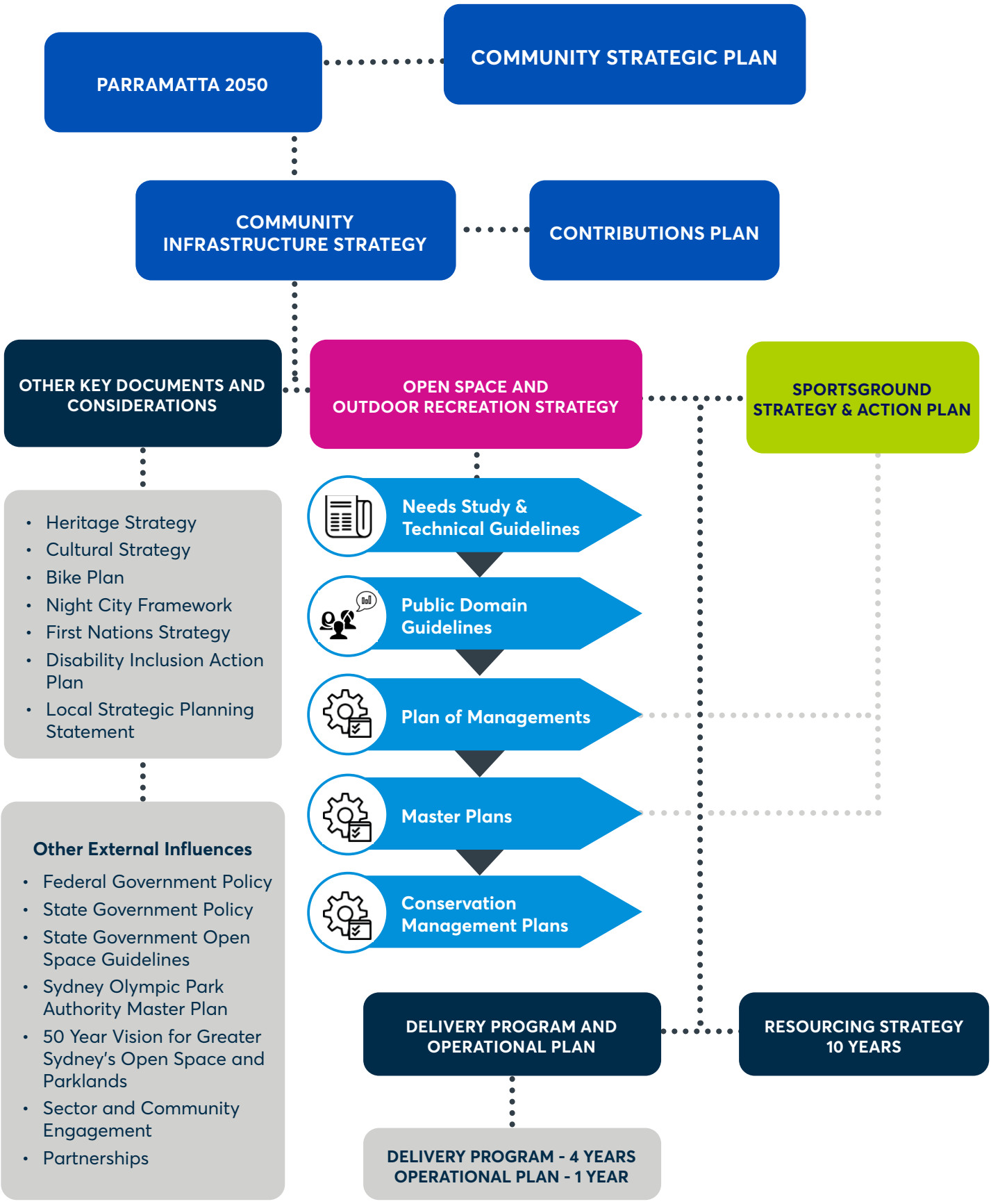
The Strategy supports and is intended to operate with the City's Integrated Planning and Reporting (IR&P) framework and related infrastructure, land-use, environmental, cultural, accessibility, public-domain, transport and recreation strategies identified in the source documents.

Key relationships include:

- Parramatta 2050 and the Community Strategic Plan;
- Community Infrastructure Strategy;
- Sportsground Strategy and Action Plan;
- Local Strategic Planning Statement;
- contributions plans and voluntary planning agreements;
- plans of management;
- Environmental Sustainability Strategy;
- Public Domain Guidelines and Development Engineering Design Guidelines;
- Bike Plan and Parramatta Ways walking network;
- Night City Framework;
- First Nations Strategy;
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan;
- heritage and cultural strategies; and
- relevant NSW Government public open space, green infrastructure and design frameworks.

OVERVIEW

Our Integrated Planning Framework



OVERVIEW

Our City in Numbers

The City of Parramatta is one of Australia's fastest growing and most diverse LGAs. The following snapshot highlights key demographic, housing, environmental and open space indicators that shape current and future demand for open space and outdoor recreation infrastructure.

POPULATION[1]



- **286,470** residents (2026)
- Forecast population of **412,627** by 2046
- Dominant age group: **30-34 years**
- **193,094** people employed within the City
- Forecast growth from **2026** to **2046 (>40%)**

HOUSING[1]



- **107,093** occupied dwellings (2026)
- **178,657** dwellings forecast by 2046
- Single-person households rise from **24%** (2026) to **30%** (2046)
- Lone-person households are forecast to become Parramatta's largest household type by 2046.

OPEN SPACE INFRASTRUCTURE[2]



- **146** playspaces
- **12** dog off-leash areas
- **33** outdoor fitness gyms
- **96** courts
- **47** BBQ facilities

OPEN SPACE NETWORK[2]



- **850 ha Open Space**
- **375 Parks**
- 151 ha Citywide Parks
- 188 ha District Parks
- 133 ha Local Parks
- 368 ha Cultural and Natural Parks
- 10 ha Micro and Linkage Parks

TREE CANOPY



- **24.4%** tree canopy cover across the LGA[3]
- More than **14 days** per year above **35°C.**[4]

2. City of Parramatta Council (2026) Spatial and asset data.
3. NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2025) Greater Sydney Region Tree Canopy 2024/25.
4. Bureau of Meteorology (2025) North Parramatta Weather Station climate data.

PART 2

Vision

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Vision Statement

"Connected, active and sustainable open spaces that strengthen nature, celebrate culture, support recreation and wellbeing, and evolve with Parramatta's communities for generations to come."

Strategic Directions

Achieving this Vision will require a coordinated and long-term approach to planning, investment and management across the open space network. The following Strategic Directions provide the foundation for that approach.



1. EQUITY IN ACCESS

Ensure all residents have convenient access to quality open space within a short walk of home. Planning is to prioritise closing gaps in high-growth and high-density areas and strengthening fair, city-wide distribution of recreation opportunities.



2. CONNECTED GREEN NETWORK

Create a continuous network of green links, foreshore paths, walking and cycling routes and high-amenity public spaces that connect neighbourhoods, centres and natural systems, supporting everyday movement, health and biodiversity.



3. FLEXIBLE, INCLUSIVE DESIGN

Design parks and outdoor recreation spaces that are universally accessible, culturally inclusive and adaptable to diverse ways of using public space. Prioritise multipurpose and resilient facilities that respond to changing community expectations and recreation trends.



4. INTEGRATED GROWTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

Embed open space and recreation planning into precinct planning, redevelopment frameworks, LEP and DCP controls, development contributions and delivery agreements. Ensure growth areas deliver well-located, high-quality and future-ready open spaces that meet long-term community needs.



5. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

Support climate resilience, environmental performance and long-term financial sustainability through water-sensitive urban design, increased tree canopy, habitat connectivity, efficient lifecycle planning and environmentally responsible asset management.



6. ACTIVATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Foster vibrant, safe and socially connected public spaces through partnerships with community groups, cultural organisations, schools, local businesses, landowners, State agencies and event providers. Support stewardship, programming and activation that strengthen local identity and bring parks to life.

PART 3

Strategic Framework

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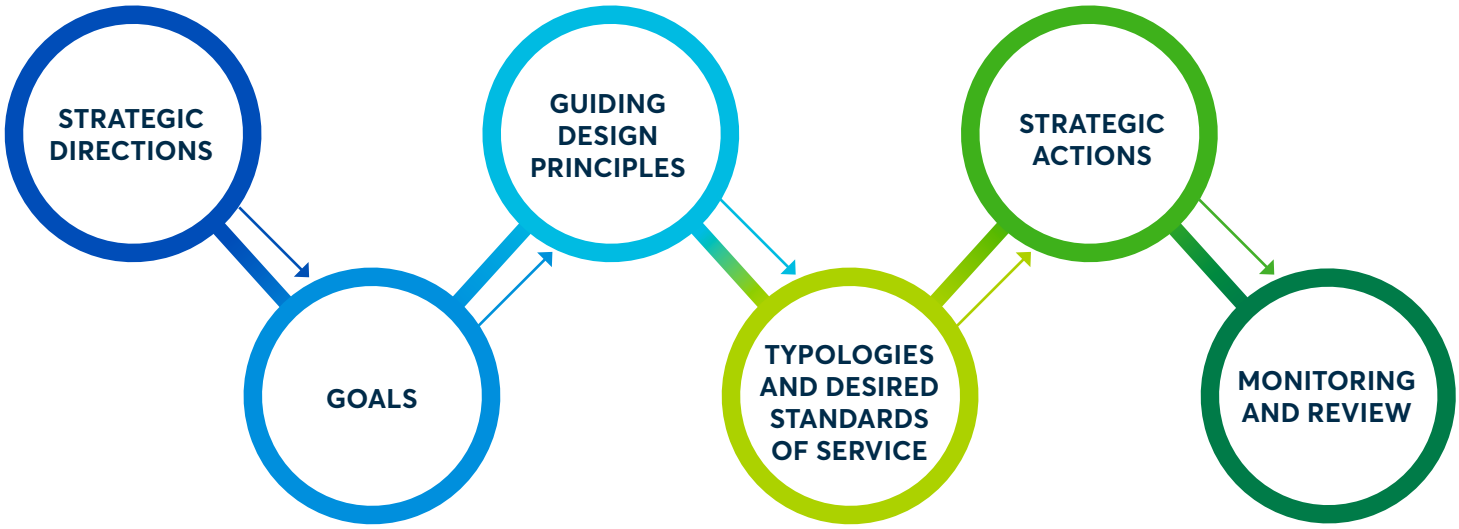




STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Framework Logic

The Strategy establishes a clear line of sight between the evidence base, strategic priorities and implementation:



The **Strategic Directions** describe the City's overarching approach to open space and outdoor recreation.

The **Goals** define the long-term outcomes sought for the open space network.

The **Guiding Design Principles** provide the planning and design philosophy for delivery.

The **hierarchy, typologies and Desired Standards of Service** establish the technical framework for planning and delivery.

The **Action Plan** identifies what Council will do, and the Monitoring Framework measures progress.



Goals and Guiding Design Principles

Goals

1 Provide a Connected, Complementary and Equitable Open Space Network	Deliver a well-distributed network of public open spaces that meets the needs of a growing and diverse community, with equitable access across the City. **Guiding Design Principle: Future-Ready & Resilient Design** Design, plan and manage a connected network of high-quality open spaces that respond to evolving recreational needs and remain resilient to climate impacts.
2 Support Healthy, Active and Liveable Communities	Enable healthy, active lifestyles by ensuring open space and outdoor recreation facilities are safe, well-connected and integrated into walking, cycling and public transport networks. **Guiding Design Principle: Connectivity for Community Wellbeing** Improve liveability by prioritising walkability, ecological linkages, and active transport connections that support everyday movement, recreation and social interaction.
3 Protect, Enhance and Celebrate Natural and Cultural Values	Enhance Parramatta's natural environment, biodiversity and cultural heritage, strengthening community resilience and connection to Country. **Guiding Design Principle: Integrated Ecological Design & Climate-Resilient Green Infrastructure** Advance environmental stewardship by integrating ecological design, increasing biodiversity, supporting cultural values, and creating climate-ready landscapes.
4 Deliver High-Quality, Adaptable and Inclusive Public Spaces	Flexible and accessible open spaces that support people of different ages, abilities, backgrounds and recreation preferences as communities evolve. **Guiding Design Principle - Adaptable and Multifunctional Design for All** Design public spaces that are inclusive, culturally responsive, accessible and capable of changing over time. Support multi-generational use, diverse opportunities, and varying patterns of use, while providing a balance between active, social, cultural and restorative experiences.
5 Ensure Sustainable and Responsible Asset Management	An open space network that remains functional, safe, maintainable and financially sustainable throughout its lifecycle. **Guiding Design Principle - Long-Term Financial Sustainability** Embed lifecycle planning, durable design and future adaptability into planning and investment decisions to ensure assets remain fit-for-purpose, maintainable and financially sustainable over the longer term.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Strategic Direction Matrix

The matrix below illustrates how each Strategic Direction contributes to delivery of one or more open space network goals.

Strategic Direction	Supported Goal(s)
EQUITY IN ACCESS	Goal 1
CONNECTED GREEN NETWORK	Goals 1 and 2
FLEXIBLE, INCLUSIVE DESIGN	Goal 4
INTEGRATED GROWTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING	Goals 1, 3 and 5
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT	Goals 3 and 5
ACTIVATION AND PARTNERSHIPS	Goals 2, 3 and 4



Public Open Space: A Foundation for Vibrant Communities

Public open spaces are essential community infrastructure that contribute to quality of life, physical and mental health, active lifestyles, social connection, cultural expression, ecological function and local identity. Their value is determined not only by the amount of land provided, but by the quality, accessibility, functionality and diversity of experiences they offer.

The Strategy adopts the following policy principles:

- **Equity**: Investment and access should respond to population growth, existing gaps, vulnerability and practical barriers, not only total city-wide supply.
- **Accessibility**: Universal design and inclusive access should be embedded in new infrastructure and major upgrades, extending beyond minimum compliance to support carers, confidence, sensory needs and culturally diverse use.
- **Complementarity**: Different park types perform different roles within the network and should collectively provide everyday local recreation, longer-stay district experiences, citywide destinations, movement connections, ecological protection and cultural meaning
- **Quality and effective capacity**: Shade, seating, paths, safety, lighting (where appropriate), maintenance, play opportunities, social amenity, drinking water and toilets influence how effectively a park can be used and by whom.
- **Environmental stewardship**: Open space should protect biodiversity, improve habitat connectivity, reduce heat, manage water and respond to flood and climate risk.
- **Cultural stewardship**: Planning should protect heritage significance, support authentic interpretation, involve Traditional Custodians and respect landscapes whose primary purpose is cultural, commemorative, heritage or ecological.
- **Adaptability**: Parks and outdoor recreation facilities should support changing use patterns and demographic needs without unnecessary duplication or over-embellishment.
- **Lifecycle responsibility**: New infrastructure should only be delivered where ongoing maintenance, renewal, servicing, asset handover and long-term performance can be sustained.

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Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Network Analysis

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OPEN SPACE AND OUTDOOR RECREATION NETWORK ANALYSIS

Demographics

Parramatta's population is growing rapidly and becoming increasingly urban, culturally diverse and reliant on public open space. Growth will be concentrated in Parramatta CBD, Westmead, Epping, Carter Street (Lidcombe), Melrose Park and Wentworth Point, as well as other renewal areas identified through the suburb analysis. Established suburbs will continue to accommodate families, older residents and communities ageing in place.

The City's cultural and linguistic diversity requires public spaces that support different ways of gathering, supervising children, exercising, socialising, celebrating and engaging with nature. This reinforces the need for universal access, large-group and intergenerational settings, culturally responsive programming, clear information and flexible spaces that support diverse patterns of use.



Demand Analysis

Open space and outdoor recreation demand is increasing in both intensity and complexity. Key drivers are:

- population growth and dwelling density;
- limited private outdoor space in apartment areas;
- increasing everyday use and longer dwell times;
- a shift toward informal and self-directed recreation;
- expanding participation in walking and cycling for recreation, exercise and everyday transport
- Increasing awareness of the physical, mental and social health benefits of active and passive open space use;
- demand for flexible multi-use courts, youth recreation, nature play and outdoor fitness;
- large-group and intergenerational gathering;
- dog walking and off-leash exercise as routine activities;
- an ageing population in some established suburbs;
- higher expectations for shade, safety, lighting, maintenance, seating, toilets and drinking water;
- growing pressure to accommodate multiple recreation, social, environmental, cultural and infrastructure functions; and
- heat, flooding and climate stress affecting when and how spaces can be used.

Supply Analysis

The LGA has a substantial and diverse open space network, including local parks, district recreation hubs, citywide parks, civic spaces, foreshore parks, natural reserves, cultural parks, pocket parks and linear corridors. This network is supplemented by State-managed regional assets, adjoining-LGA facilities, publicly accessible community title open space (where public access rights apply), and other publicly accessible spaces

However, total supply alone does not demonstrate equitable provision across the LGA. The network contains spaces with different levels of usability, function, capacity, environmental constraints and management control. Whilst smaller, highly constrained or ancillary spaces can contribute shade, landscape, movement and incidental recreation, they generally cannot replace a functional local park capable of supporting diverse everyday use.



Equity and Access Mapping

The analysis applies a 400m walkable catchment for local-level open space and a reduced 250m assessment threshold in high-density locations. This reduced threshold reflects greater reliance on public open space where private outdoor space is limited. Micro and linkage spaces are excluded from the primary local-access analysis as their capacity to support diverse recreation opportunities is limited. However, linkage spaces continue to play an important role in walking, cycling and broader network connectivity, particularly where they provide connections between parks, centres, schools and transport nodes.

The analysis identifies uneven access across both growth precincts and established suburbs. Key patterns identified through the analysis include:

- high-density and mixed-use areas such as Parramatta CBD, Wentworth Point, Melrose Park, Lidcombe (Carter Street), Epping and parts of Westmead and Granville;
- growth and renewal areas where dwelling delivery is occurring faster than open space provision;
- established lower density residential areas with legacy gaps; and
- edge and transition areas where roads, rail lines, waterways, topography, cul-de-sacs or fragmented land constrain practical access.

Access must be considered concurrently with quality, typology, ownership, capacity and actual walking conditions. A mapped catchment is indicative and does not necessarily confirm that a route is safe, direct, accessible or legible, or that the park has the capacity to meet the required recreation demand.

OPEN SPACE AND OUTDOOR RECREATION NETWORK ANALYSIS

Recreation Trends

Community recreation trends indicate increasing demand for:

- walking and cycling for recreation, exercise and active transport;
- informal recreation, games and flexible multi-purpose courts;
- play opportunities that are inclusive, age-diverse, sensory and nature-based;
- youth-friendly social and wheeled-recreation opportunities;
- outdoor fitness integrated with paths, shade and seating;
- flexible lawns and kick-and-throw areas that accommodate diverse recreation and community uses;
- dog-friendly walking and off-leash opportunities;
- social, picnic and gathering spaces that support diverse cultural practices and intergenerational use;
- accessible natural and heritage experiences; and
- spaces that can support events and programmed activity without compromising everyday recreation.



Urban and Environmental Constraints

New open space delivery is challenging in established and high-density areas as land is scarce, expensive, fragmented or constrained by existing development, infrastructure, flooding, ecology, heritage and ownership. The analysis supports a layered response that may include land acquisition and dedication, expansion or upgrade of existing parks, improved access, shared use, hybrid spaces, rooftops and podiums, utility and transport corridors, street-based interventions and targeted greening.

These supplementary solutions can help improve access, connectivity and amenity but should not be considered equivalent to functional local open space unless they provide reliable public access, usable capacity, appropriate management and long-term availability.

Engagement Insights

More than 600 people contributed through surveys, workshops, youth consultation and stakeholder interviews.

Seven consistent open space and outdoor recreation themes emerged:

1. Proximity and walkability drive use.
2. Densification is increasing pressure to accommodate multiple uses.
3. Safety, lighting and maintenance are threshold issues.
4. Equity requires both physical infrastructure and supportive governance approaches.
5. Inclusive design must consider carers, culture and confidence, not only compliance.
6. Underutilised and residual spaces can supplement the network where appropriately designed and managed.
7. Increasingly important role in connection to Country, cultural expression and community life.



Strategic Priorities and Planning Implications

The analysis findings reinforce the need for a coordinated, network-wide approach to open space planning. They provide the foundation for the hierarchy, typology, Desired Standards of Service, activity directions and implementation framework, which guide future planning, investment and decision-making across the open space network.

Key priorities are to:

- prioritise functional local open space in identified access and capacity gap areas;
- plan and secure open space early through precinct planning, development controls, contributions and delivery agreements;
- distinguish new growth-area gaps from established-suburb legacy gaps;
- differentiate Council-controlled provision from State-managed and other non-Council assets;
- improve practical walking and cycling access, including crossings, entries, path continuity, lighting, shade and wayfinding;
- improve effective capacity through targeted upgrades to quality, amenity, accessibility and multifunctionality;
- use innovative and shared-use delivery models where land is constrained, without substituting unreliable or low-capacity land for genuine open space;
- protect natural and cultural landscapes from overuse or inappropriate embellishment;
- align open space delivery with population growth and dwelling occupation; and
- monitor both quantitative supply and qualitative performance of the open space network.

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Typologies and Hierarchy

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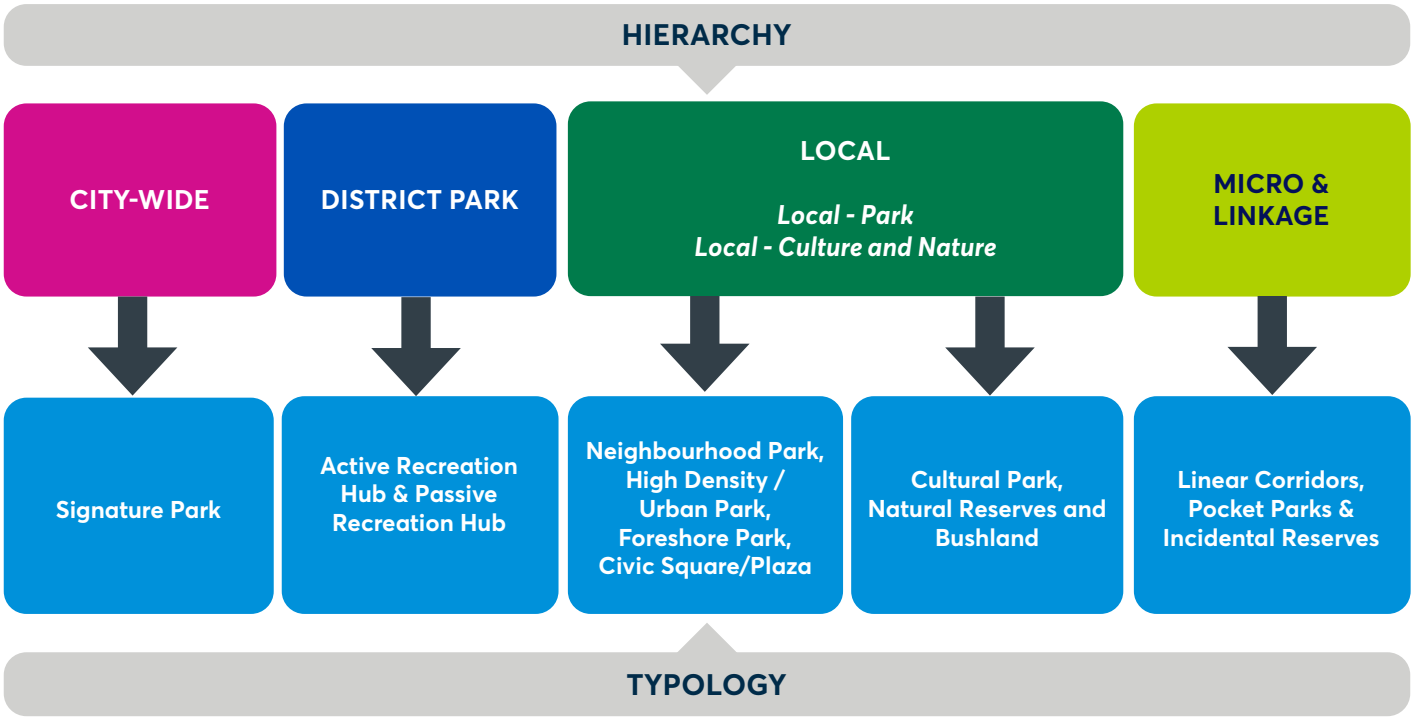



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TYPOLOGIES AND HIERARCHY

Purpose of the Framework

The hierarchy and typology framework defines the role, function, catchment, scale and expected level of embellishment of each park type. It supports a complementary network, proportionate investment, and consistent and transparent decision-making. This framework also helps avoid ad hoc upgrades, duplication and over-embellishment that are not aligned with a park's intended role, hierarchy or level of demand.



Open Space Hierarchy and Typologies

Hierarchy	Typology	Primary Role	Indicative Technical Guideline Baseline
Citywide	**Signature Park**	Major destination for citywide recreation, events, cultural expression, social gathering and unique experiences.	**Catchment**: 3–5 km **Size**: 5–10 ha (minimum 5 ha usable space free from encumbrances)
District	**Active Recreation Hub**	Higher-use park supporting structured sport, informal recreation and multiple neighbourhoods.	**Catchment**: 1–3 km **Size**: 2–5 ha
	Passive Recreation Hub	Longer-stay park focused on informal recreation, flexible lawn, social gathering, shade and landscape amenity.	**Catchment**: 1–3 km **Size**: 2–5 ha
Local — Park	**Neighbourhood Park**	Walkable everyday recreation, play, dog walking, kick-and-throw and small gatherings.	**Catchment**: 400–500 m **Size**: 0.15–2 ha (sufficient to support functional recreation opportunities)
	Foreshore Park	Waterfront recreation, active transport, social use, landscape experience and riparian protection.	**Catchment**: 400–500 m walking distance **Size**: 0.5–5 ha (subject to flood and environmental context)
	High Density / Urban Park	High-use green relief, play, social interaction and flexible recreation for apartment communities.	**Catchment**: 400–500 m (250 m threshold is applied in high-density locations) **Size**: 0.15–2 ha
	Civic Square / Plaza	Durable, high-use civic gathering, everyday public life, markets and events in centres and transport-oriented locations.	**Catchment**: 800 m–2 km **Size**: less than 1 ha (including hardstand and landscape areas)
Local — Culture and Nature	**Natural Reserve**	Conservation of remnant vegetation, waterways, habitat and ecological processes, with low-impact access where appropriate.	**No fixed catchment or size.** Access and infrastructure are determined by ecological capacity and site-specific assessment.
	Cultural Park	Protection and interpretation of heritage landscapes, cemeteries, historic sites and places of cultural meaning.	**No fixed catchment or size.** Access and infrastructure are determined by heritage significance, custodianship and site capacity.
Micro and Linkage	**Pocket Park**	Small-scale local amenity, short stays, incidental recreation, shade and landscape relief in constrained areas.	Walk-up role generally around 100–300 m. Not a substitute for a functional local park.
	Linear Corridor	Continuous walking, cycling, micro-mobility, ecological and landscape connection between parks, centres and transport.	**No fixed catchment.** Value is measured by continuity, safety, accessibility and network legibility.
	Street Closure / Incidental Reserve	Local amenity and greening on residual or repurposed land, supporting short stays and pedestrian comfort.	**No fixed catchment.** Minimal, durable infrastructure suited to constrained land.

TYPOLOGIES AND HIERARCHY

Roles and Functions

Individual parks should have a clearly identified primary role that reflects its function within the broader network.

Additional functions may be provided where they are compatible with the typology, site capacity, surrounding land uses, environmental and cultural constraints, community demand and lifecycle considerations.

The framework is not intended to require every facility in every park, instead seeking to distribute complementary opportunities across the network so that:

- local parks support frequent, everyday use close to home;
- district parks support longer visits, broader recreation and multiple neighbourhoods;
- citywide parks provide distinctive, high-capacity destinations;
- civic spaces support intensive public life and programmed use;
- foreshore and linear spaces connect movement, landscape and ecology;
- natural and cultural spaces prioritise conservation, cultural continuity and low-impact access; and
- micro spaces supplement, but do not replace, functional parks.

Design Expectations

All new parks and major upgrades should:

- align with the assigned hierarchy and typology;
- provide safe, legible and universally accessible entry and movement networks;
- support the intended provision catchment and level of use without unnecessary duplication;
- provide a context-responsive balance of active, social, vegetated, circulation and water-management space;
- integrate shade, canopy, seating, drinking water, lighting and amenities in proportion to typology and intended use;
- apply Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles;
- protect ecological, riparian, heritage and cultural values;
- integrate water-sensitive urban design without reducing core recreation capacity, safety or visibility;
- use durable and readily maintainable materials suited to expected use intensity;
- consider whole-of-life costs, servicing, asset handover and maintenance from concept design stage; and
- remain adaptable to changing community needs, evolving trends and patterns of use.

Minimum Standards and Embellishments

At a strategic level, the following policy principles apply:

1. **Core facilities must be proportionate to park typology and intended function.** Higher-order parks may support toilets, picnic nodes, events, courts, destination play and longer stays. Local and micro spaces should avoid infrastructure that exceeds their role or cannot be sustainably serviced.
2. **Supporting amenity is part of effective capacity.** Shade, seating, paths, drinking water, toilets and lighting (where justified), visibility and maintenance affect whether a park is genuinely usable.
3. **Facilities should be delivered as complete activity settings.** A recreation asset should be supported by the access, shade, seating, surveillance and associated infrastructure required for safe and inclusive use.
4. **Natural and cultural landscapes require site-specific standards.** Fixed service metrics are inappropriate where the primary purpose is environmental conservation, heritage protection, cultural significance or commemoration.
5. **Typology requirements provide the default service standard.** Park planning and design should align with the relevant typology, intended function and Technical Guidelines. Any departure from adopted standards should be justified through the approved assessment and governance processes.

The detailed "must have", "might have" and "does not have" requirements are provided in the Technical Guidelines.

Refer to tables Annexure for each embellishment (Traffic Light) or Technical Guidelines.



PART 6

Desired Standards of Service and Provision Framework

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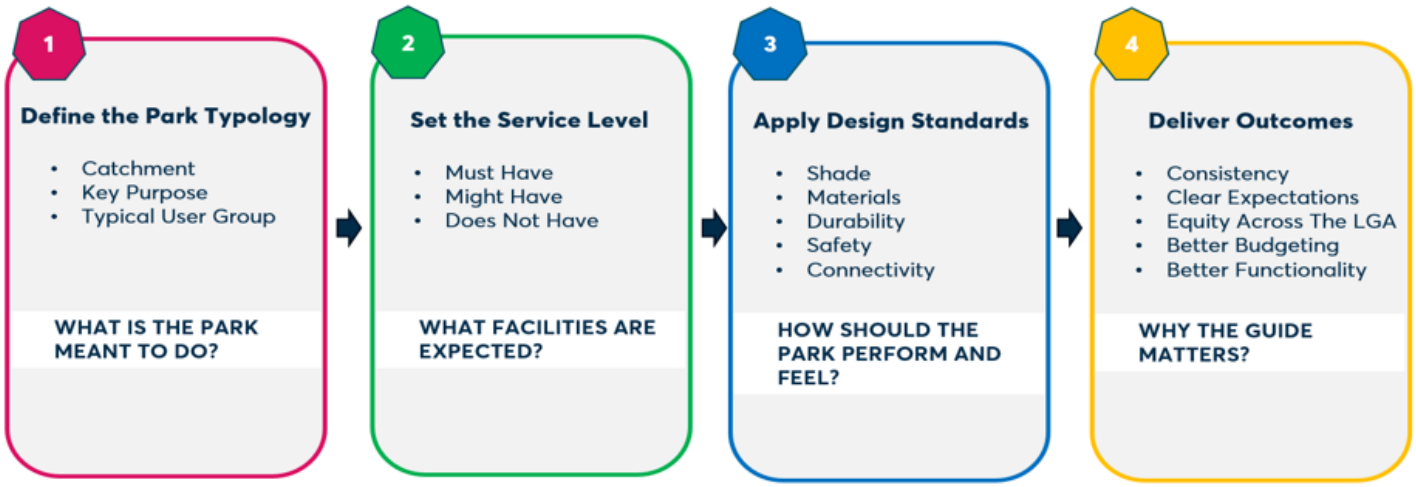




DESIRED STANDARDS OF SERVICE AND PROVISION FRAMEWORK

Purpose

Desired Standards of Service establish the intended quality, quantity, distribution, access and performance of open space and outdoor recreation infrastructure. They guide new provision, upgrades, master planning, developer negotiations, capital works prioritisation, compliance and asset management.



These standards are intended as benchmarks rather than a single formula and are to be applied in conjunction with the hierarchy, typology, capacity assessment, local context, professional judgement and evidence of demand.



Access and Catchment Benchmarks

Open Space or Recreation Facility Type	Indicative Benchmark Catchment*	Rationale
Local Open Space	400m (approximately 5 to 10 minutes walk)	Reflects the need for convenient access to everyday recreation opportunities close to home.
Local Open Space (high-density areas)	250m (approximately 3 to 5 minutes walk)	Recognises greater reliance on public open space where private outdoor space is limited.
Neighbourhood Park	Typically 400–500m (approximately 5 to 10 minutes walk)	Supports frequent, convenient access to everyday local recreation and social opportunities.
High Density / Urban Park	Typically 250m (approximately 3 to 5 minutes walk)	Supports intensive use and higher demand associated with apartment living and urban renewal areas.
District Recreation Hubs	1–3 km (approximately 5 to 10 minutes drive)	Reflects a broader destination role serving multiple neighbourhoods and a wider range of recreation opportunities.
Signature Parks	3–5 km (approximately 10-15 minutes drive)	Supports citywide visitation and destination-based recreation, cultural and social experiences.
Play spaces	500m (approximately 5 to 10 minutes walk)	Supports regular, convenient access to children's play opportunities and family recreation.
Local youth opportunities	800 m–1 km (approximately 10 to 20 minutes walk)	Recognises young people's ability to travel slightly further to access informal recreation and social opportunities.
District youth hubs	2–5 km	Reflects the specialised nature and broader catchment of higher-order youth recreation facilities.
Informal multi-purpose courts	800 m–1 km (High-Density) 1.5–2 km (Neighbourhood)	Catchments vary according to population density, demand and reliance on shared recreation opportunities in areas with limited private open space.
Outdoor fitness	800 m–1 km (High-Density); 1.5–2 km (Neighbourhood)	Catchments vary according to population density, demand and the broader distribution of fitness opportunities.
Dog off-leash areas	2 km (Neighbourhood)	Catchments vary according to population density, demand and reliance on public open space for dog exercise opportunities. Both fenced and unfenced opportunities can contribute to the network.
Picnic and gathering destinations	2 km (Signature, Passive Recreation Hub and Foreshore Parks)	Reflects the destination nature of larger gathering spaces that require higher levels of infrastructure and servicing.

* Note: Indicative distances and travel times are planning benchmarks and may vary depending on local conditions.

Access should be assessed based on the quality and practicality of the journey, rather than distance alone, having regard to route directness, topography, accessibility, barriers, crossings, path continuity, lighting, passive surveillance and public transport access.

DESIRED STANDARDS OF SERVICE AND PROVISION FRAMEWORK

Quantity, Quality and Distribution

This Strategy assesses open space provision as part of an integrated network rather than relying on a single measure.

Planning and investment decisions should consider how effectively the network meets current and future community needs, including:

- total land area and usable recreation space;
- population within the service catchment;
- forecast population and dwelling growth;
- walkability and physical barriers;
- hierarchy, typology and function;
- quality, amenity and inclusiveness;
- observed use, crowding, conflict and wear;
- environmental, flooding, cultural and heritage constraints;
- ownership and management certainty;
- access to complementary higher-order facilities; and
- lifecycle cost and operational capacity.

Open space should not be considered equivalent to functional provision where it is residual, fragmented, heavily encumbered, inaccessible, privately controlled, environmentally unsuitable for recreation or unable to support the intended activity. This framework applies to Council capital works, precinct and master planning, development assessment, developer contributions planning, voluntary planning agreements, detailed design and asset management.

A variation may be supported where the proponent demonstrates that the alternative:

- maintains or improves public access and effective capacity;
- is consistent with the intended role of the park and wider network;
- achieves equivalent or better inclusion, safety and environmental performance;
- does not create an unreasonable maintenance or lifecycle burden;
- protects cultural and ecological values; and
- delivers an equivalent or improved public benefit within the relevant service catchment.

Capacity Assessment

Capacity is assessed using a consistent framework that considers:

1. quantitative provision, including usable m² open space per resident;
2. observed use and performance; and
3. environmental, cultural and physical constraints.

The resulting capacity pressure rating guides the appropriate planning response:

RATING	PLANNING RESPONSE
Low	Maintain the existing service level and monitor through normal asset planning and renewal.
Moderate	Consider targeted embellishment, access improvement or maintenance adjustment.
High	Prioritise capacity upgrade, redesign, improved access or a shared-use response.
Severe	Consider as a priority gap and investigate opportunities for new provision, expansion, acquisition, major upgrades or demand redistribution.

Capacity assessments should inform precinct planning, developer contributions, capital works prioritisation and asset renewal. Assessments should be regularly reviewed to reflect changes in population growth, usage patterns, asset condition and environmental constraints.



DESIRED STANDARDS OF SERVICE AND PROVISION FRAMEWORK

Infrastructure Guidelines

The Strategy establishes the following high-level foundational principles for open space and recreation infrastructure:

Movement

Provide continuous, accessible and legible paths linking streets, transport, park entries and activity nodes. Prioritise network connectivity and missing links, while supporting internal park circulation, recreational walking, cycling and opportunities for all ages to move through and enjoy open space.

Shade and Thermal Comfort

Prioritise tree canopy and supplementary artificial shade over play, seating, major picnic, gathering and high-use areas. Major picnic and gathering nodes should provide substantial shade through a combination of tree canopy and built structures.

Seating and Social Amenity

Provide accessible seating, including backrests and armrests where appropriate, at park entries, activity nodes and along longer movement corridors.

Lighting

Provide targeted, CPTED-aligned lighting to intended night-use paths, entries, toilets, courts, car parks and activity nodes. Avoid lighting isolated or sensitive areas without a demonstrated night-use role.

Toilets

Assess provision based on park hierarchy, typology, expected dwell time, activity levels, event function, nearby public amenities, accessibility, safety and servicing capacity.

Drinking water

Prioritise higher-use recreation, play, fitness, dog exercise and gathering locations where water and maintenance can be supported.

Play and Recreation

Plan as an integrated, multi-generational complementary network rather than isolated assets. Provide a hierarchy from local everyday opportunities to district and citywide destinations.

Dog Off-Leash Use

Use a network and site-suitability approach with fenced areas only considered where site conditions, risk, compatibility, accessibility or management requirements provide adequate justification.

Social and Picnic Settings

Prioritise complete, serviced nodes in eligible higher-order parks. Focus on shade, seating and flexible gathering in local parks rather than universal BBQ or shelter provision.

Events

Direct higher-intensity events to parks and civic spaces with adequate scale, access, servicing, toilets, utilities, emergency access and operational capacity.

Ecology and Heritage

Limit infrastructure and manage access appropriate to ecological sensitivity, heritage significance, Traditional Custodian engagement and site capacity.

WSUD

Integrate stormwater management functions as landscape and environmental infrastructure without compromising core park function, capacity, access, safety or visibility.

Durability and lifecycle

Select materials and assets according to use intensity, climate exposure, maintenance capability, replacement cycles and whole-of-life cost.

Application and Variations

This framework applies to Council capital works, precinct and master planning, development assessment, developer contributions planning, voluntary planning agreements, detailed design and asset management.

A variation may be supported where the proponent demonstrates that the alternative:

- maintains or improves public access and effective capacity;
- is consistent with the intended role of the park and wider network;
- achieves equivalent or better inclusion, safety and environmental performance;
- does not create an unreasonable maintenance or lifecycle burden;
- protects cultural and ecological values; and
- delivers an equivalent or improved public benefit within the relevant service catchment.

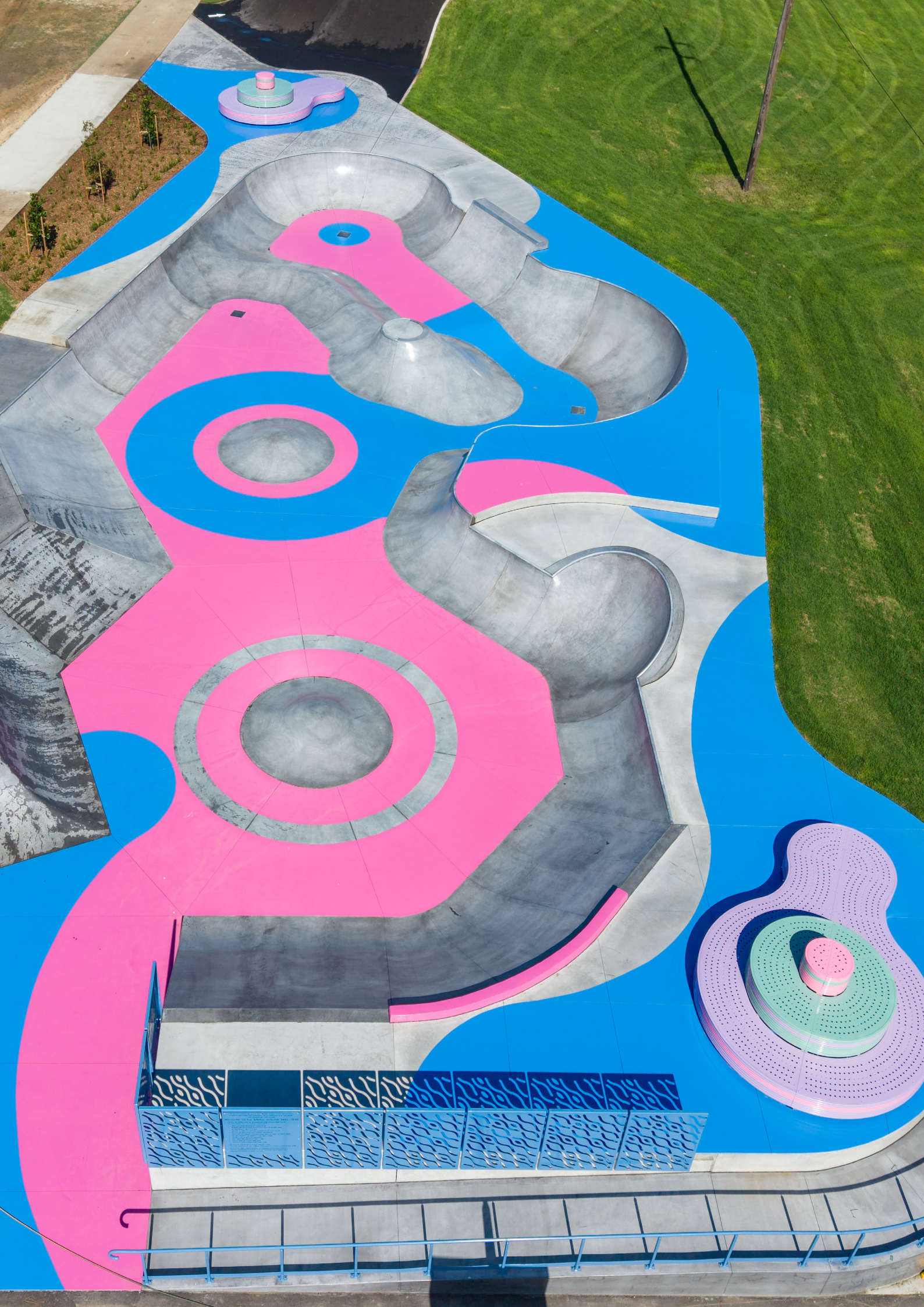


PART 7

Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Activity Directions

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OPEN SPACE AND OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITY DIRECTIONS

Purpose and Application

This section sets out Council's strategic position for key outdoor recreation and open space activities. It outlines the role of each activity within the broader open space network, the opportunities and challenges affecting future provision, and the planning directions that will guide future decision-making, investment and delivery.

The directions presented are intended to support a consistent and evidence-based approach to planning, investment, renewal and enhancement across the open space network. They establish high-level planning principles, priorities and desired outcomes that inform future planning, asset management and capital investment while recognising that delivery responses will vary according to local context, community needs, site conditions, park function and role within the network.

Each activity should be planned as part of an integrated and complementary network. Most parks accommodate multiple recreation, social, environmental and cultural functions; the presence of a particular activity does not in itself demonstrate adequate provision. Planning and assessment should consider access, quality, capacity, inclusion, compatibility, environmental constraints, operational requirements and the intended role of the open space within the broader network.



Dog Off-Leash Area (DOLA)



Why This Activity Matters

Dog off-leash areas (DOLA) are an important component of everyday recreation and social infrastructure. They provide opportunities for dogs to exercise and socialise and for owners and carers to be active, meet other people and build informal neighbourhood connections. Their importance increases in higher-density areas where residents have limited or no access to private yards.

Dog off-leash provision must also protect the safety, comfort and amenity of other park users. Poorly located, undersized or overused facilities can create conflict with play, picnicking, organised sport, walking and cycling; generate noise or residential amenity impacts; damage turf and drainage; and place pressure on sensitive vegetation, waterways and wildlife. Provision therefore requires an evidence-based and risk-informed approach that balances demand, accessibility, site suitability, user conflict, environmental considerations and long-term management requirements.

Whilst sports fields are not designated off-leash areas, dogs on leads may be permitted outside training and competition times where Council requirements and signage allow.

Role and Types of Provision

Dog exercise opportunities form a hierarchy rather than a single facility type:

DEDICATED FENCED FACILITIES may be appropriate at selected higher-order parks where demand, site size, surveillance and separation from incompatible uses can be achieved.

DESIGNATED UNFENCED AREAS can provide flexible off-leash exercise where boundaries are legible, risks are manageable and effective control can be maintained.

ON-LEAD WALKING ROUTES through the broader path and open space network remain an important part of everyday dog exercise.

TIMED OR SHARED-USE AREAS may supplement provision in constrained locations where operating arrangements can protect other park functions.

Dog owners remain responsible for complying with the Companion Animals Act 1998, maintaining effective control, registering their dogs, removing waste and ensuring their dogs do not disturb other park users. Fencing is not a substitute for effective control or responsible ownership.

DOG OFF-LEASH AREA (DOLA)

Key Needs, Gaps and Pressure

The network has been assessed using a broad **2 km strategic catchment** and a **1 km catchment in high-density areas**, reflecting stronger reliance on public open space. Whilst these catchments indicate broad spatial coverage only, they do not confirm that access is walkable, or that it has adequate size, condition, capacity, shade, drainage, accessibility or management performance.

Assessment of the network identifies a number of indicative provision gaps and locations requiring further investigation to determine the most appropriate form of future provision. Other mapped edge and interface gaps require cross-boundary, land ownership, walkability and management review before capital investment.

Future investigation and investment should be prioritised where several factors align:

- high dog ownership or demonstrated informal use;
- high-density housing and limited private open space;
- a confirmed gap in practical access;
- suitable Council-controlled land;
- sufficient usable area and capacity;
- low environmental or cultural constraint;
- separation from incompatible activities and sensitive adjoining uses;
- evidence from observations, complaints, community engagement or operational records.
- conservation, cultural continuity and low-impact access;
- micro spaces supplement, but do not replace, functional parks.

The principal gap is therefore the uneven availability of safe, accessible, appropriately scaled and manageable dog exercise opportunities and not simply a shortage of fenced facilities across the network.

Council's Strategic Position

Council will plan dog off-leash provision as an integrated network of fenced, unfenced, timed and shared-use opportunities. New provision and upgrades will be based on demonstrated demand, practical access, site suitability, capacity, compatibility, environmental constraints and whole-of-life management requirements.

Council will:

- consider fencing only where there is a clear site-based risk, compatibility, accessibility or management rationale;
- prioritise unfenced and shared-use provision where this provides safe activity dispersal, equitable access and efficient use of limited open space;
- assess high-density and growth areas for capacity and performance even where they fall within a nominal 1 km catchment;
- consider edge gaps as matters for cross-boundary access and management investigation before identifying new capital works;
- integrate dog off-leash planning with walking access, shade, seating, drainage, waste, compliance and community education; and
- protect play spaces, picnic and food areas, organised sport, sensitive environments, cultural landscapes and adjoining residential amenity.

Objectives

Objective	Strategic Intent
Plan for future need	Align provision with growth, housing density, dog ownership and reliance on public open space.
Improve equitable access	Address genuine geographic gaps while recognising that not every park is suitable for off-leash use.
Balance competing needs	Protect the safety, comfort and inclusion of dog owners, with people who may be uncomfortable around dogs, children, cyclists, walkers and other park users.
Improve facility performance	Review of capacity, surface condition, drainage, shade, seating, accessibility, amenity and user experience.
Use fencing selectively	Use fencing only where supported by risk, compatibility, accessibility or management evidence.
Strengthen responsible use	Combine clear design, signage, education, owner responsibility and proportionate compliance.

Technical and Desired Standards of Service Baseline

- Provide a hierarchy of DOLAs aligned with park typology and network role.
- Indicative size: Signature Park generally greater than 0.5 ha; District Park generally at least 0.3 ha where feasible; Local and shared-use areas subject to site constraints.
- Locate facilities away from play spaces, food-preparation and picnic areas, sports fields during use, sensitive environmental areas and other incompatible activities, with appropriate separation or buffers.
- Use visually permeable fencing with self-closing and double-gated entries where a fenced facility is justified.
- Do not require fencing at Local or shared-use facilities unless needed to address a significant hazard or protect an environmentally sensitive area.
- Provide DDA-compliant access and gates, clear sightlines, passive surveillance and seating that supports owner supervision.
- Use durable, non-slip and well-drained surfaces that reduce mud, odour and excessive wear.
- Provide waste bins at fenced facilities and key access points to shared areas, scaled to use and operational capacity.
- Provide drinking facilities at Signature and District sites; Local and shared facilities may rely on nearby water where available.
- Incorporate shade through tree canopy where possible, supplemented by built shade at higher-order facilities where required.
- Use clear signage showing boundaries, conditions, hours (where relevant), owner responsibilities and effective-control requirements.
- Provide lighting only at higher-order locations where evening use is intended and impacts on neighbours and wildlife can be acceptably managed.

DOG OFF-LEASH AREA (DOLA)

Strategic Priorities

Planning Priorities

Investigate priority gaps identified across the dog off-leash network, to determine the most appropriate provision model, including fenced, unfenced, timed-use or shared-use arrangements or other management responses.

Undertake detailed site-suitability assessment of identified potential dog off-leash opportunities to determine the most appropriate response, considering access, demand, capacity, compatibility with surrounding uses and ongoing management requirements.

Review the performance of existing facilities and identify priority improvements relating to accessibility, drainage, shade, water, seating, bins, signage, surface condition, conflict and lifecycle performance.

Apply a documented site-selection and fencing decision process to all new and upgraded facilities.

Determine the appropriate response for each off-leash location, including fenced or unfenced provision, timed or shared use, access improvements, shared-use opportunities, demand redistribution or no additional provision where impacts cannot be managed.

Use education, signage and compliance programs to reinforce effective control, owner responsibility and respectful shared use

Monitor facility performance, user experience, and environmental impacts to inform future planning, investment and management responses.

Measures of Success

- ✓ Improved proportion of residents within the adopted strategic catchment of a suitable off-leash opportunity.
- ✓ Additional facilities within confirmed provision gap are subject to documented site-suitability assessment rather than automatic fencing.
- ✓ Increased proportion of facilities meeting accessibility, shade, drainage, waste and signage requirements.
- ✓ Reduction in recurring conflict, uncontrolled-dogs, waste, noise and surface-condition issues.
- ✓ Post-implementation monitoring demonstrates that new or augmented facilities remain safe, manageable and fit for purpose.

Action Plan Cross Reference:
Part 9, particularly Actions F14, F16, AP3 and SM2

Cultural and Heritage Landscapes



Why This Activity Matters

Cultural and heritage landscapes are places where form, fabric, vegetation, layout, associations, archaeological evidence or commemorative functions express historical development, cultural practice and community memory.

They may include:

- Aboriginal cultural landscapes and places of continuing connection to Country;
- historic parks and gardens;
- cemeteries and burial landscapes;
- memorial parks, monuments, plaques and commemorative settings;
- former institutional and estate landscapes;
- significant trees, avenues and historic plantings;
- archaeological sites and areas of archaeological sensitivity;
- historic structures and the settings of heritage buildings; and
- landscape relationships between buildings, waterways, routes, landform and views.

These places are not readily created, relocated or replicated. Their value is tied to the specific landscape, history, ecology, custodianship and community associations of the site. Cultural value may exist even where a landscape is not individually listed as a statutory heritage item. Significance should be demonstrated through adopted studies, documentary research, specialist assessment or recognised community knowledge.

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

Key Needs, Gaps and Pressure

The physical network of heritage items, monuments, memorials and plaques provides only a partial picture of their role and function. It does not fully identify cultural landscape boundaries, settings and curtilage, historic views, significant plantings, archaeological sensitivity, ownership, condition, accessibility, interpretation quality or visitor capacity.

This is reflected in the following key issues:

1. Under-recognised cultural landscapes. Cemeteries, commemorative landscapes, historic plantings and significant settings may be recorded as separate assets rather than managed as coherent landscapes. This can fragment maintenance, diminish landscape context and weaken conservation outcomes.
2. Under-connected and under-interpreted narratives. Waterways, historic routes, former estates, institutional landscapes, cemeteries and parks may form related stories that are not evident to visitors.
3. Inconsistent interpretation. Monuments and plaques may be difficult to locate or understand, and interpretation may focus on isolated objects rather than landscape history, design intent and continuing cultural meaning.
4. Accessibility and conservation constraints. Historic paths, gates, walls, graves, gradients, drainage conditions and archaeological areas can limit physical access. Improvements must balance inclusion with fabric conservation, cemetery dignity and protection of landscape character.

Council's Strategic Position

Council will recognise and manage cultural and heritage landscapes as a distinct and connected component of the open space network. These places are not intended to maximise physical access or support intensive recreation intensity in all circumstances. The focus should be on protecting significance, improving public understanding and supporting appropriate opportunities for remembrance, contemplation, education and interpretation while respecting cultural, commemorative, archaeological or operational values.

To achieve this Council will:

- preserve the landscape setting, context and relationships that give cultural and heritage places meaning;
- recognise cemeteries and memorial landscapes as sensitive environments whose commemorative function takes precedence;
- involve Traditional Custodians and relevant communities where cultural narratives, naming, interpretation or connection to Country are identified;
- develop a comprehensive framework for identifying, assessing and managing cultural and heritage landscapes, and prepare site-specific Conservation Management Plan where required, prior to substantial access, interpretation, tourism or adaptive-use initiatives;
- implement conservation-led, minimalist and reversible interventions where feasible;
- connect stories through wider public domain routes, themed walks and digital interpretation where physical connections through sensitive sites are not appropriate; and
- provide alternative forms of accessibility, including viewing points, tactile models, audio descriptions and digital content, where direct physical access would cause unacceptable impact.

Objectives

Objective	Strategic Intent
Recognise cultural landscapes as coherent places	Move beyond isolated asset records to understand landscape boundaries, settings, views, plantings, routes, archaeology and associations.
Protect significance and dignity	Ensure conservation, burial, commemoration and cultural sensitivity take precedence over recreation and activation.
Improve interpretation and understanding	Communicate layered histories, cultural meaning, landscape change and relationships between sites through accessible and proportionate methods.
Support appropriate public access	Provide quiet walking, contemplation, education and viewing where compatible with significance, operations and site capacity.
Improve inclusion without cultural harm	Balance equitable access with fabric, archaeology, graves, landform, drainage and landscape character.
Strengthen stewardship and partnerships	Work with Traditional Custodians, heritage specialists, relevant communities, cemetery operators and other land managers.

Technical and Desired Standards of Service Baseline

The Technical Guidelines confirm that fixed catchments, minimum facility standards and prescriptive spatial allocations are inappropriate for Cultural Parks and Natural Reserves. These places are shaped by existing significance, custodianship, landform, hydrology, ecology and history rather than by conventional recreation demand.

Access and infrastructure must be determined individually on a case-by-case basis and should:

- be informed by cultural heritage advice, archaeological assessment, Traditional Custodian and relevant community engagement, best-practice site management and demonstrated capacity;
- protect irreplaceable fabric, significant plantings, views, settings, habitat and cultural associations;
- use low-impact, durable and visually recessive materials;
- keep facilities secondary to conservation and interpretation;
- retain clear, respectful and accessible entries where appropriate;
- use a tiered interpretation approach that combines physical and digital information methods incorporating multilingual content appropriate to the significance and setting of the place;
- avoid new physical routes through sensitive burial, archaeological, ecological or commemorative areas where impacts cannot be adequately mitigated;
- use existing wider public domain and movement corridors to connect sites where possible; and
- ensure maintenance practices reinforce heritage character and avoid fragmented landscape management.

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

Strategic Priorities

Planning Priorities

Develop a city-wide framework for identifying, assessing and managing cultural and heritage landscapes including significance, boundaries, settings, curtilage, views, significant trees and plantings, archaeology, ownership, condition, access and interpretation.

Establish conservation-led management priorities that improve coordination between landscape, asset, heritage and operational maintenance functions.

Prepare site-specific Conservation Management Plans where major access, interpretation, tourism, activation or adaptive use is proposed.

Recognise cemeteries as cultural-landscapes and identify opportunities for appropriate public access, interpretation and ecological outcomes while protecting burial and commemorative functions.

Improve interpretation and storytelling across cultural and heritage landscapes through coordinated, accessible and contemporary interpretation approaches.

Strengthen connections between related cultural and heritage places through existing streets, public domain, waterway corridors, key movement routes and interpretation.

Improve inclusive access through physical or digital methods while ensuring consistency with conservation, cultural, archaeological and operational requirements.

Engage Traditional Custodians and other relevant communities where relevant to interpretation, naming, design and stewardship initiatives.

Action Plan Cross Reference:
Sections 9.1.2, 9.1.4, 9.1.5 and 9.1.6, particularly Actions CG3, FI6, IP1, SM4 and AP1.

Measures of Success

- ✓ Completion of a cultural and heritage landscape management framework supported by a prioritised site investigation program.
- ✓ Cultural landscape boundaries and settings are reflected in planning, maintenance and capital works decisions.
- ✓ Site-specific conservation planning is undertaken before significant change.
- ✓ Improved quality, accessibility and consistency of interpretation.
- ✓ Increased use of low-impact and alternative access methods where physical access is constrained.
- ✓ No avoidable loss of cultural significance, commemorative dignity, archaeological integrity or historic landscape character.
- ✓ Documented involvement of Traditional Custodians or other relevant communities in applicable projects.

Social, Picnic and Gathering Spaces



Why This Activity Matters

Social, picnic and gathering spaces support everyday socialising, family and intergenerational gatherings, outdoor cooking, community connection, informal recreation and small community events. In a culturally diverse and increasingly apartment-based city, these spaces extend the role of parks beyond movement and play by providing places to meet, celebrate, rest and spend time together.

Key Needs, Gaps and Pressure

Community engagement identifies shade, seating, toilets, water, safety, lighting and cleanliness as threshold conditions for use. Demand is also increasing for larger-group gathering and outdoor cooking opportunities, particularly in areas where private backyards are limited. Provision is not measured solely by the number of BBQs or shelters. A functional gathering node requires accessible pathways, adequate shade, seating, waste management, supporting amenities and an overall setting that can accommodate use without unreasonable conflict or unsustainable maintenance burden.

Not every local park requires a BBQ, shelter or toilet. These facilities should only be provided where community demand, park function and servicing capacity justify them.

Small or constrained parks may perform better by providing shaded seating, flexible lawn and informal gathering opportunities, while complete and serviced picnic nodes should be concentrated in suitable district and citywide parks.

Council's Strategic Position

Council will provide a hierarchy of social settings, ranging from everyday seating and small gathering nodes in Local Parks to complete, serviced picnic and gathering destinations in District and Citywide Parks, and selected Foreshore Parks where their role, size, access and setting support broader social and gathering functions. Provision will respond to community diversity, group size, expected dwell time, park typology, access, utilities, maintenance capacity and surrounding amenity. Priority should be given to areas experiencing significant population growth, higher-density living and limited access to private outdoor space.

Social spaces will be co-located with complementary uses such as play, walking routes, scenic destinations and flexible lawn where this improves activity, surveillance and shared use. Noise, waste, smoke, crowding and residential impacts will be managed through appropriate siting, design and operational measures while supporting legitimate community use.

Objectives

Objective	Strategic Intent
Support inclusive social life	Provide welcoming settings for different ages, abilities, cultures and group sizes.
Improve comfort	Prioritise shade, shelter, seating, water and accessible paths at higher-dwell locations.
Match provision to hierarchy	Concentrate serviced picnic infrastructure where demand, utilities and maintenance can support it.
Enable flexible use	Design nodes and lawns for everyday use and temporary activities without compromising core park functions.
Manage impacts	Address waste, noise, crowding, fire and residential interfaces through appropriate placement and operations.
Improve asset performance	Use durable, maintainable infrastructure and cluster services efficiently.

Technical and Desired Standards of Service Baseline

- Prioritise substantial shade over major picnic and gathering nodes through canopy and, where necessary, built structures.
- Provide continuous accessible paths to picnic tables, shelters, BBQs and amenities.
- Include accessible tables and seating on durable, non-slip surfaces with appropriate clearances.
- Incorporate BBQ facilities within complete picnic nodes consistent with park typology and where supported by servicing and maintenance capacity.
- Provide drinking fountains with bottle-refill capability, bins sized to use, and toilets where supported by the hierarchy, dwell time and servicing assessment.
- Consider temporary power, water and event-supporting infrastructure where intended use, capacity and management requirements justify it.
- Maintain clear sightlines, CPTED alignment and safe separation from primary movement routes.

Strategic Priorities

Planning Priorities

Prepare a hierarchy-based social and gathering infrastructure plan incorporating seating, picnic nodes, BBQs, shelters, water, toilets and flexible lawns.

Prioritise complete, shaded and accessible gathering nodes in higher-density and culturally diverse communities with limited access to private outdoor space (including within new parks delivered in growth areas).

Assess the performance of existing gathering destinations and identify priority opportunities to improve shade, accessibility, toilet and water access, waste management, seating diversity, safety and condition.

Apply the park hierarchy and Desired Standards of Service to guide the provision of BBQs, shelters and other higher-order embellishments, ensuring facilities align with the intended function and role of each park.

Incorporate culturally inclusive and intergenerational design that supports a diversity of users, activities, group sizes and gathering styles.

Use operational and performance data to monitor use, waste, noise, surface condition and residential impacts and to guide future investment, design refinements and management responses.

Improve inclusive access through physical or digital methods while ensuring consistency with conservation, cultural, archaeological and operational requirements.

Engage Traditional Custodians and other relevant communities where relevant to interpretation, naming, design and stewardship initiatives.

Measures of Success

- ✓ Increased number of higher-order gathering destinations that provide accessible paths, shade, seating, water and supporting amenities as a complete package.
- ✓ Improved user satisfaction with shade, seating, cleanliness and gathering opportunities.
- ✓ Reduced repeat complaints or operational issues at high-use nodes.
- ✓ Increased diversity of users and group sizes accommodated without displacement of everyday park use.

Action Plan Cross Reference:
Sections 9.1.3, 9.1.5 and 9.1.6, particularly Actions FI3, FI5, FI6, SM1, SM2 and AP1.

Play and Multi-Generational Recreation Environments



Why This Activity Matters

Play and multi-generational recreation environments support children, young people, adults, older people, carers and families through play, informal recreation, fitness, wheeled activities, skill development and social interaction. These are core community infrastructure, particularly in high-density areas where private recreation space is limited.

This activity group includes play spaces, youth recreation, multipurpose courts, skate and wheeled recreation, kick-and-throw areas, learn-to-ride facilities, outdoor fitness and intergenerational recreation.



Key Needs, Gaps and Pressure

Demand continues to grow for inclusive and nature-based play, youth-friendly spaces, flexible courts, informal ball play, outdoor fitness opportunities and multi-generational recreation experiences. Multiple facilities within a suburb do not necessarily represent strong provision if they are clustered, ageing, lack diversity, inaccessible, poorly shaded or fail to cater for different age groups and abilities.

Specialised facilities such as skate parks, pump tracks and larger youth recreation spaces serve broader catchments and should be planned as part of a coordinated network. Local provision should focus on everyday access and a diversity of experiences, while district and citywide parks provide higher-order, specialised and destination opportunities.

Council's Strategic Position

Council will plan for play and recreation as an integrated network and hierarchy rather than as separate individual asset provision. Investment decisions will consider access, age and ability, recreation diversity, quality, shade, inclusion, supporting amenity, condition, capacity, co-location and the role of nearby higher-order facilities.

Youth recreation is to be considered as a legitimate and visible component of public open space. Facilities will be located to support passive surveillance, social connection and independent access without unnecessarily displacing younger children or quiet recreation opportunities.



Objectives

Objective	Strategic Intent
Provide a hierarchy of experiences	Deliver a mix of everyday local opportunities and higher-order district and citywide destinations.
Improve inclusion	Support different ages, abilities, sensory needs, carers and companion users.
Expand recreation diversity	Incorporate a complementary network of informal courts, wheeled activity, learn-to-ride opportunities, fitness, kick-and-throw, nature play and social spaces.
Prioritise youth	Provide visible, safe and welcoming youth recreation and social infrastructure.
Improve comfort and amenity	Incorporate shade, seating, water, paths and toilets consistent with hierarchy, typology and dwell time.
Plan for lifecycle and capacity	Renew facilities according to condition, use, safety, demand and network role.
Optimise network function and capacity	Review facilities across the network to ensure they are appropriately located, scaled and configured. Relocate, repurpose, consolidate or remove infrastructure where this improves access, diversity, safety, capacity, asset performance or the overall distribution of recreation opportunities.

Technical and Desired Standards of Service Baseline

- Local parks should support everyday play and informal recreation; district and citywide parks should provide greater age range, diversity, capacity and specialised opportunities.
- Apply universal and inclusive design to access paths, surfacing, entries, seating, play and supporting amenities.
- Prioritise shade to play, seating and high-dwell recreation areas through canopy and supplementary structures where required.
- Maintain clear caregiver sightlines, passive surveillance and safe separation from roads, water, dog exercise areas and other incompatible uses.
- Consider containment measures only where supported by a site-specific safety, accessibility or carer-confidence assessment.
- Co-locate compatible recreation facilities to create multi-generational destinations while managing noise and potential user conflict.
- Design courts, wheeled recreation facilities, fitness and kick-and-throw areas according to demonstrated demand, catchment, progression, safety and lifecycle requirements.

Strategic Priorities

Planning Priorities

Prepare an integrated multi-generational play and recreation network plan based on access, diversity, condition and capacity evidence, including opportunities to relocate, repurpose, consolidate or remove facilities to improve overall network performance and community outcomes

Prioritise renewal of ageing, low-diversity play spaces with physical accessibility barriers and inadequate shade.

Identify district and citywide opportunities for youth recreation, wheeled activity, flexible courts and multi-generational hubs within higher order parks.

Protect flexible lawn, hardstand and kick-and-throw areas from incremental loss, excessive allocation to organised activities, or over-programming through events and bookings.

Expand opportunities for nature play, sensory play, inclusive play and intergenerational recreation where appropriate to the site context and park typology.

When undertaking playground replacements or broader park upgrades, assess opportunities to improve shade, seating, drinking water, toilets, access and caregiver surveillance, rather than replacing individual assets in isolation where funding allows for a more comprehensive upgrade.

Monitor post-delivery usage, age-group participation, condition, safety, crowding and conflict to inform future planning and investment decisions.

Measures of Success

- ✓ Increased proportion of residents with access to an appropriate local play or recreation opportunity.
- ✓ Improved age, ability and activity diversity across the network.
- ✓ Increased proportion of priority facilities meeting shade, accessibility and supporting-amenity requirements.
- ✓ Improved youth participation and reduced identified geographic gaps in higher-order recreation.
- ✓ Enhanced availability and functionality of flexible lawn and hardstand spaces that support informal recreation, gathering and community activities.

Action Plan Cross Reference:
Sections 9.1.1, 9.1.3, 9.1.5 and 9.1.6, particularly Actions EA3, FI1, FI2, FI6, SM1, SM2 and AP1.

Natural and Nature-Based Recreation



Why This Activity Matters

Natural reserves, bushland, waterways, wetlands and riparian corridors protect biodiversity and ecological processes while providing opportunities for walking, nature appreciation, environmental education, quiet recreation and connection with nature. These areas also contribute to urban cooling, flood resilience, habitat connectivity and the identity of Parramatta's unique landscape.

Key Needs, Gaps and Pressure

Demand for nature-based recreation and nature connection is increasing, while natural areas have finite ecological and management capacity. Informal tracks, uncontrolled access, domestic animals, lighting, noise, weeds, erosion and recreation infrastructure can degrade habitat and cultural values. Some natural areas are readily accessible to surrounding communities but cannot perform the same recreation function as unconstrained local parks.

Access should therefore be improved selectively, with the intensity and form of recreation determined by ecological sensitivity, flood and bushfire risk, cultural values, maintenance capacity and the role of the reserve within the broader network.

Council's Strategic Position

Council will manage natural areas primarily for conservation and ecological resilience, with recreation, interpretation and access provided as compatible, low-impact uses. Open space network planning will distinguish between places suitable for regular walking and nature experience, places requiring controlled access, and sensitive areas where access should be limited or redirected.

Where direct access cannot be provided without unacceptable impacts, Council will use alternative measures such as viewing points, accessible gateways, edge paths, digital interpretation and connections to less-sensitive natural destinations.

Objectives

Objective	Strategic Intent
Protect ecological function	Conserve habitat, biodiversity, waterways and natural processes as the primary purpose.
Enable compatible access	Provide low-impact walking and nature experiences where site capacity and sensitivity permits.
Improve ecological and recreational connectivity	Strengthen habitat and movement links between natural areas, waterways and the wider green network.
Build understanding and custodianship	Use interpretation, education and community participation to foster understanding and support care for natural places.
Respond to climate risk	Integrate flood, heat, bushfire and environmental resilience into planning and management.
Avoid over-embellishment	Limit built infrastructure to what is necessary for safe access, interpretation and management.

Technical and Desired Standards of Service Baseline

- Natural areas do not require a uniform catchment, size or facility standard; site-specific ecological and cultural assessment is required.
- Provide minimal, durable and sympathetic infrastructure such as walking tracks, boardwalks, seating, directional and interpretive signage where compatible.
- Locate tracks and access points to avoid sensitive habitat, erosion, steep slopes, contaminated land and culturally significant areas.
- Use low-impact materials and construction methods and maintain clear environmental protection and rehabilitation requirements.
- Avoid unnecessary lighting in habitat areas and minimise spill and ecological impacts where deemed essential.
- Support access and recreation outcomes that are compatible with ecological restoration, fire-management and long-term conservation.

NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED RECREATION

Strategic Priorities

Planning Priorities

Prepare or update access and recreation plans for priority natural corridors and reserves based on ecological capacity and network role.

Manage informal tracks and access routes to balance recreation opportunities, ecological protection, cultural values and user safety. Establish and maintain a clear trail hierarchy based on capacity, sensitivity and intended network function.

Improve accessible gateways, wayfinding and interpretation at suitable locations without extending intensive infrastructure into ecologically sensitive areas.

Support recreation and access outcomes that complement broader riparian, canopy, habitat and ecological connectivity outcomes

Expand environmental education, citizen science and community custodianship initiatives.

Monitor recreation impacts, track condition, visitor pressures, and climate risks to inform future management and investment.

Measures of Success

- ✓ Improved access to appropriate nature-based recreation opportunities that are compatible with ecological and conservation outcomes.
- ✓ Reduction in damaging informal tracks and unmanaged access points.
- ✓ Increased visitor understanding and appreciation of natural areas through interpretation, education and nature-based recreation experiences.
- ✓ Growth in stewardship, environmental education and community participation programs and initiatives.

Action Plan Cross Reference:
Sections 9.1.2, 9.1.5 and 9.1.6 Activation and Partnerships, particularly Actions CG3, SM1, SM4 and AP1.

Event and Flexible-Use Areas



Why This Activity Matters

Event and flexible-use areas support festivals, markets, performances, cultural activities, civic life and temporary community uses. They also provide adaptable spaces that can respond to changing community needs, seasonal demand and emerging forms of recreation and activation. When appropriately located and serviced, they allow parks and civic spaces to adapt between everyday recreation and programmed activity, strengthening local identity and community life.

Key Needs, Gaps and Pressure

Capacity to accommodate events is dependent upon usable area, transport, loading, toilets, power, water, drainage, emergency access, flood and heritage constraints, surrounding residential interface, turf resilience and Council's capacity to manage bookings and associated impacts. Reliance on sports fields, hard-stand or lawn areas can compromise field quality, availability, usability and recovery time.

Smaller local parks are generally better suited to informal community activities and low-impact gatherings, while larger, higher-intensity events should be directed to locations with adequate infrastructure, access and operational capacity.

Council's Strategic Position

Council will establish a hierarchy of event-capable spaces and align event scale to park typology, physical capacity, environmental limits and surrounding context.

Event-ready supporting infrastructure will be concentrated where recurring use justifies the capital and maintenance cost.

Flexible lawn and hardstand areas should be retained and enhanced to support both everyday use and occasional programmed activities while ensuring everyday public access and core park functions are protected before, during and after events.

Objectives

Objective	Strategic Intent
Match events to place	Assign event scale and type to locations with suitable capacity and context.
Protect everyday use	Retain public access and avoid unreasonable displacement of regular recreation users.
Support event-ready infrastructure	Concentrate utilities, loading, toilets and durable surfaces where recurring event demand exists.
Manage environmental and residential impacts	Balance event use with environmental, operational, heritage and community considerations.
Support cultural activation	Enable diverse community, cultural and civic programming in appropriate spaces.
Improve governance	Implement and monitor booking, recovery, compliance and performance requirements.

Technical and Desired Standards of Service Baseline

- Assess event suitability based on usable footprint, crowd capacity, transport, parking, accessibility, servicing and emergency access requirements.
- Support power, water, waste, lighting, drainage, anchor points and reinforced access only where required for the intended event role and scale.
- Avoid reliance on sports fields as the primary event space where this would compromise field quality or programmed sport.
- Enhance flexible lawn and hardstand areas with suitable drainage, load capacity, durable edges and recovery arrangements.
- Apply CPTED, crowd, fire, noise, waste and residential-interface controls.
- Assess flood, heritage, ecology and ground-condition constraints before assigning an event role.



Strategic Priorities

Planning Priorities

Prepare an event-space hierarchy and capacity register for parks and civic spaces.

Identify priority event-ready open space upgrades based on recurring demand, access, infrastructure and impact assessment.

Apply a consistent event-management framework that balances activation, community access, environmental outcomes and asset protection.

Protect sports fields and sensitive landscapes from inappropriate event intensity.

Support low-impact local activation and community programming where major infrastructure is not required.

Monitor utilisation, asset performance, and community impacts to inform event allocation, investment and management practices

Action Plan Cross Reference:
Section 9.1.6 and 9.1.5, particularly Actions AP4, AP5, SM2 and SM4.

Measures of Success

- ✓ Increased proportion of recurring events held in locations compatible with their scale and infrastructure needs.
- ✓ Reduced event-related asset damage and recovery times.
- ✓ Minimised displacement of everyday users and organised sport.
- ✓ Enhanced organiser and community satisfaction with event infrastructure and management
- ✓ Reduced neighbourhood impacts and transport pressures through appropriate event planning and site selection.

Circulation and Movement Networks



Why This Activity Matters

Walking, cycling, wheeling and movement within parks are among the most common and widely accessible ways people use open space. These movement networks and circulation routes connect homes, parks, centres, schools, transport, waterways and everyday destinations while also supporting walking, jogging, bike riding, learning-to-ride activities and informal recreation within parks. They contribute to recreation, active transport, social connection, health and wellbeing, and equitable access to open space. Their value and effectiveness depend on continuity, accessibility, shade, safety and legibility rather than total pathway length alone.

Key Needs, Gaps and Pressure

Analysis identifies missing links, barriers, poor path connectivity, insufficient shade, lighting and safety concerns. Roads, rail lines, waterways, steep grades, cul-de-sacs and poorly located park entries can create practical access gaps even where a park is located within a mapped catchment. Shared routes may also experience conflict between pedestrians, cyclists, dogs, children and other faster-moving users.

Council's Strategic Position

Council will plan movement as a city-wide hierarchy of local park paths, neighbourhood links, park spines, shared paths, foreshore routes and natural trails. Investment will prioritise missing links, accessible entries, barrier removal, connections to key destinations and supporting amenity on routes with a clearly defined network role.

Lighting is to be provided selectively to support legitimate night-use routes and key activity nodes. Isolated, environmentally sensitive or low-use paths will not be lit solely to create a perception of coverage where this would introduce safety, ecological or maintenance risks.

Objectives

Objective	Strategic Intent
Complete the network	Prioritise missing links between parks, neighbourhoods, centres and public transport.
Improve universal access	Address gradients, surfaces, crossings, entries and rest opportunities to better facilitate practical access for users.
Support active travel	Integrate walking, wheeling and cycling within the open–space, public domain and broader movement network.
Improve comfort and safety	Provide shade, seating, wayfinding and targeted lighting according to route role and park typology.
Manage user conflict	Implement width, separation, speed management, sightlines, signage and user education.
Strengthen green infrastructure	Integrate movement networks with canopy, cooling, habitat and WSUD where compatible.

Technical and Desired Standards of Service Baseline

- Assess routes by continuity, destination value, demand, accessibility, barriers, width, surface, sightlines and user conflict.
- Provide sealed, accessible connections to streets and transport at primary park entries and key nodes.
- Design internal paths to reflect park function, anticipated use, accessibility requirements and applicable standards.
- Incorporate seating at appropriate rest intervals and key decision points, particularly on longer routes.
- Prioritise tree canopy along paths and at designated waiting, seating and crossing locations.
- Provide clear directional and regulatory signage at entries, junctions and shared-use conflict points.
- Incorporate CPTED-aligned lighting only where it supports intended night-use routes and is compatible with the park typology, while managing glare, light spill and ecological impacts.

CIRCULATION AND MOVEMENT NETWORKS

Strategic Priorities

Planning Priorities

Prepare a city-wide open space movement framework and route hierarchy that complements Council's active transport planning initiatives and strengthens connections between parks, waterways, bushland, centres and recreation destinations.

Deliver strategic missing links across the open space movement network, particularly the Parramatta River foreshore and key waterway corridors, including through park acquisition, redevelopment, shared-use arrangements and other alternative delivery mechanisms where required.

Assess barriers to practical access and prioritise practical access improvements that strengthen connectivity, accessibility and network performance

Improve user comfort and legibility along priority routes through shade, seating, water, wayfinding and targeted lighting.

Identify and respond to locations where shared-use conflicts affect safety, accessibility or overall network function through design, separation, signage or operating measures.

Coordinate movement improvements with transport, public-domain, flood, biodiversity and precinct planning initiatives.

Action Plan Cross Reference:
Sections 9.1.1, 9.1.2 and 9.1.4, particularly Actions EA1, CG1, CG2, CG3, IP1, SM1 and SM5.

Measures of Success

- ✓ Reduction in identified missing links and barrier-affected areas.
- ✓ Increased proportion of priority routes meeting accessibility and shade requirements.
- ✓ Improved walking and cycling access to parks and recreation destinations.
- ✓ Reduced reported conflict and safety issues on shared routes.
- ✓ Improved continuity of the open space movement network between parks, centres, waterways and community destinations.

Supporting Amenities and User Comfort



Why This Activity Matters

Supporting infrastructure comprising toilets, drinking water, shade, seating, shelters, lighting, waste facilities, bicycle parking and wayfinding are fundamental to open space user comfort, inclusion and usability. In many locations they are the difference between nominal access and practical access, particularly for children, older people, carers, people with a disability and those using parks for longer periods.

Key Needs, Gaps and Pressure

Lighting, maintenance, cleanliness and shade are consistently identified as key factors influencing park use and user satisfaction. However, universal provision of every amenity in every park would create unsustainable capital and lifecycle obligations and may be inconsistent with park function or context. Amenities should therefore be aligned with park hierarchy, typology, dwell time, activity intensity, event role, accessibility, nearby alternatives, utilities and operational capacity.

Provision of additional amenities should be assessed against park function, levels of use, catchment demand, accessibility requirements, proximity to alternative facilities, site constraints and whole-of-life cost considerations.

Council's Strategic Position

Council will deliver coordinated provision of amenities aligned with park typology, function and levels of use.

Higher-order parks and longer-stay destinations will generally receive a more complete level of service commensurate with their role, function and demand.

Local parks will prioritise the elements essential to everyday function, including shade, seating, access and safety, with shelters, lighting and other supporting amenities provided only where justified by demand, operational feasibility and intended role within the wider open space network.

SUPPORTING AMENITIES AND USER COMFORT

Objectives

Objective	Strategic Intent
Improve practical access	Reduce amenity barriers that prevent people from using parks comfortably and confidently.
Align service to function and context	Provide infrastructure according to hierarchy, typology, activity, dwell time and demand.
Improve safety and inclusion	Design and locate amenities in accordance with universal design and CPTED principles.
Strengthen climate comfort	Prioritise tree canopy, shade, water and heat-resilient materials.
Support maintainability	Use standardised, durable and locally sourced infrastructure that supports efficient servicing, renewal and long-term asset performance.
Avoid over-servicing	Ensure infrastructure provision remains proportionate to park function, demand and character.

Technical and Desired Standards of Service Baseline

- Assess public toilet provision by park hierarchy, typology, dwell time, structured activity, event frequency, nearby alternatives, accessibility, safety and servicing capacity.
- Prioritise drinking water at higher-use play, fitness, dog, sport and gathering locations where supply and maintenance can be supported.
- Prioritise canopy over key paths and activity nodes, supplemented by built shade where immediate coverage is challenging.
- Incorporate accessible seating, including backs and armrests where appropriate, together with informal seating at activity and social nodes.
- Provide targeted lighting where it supports legitimate intended night-use, safety, accessibility and park function whilst avoiding unnecessary or inappropriate lighting in isolated or sensitive areas.
- Align waste facilities and servicing levels with expected use, activity types and operational requirements.
- Select robust, low-maintenance and replaceable components consistent with Council palettes and whole-of-life planning.

Strategic Priorities

Planning Priorities

Establish, maintain and regularly review hierarchy-based infrastructure standards and design specifications for open space assets across the network.

Assess priority parks for practical access barriers and identify amenity improvements where supported by demand, park function and community needs.

Prioritise shade and cooling at play, picnic, seating, movement and high-use locations.

Integrate amenity renewal with asset-condition, accessibility and lifecycle programs.

Integrate long-term operational funding, asset planning and investment priorities to support the ongoing delivery and sustainability of the open space network.

Monitor amenity performance and user experience to inform service improvements, renewal priorities and future investment decisions.

Ensure amenity upgrades and renewals are aligned with park typology, function, infrastructure standards, and design specifications

Action Plan Cross Reference:
Section 9.1.3 and 9.1.5, particularly Actions CG2, FI5, FI6, IP4, SM2, SM3 & SM5.

Measures of Success

- ✓ Increased proportion of higher-order parks meeting the required amenity standards.
- ✓ Reduction in community reported use barriers relating to shade, toilets, water, lighting and cleanliness.
- ✓ Improved accessibility, distribution and condition of priority amenities.
- ✓ Reduced reactive maintenance and improved lifecycle performance.

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STRATEGIC ACTIONS AND PRIORITY PROJECTS

Action Framework

The Action Framework sets out the strategic actions that support delivery of the vision, goals and directions of this Strategy. These actions collectively provide a coordinated program for improving access, quality, connectivity, inclusion, environmental outcomes and long-term sustainability across the open space network.

The actions respond to identified needs, gaps and opportunities and establish a clear basis for future planning, policy development, capital investment, asset management and partnership initiatives. They are intended to guide consistent and transparent decision-making across park planning, renewal, acquisition, management and delivery, while allowing flexibility to respond to changing community needs, growth pressures, environmental considerations and funding opportunities.

Each action is supported by a defined goal, strategic alignment and implementation pathway. Together, these elements explain why the action is required, the strategic outcome it seeks to achieve, the identified gap or opportunity it responds to, the technical principles that will guide delivery, and the indicative timeframe for implementation. This approach ensures that planning, investment and delivery decisions remain aligned with the Strategy's objectives while providing a transparent basis for prioritisation, monitoring and future review.

These actions are intended to be implemented through existing planning, asset management, capital works, development contributions, operational and partnership programs, subject to Council priorities, funding and land availability, and annual budgeting processes. Actions will be progressively delivered through future planning, project development, business case assessment and funding processes.



Strategic Directions - Equity in Access

Ref.	Action Item	Gap or Requirement Addressed	Goal Alignment	Technical Baseline	Indicative Timing
EA1	Adopt and consistently apply the local open space access framework in precinct planning, gap analysis and capital prioritisation.	Uneven walkable access, inconsistent interpretation of local provision	Equity in Access; Goals 1	Apply a 400 m local access benchmark and the Needs Study's 250 m high-density assessment threshold; test actual routes, barriers, entries and park function.	Medium to Long
EA2	Progress the planning and delivery of new local parks and open space opportunities in growth areas.	Growth areas where increasing dwelling density and limited private open space create or intensify local access gaps.	Equity in Access; Integrated Planning; Goals 1 and 4	New local parks align with the hierarchy, typology and Desired Standards of Service, provide functional and usable recreation space, integrate with walking and cycling networks and contribute to canopy and shade outcomes	Short to Long
EA3	Adopt and apply a no-net-loss policy for park and outdoor recreation space.	Fragmentation, encroachment, competing infrastructure and reconfiguration can reduce usable area, access, capacity or ecological value.	Equity in Access; Sustainable Management; Goals 1, 3 and 5	Any unavoidable loss must deliver an equivalent or improved community benefit within the relevant catchment and be provided before, or concurrently with, the loss occurring.	Short and Ongoing
EA4	Apply the Needs Study capacity-pressure framework to prioritise upgrades, expansion and new provision.	Mapped walkable access alone does not identify crowding, conflict, wear, environmental constraint or poor effective capacity	Equity in Access; Sustainable Management; Goals 1 and 5	Apply a consistent capacity and performance assessment framework to identify parks experiencing pressure and prioritise appropriate responses including upgrades, expansion, redistribution, or additional provision	Short to Long
EA5	Progress staged upgrades to citywide destinations identified in the Needs Study to improve their capacity, function and ability to meet future community needs	Higher visitation, increasing population growth and demand for destination-based recreation facilitate growing pressure on major destinations.	Equity in Access; Flexible, Inclusive Design; Integrated Planning; Sustainable Management; Goals 1, 3, 4 and 5	Apply to Signature Park typology and DSS to guide future planning, investment and staging. Prioritise investment based on community demand, network role, environmental capacity, master planning outcomes, and available funding.	Short to Long

Strategic Directions - Connected Green Network

Ref.	Action Item	Gap or Requirement Addressed	Goal Alignment	Technical Baseline	Indicative Timing
CG1	Prepare a city-wide open space movement framework and route hierarchy that complements Council's active transport planning initiatives.	Path assets do not deliver their full value unless they operate as a connected, legible and accessible network.	Connected Green Network, Support Healthy, Active and Liveable Communities Goals 1 and 2	Assess network role, continuity, destinations, barriers, accessibility, high-use conflict and links to centre, schools and transport. Prioritise missing links, barrier removal and the management of shared-use conflicts.	Short to Medium
CG2	Integrate shade, seating, drinking water, wayfinding and targeted lighting along priority movement routes where supported by user demand and function within the network.	Heat, poor amenity and perceived safety limit route use, particularly for older people, women, carers and people with disability.	Connected Green Network; Flexible, Inclusive Design; Goals 2 and 4	Provide supporting infrastructure according to route role and intended use; lighting must be CPTED-compliant and support legitimate night-use, safety, accessibility and network function whilst managing environmental and operational impacts.	Medium to Long
CG3	Provide low-impact access and accessible entry points to selected natural, cultural and heritage landscapes.	Communities seek nature and heritage experiences, but increased access must be carefully managed to avoid degradation of sensitive values.	Connected Green Network; Sustainable Management; Integrated Planning; Goals 2 and 3	Provide site-appropriate pathways, wayfinding, interpretation and accessible entry points where environmental, cultural and heritage values can be protected. Access improvements should be guided by ecological assessment, heritage advice, Traditional Custodian engagement and site capacity.	Short to Medium

Strategic Directions - Flexible and Inclusive Design

Ref.	Action Item	Gap or Requirement Addressed	Goal Alignment	Technical Baseline	Indicative Timing
FI1	Ensure all new parks and major upgrades demonstrate alignment with the hierarchy, typology and Desired Standards of Service.	Inconsistent embellishment, duplication and ad- hoc upgrades can reduce network efficiency and create maintenance risk.	Flexible, Inclusive Design; Goals 1, 4 and 5	Apply the relevant "must have", "might have" and "does not have" requirements; variations require equal or improved public benefit and lifecycle performance.	Ongoing
FI2	Integrate outdoor fitness with walking and cycling routes, shade, seating and healthy-ageing infrastructure.	Outdoor fitness is concentrated in selected nodes and can underperform when installed as isolated equipment.	Flexible, Inclusive Design; Connected Green Network; Goals 2 and 4	Approximate access of 800 m–1 km in high-density areas and 1.5–2 km in neighbourhood settings; integrate with accessible paths and rest points.	Short to Medium

Ref.	Action Item	Gap or Requirement Addressed	Goal Alignment	Technical Baseline	Indicative Timing
FI3	Plan and optimise social and gathering infrastructure across the open space network, including seating, shelters, picnic facilities, BBQs and supporting amenities, based on park function, catchment demand and operational capacity.	Community demand for social gathering infrastructure is high, but universal provision is operationally unsustainable and not appropriate in all park types.	Flexible, Inclusive Design; Activation and Partnerships; Goals 2 and 4	Complete serviced nodes only in eligible higher-order parks with toilets, utilities, waste and maintenance access. Use an indicative 2 km access test and provide substantial shade at major picnic and gathering nodes.	Short to Medium
FI4	Plan dog off-leash provision as a network of fenced, unfenced, timed and shared-use opportunities.	Demand is growing and spatial gaps remain, but reactive fencing can create conflict, crowding and maintenance issues.	Flexible, Inclusive Design; Equity in Access; Goals 1, 2 and 4	Apply 2 km broad catchment and 1 km in high-density areas with dog ownership, site suitability, capacity and compatibility. Prioritise investigation of identified service gaps and apply fencing only where justified by site conditions, risk and intended use.	Short to Medium
FI5	Prepare, implement and maintain hierarchy-based standard drawings, design specifications and approved asset palettes to guide the consistent design, selection and placement of infrastructure across the open space network.	Inconsistent infrastructure provision can result in service gaps, reduced user experience, inefficient maintenance outcomes and investment that is not aligned with park function, demand or community needs.	Integrated Planning; Flexible, Inclusive Design; Sustainable Management; Goals 1, 4 and 5	Prepare and implement hierarchy-based standard drawings, design specifications and approved asset palettes. Standards should guide the selection and design of furniture, fixtures, materials.	Short to Long
FI6	Assess parks with identified access, amenity or capacity gaps and prioritise targeted improvements aligned with park function and user demand.	Some parks do not provide the level of access, comfort or supporting amenities required to meet community needs and encourage regular use.	Flexible, Inclusive Design; Equity in Access; Goals 1 and 4	Review parks experiencing functional access limitations, amenity deficiencies, asset-condition issues, or capacity pressures and prioritise improvements based on park function and network role.	Short to Medium
FI7	Review and optimise the distribution and function of play and recreation facilities in response to changing community needs, including the enhancement, repurposing, consolidation, relocation or replacement of facilities where appropriate.	Recreation needs, demographics and patterns of use change over time. Some facilities may be duplicated, under-utilised, over-provided, not optimally located or age-appropriate resulting in an inefficient distribution of recreation opportunities across the network.	Flexible, Inclusive Design; Equity in Access; Sustainable Management; Goals 1, 4 and 5	Consider utilisation, catchment coverage, condition, community need, and network performance when planning renewals and future investment. Where appropriate, investigate opportunities to enhance, relocate, consolidate, repurpose or replace facilities to improve community benefit and network performance.	Short to Long

Strategic Directions - Integrated Growth and Infrastructure Planning

Ref.	Action Item	Gap or Requirement Addressed	Goal Alignment	Technical Baseline	Indicative Timing
IP1	Embed the Strategy and Technical Guidelines across precinct plans, DCP provisions, contributions planning, VPA negotiations, landscape planning and capital works processes to guide consistent decision-making and project prioritisation.	Open space can be delivered late, undersized, over-embellished, fragmented or disconnected when requirements are not integrated early.	Integrated Growth and Infrastructure Planning; Goals 1, 3, 4 and 5	Reference hierarchy, typology, access, embellishment, canopy, ecology, universal access, lifecycle and handover requirements in planning and approval documents.	Short
IP2	Establish project compliance reviews and design hold points for open space planning, design and delivery	Approved strategic outcomes can be diluted through design development, construction and handover.	Integrated Growth and Infrastructure Planning; Sustainable Management; Goal 5	Undertake compliance reviews at DA/REF approval, detailed design, construction and pre-handover stages. Verify hierarchy, embellishment, universal access, canopy, WSUD, asset quality and lifecycle requirements.	Short
IP3	Advocate, Pilot and evaluate hybrid spaces, shared-use agreements, rooftops, podiums, street-based spaces and underutilised public land in park-deficient areas.	Land constraints require supplementary delivery models, particularly in dense urban contexts.	Integrated Growth and Infrastructure Planning; Flexible, Inclusive Design; Goals 1, 2 and 4	Supplementary spaces must demonstrate reliable public access, governance, safety, usable capacity, management responsibility and long-term availability. They do not automatically substitute for functional local parks.	Short to Medium

Strategic Directions - Sustainable Management

Ref.	Action Item	Gap or Requirement Addressed	Goal Alignment	Technical Baseline	Indicative Timing
SM1	Prioritise targeted canopy, shade and cooling interventions in high-heat, high-density and high-vulnerability precincts.	Heat reduces usability and disproportionately affects exposed paths, play, seating and gathering areas.	Sustainable Management; Goals 2, 3 and 5	Measure canopy and shade at citywide and local scales; prioritise high-use nodes and routes; align progressive canopy targets with adopted Council Plan.	Short to Medium
SM2	Establish consistent lifecycle planning, asset handover and asset data requirements to support the sustainable delivery, maintenance, renewal and management of Council and developer-delivered open space assets.	Poor-quality handover, bespoke design and missing data increase maintenance cost and performance risk.	Sustainable Management; Integrated Growth and Infrastructure Planning; Goal 5	Implement maintenance plans, establishment periods, defects provisions, GIS-compatible asset data, hold-point inspections, post-construction audits and rectification before acceptance or bond release.	Short term

Ref.	Action Item	Gap or Requirement Addressed	Goal Alignment	Technical Baseline	Indicative Timing
SM3	Identify and progressively implement climate-responsive and resilience initiatives across the open space network.	Existing assets provide opportunities to improve climate responsiveness, environmental performance and reduce operating demand.	Sustainable Management; Goal 5	Identify opportunities to improve climate resilience, environmental performance, resource efficiency, biodiversity outcomes and operational sustainability. Prioritise initiatives according to risk, feasibility, lifecycle timing and community benefit..	Short to Medium
SM4	Develop a cultural and heritage landscape identification, management and interpretation framework	Cultural landscapes are under-recognised, mapped as fragmented assets and subject to inconsistent interpretation, access and maintenance responses.	Sustainable Management; Integrated Growth and Infrastructure Planning; Activation and Partnerships; Goals 3, 4 and 5	Do not apply fixed catchments or uniform facility standards. Establish significance, boundaries, settings, plantings, archaeology, condition and access; use site-specific conservation planning, minimal and reversible interventions, and low-impact interpretation.	Short to Medium
SM5	Develop and implement an Open Space Lighting Policy to guide the planning, design, operation and management of lighting across the open space network.	Lighting can improve safety, accessibility and park usability, but inappropriate lighting can create environmental impacts, light spill, increased operating costs and maintenance liabilities. A consistent framework is required to balance community benefit with environmental, operational and asset management considerations.	Flexible, Inclusive Design; Sustainable Management; Integrated Growth and Infrastructure Planning; Goals 3, 4 and 5	Develop and adopt an Open Space Lighting Policy that establishes Council's principles, objectives and assessment criteria for the provision and management of lighting across the open space network.	Short term
SM6	Investigate sustainable funding mechanisms to support open space acquisition, embellishment, renewal, asset replacement and lifecycle management.	Population growth, ageing assets and increasing community expectations require funding sources beyond development contributions and general revenue.	Sustainable Management; Integrated Growth and Infrastructure Planning; Goal 5	Evaluate funding opportunities including grants, partnerships, reserve funds, special rates and other mechanisms to support long-term network sustainability and reduce reliance on reactive funding.	Short to Medium

Strategic Directions - Activation and Partnerships

Ref.	Action Item	Gap or Requirement Addressed	Goal Alignment	Technical Baseline	Indicative Timing
AP1	Embed inclusive engagement and co-design across master planning of major parks, recreation and public domain projects.	Standard consultation may not capture youth, women and girls, CALD communities, older adults, people with disability or First Nations perspectives.	Activation and Partnerships; Flexible, Inclusive Design; Goals 2, 3 and 4	Engage early; use accessible and representative methods; communicate constraints; document feedback loops; involve Traditional Custodians where cultural narratives and connection to Country are relevant.	Short and ongoing
AP2	Review and improve booking, allocation, storage and tenure arrangements to improve equity and utilisation.	Engagement identified governance and system barriers, not only infrastructure gaps.	Activation and Partnerships; Equity in Access; Goals 1, 2 and 5	Use centralised digital systems, published criteria, performance-based access, audits of storage and tenure, equitable allocation and time-limited arrangements where appropriate.	Consider through Sportsground Strategy and Action Plan and Allocation Policy updates
AP3	Coordinate the planning and provision of strategic fencing network to support safety, functionality, asset protection and compatibility with surrounding uses.	Fencing should be proportionate to site conditions, user needs, adjacent roads, waterways, environmental constraints and the intended function of the space.	Play; Dog Off-Leash Areas; Safety and Access; Flexible, Inclusive Design; Goals 2, 4 and 5	Determine and prioritise the establishment of a fencing network across open space based on risk, activity type, containment needs and surrounding interfaces; monitor safety outcomes, user conflicts and maintenance demand.	Short to Long
AP4	Establish an event-space hierarchy and management framework for parks and civic spaces.	Event demand continues to grow, but not all parks are suitable for the same scale or intensity of use. A strategic approach is required to balance activation, community access, asset protection and environmental outcomes.	Activation and Partnerships; Sustainable Management; Goals 2, 4 and 5	Prepare an event-space hierarchy and capacity register; identify priority event-ready sites; establish event-management requirements; and monitor bookings, asset impacts, recovery times, complaints and community outcomes to inform future planning and investment.	Short to Medium

Priority Precincts and Network Initiatives

This identifies locations and city-wide initiatives where coordinated planning, investment and investigation are expected to deliver the greatest community benefit. These priorities respond to growth, changing community needs, access gaps, network pressures and opportunities to improve the quality, functionality and resilience of the open space network.

These priorities are intended to guide future investigations, master planning, partnerships, capital works and advocacy efforts. They provide a strategic focus for Council's ongoing open space planning and investment program but do not replace detailed site-based planning or project assessment.

Priority Category	Priority Areas and Initiatives	Strategic Response
Planned or required local parks in growth areas	Melrose Park, Telopea, Lidcombe (Carter Street), Carlingford, Camellia and Westmead	Secure land and delivery mechanisms; confirm typology, usable area, access, embellishment, staging and handover; deliver concurrently with growth and occupation.
High-density access and capacity pressure	Parramatta CBD, Wentworth Point, Epping and parts of Westmead and Granville	Apply 250 m high-density access assessment, capacity and pressure analysis, and practical-barrier testing; combine new provision, park expansion, targeted upgrades, public-domain connections and supplementary shared or hybrid spaces.
Established-suburb legacy gaps	Locations identified through the suburb profiles and access mapping	Ground-truth access, amenity and practical barriers; prioritise children, older people, people with disability and households without regular car access; use place-specific upgrades, links, expansion, shared use, acquisition or amenity improvements.
Dog off-leash investigation corridor	Identified Dog-off Leash Service Area Gaps	Confirm demand, ownership, site suitability, 1 km/2 km access, environmental constraints and conflict management before determining fenced, unfenced, timed, shared-use or access-improvement responses.
Citywide park capacity and destination upgrades	Adopted masterplans for Citywide Parks	Progress master planning, investigations and staged upgrades consistent with Signature Park function, visitor capacity, ecology, transport access and lifecycle sustainability.
Green and active movement connections	Parramatta River foreshore and waterway paths	Prioritise missing links, shade, wayfinding, accessible connections and ecological improvements through coordinated open space, transport and public domain programs.
Innovative delivery pilots	Park-deficient high-density and renewal areas	Investigate and pilot hybrid spaces, green corridors, shared use, rooftop and podium spaces, street-based interventions and suitable utility or transport corridor opportunities; evaluate public access and long-term performance.
Governance and implementation improvements	Citywide	Strengthen booking, allocation, tenure and shared-use arrangements; embed project compliance reviews, design hold points and delivery standards; monitor utilisation, performance and access outcomes to maximise the value, quality and equitable use of open space assets.
Long-term funding and asset sustainability	Citywide	Investigate opportunities to establish sustainable funding mechanisms for open space acquisition, embellishment, renewal and lifecycle management, including grants, partnerships, developer contributions, reserve funds, special rate mechanisms and other funding approaches. Align funding priorities with identified network gaps, growth pressures and asset renewal needs.

PART 9

Implementation Plan

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IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Funding and Delivery Mechanisms

This Implementation Plan establishes how the Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Strategy will be delivered through Council's planning, investment, asset management, development, operational and partnership processes.

The strategic actions and priorities identified will primarily be implemented progressively over the life of the Strategy. Their timing and delivery will be influenced by community needs, population growth, land availability, feasibility, project readiness, funding availability, lifecycle implications and Council's annual planning and budgeting processes.

Individual projects will progress through the appropriate level of investigation, feasibility assessment, master planning, funding approval and detailed design before implementation.

Open space is essential community infrastructure and will be funded and delivered through an integrated suite of mechanisms comprising:

- Council capital works programs and asset renewal;
- Development contributions plans under the Environmental Planning and Assessment framework;
- Voluntary planning agreements (VPAs);
- Land dedication and strategic acquisition;
- State and Australian Government infrastructure and grant programs;
- Joint delivery and co-location partnerships;
- Precinct, corridor and master planning;
- Developer delivery of new parks and public domain infrastructure;
- Shared-use arrangements with schools, agencies and other landholders; and
- Partnership delivery linked to transport, utility, education and public-domain projects.

The appropriate funding and delivery mechanism/s will depend on the nature of the project, the demand or issue it addresses, land ownership, project scale, timing and applicable statutory requirements.

Development contributions are an important source of funding for infrastructure generated by new development. However, the use of development contributions is governed by legislative and planning requirements and may not fund the full cost of infrastructure delivery or address existing legacy open space and infrastructure deficits. Council funding, grants, partnerships and other funding mechanisms may therefore also be required.

Where an identified need or gap can be addressed on existing Council-owned or managed land, Council may investigate the upgrade, expansion, reconfiguration or renewal of existing assets.

Lifecycle Costs and Financial Sustainability

Capital funding represents only part of the cost of infrastructure delivery. New and upgraded open space assets create ongoing operating, servicing, maintenance, renewal and replacement costs throughout their lifecycle. Council will consider these whole-of-life financial and operational implications before committing to the delivery, acquisition or acceptance of new assets.

Assets delivered through development agreements, grants, partnerships or other external funding sources may create ongoing financial liabilities where Council assumes responsibility for their operation, maintenance, or renewal. These costs will be considered alongside Council's long-term financial planning, asset management priorities, adopted service levels and available resources.

Investment decisions will seek to ensure that growth in the open space asset base remains financially sustainable in-perpetuity and does not exceed Council's reasonable capacity to operate, maintain and renew those assets over time.

Partnership and Advocacy

Implementation will require coordinated partnerships across Council, State and Australian Government agencies, community organisations, institutions and delivery partners.

Priority partnership areas include:

- Coordination with State agencies on transport, utilities, education, land use and major precincts;
- Advocacy and collaboration in Parramatta Park and Sydney Olympic Parklands planning and projects;
- Shared use of school, community and other publicly accessible facilities;
- Joint funding and delivery of co-located open space and community infrastructure;
- Collaboration with Traditional Custodians on cultural narratives, naming, planting, interpretation and connection to Country;
- Engagement with disability organisations and accessibility advocates;
- Co-design with youth, women and girls, older adult and culturally diverse communities;
- Partnerships with local organisations, businesses and event providers for appropriate activation;
- Bushcare, environmental education, citizen science and stewardship programs; and
- Cross-boundary coordination with adjoining councils where practical catchments extend beyond the LGA.

Partnership arrangements will clearly define public access, governance, funding, maintenance responsibilities, risk allocation, data management, asset ownership, handover and review requirements.

Governance



Implementation of the Strategy requires a coordinated whole-of-Council approach across strategic planning, infrastructure planning, development assessment, asset management, project delivery, operations, environmental management and community-facing functions.

Strategic open space planning provides overall coordination of Strategy implementation by coordinating actions across Council, monitoring outcomes, facilitating cross-functional collaboration, maintaining the Technical Guidelines and Needs Study, and reporting on progress, risks, and emerging priorities.

A key governance role of the Strategy is to mitigate long-term financial and operational risk by guiding investment towards a complementary, fit-for-purpose open space network.

Consistent application of the hierarchy, typologies, Desired Standards of Service and lifecycle requirements helps avoid unnecessary duplication, over-provision, over-embellishment and infrastructure that creates disproportionate operating, maintenance or renewal obligations. This supports coordinated investment in assets that respond to demonstrated community need while remaining operationally and financially sustainable throughout their lifecycle.

LEADERSHIP

Council Executive, Councillors and corporate leadership are responsible for setting strategic direction, advocating for open space priorities, integrating open space risks into corporate governance, endorsing strategic partnerships, and ensuring appropriate funding, resources and accountability are in place to deliver the desired levels of service and strategic outcomes.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

Open space planning and related infrastructure functions are responsible for translating the priorities of the Strategy into precinct planning, infrastructure planning, funding and contributions strategies, business cases, land acquisition programs, capital works prioritisation, and infrastructure sequencing to guide future investment and delivery.

DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION

Development assessment and regulatory functions are responsible for implementing the Strategy framework through development assessment, -consent conditions, VPA negotiations, compliance activities, and asset handover processes to ensure new development contributes to the delivery of open space and recreation outcomes.

OPERATIONS AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Operational and service delivery teams are responsible for the day-to-day management, maintenance and delivery of open space assets and services in accordance with adopted levels of service. The Strategy supports these functions by guiding investment, service planning and project delivery to ensure assets and services meet community needs, remain serviceable, functional, and align with adopted service levels.

ASSET MANAGEMENT AND PROJECT DELIVERY

Asset and delivery functions are responsible for lifecycle management, asset data, handover processes, renewal planning, defect management and long term asset performance, while ensuring projects are designed and delivered in accordance with strategic priorities, adopted service levels, standard drawings, specifications and embellishment guidelines.

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Environment and sustainability functions are responsible for providing strategic advice, targets and monitoring relating to biodiversity, urban canopy, habitat conservation, climate resilience, water management and environmental performance. These functions support the integration of ecological and sustainability outcomes into the planning, design, delivery and management of open space assets and services.

STATE AGENCIES AND DELIVERY PARTNERS

State agencies and delivery partners play an important role in coordinating transport, utility, education and place-making investment with open space outcomes, and in supporting co-location and shared-use models where appropriate.

Monitoring and Key Performance Indicators

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will align with Council's Integrated Planning and Reporting cycle. Baselines are to be established before numeric targets are adopted where the source documents do not provide a confirmed figure.

Monitoring should focus on strategic outcomes and network performance rather than reporting against individual implementation actions. Indicators may be refined over time to reflect data availability, Council priorities and changes to the open space network.

Performance Area	Indicative KPI	Performance Measure and Target
Open Space Access	Percentage of residents with access to local open space consistent with relevant walkable access thresholds (400 m general access and 250 m in identified high-density precincts).	Baseline established through GIS network analysis. Maintain or improve access outcomes over time and reduce identified gaps and inequities, particularly in high-density and growth precincts.
Growth-Aligned Delivery	New or upgraded open space delivered concurrently with dwelling occupation and population growth	Delivery aligned with adopted precinct plans, contributions plans, VPAs and infrastructure agreements.
Capacity and Gap Response	Number and proportion of high and severe pressure locations with an adopted response	Baseline established through application of the Capacity-Pressure Framework. Target: All locations identified as experiencing high or severe pressure have an assessed and documented management response.
Equity of Investment	Distribution of open space capital investment per capita and alignment with access gaps, growth and vulnerability	Baseline established through capital expenditure and spatial investment analysis. Demonstrate alignment between investment priorities and identified need.
Project Compliance	Percentage of new parks and major upgrades demonstrating compliance with adopted standards and delivery requirements.	Target: 100% of applicable projects demonstrate compliance with adopted typologies, design standards and technical requirements, or an approved equivalent-benefit variation, and completing required project reviews, handover documentation and post-construction audits.
Tree Canopy and Shade	Canopy coverage at city-wide and local scales; shade over priority paths, play, seating and gathering nodes	Baseline established through canopy assessment. Target aligned with adopted Council canopy targets and shade objectives.
Urban Heat and Thermal Comfort	Heat exposure, surface-temperature performance and thermal comfort outcomes across open spaces, including paths, play spaces, recreation facilities and gathering areas.	Baseline established through heat mapping and climate assessments. Demonstrate progressive improvement in thermal comfort and reduction in heat exposure within priority locations through material selection and design interventions.

Reporting should focus on material strategic outcomes, network performance and emerging issues. It may include progress against key access, delivery, equity, environmental performance, canopy and asset management indicators, in consideration of Council priorities and available resources.

Subject to data availability, resourcing and Council approval, selected open space performance indicators may be reported through existing reporting mechanisms or a public-facing Open Space Performance Dashboard to support transparency and community awareness of delivery and network outcomes.

Performance Area	Indicative KPI	Performance Measure and Target
Biodiversity	Native vegetation cover, habitat condition, ecological connectivity and net gain where feasible	Baseline established through ecological assessment. Demonstrate no net loss of biodiversity values and progressive vegetation condition improvement where feasible.
WSUD Performance	Proportion of applicable projects meeting approved stormwater, passive irrigation and WSUD performance requirements	Target: 100% of applicable projects
Inclusive Access	Percentage of major upgrades achieving universal access outcomes and documented inclusive-design review	Baseline established through accessibility audits. Target: 100% of major upgrades incorporate inclusive design assessment.
Play Access and Quality	Residents within the 500m play catchment and proportion of play spaces meeting contemporary inclusion, shade and condition expectations	Baseline established through network assessment. Demonstrate progressive improvement in access, inclusion, shade and play quality.
Dog Off-Leash Access	Residents within 2 km of suitable provision and high-density residents within 1 km, adjusted for capacity and barriers	Baseline established through network assessment. Improve access in identified service gap locations.
Movement Network	Kilometres or number of priority missing links and barriers resolved; user counts on strategic routes	Baseline established through movement framework assessment. Increase network connectivity and reduce identified barriers over time.
Use and User Experience	Community satisfaction, perceived safety, comfort, quality, inclusion and usage levels measured through community surveys, bookings, counters, observations and other approved data sources.	Baselines established for priority sites and monitored over time to track trends, inform investment and management decisions, and demonstrate stable or improving outcomes in both visitation and user experience.
Asset Performance	Condition, maintenance cost, reactive work, closure, establishment success and lifecycle trends	Baseline established through asset management systems. Demonstrate improved asset performance and lifecycle outcomes over time.
Partnerships	Number and performance of active shared-use, co-location and stewardship agreements	Baseline established through partnership register. Increase or maintain effective agreements that contribute to network outcomes.

Review Cycle

The Strategy and its Monitoring and Key Performance Indicators should be comprehensively reviewed every five years to ensure priorities remain aligned with population growth, community needs, infrastructure demand, asset performance, funding capacity and Council's broader strategic planning framework.

Monitoring results, updated demographic and development data, asset performance information and relevant changes to Council or State Government policy will inform each review.

The Technical Guidelines and Needs Study will be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect changes in census data, legislation, best practice, asset and network performance, community expectations or environmental conditions.

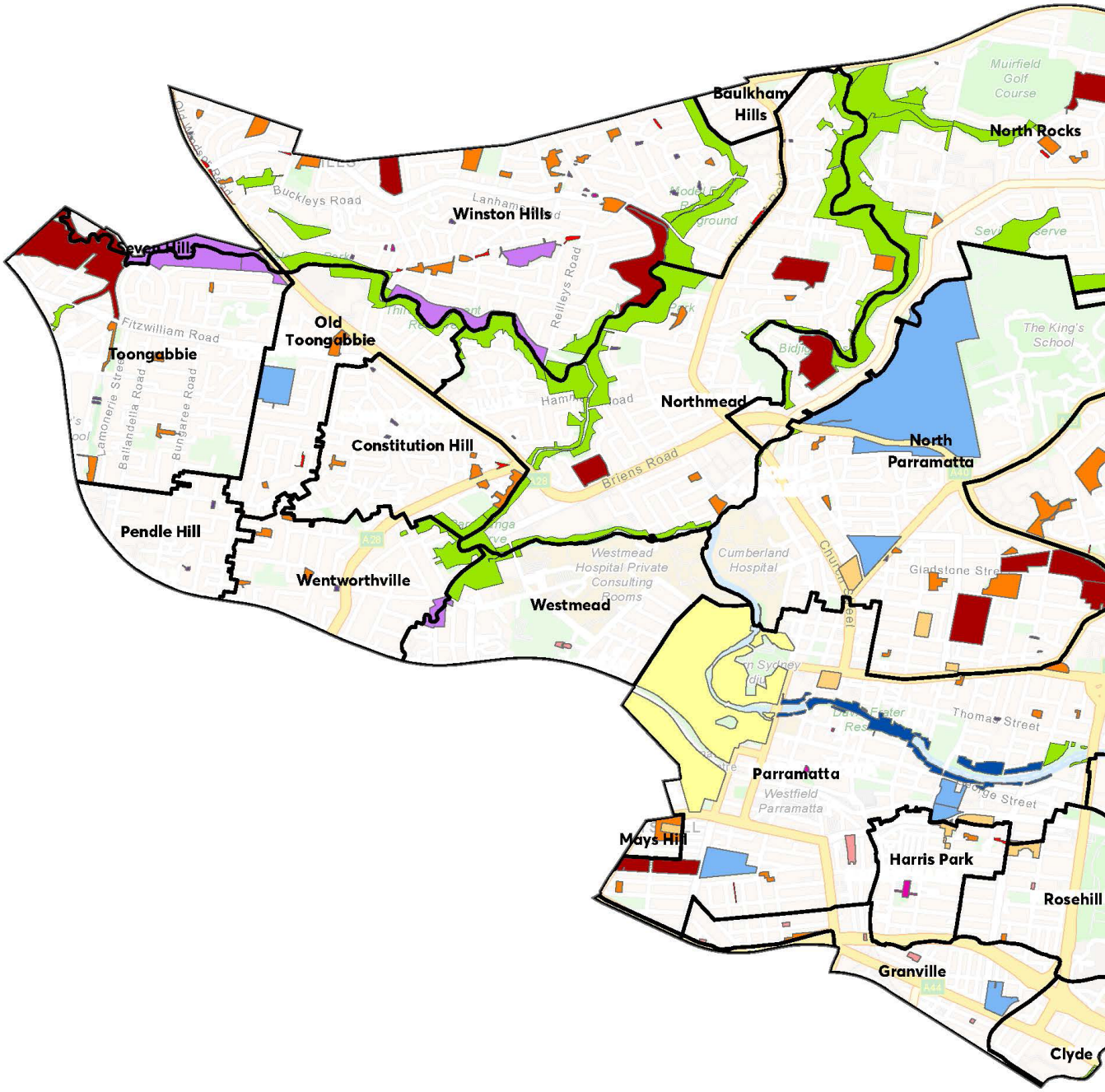


PART 10

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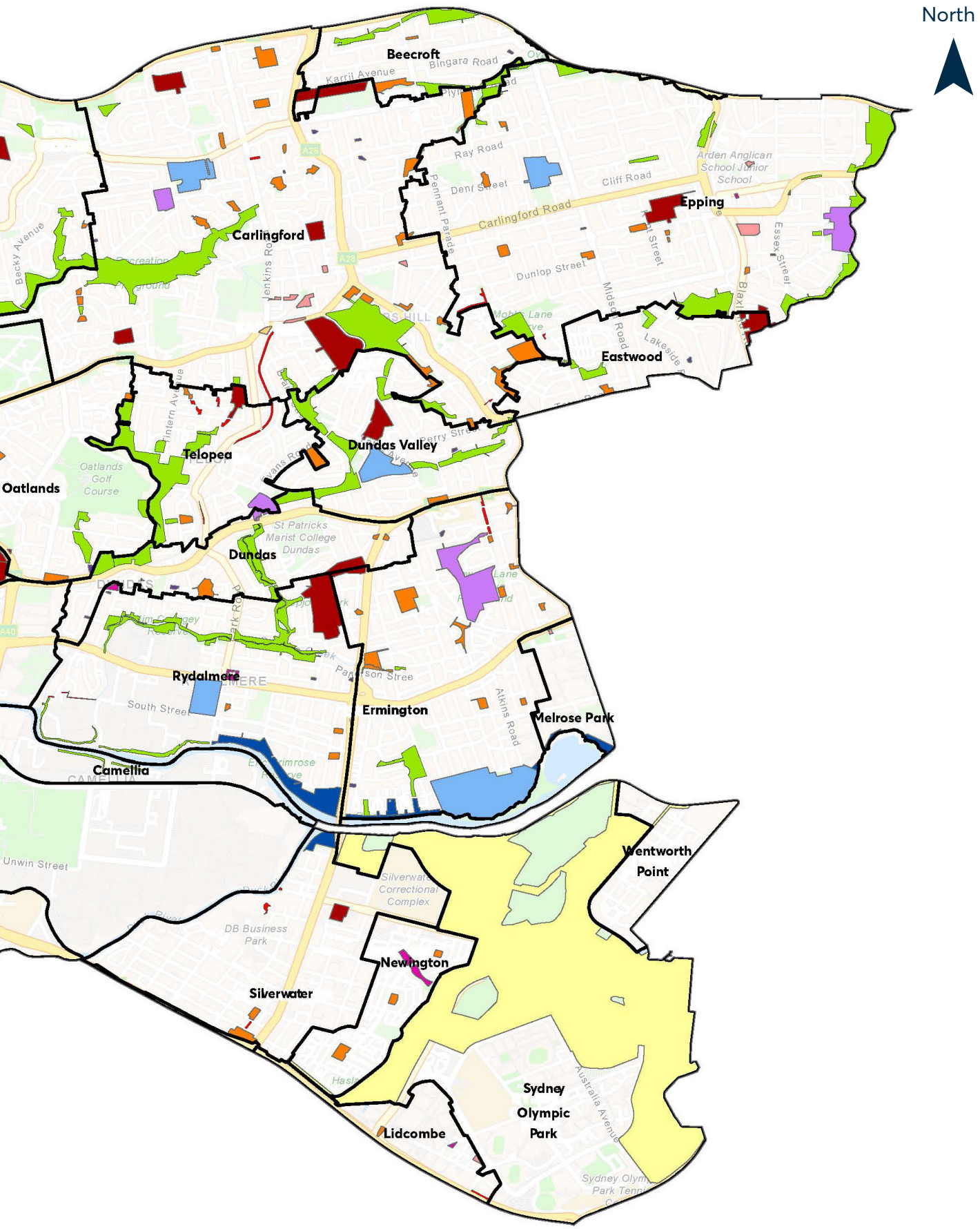
Open Space Hierarchy and Typologies Map



OPEN SPACE AND OUTDOOR RECREATION TYPOLOGIES (INCLUDING REGIONAL)

- REGIONAL
- SIGNATURE PARK
- ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
- PASSIVE RECREATION HUB
- CIVIC SQUARE/PLAZA
- FORESHORE PARK
- NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
- HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
- CULTURAL PARK
- NATURAL RESERVE
- POCKET PARK
- LINEAR / CORRIDOR

0 1.5 3 6 km


North
Beecroft
Carlingford
Epping
Eastwood
Telopea
Dundas Valley
Oatlands
Dundas
Rydalmere
Ermington
Melrose Park
Camellia
Wentworth Point
Newington
Silverwater
Sydney Olympic Park
Lidcombe
Carlingford Road
Bingara Road
Ray Road
Cliff Road
Dunlop Street
Pennant Parade
Midson Road
Essex Street
Becky Avenue
Karril Avenue
Jenkins Road
Ferry Street
Oatlands Golf Course
St Patricks Marist College Dundas
South Street
Atkins Road
Unwin Street
DB Business Park
Silverwater Correctional Complex
Arden Anglican School Junior School
Australia Avenue

Open Space Hierarchy and Typologies Table

Alphabetically listed by park / reserve name

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
ACACIA PARK	TELOPEA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
ADDERTON ROAD RESERVE	TELOPEA	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
ADINA STREET RESERVE	TELOPEA	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
AE2 PARK	ERMINGTON	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
ALAN STREET RESERVE	RYDALMERE	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
ALBERT BROWN PARK	ERMINGTON	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
ALBERT STREET RESERVE	GRANVILLE	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
ALFRED STREET RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
ALL SAINTS CEMETERY	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	CULTURAL PARK
ALLAMBIE AVENUE RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
ALLAN CUNNINGHAM RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
ALTONA PLACE RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
AMBROSE HALLEN PARK	TOONGABBIE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
ANDERSON PARK	RYDALMERE	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
ANNA MARIA KING PARK	DUNDAS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
ARCADIAN CIRCUIT RESERVE NORTH	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
ARCADIAN CIRCUIT RESERVE SOUTH	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
ARCHER PARK	ERMINGTON & MELROSE PARK	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
ARMAGH PARK	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
ARRUNGA GARDENS	CONSTITUTION HILL & WENTWORTHVILLE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
ARRUNGA STREET RESERVE	DUNDAS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
ARTHUR PHILLIP PARK	NORTHMEAD	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
ARTHUR WRIGHT PARK	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
ATTLEE PLACE RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
BACKHOUSIA RESERVE	NORTHMEAD & OLD TOONGABBIE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
BALAKA DRIVE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
BALUDARRI WETLAND	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
BARAYLY PARK	DUNDAS VALLEY	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
BARCLAY ROAD RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
BARNETT PARK	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BARTON PARK	NORTH PARRAMATTA & OATLANDS	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
BASIL COOK RESERVE	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BEACONSFIELD STREET RESERVE	SILVERWATER	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
BECK ROAD RESERVE	OLD TOONGABBIE	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
BEECROFT RESERVE SOUTH	BEECROFT	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
BEECROFT ROAD BUSHLAND	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
BELLS ROAD RESERVE	OATLANDS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
BELMORE PARK	NORTH PARRAMATTA	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
BELMORE STREET EAST RESERVE	OATLANDS	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
BIDJIGAL RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
BILL THOMSON RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BILL WATSON RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BINALONG PARK	OLD TOONGABBIE	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
BINGARA ROAD RESERVE	BEECROFT	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
BIPLANE PARK	ROSEHILL	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
BIRK PARK	CONSTITUTION HILL	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BIRNIE AVENUE RESERVE	LIDCOMBE	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
BLANKERS KOEN PARK	NEWINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BLUE GUM RESERVE	EASTWOOD	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
BORONIA PARK	EPPING	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
BRADLEY DRIVE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BRAY STREET RESERVE	DUNDAS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BRETBY PARK	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BROADOAKS PARK	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BRODIE STREET RESERVE SOUTH	RYDALMERE	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
BRUCE COLE RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK

OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY AND TYPOLOGIES TABLE

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
BRUCE MILLER RESERVE	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BUCKLEY PARK	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
BUDGEREE ROAD RESERVE	TOONGABBIE	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
BUNDILLA FOREST	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
BURAWA RESERVE	BEECROFT, CARLINGFORD & EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
BURLINGTON MEMORIAL PARK	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BURNSIDE GOLLAN RESERVE	OATLANDS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BURRA RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
BURUWANG PARK	NEWINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
CABER PARK	WINSTON HILLS	DISTRICT	PASSIVE RECREATION HUB
CALANGARA PARK	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
CARLINGFORD MEMORIAL PARK	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
CARMEN DRIVE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
CAROLINE CHISHOLM PARK	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
CASUARINA PARK	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	CIVIC SQUARE / PLAZA
CBD FORESHORE RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
CHARLES FRASER PARK	DUNDAS VALLEY	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
CHARLES HERBERT RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
CHURCH STREET RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
COLLETT PARK	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
COOPERS CREEK RESERVE	WENTWORTHVILLE	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
CORRY COURT RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
COWELLS LANE RESERVE	ERMINGTON	DISTRICT	PASSIVE RECREATION HUB
COWELLS LANE RESERVE EAST	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
COWELLS LANE TENNIS COURTS	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
COWPER STREET RESERVE	GRANVILLE	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
COX PARK	CARLINGFORD & DUNDAS VALLEY	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
CRANDON ROAD RESERVE	EPPING	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
CRIMEA STREET RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
CROWGEY STREET RESERVE	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
CUMBERLAND PARK	NEWINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DAN MAHONEY RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DANDARBONG RESERVE	CARLINGFORD & DUNDAS VALLEY	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DARLING MILLS CREEK RESERVE	NORTHMEAD & NORTH ROCKS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
DAVID HAMILTON RESERVE	EASTWOOD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DAVID SCOTT RESERVE	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DAVIES STREET RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DEAKIN PARK	SILVERWATER	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DEAN CRESCENT RESERVE	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DENCE PARK	EPPING	DISTRICT	PASSIVE RECREATION HUB
DISCOVERY PARK	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DIXON PARK	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
DOIG STREET RESERVE	CONSTITUTION HILL	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DON MOORE RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
DON STEWART PARK	EPPING	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
DORIS SARGEANT PARK	OLD TOONGABBIE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DOUGLASS AVENUE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DOYLE GROUND	NORTH PARRAMATTA	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
DUDLEY STREET RESERVE	RYDALMERE	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
DUNCAN PARK	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DUNDAS PARK	DUNDAS VALLEY	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
DUNDEE PARK	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
DUNROSSIL PARK	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
DUNROSSIL PARK	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
ECCLES PARK	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
EDEN PLACE RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	INCIDENTAL RESERVES
EDNA HUNT SANCTUARY	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE

OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY AND TYPOLOGIES TABLE

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
EDNA HUNT SANCTUARY	EASTWOOD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
EDWARDS AND LAMORNA AVENUE RESERVE	BEECROFT	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
EDWIN ROSS RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
EILEEN MAHONEY PARK	EPPING	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
ELIZABETH FARM RESERVE	PARRAMATTA & ROSEHILL	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	CULTURAL PARK
ELIZABETH MACARTHUR PARK	TELOPEA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
EMMA CRESCENT RESERVE	CONSTITUTION HILL	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
EPPING ROAD BUSHLAND	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
EPPING ROAD RESERVE	EPPING	MICRO & LINKAGE	INCIDENTAL RESERVES
ERBY PLACE RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	CIVIC SQUARE/PLAZA
ERIC MOBBS MEMORIAL PARK	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
ERIC PRIMROSE RESERVE	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
EXPERIMENT FARM RESERVE	HARRIS PARK	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	CULTURAL PARK
EYLES RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
F S GARSIDE PARK	GRANVILLE	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
FINCH RESERVE	BEECROFT	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
FITZGERALD FOREST	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
FLORIDA AVENUE RESERVE	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
FOREST PARK	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
FORSTER PLACE RESERVE	DUNDAS VALLEY	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
FOVEAUX PARK	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
FRANK HAYES PARK	WENTWORTHVILLE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
FRED ROBERTSON PARK	DUNDAS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
FRED SPURWAY PARK	CARLINGFORD, EASTWOOD & EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
FULTON AVENUE RESERVE	WENTWORTHVILLE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
GAIL MEAGHER PARK	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
GALARINGI	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
GALLERY GARDENS	OLD TOONGABBIE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
GEORGE GOLLAN RESERVE	OATLANDS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
GEORGE HARLEY PARK	EASTWOOD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
GEORGE KENDALL RIVERSIDE PARK	ERMINGTON	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
GIBBONS RESERVE	TOONGABBIE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
GIFFARD STREET RESERVE	SILVERWATER	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
GOLIATH AVENUE RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
GRAND AVENUE RESERVE	CAMELLIA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
GREENLEAF PARK	CONSTITUTION HILL	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
GREENS AVENUE RESERVE	OATLANDS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
HAINES AVENUE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
HALVORSEN PARK	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
HAMBLEDON COTTAGE RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	CULTURAL PARK
HAMMERS ROAD RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
HANNIBAL MACARTHUR PARK	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
HAROLD WEST RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
HARVEY MURRAY PARK	CONSTITUTION HILL	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
HAZLEWOOD ROSE PARK	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
HENRY BRIGG PARK	EPPING	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
HERBERT RUMSEY RESERVE	DUNDAS VALLEY	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
HILL ROAD RESERVE	LIDCOMBE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
HILLCREST AVENUE RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
HOLKER STREET RESERVE	SILVERWATER	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
HOLLISTER PLACE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
HOMELANDS RESERVE	TELOPEA	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
HOSPITAL FARM RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
HUGHES AVENUE RESERVE	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
HUME PARK	SILVERWATER	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
HUNT STREET RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
HUNTS CREEK RESERVE	CARLINGFORD & NORTH ROCKS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
IMPEESA RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
INALA PLACE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
IONA CREEK RESERVE	DUNDAS VALLEY	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
IRVING STREET RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK

OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY AND TYPOLOGIES TABLE

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
JAMES FARNELL RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
JAMES HOSKIN RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
JAMES RUSE RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
JASON PLACE RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
JENKINS RESERVE	DUNDAS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
JOHN BERGER RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
JOHN CARVER RESERVE	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - PARK	CIVIC SQUARE/PLAZA
JOHN CURTIN RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
JOHN HOURIGAN RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
JOHN IRVING PARK	ROSEHILL	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
JOHN WEARN RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	DISTRICT	PASSIVE RECREATION HUB
JOHNSTON PARK	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
JONES PARK	PARRAMATTA	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
JOSEPH KNOX PARK	PENDLE HILL	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
JUBILEE PARK	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
K13 SUBMARINE MEMORIAL PARK	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	CULTURAL PARK
KEITH MCKINNON PARK	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
KEITH WILLIS RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
KEN NEWMAN PARK	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
KENT STREET RESERVE	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
KILPACK PARK CARLINGFORD	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
KILPACK PARK CARLINGFORD	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
KILPACK PARK DUNDAS VALLEY	DUNDAS VALLEY	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
KIM RUTHERFORD RESERVE	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
KLIPPERT PARK	CONSTITUTION HILL	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
KYWONG STREET RESERVE	TELOPEA	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
LACHLAN MACQUARIE PARK	DUNDAS VALLEY	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
LAKE PARRAMATTA RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
LAKE PARRAMATTA RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
LANGDON ROAD RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
LARRY BOLITHO RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
LITTLE EAGLE GREEN	LIDCOMBE	LOCAL - PARK	CIVIC SQUARE/PLAZA
LLOYD GEORGE AVENUE RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
LLOYDS AVENUE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
LOCHINVAR PARADE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
LOCKYER RESERVE	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
LOFTUS SQUARE	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
LOMOND RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
LOWER TERRYS CREEK BUSHLAND	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
LYNBRAE AVENUE RESERVE	BEECROFT	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
LYNDEN AVENUE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
MAID MARION RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
MAPLE TREE ROAD RESERVE	WESTMEAD	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
MARIA LOCK PARK	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
MARRI BADOO RESERVE	DUNDAS & RYDALMERE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
MARSDEN ROAD RESERVE	CARLINGFORD & DUNDAS VALLEY	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
MASON STREET RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
MAX RUDDOCK RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
MAYS HILL CEMETERY	MAYS HILL	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	CULTURAL PARK
MAYS HILL RESERVE	MAYS HILL	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
McCOY PARK	SEVEN HILLS & TOONGABBIE	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
MCMILLAN AVENUE RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
MCMULLEN AVENUE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
MELBOURNE ROAD RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
MIDDLE TERRYS CREEK BUSHLAND	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
MIDSON ROAD BUSHLAND	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
MILSON PARK	WESTMEAD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE

OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY AND TYPOLOGIES TABLE

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
MOBBS LANE RESERVE	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
MOBBS LANE RESERVE SOUTH	EPPING	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
MODEL FARMS GARDENS	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	CIVIC SQUARE/PLAZA
MODEL FARMS RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
MODEL FARMS SIDING RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
MONTEREY PARADE RESERVE	ERMINGTON	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
MOXHAM PARK	NORTHMEAD & WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
MURRAY FARM RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
NAVY PARK	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
NEW SETTLERS PARK	OATLANDS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
NEWINGTON RESERVE	SILVERWATER	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
NEWTON STREET NORTH RESERVE	SILVERWATER	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
NOLLER PARK	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
NORTH ROCKS PARK	CARLINGFORD	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
NORTH ROCKS ROAD RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
NORTHMEAD RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
OAKES RESERVE	OLD TOONGABBIE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
OAKES ROAD RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
O'CONNELL STREET RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
OLD KINGS FORESHORE RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
OLD POST OFFICE RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
OLD SALEYARDS RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
OLD WINDSOR ROAD RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
OLLIE WEBB RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
ONE TREE HILL RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
OSPREY PARK	LIDCOMBE	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
OTTO LOSCO RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
P H JEFFREY RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
PALESTINE PARK	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
PANAVIEW CRESCENT RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
PANORA AVENUE RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
PARABIANGA RESERVE	WENTWORTHVILLE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
PARK ROAD RESERVE	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
PARKLAND ROAD RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
PARRAMATTA PARK	PARRAMATTA	REGIONAL	REGIONAL
PARRAMATTA ROAD RESERVE NORTH	CLYDE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
PARRAMATTA ROAD RESERVE SOUTH	CLYDE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
PARSONS PARK	WENTWORTHVILLE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
PATTERSON STREET RESERVE	RYDALMERE	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
PEACHTREE AVENUE RESERVE	CONSTITUTION HILL	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
PEGGY WOMERSLEY RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
PEMBROKE STREET RESERVE	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	CIVIC SQUARE/PLAZA
PEMULWUY PARK	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
PIERRE DE COUBERTIN PARK	NEWINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	CIVIC SQUARE/PLAZA
PINETREE DRIVE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
PONDS CREEK RESERVE NORTH	DUNDAS & DUNDAS VALLEY	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
PONDS CREEK RESERVE SOUTH	DUNDAS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
PRINCE ALFRED SQUARE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	CULTURAL PARK
PRINCE STREET RESERVE	HARRIS PARK	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
PRIOR STREET RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
PUTT PUTT PARK	MELROSE PARK	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
PYE AVENUE RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
QUEENS WHARF PARK	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
RAILWAY STREET RESERVE	GRANVILLE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
RAINBOW FARM RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
RANGIHOU RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
RAPANEA COMMUNITY FOREST	DUNDAS VALLEY	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
RAUSCH STREET RESERVE	TOONGABBIE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK

OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY AND TYPOLOGIES TABLE

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
RAY PARK	CARLINGFORD & EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
REID PARK	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
REILLEYS ROAD RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
REYNOLDS PARK	TOONGABBIE	DISTRICT	PASSIVE RECREATION HUB
RICHILL PARK	CONSTITUTION HILL	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
RIDGE STREET RESERVE	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
RIVER PARK	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK
RIVER ROAD WEST RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
ROBERT GREEN FOREST	OATLANDS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
ROBIN HOOD PARK	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
ROBIN STREET PARK	CARLINGFORD	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
ROBIN THOMAS RESERVE	PARRAMATTA	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
ROCK FARM RESERVE	TELOPEA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
ROCKLEIGH PARK	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
RON HILL PARK	TOONGABBIE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
ROSELEA RESERVE	BEECROFT & CARLINGFORD	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
ROSELLA PARK	HARRIS PARK	LOCAL - PARK	CIVIC SQUARE/PLAZA
ROSSLYN BLAY PARK	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
ROTARY PARK	EPPING	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
RUSE STREET RESERVE	HARRIS PARK	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
RUSSELL AVENUE RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
RUSSELL WALKER RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
RYDALMERE PARK	RYDALMERE	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
SAINT PATRICKS CEMETERY	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	CULTURAL PARK
SCHAEFFER PARK	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
SEARLE PARK	TELOPEA	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
SEVILLE RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
SHANNONS PADDOCK	WENTWORTHVILLE & WESTMEAD	DISTRICT	PASSIVE RECREATION HUB
SHEEHAN STREET RESERVE	WENTWORTHVILLE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
SHE-OAK RESERVE	TOONGABBIE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
SHERWIN PARK	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
SHIRLEY STREET RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
SILVERWATER PARK	SILVERWATER	LOCAL - PARK	FORESHORE PARK

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
SIMPSON RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
SIR THOMAS MITCHELL RESERVE	DUNDAS VALLEY	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
SKENES AVENUE RESERVE	EASTWOOD & EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
SNOWDON AVENUE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
SOMERVILLE PARK	EASTWOOD & EPPING	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
SOPHIA CRESCENT RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
SORLIE AVENUE RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
SORRELL STREET RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
SPEERS ROAD RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
SPURWAY STREET RESERVE	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - PARK	CIVIC SQUARE/PLAZA
ST ANDREWS STREET RESERVE	DUNDAS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
ST JOHNS PARK	PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	CIVIC SQUARE/PLAZA
STANLEY ROAD BUSHLAND	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
STEVENS STREET RESERVE	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
STIRLING RESERVE	NORTH ROCKS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
STURT PARK	DUNDAS & TELOPEA	DISTRICT	PASSIVE RECREATION HUB
SUBIACO CREEK RESERVE	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
SUE SAVAGE PARK	SEVEN HILLS & TOONGABBIE	DISTRICT	PASSIVE RECREATION HUB
SWANN RESERVE	HARRIS PARK	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
SYDNEY OLYMPIC PARKLANDS	SYDNEY OLYMPIC PARK	REGIONAL	REGIONAL
SYDNEY OLYMPIC PARKLANDS	NEWINGTON	REGIONAL	REGIONAL
SYDNEY OLYMPIC PARKLANDS	LIDCOMBE, NEWINGTON & SYDNEY OLYMPIC PARK	REGIONAL	REGIONAL
SYMONDS AVENUE RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
TALINGA PARK	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
TARTOOLA RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
TELOPEA-CARLINGFORD GREENWAY	CARLINGFORD	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
TELOPEA-CARLINGFORD GREENWAY	TELOPEA	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
THALLON STREET RESERVE EAST	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
THALLON STREET RESERVE WEST	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK

OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY AND TYPOLOGIES TABLE

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
THANE STREET PARK	WENTWORTHVILLE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
THIRD SETTLEMENT RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	DISTRICT	PASSIVE RECREATION HUB
THOMAS WEMYSS PARK	ERMINGTON	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
THOMAS WILLIAMS RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
THORNE AVENUE RESERVE	PENDLE HILL	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
TIARA PLACE RESERVE	GRANVILLE	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
TIMBERGETTERS RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
TOBIN PARK	TELOPEA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
TOLL STREET RESERVE	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
TOONGABBIE CREEK RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
TOONGABBIE CREEK RESERVE	CONSTITUTION HILL	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
TRIPOLI AVENUE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
TUDOR PLACE RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
TWAIN STREET RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
TYNAN PARK	ERMINGTON	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
UPJOHN PARK	DUNDAS, ERMINGTON & RYDALMERE	DISTRICT	ACTIVE RECREATION HUB
UPPER TERRYS CREEK BUSHLAND	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
VENTURA ROAD RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
VIMIERA PARK	EPPING	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
VINEYARD CREEK RESERVE	DUNDAS, OATLANDS & TELOPEA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
WALLAWA RESERVE	GRANVILLE	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
WALTER BROWN PARK	OATLANDS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
WALTER LAWRY MEMORIAL PARK	NORTH PARRAMATTA	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	CULTURAL PARK
WARAWARA RESERVE	GRANVILLE	LOCAL - PARK	HIGH DENSITY/URBAN PARK
WEST EPPING PARK	EPPING	CITYWIDE	SIGNATURE PARK
WILKINSON LANE RESERVE	TELOPEA	MICRO & LINKAGE	LINEAR / CORRIDOR
WILLIAM WADE PARK	TELOPEA	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
WILLIAMS RESERVE	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Typology
WILLMOT RESERVE	TOONGABBIE	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
WILLSFORD HOMES PARK	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
WILSON AVENUE RESERVE	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
WINJOY RESERVE	RYDALMERE	LOCAL - PARK	CIVIC SQUARE/PLAZA
WINSTON HILLS LIONS PARK	WINSTON HILLS	LOCAL - PARK	NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCAL PARK
WINTON AVENUE RESERVE	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
WOODBERRY PARK	WINSTON HILLS	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
WOODSTOCK ROAD RESERVE	CARLINGFORD	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
WR MUSTO	PARRAMATTA	MICRO & LINKAGE	POCKET PARK
YANA YIRABANA	NORTHMEAD	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE
YANUNG RESERVE	BEECROFT	LOCAL - CULTURE & NATURE	NATURAL RESERVE

Embellishment Guide

The Open Space Embellishment Guide has been developed to guide the planning, design, upgrade and renewal of open spaces across the City. Standardised levels of embellishment, informed by park typology and community need, support equitable provision while allowing for site-specific opportunities, constraints and local context. The guide also helps ensure Council resources are allocated efficiently and sustainably.

Legend

- **Must Have - a core embellishment expected within the park.**
- **Might Have - an embellishment that may be provided depending on need, function and context.**
- **Does Not Have - an embellishment not typically provided within the park.**

		TYPOLOGY PROVISION								
EMBELLISHMENT TYPE		Signature	Active Recreation Hub	Passive Recreation Hub	Neighbourhood Parks	Foreshore Parks	High Density Urban Park	Civic Square and Plazas	Natural Reserves & Cultural Parks	Linear Corridors, Pocket Parks & Incidental Reserves
Animal	Dog Off-Leash Areas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Furniture	Barbecues	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Bicycle Racks	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Bins	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Drinking Fountains	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Picnic Tables	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Seating	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Barriers	Bollards	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Fences and Gates (Pedestrian Access)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

EMBELLISHMENT TYPE		TYPOLOGY PROVISION								
		Signature	Active Recreation Hub	Passive Recreation Hub	Neighbourhood Parks	Foreshore Parks	High Density Urban Park	Civic Square and Plazas	Natural Reserves & Cultural Parks	Linear Corridors, Pocket Parks & Incidental Reserves
Pedestrian Infrastructure	Circuit Pathways	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Connection Pathways	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Internal Pathways	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Walking Trails and Nature Access	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Planting	Community Gardens	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Landscaping	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Trees	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Recreation Facilities	Cricket Nets	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Exercise Equipment	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Event Space	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Formal Competition Courts	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Kick and Throw Areas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Multipurpose Courts	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Play Space	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Skate/BMX/Scooter/ Pump Track Facilities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Recreation Facilities (cont.)	Sporting Fields	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Water Playgrounds	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Youth Activity Space	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Signs, Art and Memorials	Directional Signage	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Interpretive Signage	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Public Art & Memorials	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Regulatory Signage	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

EMBELLISHMENT TYPE		TYPOLOGY PROVISION								
		Signature	Active Recreation Hub	Passive Recreation Hub	Neighbourhood Parks	Foreshore Parks	High Density Urban Park	Civic Square and Plazas	Natural Reserves & Cultural Parks	Linear Corridors, Pocket Parks & Incidental Reserves
Structures and Parking	Change Rooms	🟠	🟢	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴
	Drop-off/Pick-up Zone	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴
	Event Infrastructure	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴
	Kiosk or Commercial Opportunities	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴
	Lighting	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠
	Parking	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴
	Picnic Shelters	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
	Public Toilets	🟢	🟢	🟢	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🔴	🔴
	Shade Structures	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴
	Showers	🟠	🟢	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴
Ancillary	Irrigation	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠
	Maintenance Access	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
	Maintenance Taps	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠
	Smart Technology	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
	Stormwater Management	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠
	Utilities	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠

Note: This matrix should be applied in conjunction with the Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Needs Study and the Technical Guidelines. Refer to these documents for detailed planning directions, performance requirements, and design considerations relating to individual embellishment items.

Glossary

TERM	STRATEGY DEFINITION
Accessible open space	Open space that is distributed across the open space network and can be reached through safe, legible and walkable routes within the adopted access catchment, while providing facilities appropriate to its intended function.
Capacity	The ability of a park or facility to support current and future use, considering usable area, population, observed performance, quality, conflicts, condition and constraints.
Desired Standards of Service (DSS)	Benchmarks for the intended access, quality, quantity, distribution, function, embellishment and performance of open space and recreation infrastructure.
Effective capacity	The portion of theoretical capacity that remains practically usable after environmental, physical, cultural, operational and quality constraints are considered.
Functional local open space	Public open space with sufficient usable area, access, amenity and flexibility to support everyday neighbourhood recreation; micro and linkage spaces do not automatically perform this role.
Hierarchy	The citywide, district, local and micro/linkage service levels that describe a park's catchment and role.
Higher-Order Park	A park that serves a broader district or citywide function, attracts visitation from beyond the local neighbourhood and provides a wider range of recreation, social, cultural or destination-based experiences. Higher-order parks include Citywide (Signature Parks) and District Parks (Active Recreation Hubs and Passive Recreation Hubs). Some Local Park typologies, such as Foreshore Parks or Civic Squares/Plaza, may perform higher-order functions in specific circumstances, but are not generally classified as higher-order parks.
Hybrid space	A supplementary public-space model combining recreation with another compatible function, such as stormwater management, public domain, transport or utilities infrastructure.
No net loss	A policy position that avoids reduction in the quantity, quality, capacity, accessibility, functionality or ecological value of public open space, with unavoidable impacts requiring equal or improved public benefit.
Open space network	The connected system of parks, reserves, civic spaces, foreshore areas, natural and cultural landscapes, movement corridors and supplementary public spaces.
Physical Accessibility	The extent to which a park, play space or recreation facility can be safely and comfortably accessed and used on-site, including paths, gradients, surfaces, entry points, circulation routes and access to key facilities and activities.
Typology	The classification that describes the primary function, character, facilities and design expectations of an open space.
Usable open space	Publicly accessible land that can safely and reliably support its intended recreation, social, cultural or environmental role, excluding areas whose encumbrances or constraints prevent that function.
Walkable catchment	An indicative service area tested against actual pedestrian routes, crossings, barriers, gradients, entries, safety, accessibility and park function.

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	City of Parramatta

For non-English speakers, phone interpretation services are available via TIS National on **131 450**.

KOREAN

통번역 서비스
통역이 필요하시면 13 14 50 번에 전화하셔서 통역사에게 카운슬 전화 1300 617 058 번으로 연결해 달라고 요청하십시오.

CHINESE

翻译与口译服务
如果您需要翻译帮助，请致电 13 14 50，并请口译员联系市议会，电话 1300 617 058。

ARABIC

خدمة الترجمة الخطية والشفهية
إذا كنت بحاجة إلى مساعدة في الترجمة، يرجى الاتصال على 13 14 50 وإطلب من المترجم الاتصال بالمجلس على الرقم 1300 617 058.

HINDI

अनुवाद एवं दुभाषिया सेवा
यदि आपको अनुवाद में सहायता की आवश्यकता है, तो कृपया 13 14 50 पर कॉल करें और दुभाषिया को 1300 617 058 पर काउंसिल से संपर्क करने के लिए कहें।

Draft
Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2026

CITY OF PARRAMATTA

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