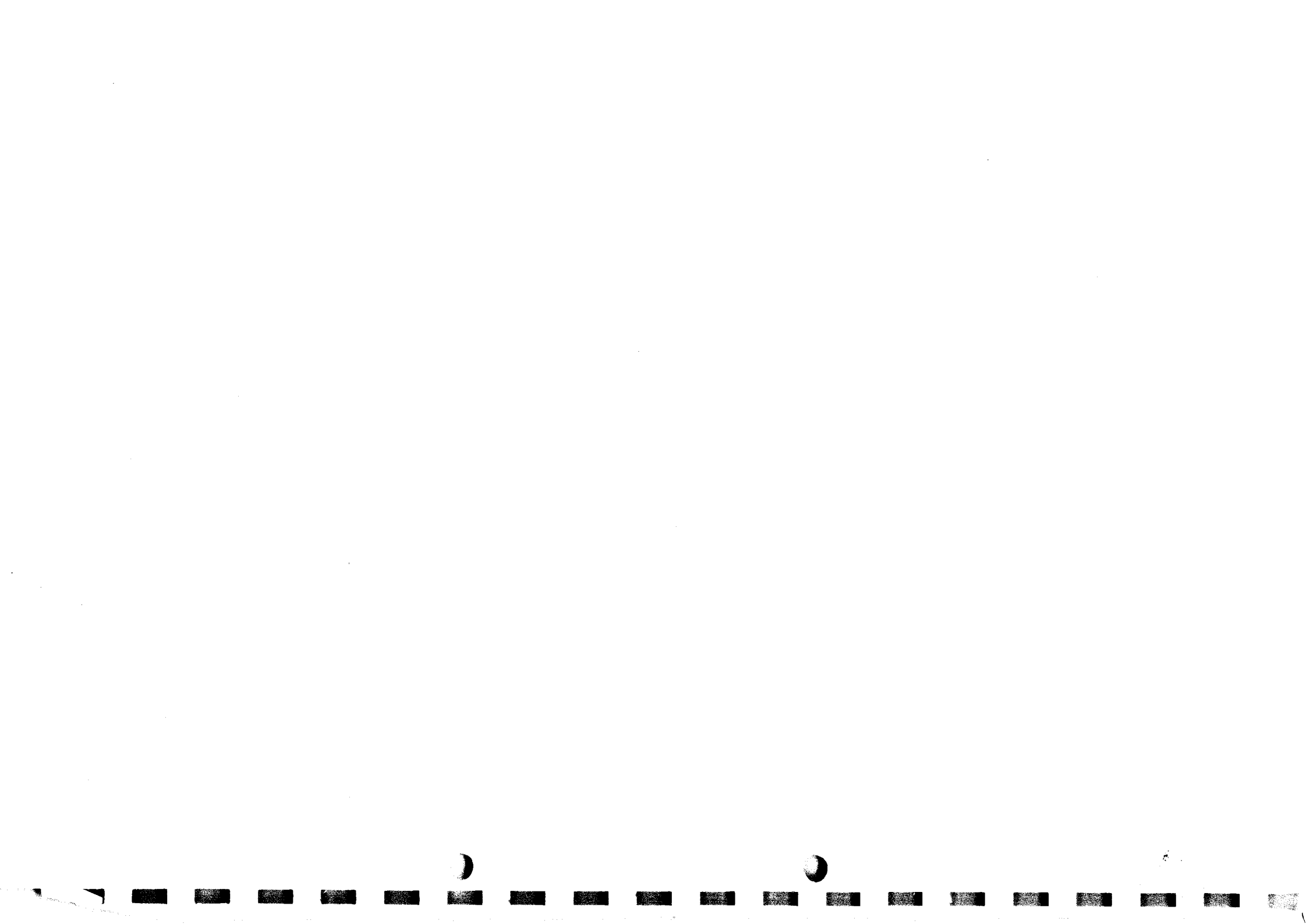


*THE CITY OF*  
**BOTANY BAY**

*SIR JOSEPH BANKS PARK*

Plan of Management

May 1999



# **PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR SIR JOSEPH BANKS PARK**

FOR THE CITY OF BOTANY BAY  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA  
MAY 1999

Prepared by  
BOTANY BAY CITY COUNCIL  
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*FOR THE COMMUNITY OF THE CITY OF BOTANY BAY*



*The Plan of Management for Sir Joseph Banks Park  
was adopted by  
the Council of the City of Botany Bay  
at the meeting  
on  
26<sup>th</sup> May 1999*



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# 1.0 PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR SIR JOSEPH BANKS PARK

The Local Government Act 1993 provides councils with a specific approach to the classification and management of community land. Sections 35 and 36(1) of the Act require that all community land owned by councils be the subject of a plan of management. Community land is defined as land that should be kept for the use of the general community. Community land must not be sold and can be leased for no more than twenty-one years. In addition, it may only be leased or licensed for more than five years subject to public notification.

A large portion of Sir Joseph Banks Park is Crown Land, and therefore subject to the Crown Lands Act 1989.

The plan of management in this volume has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the LGA 1993 and Crown Lands Act 1989.

Botany has 64 parks, Sir Joseph Banks Park is unique in that it is the only bushland area set aside for public use in the City of Botany. It is also the site of the Sir Joseph Banks Pleasure Gardens which is a popular formal garden.

The City of Botany Bay has identified Sir Joseph Banks Park as a significant regional facility and have previously had a Park Management Strategy for the bushland section of Sir Joseph Banks Park prepared by Seaside Landscape Management. This Strategy is still relevant and is incorporated in this Plan of Management.

## HOW TO USE THIS VOLUME

This plan of management provides a framework to guide the City of Botany Bay's decision making in relation to Sir Joseph Banks Park. The plan reflects the needs of Council (as managers of the park), current and future visitors (as users of the park) and local residents (as users and neighbours of the park).

The volume is divided into two sections:

### **BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT**

This section reflects the long term policies of Council in relation to the park and has a currency of 20-30 years.

### **MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES & PERFORMANCE CRITERIA**

This section contains the medium term strategies and performance criteria that Council will adopt to achieve its long term policies and meet user demands. These strategies have a currency of 5-10 years.

## **IMPLEMENTATION & PERFORMANCE PROGRAM**

Action plans and a monitoring program have been placed in a separate Implementation and Performance Program Volume and contain the actions that Council will implement in managing the parks including priorities and capital requirements, as well as methods to monitor the success of these actions. It is envisaged that Council will update the volume annually as the actions and monitoring program have a currency of 5 years.

## **2.0 BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT**

### **THE OPEN SPACE SYSTEM**

Botany has 64 parks, including small areas created by street closures. Of these, 48 are small parks or playgrounds and 11 are outdoor sports facilities. The open space settings also include 4 formal gardens and one area of regional park land, Sir Joseph Banks Park.

Most of the parks serve the immediate area of the local community. Sir Joseph Banks Park serves large areas of the City of Botany Bay as well as communities outside the City of Botany Bay Local Government Area.

Much of this Plan of Management is based on existing Council policy including the City of Botany Bay Management Plan for 1998-99, the Sir Joseph Banks Reserve, Botany, Park Management Strategy 1992 (Seaside Landscape Management) and City of Botany Bay Remnant Bushland Plan of Management 1997 (Urban Bushland Management Consultants). Community feedback raising issues relating to the Council's provision of open space has also been utilised. This feedback is in the form of correspondence received by Council, and responses to letter drops associated with development carried out in Council's parks. In addition to this the Local Government Act Land Management Manual (Manidis Roberts Consultants) and Succeeding With Plans of Management (CALM, Manidis Roberts Consultants) were used as resource documents.

Development of this Plan of Management has identified the need for an open space study to ascertain both the viability and user needs of all of Council's parks.

## 2.1 VALUES

The values placed on Sir Joseph Banks Park are those attributes which people find most important or of high regard and would wish to see enhanced. In addition to these existing attributes there are other values that the community find important and subsequently need to be addressed.

The intrinsic value of a this regional facility is that it satisfies the recreational needs of the community by providing the only bushland setting for passive recreation that is available to the public in the City of Botany Bay. The Park fulfils the communities need to experience wilderness and the tranquillity of a pseudo native area and provides an educational resource within close proximity to residences, workplaces and/or schools as well as the wider community.

Growing community awareness of environmental issues has highlighted the need for the use of ecologically sustainable practices and protection and enhancement of the bushland areas in the Park.

In contrast, the Park incorporates a formal garden which reflects the historical, cultural and social influence of European settlement. Like all formal gardens the aim of the Pleasure Gardens is to portray significant characteristics and influences that have moulded the community. In doing so the Gardens help to nurture and further develop the identity of the area and nearby residents.

Core values have been identified for Sir Joseph Banks Park. These are:

### **Social and Cultural Values**

Commemorating significant social and cultural impacts on the community the Pleasure Gardens provide a facility for cultural functions and formal family occasions such as marriages. As a focal point of civic pride the garden reflects the condition of the community.

The bushland provides the community with a 'natural environment experience' in contrast to the urban and industrial environment that dominates the City.

### **Natural**

The reconstructed bushland on the reclaimed areas of Botany Bay along with the remnant bushland areas have allowed the community to benefit from the experiences of the natural bushland setting. The majority of the bushland provides a manmade example of the type of vegetation that existed in Botany prior to European settlement.

Sir Joseph Banks Park is recognised by the community as providing Greenspace, environmental and educational values. The Park is seen as providing a habitat for wildlife and it is perceived as an important corridor for the movement of native species between the extensive ponds making up the Botany Wetlands and the natural areas that occur on the

southern fringe of Botany Bay at La Perouse.

### **Historical Values**

The historical significance of the Park provides the community with a sense of identity. Whilst European influence is paramount in the development of the Park, the original natural landmarks and links to pre-European times have been enhanced.

### **Recreational Opportunities**

Sir Joseph Banks Park's prime focus is to provide a range of casual and organised passive recreational opportunities. Whilst the main aim of the Park is provide passive recreational facilities it is capable of catering for organised active recreational events. Use of the Park may vary from large cultural functions and sporting events to more informal picnicking, ball games, bike riding and the like.

In general the formal garden has the potential for providing an area for passive recreation which ranges from large cultural functions to the more informal picnicking and barbecuing.

The park has play areas which cater for the more active pursuits of children whilst the more passive needs of adults are satisfied by the provision of seating, shelters and barbecues.

### **Character**

Sir Joseph Banks Park and adjacent open space are of appropriate scale to provide visual respite from the industrial landscape that dominates Botany. The Park provides two distinctive recreational settings. One being a manmade bushland and the other a formal garden which acts as a focal point of civic pride and project the community's image through the use of soft and hard architectural elements, artworks and colour.

## **2.2 ROLE**

The role of any given park or reserve is the way in which that park contributes to the functions of the open space system. The role of Sir Joseph Banks Park in the regional context can be separated into a number of functions which are:

- To satisfy the non-organised, passive recreational needs of the local community.
- To satisfy cultural diversity.
- To satisfy the need for a recreational facility to hold large cultural events.
- To provide visual relief from the hard urban and industrial landscape and be intrinsic to providing a better quality of life.
- To form the focus of community groups.
- To provide accessible playground facilities for the wider community.
- To form a link with other components of open space within the City of Botany Bay.
- To provide a protected habitat and wildlife corridor for indigenous species.
- To provide suitable sites for operational practices relating to maintenance of Council's Parks and open space network.

## 2.3 LAND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The production of this plan of management is closely linked with Council's overall mission statement as set out in the City of Botany Bay Management Plan 1995-96.

*"The City of Botany Bay is committed to improving the total environment to allow all community members who live, work, or use the facilities in the Council area to enjoy and benefit from the services provided"*

The land management objectives developed for this park aim to be visionary and flexible enough to accommodate the dynamic nature of the City and are intended to guide Council's management of parks to protect and enhance the above values.

The following objectives were developed for Sir Joseph Banks Park Plan of Management:

*"To provide diversity of recreational opportunities for visitors while ensuring appropriate use of the facility."*

*"To provide and maintain a high quality recreational facility based on community needs and within budget."*

*"To ensure that the facility is equally available to all members of the public."*

*"To provide the local community with the opportunity to promote and foster a sense of identity and, consequently, develop the 'sense of place' in the park that reflect the aspirations, needs and character of that community."*

*"To protect and preserve bushland within urban areas, so as to provide representation of the original vegetation in its natural state, and enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term."*

## 2.4 PRINCIPLES OF CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT

This plan also takes into account the principles of Crown land management as set out in the Crown Lands Act, 1989, as the majority of Sir Joseph Banks Park is located on Crown land.

The principles of Crown land management are as follows:

To observe environmental protection principles in relation to the management and administration of Crown land;

To conserve, wherever possible, the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality);

To encourage public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land;

To encourage multiple use of Crown land, where appropriate;

To use and manage Crown land in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity, where appropriate;

To deal with Crown land in the best interest of the State consistent with the above principles.

## 3.0 DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 SIR JOSEPH BANKS PARK- A BRIEF HISTORY

Sir Joseph Banks Park has changed shape over a number of years so that the park as we know it today was only recently named, in relative terms, by the Geographical Names Board in November 1985. The park is made up of parcels of land that once lay on the shores of Botany Bay (The original Sir Joseph Banks Park, Hayden Place Reserve, Esplanade Reserve, an unnamed reserve adjacent to the Esplanade and land owned by Sydney Water). These areas were linked together by a large parcel of land, formally known as Foreshore Reserve, reclaimed from Botany Bay during the development of Port Botany in the 1970's. The formal area of the park is located on the site of the original Sir Joseph Banks Pleasure Gardens.

#### **The Sir Joseph Banks Pleasure Gardens**

The early history of the site on which the Sir Joseph Banks Pleasure Gardens is located is well documented in publications prepared for Botany Council ( Larcombe, F. A., 'The History of Botany 1788-1963', Halsted Press and Mulholland, G., 'The Heritage of Botany', 1989, Council of the Municipality of Botany). An extract from a paper prepared by the then Maritime Services Board of New South Wales in March 1981, which is included in the appendices, summarises this early history in the following terms:-

"The original park, located on the original Sir Joseph Banks Hotel Estate, was purchased by Thomas Kellett in 1834. Kellett constructed the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel on the seaward end of the 30 hectare area of land in 1844. The original building, which still stands on the seaward side of the existing main building, was built near the sea front in virgin bushland. Gentry from Sydney were attracted to the area in their coaches and riding parties to partake of the popular riding courses provided in the surrounding bushland and along the sandy foreshore dune areas.

In 1846 the hotel was leased to William Beaumont who carried out some extensions and actively promoted the facilities for picnics and sporting and recreational activities. Beaumont landscaped the area now known as Sir Joseph Banks Park and featured the first zoo in Australia. Large public gala days were held, the main ones being on Boxing Day each year. On Boxing Day 1851 it was reported that 5000 persons, or 8% of the population of Sydney, attended the attractions in the spacious grounds of the hotel.

In 1875 the hotel was bought by Francis Smith who constructed the large two storey building fronting the present Anniversary Road. The hotel and its grounds continued to be the scene for large picnics, public functions and social events. The annual St Patricks Day Sports Carnivals were held in the grounds and it was reported that in 1888 some 15,000 persons attended.

Smith built a running track for the 150 yard straight dash on the seaward side of the hotel and during the 1880's he promoted professional athletics. The Sir Joseph Banks Handicaps were among the main athletics events in the colony. A total of 132 athletes entered for the centenary Sir Joseph Bank's Gold Cup Handicap in 1888.

In 1889, when the grounds of the hotel were acknowledged one of the main recreational ground in Sydney, a newspaper described the scene on Boxing Day of that year in the following terms:

"The grounds and the approaches thereto presented a picture of animation and movement full of kaleidoscopic changes of contour and colour. In the spacious pavilion younger couples congregated and danced to the strains of French's band. Family groups and picnic parties dotted the grounds in all directions, and invaded the quieter precincts of the gardens. In cool arbours others sat, and many more strolled by the tranquil waters of the Bay. No unpleasantness marred the festival."

In 1910 the grounds were owned by a private company known as the Olympic Recreation and Picnic Grounds. The company actively promoted the area for private and public picnics.'

In 1926 Council purchased the parcel of land, known as Sir Joseph Banks Park, fronting Botany Bay between Tupia and Fremlin Streets, at the insistence of Banksmeadow Parents and Citizens Association and as protection against sea erosion. The purchase price was 1,700 pounds of which Council paid 910 pounds and the Government the remaining 790 pounds. The park was built up and a sea wall built as a Depression relief project during the 1930's.

The 1941 construction of the Southern and Western Ocean Outfall Sewer between the hotel and the Bay obliterated most traces of the former Pleasure Gardens.

The hexagonal corrugated iron shelter sheds that were located in the park were removed in the mid 60's as they had become dangerous and some had collapsed during storms. They were replaced by unattractive brick and concrete shelters which were later removed in the 1980's as the development of the foreshore park, with the large artificial foredune, provided protection from the severe southerly winds.

An extract from Len Hall's "The Pleasure Gardens" taken from 'The Heritage of Botany' outlines recent development of the formal garden area of Sir Joseph Banks Park:

"New possibilities for the area opened up with the construction of Port Botany, when in the 1970's millions of tonnes of sand had to be dredged from the floor of Botany

Bay to deepen the water for large ships. The sand was pumped along the foreshore, forming a wide band of coastline beside the park.

Much of the sand now forms part of the new Sir Joseph Banks Reserve. The former Pleasure Gardens lost its water frontage to this 28 hectares of new park. The site of the gardens had remained as vacant mown grassland for over 40 years until Botany



Council decided to undertake an interpretive recreation of the former flamboyant Victorian gardens as a major Bicentennial project, marking the 200th year of European settlement of Australia.

Research on the project began early in 1987, with design work commencing in the Park in May, 1987. Construction was underway by September, 1987.

The approximate \$1.2 million cost of the Park is being met by a \$200,000 Australian Bicentennial Authority grant, Council's own funds and substantial corporate sponsorship from local industry."

This area of Sir Joseph Banks Park is an interpretive recreation of the Pleasure Gardens as they evolved through the 19th Century and the Botany Bay Gift which is held annually at the Park on St Patricks Day, or the closest available weekend, exemplifies the Council's appreciation of the historic significance of the area.

In the early 90's the City of Botany Bay and the Department of Sport and Recreation jointly funded the construction of the two large barbecue shelters located in the park. One is located near the Fremlin Street car park and the other is adjacent to the Tupia Street car park.

### **Foreshore Park**

This area of Sir Joseph Banks Park was placed in the Care Control and Management of Botany Council on the 29th July 1985. The area consists of man made bushland created on land reclaimed from the Bay during development of Port Botany. The Maritime Services Board of NSW 'Description of the Open Space Parkland Development in Port Botany and Along the Northern Foreshore of Botany Bay' attached as Appendix B, provides some detailed information regarding the development of this area.

The Foreshore Reserve area design was developed by Bruce McKenzie and Associates, a Landscape Consultancy firm commissioned by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales (MSB), in the mid 70's. Plans were drawn up for the mounding and shaping of the sand filled area and these stage one works were completed by Leighton Contractors in early 1980. Stage two of the development which included the installation of paths, toilets, car parks, other various structures and the planting and irrigation were completed over the next 5 years.

In 1992 the inappropriate management practices used to maintain the natural areas of the Park and the impact of pollutants and other external influences were beginning to manifest themselves in the form of weed infestation and the general decline of the bushland. A dollar for dollar Metropolitan Greenspace Program grant from the Department of Planning, totalling \$65,000, was used to commission a consultancy to prepare a park management strategy and carry out regeneration of a burnt out area of bushland.

The Draft Sir Joseph Banks Reserve, Botany, Park Management Strategy was exhibited and submissions received in late 1992, however it would appear that the document was never adopted by Council. Despite this the Strategy has been used as a guide for the maintenance

of the Parks natural areas and is attached as Appendix C in section 6.3 and relevant submissions have been included in the document in Appendix D in section 6.4.

In 1995 work commenced to modify the existing pond system adjacent to the natural dunes in Sir Joseph Banks Park to accommodate Green and Golden Bell Frogs, *Litoria aurea*, being relocated from a development site in Rosebery. In March 1996 tadpoles and young frogs were released at the site. Unfortunately Mosquito Fish infested the ponds and all the frogs were lost. In late 1998 the ponds were treated to remove the Mosquito Fish and more tadpoles were released as part of the 'Frog Focus' initiative. Local school children will be monitoring the tadpoles to assess if the translocation program is successful.

The Green and Golden Bell Frog is listed as a 'threatened' species under Schedule 12 of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Act. As such the presence of the Green and Golden Bell Frog will have implications as to the management of the area to ensure their ongoing viability if the translocation program is successful.

### **Hayden Place Reserve**

Hayden Place Reserve was utilised by Botany Council as a fill site up until 1970 when it was upgraded and childrens play equipment installed. The only access available was that across the SWOOS at Hayden Place until 1972 when a licence agreement with the MSW&DB allowed additional pedestrian access from Livingstone Avenue from the residential areas adjacent.

In 1988 new play equipment was purchased by the MSB and installed by Council.

Over a period of time the fences along the SWOOS deteriorated to such a degree that Alderman Wintle requested that they be removed and Council maintain the area over the sewer. The MSW&DB agreed to Council's request and the SWOOS is now included in the Park.

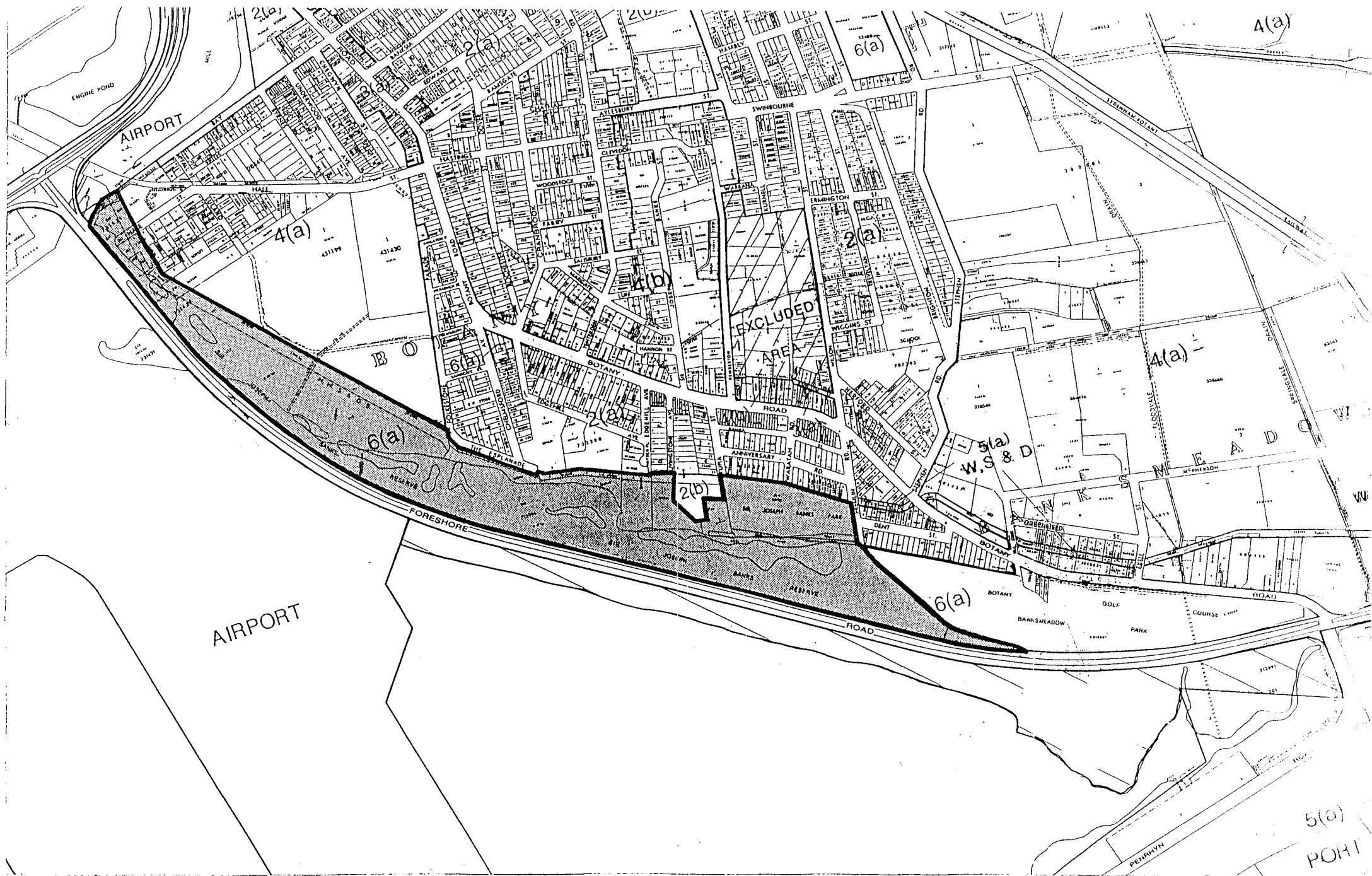
### **Esplanade Reserve**

Esplanade Reserve was resumed by Council for use as a park prior to 1963 and it is highly likely that it was resumed prior to the installation of the SWOOS in 1941 as Sydney Water have an easement through this area of the Park rather than own the land.

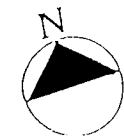
Records show that Council was using Esplanade Reserve for recreation purposes in 1968 when a severe storm badly damaged this area and much of the northern foreshore of Botany Bay. The Council attributed the damage to the increased depth in Botany Bay created by the dredging for the construction of the runway into the Bay.

### **Unnamed land located between The Esplanade and Hayden Place**

The Department of Planning purchased the land south of the SWOOS adjacent to the Esplanade for recreational use and subsequently placed it under Care, Control and Management of Council in October 1976.



# SIR JOSEPH BANKS PARK



NOT TO SCALE







### **3.2 SIR JOSEPH BANKS PARK CHARACTERISTICS & RESOURCES**

Sir Joseph Banks Park is located between Foreshore Road and Botany Bay to the south and residential and industrial areas which are accessed from Botany Road to the north. The Botany Wetlands lie on the narrow western boundary and Botany Golf Course to the east. The majority of Sir Joseph Banks Park is located on Crown land, owned by the Department of Conservation and Land Management, and the City of Botany Bay has been made Reserve Trustee. Responsibility for its care, control and management is vested in Council. One portion of the Park is owned by Sydney Water with whom Council is negotiating a licence. A number of portions of Sir Joseph Banks Park are located on Council owned land. See Appendix A for list of titles.

The land was classified as "community land" in accordance with the transitional provisions in Schedule 7, Clause 6 of the Local Government Act 1993. The land is zoned 6(a) Recreation under the City of Botany Bay's Local Environment Plan 1995.

The site totals approximately 28 hectares (31.5 ha including the area over the SWOOS), however Sir Joseph Banks Pleasure Gardens is not included in this total, and is surrounded for the most part by industrial land or open space with residential properties along the northern boundary. Nearby Botany Road and Foreshore Road are both major arterial roads carrying heavy industrial and commuter traffic in both directions.

Public access to the site can be gained by vehicle from Fremlin Street and Tupia and pedestrian access from Waratah Road, Tupia Street, Fremlin Road, Livingstone Avenue, Hayden Place, The Esplanade, Hale Street and Foreshore Road. Some residents properties backing onto the Park have gates allowing pedestrian access.

The physical characteristics of Sir Joseph Banks Park have been included in the Sir Joseph Banks Reserve Park Management Strategy, pages 4 to 17, in Appendix C. The Strategy was completed in October 1992 and there have been some modifications made to the area since then which include: -

- \* The replanting of the burnt out area and ongoing clearing of weed species and replanting with prescribed species.
- \* The removal of the central toilet block, located near Chelmsford Avenue, after it was severely damaged by vandals.
- \* The installation of ponds to accommodate the rare and endangered Green and Golden Bell Frog which were relocated from the Meriton residential site at Rosebery. Restocking of the ponds was carried out in late 1998 after failure of the first translocation due to an infestation of Mosquito Fish.
- \* Signs have been installed at the entrances to the Park which have a map of the area and ordinance information, ie. those activities which are deemed inappropriate in the Park. Additional regulation signs have been installed to assist Council in the reduction of undesirable behaviour and allow Council to take action where required have been installed

- Remedial work was carried out on some timber structures as a result of termite damage.
- Closure of Foreshore Road car park due to ongoing dumping of rubbish.

There also appears to be greater incidences of Blue Green Algae during the summer months and an increase in the incidence of the water weed *Ludwigia peruviana*, despite attempts to control the weed, since the Strategy was completed.

Use of the Park appears to be increasing on a constant basis with the main area of use being around the Pleasure Gardens and ponds near the Fremlin Road and Tupia Street entrances. A user survey is required to determine actual usage patterns of the Park. The Sir Joseph Banks Reserve Management Strategy, pages 1,6 and 17, provides a brief description of usage patterns of the Park.

The 'City of Botany Bay Remnant Bushland Plan of Management' was prepared in October 1997 which relates to the remnant bushland in the western end of the Park. This provides strategies for the protection and enhancement of this and other remnant bushland within the City limits. The document also acts as a reminder of Council's responsibilities under the current legislation relevant to bushland management requirements to comply with *SEPP-19 – Urban Bushland 1989*, *SEPP-14 Coastal Wetlands 1985*, the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*, and the *Bush Fires Act 1948* (see Section 1.6)

It should be noted that Council is mindful of many of the issues outlined in Section 4, General Issues and works are already included in the current 1999 budget for completion this year in addition to the standard provision for maintenance. These works include;

- The provision of interpretive/information signage throughout the Park at strategic locations. This is jointly funded by Council and a Metropolitan Greenspace Grant from the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.
- The provision of lookouts at high points of the Park which will allow visual and aural interpretation/information as to the context of the Park. This is jointly funded by Council and a Metropolitan Greenspace Grant from the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.
- The inappropriate locations of Council's current recycling of green waste need to be addressed. One site is presently located on the Northern boundary of the Park, off the Esplanade, and another site, recently removed, was located in an area adjacent to the Frog Ponds and Remnant Dune System. An alternative location is proposed in the unused car park on Foreshore road.
- A weed study is being carried out by Urban Bushland Management Consultants to provide Council with a plan for ongoing weed management.
- Council is investigating the instigation of a community based Bushcare group to assist in the management and monitoring of the park.



## 4.0 GENERAL ISSUES

### Recreational Usage

The primary role of Sir Joseph Banks Park is to provide facilities for a variety of user groups involved in passive recreation. This Plan of Management aims to establish guidelines which addresses the following issues:

Facilities for passive recreation need to be developed in Sir Joseph Banks Park which will benefit the community.

A broader diversity of facilities may result in a greater frequency of usage and thereby increase the profile of the Park and greater community benefit of the community asset.

That the Park be developed to increase the benefit of the facilities to the greater community, through the promotion of events from a diverse range of recreational/cultural organisations.

That community, schools and local sporting groups be accommodated on special occasions as far as is compatible with passive use of the Park with reduced charges applying to these groups.

That Sir Joseph Banks Park be promoted and managed as a venue for specialist sporting events.

As use of the park increases so too does the cost to maintain the park.

### Access

Car parking by the general public is restricted to neighbouring streets and two designated car parks which can be accessed from Tupia Street and Fremlin Road. Parking is prohibited within Sir Joseph Banks Park unless written permission is obtained from Council.

The Foreshore Road carpark was closed due to repetitive dumping of waste materials. Prior to closure regular inspections verified that the car park was subject to inappropriate use and that few, if any, Park users parked in this facility.

Vehicular access to Sir Joseph Banks Park is currently limited to service and emergency vehicles, unless written permission is obtained from Council. As a consequence, the Park is relatively safe and easily accessible to pedestrians who are able to take advantage of the existing roads and pathways.

Illegal access by vehicles, in particular trail bikes, causes considerable damage to the natural areas. Entry points have to be designed to preclude entry of these vehicles.

Access by disabled users is an issue which should be considered, and opportunities to provide convenient circulation routes and access to amenities need to be identified and their feasibility and practicality investigated.

The management and maintenance of access roads should take into account not only their function in providing quick and convenient access for emergency and service vehicles, but their use as pathways for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled users.

All tracks and trails should be rationalised. Unnecessary tracks and trails should be closed to minimise disturbance to the park.

The provision of additional car parking is viewed as an alienation of public space and not ancillary to the recreation use of the area.

### **Future Development**

Users of the park may change over time necessitating improvements, expansion and/or alterations to facilities in the future.

Any future development in the park is to have Council consent and comply with statutory requirements and be compatible with Council's objectives for use of the park.

### **Neighbouring Properties**

Sir Joseph Banks Park is bounded to the north, for a large part, by residential areas, hence the impact of usage on neighbouring residents is an important ongoing issue. The needs of the users of Sir Joseph Banks Park and those living adjacent must be taken into consideration to develop guidelines for management that best suit both groups. Residents concerns are to be acknowledged and acted upon where appropriate. Residents are to be encouraged to approach Council in the event of excessive noise and/or undesirable behaviour to enable Council to liaise with those groups responsible and thereby prevent further disturbances.

Concerns has been raised regarding noise from the existing green waste recycling area located on the Esplanade, on the Northern boundary of the Park.

Future development of land adjacent to Sir Joseph Banks Park should be controlled to prevent adverse impacts on the park.

### **Safety**

One of the most prevalent issues regarding community land is that of safety. Many of the problems regarding vandalism, undesirable behaviour and safety stem from the access points to the park being located in isolated areas as well as poor signage and inadequate lighting in the park.

Patrols of the park are required to ensure accesses are closed at appropriate times. Points of illegal entry should be identified and closed off as soon as they are identified.

The risk of injury to users of the Park can be minimised by ensuring the facilities are regularly inspected and maintained to a high standard.

### **Administration and Management**

Although a large portion of Sir Joseph Banks Park is situated on Crown Reserve and a smaller area on land owned by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, these areas are under the care, control and management of the City of Botany Bay. Land is also licensed from Sydney Water. This plan aims to provide guidelines for the future use, development, management and maintenance of Sir Joseph Banks Park which will be adopted by Council and supported by the Department of Conservation and Land Management, (State Land Services), the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and Sydney Water (Australian Water Technologies Real Estate).

Future and existing services and utilities required in the Park will necessitate the granting of suitable easements, licences and right-of-carriageways with consent of Council. This plan of management should make provision for Council to allow the installation and maintenance of utilities and services.

### **Maintenance**

Staff are allocated to the Park according to the maintenance requirements which at present varies seasonally. There is a permanent team of four with a leading hand stationed at the Park in a purpose built depot.

Over time, as the recreation needs of the community change, the current number and structure of staff and the funding levels for maintenance are also likely to change.

Training of staff in horticulture, bushland and park management is critical in achieving cost effective and ecologically responsible management of the park.

### **Wildlife corridors**

Over a period of time the diversity of the fauna within Sir Joseph Banks Park has greatly improved, this is particularly evident with bird species in the natural areas of the park.

Further diversity in species can be anticipated if a safe habitat is provided for the movement of native wildlife through the park to other natural areas.

Other issues which have an adverse affect on fauna and flora in the park include:

- \* Algal blooms have a detrimental effect upon the pond ecosystems. Blue Green and other varieties of algae have been identified in the ponds during periods of extended

warm dry weather. Constant monitoring is required to identify algal blooms when they occur and determine the source of nutrients, particularly phosphorus, causing the outbreaks to enable the implementation of initiatives to prevent further infestations.

- \* Introduced and feral animals, particularly rabbits, foxes, rats and cats are having a detrimental impact on native plants and wildlife in the park.

Feral and domestic animals are regularly seen in the park and have been identified as predators of small birds, mammals and reptiles. Control of the feral populations and domestic pets is required to ensure that the park provides a safe habitat for wildlife.

## Structures

*As stated in the Park Management Strategy 'Timber structures, including boardwalks, viewing platforms, furniture and retaining walls throughout the reserve are suffering from natural and vandalism induced deterioration. Not only does this deterioration affect the aesthetic and functional aspects of the park, but may also increase the risk to park users.'*

Termites are also prevalent in the area and regular checking of timber structures is required.

A depot, located at the Tupia Street entrance, has brick storage and amenities building enclosed by a security fence. This depot houses staff, machinery and materials necessary for ongoing maintenance of the Park and nearby environs.

## Community participation

Community interest in the park needs to be encouraged and developed allowing increased participation by the community in the management of the area.

## Vegetation Management

The major issues for vegetation management follow, however these and others are discussed in detail in the Sir Joseph Banks Reserve, Park Management Strategy, page 24 to 31, located in the Appendix C.

- \* The invasion of exotic weed species is rapidly occurring in most areas of the park. The competition generated by this invasion, particularly on the nutrient enriched soils, will result in reduced potential for natural regeneration of native plants.
- \* Introduced and feral animals, particularly rabbits, foxes, rats and cats are having a detrimental impact on native plants and wildlife in the park. Rabbits are causing considerable damage throughout the park by grazing on naturally regenerating plants and those planted during revegetation or restoration of native plant communities after the clearing of weeds and other works. Weeds are being spread in rabbit droppings and their burrowing has been found to undermine both structures in the park and the nearby SWOOS.
- \* Pollutants in their various forms have major impacts on Sir Joseph Banks Park.

The ponds in the park receive stormwater from nearby residential and industrial areas. This stormwater often contains pollutants and litter which are detrimental to the pond ecosystem.

Dumping of garbage, soil and garden waste occurs on the Parks boundaries, particularly on the verges along Foreshore Road. This material attracts unwanted pests and reduces the respect with which people treat the area.

Questions have been raised as to the impact of aviation fuel on the vegetation in the park, in particular those areas subject to salt laden winds from the south and south west. Scientific research is required to ascertain what, if any impacts are occurring and how such impacts could be ameliorated.

Ongoing monitoring and collection of data relating to pollutants and their impacts is required to enable the implementation of appropriate controls to mitigate future adverse impacts.

- \* To date fire has not been used in the park as an ecological tool. Ecological fire practices can be utilised to reduce weeds and initiate seed germination if properly managed.

Presently the community is wary that the park may be a fire hazard due to the perceived build up of humus material in some areas of the park.

- \* Recycling of green waste generated by Council's operations has been carried out on the northern side of the Park, off the Esplanade and previously within the Park itself. It is apparent that this recycling, which entails the chipping of branches for mulch, should be relocated to the now unused Foreshore Road car park site.

This site is located away from residential areas, on a major road. The site would be isolated with suitable fencing and additional planting to minimise weed seeds escaping into the Park. The additional planting would also help to screen the area from Park users.

# 5.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES & PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

## 5.1 RECREATION

- . The provision of open space at Sir Joseph Banks Park is suited to both organised or active and non-organised or passive recreation.
- . The primary function of Sir Joseph Banks Park is to provide specialist regional facilities for a variety of user groups.
- . It is evident from census data that the community has a need for a park in which children's needs are catered for.

OBJECTIVES	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
Encourage the use of the Park for a wide use of activities which are compatible with management objectives and the function of a regional park.	Develop a list of appropriate activities as identified by the user groups, Council staff and the community.  Identify undesirable activities and incompatible uses.	List of appropriate activities produced.  Use of the Park by appropriate users only. List of unsuitable users produced. Appropriate signage installed at the Park indicating both appropriate and inappropriate use.
Encourage use of the Park by community clubs, groups, schools and other user groups.	Actively promote the park in the community and seek new user groups if and when required.	Maximum desirable level of Park usage achieved and maintained.
Provide appropriate ancillary facilities for sporting and non sporting use.	Allow cultural and revenue raising functions within the Park.	Increased used of the facility as a multi-purpose function area.
Ensure that the Park satisfies the passive recreation requirements of the community.	Consider provision of new or upgraded facilities in order to facilitate the above action.  Identify the recreational requirements of users and the immediate community.  Where required modify the master plan for the park in accordance with user requirements.	Investigations carried out and recommendations produced.  Passive recreational requirements identified.  The master plan ultimately reflects the community requirements for the park.

## 5.2 ACCESS

- Access to and through the Park will ensure ongoing use by the community and ease of maintenance.
- Access to the Park must not discriminate against potential users.

OBJECTIVES	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
Control vehicular access to the park.	General vehicular access to be prohibited and prevented.	Vehicular access to the park restricted.
	Allowance to be made for service and emergency vehicles to enter the park.	Ease of entry for service and emergency vehicles.
	Investigate the possibility of removing service roads and/or minimising impacts of the road on the park.	Investigations complete and recommendations produced.
To provide the users of the park with safe and convenient access to and through the park.	Investigate opportunities to improve access for park users.	Opportunities to ensure access and linkages identified.
	Gates and barriers for vehicles to allow for pedestrian access.	Increase in ease of access and level of usage.
	Investigate linkages with other open space areas.	Linkages identified and recommendations made.
Increase the accessibility of the park to disabled users where appropriate.	Provide suitably graded paths and ramps where appropriate.	Increase in usage and ease of access to the facility by disabled users.

## 5.3 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

- Present users and present facilities may need to be improved, expanded or altered in response to changes in the users of the park.
- Site services and those for adjacent development may need to traverse the Park.
- Adjacent land users should be made aware of appropriate measures that can be undertaken to minimise adverse impacts on the Park.

OBJECTIVES	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
Plan for changing user needs.	Undertake a Recreational Needs Study.	Recreational Needs Study carried out.
Ensure that the costs to the community for future development at Sir Joseph Banks Park are minimised.	Off-set the cost of development by actively seeking funding in the form of grants from Government sources.	Costs of future development to the community is minimised.
Allow for the installation of services where required.	As approved by Council and Statutory Authorities.	Facilities are adequately serviced. Services are identified and located.
Minimise the impacts of adjoining land uses on the park.	Develop and implement suitable development controls.	Reduction of impacts on the park from adjacent land uses (both actual and perceived).
	Encourage developers and occupiers of land adjacent to the park to implement measures aimed at minimising adverse environmental impacts on the park.	Degree of degradation caused from adjoining landuses.

## 5.4 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

- Development of Sir Joseph Banks Park should enhance the existing park features or features of value.
- The current area of the Park is adequate however upgrading is required.

OBJECTIVES	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
To enhance the park in a manner that is consistent with the local character and to improve visual amenity.	<p>Implement master plan.</p> <p>Provide equipment and facilities that are consistent with Council's Corporate Identity.</p> <p>Retain existing trees and other features of value.</p>	<p>Amenity of the park.</p> <p>Amenity of the park.</p> <p>Trees and other features retained.</p>

## 5.5 COMMUNITY SPIRIT

- Community support and participation has been identified as important to the prosperity of Sir Joseph Banks Park.

OBJECTIVES	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
Facilitate community involvement in the planning & development of initiatives for the park.	<p>Actively encourage community involvement through letter drops prior to any development within the park.</p> <p>Encourage community involvement in bushland regeneration activities.</p>	<p>Park reflects the needs and concepts put forward by the community.</p> <p>Positive feedback from the community.</p>
Maintain community interest, thereby ensuring long term success of the park.	<p>Community and Council consultation process required during further development of the master plan.</p>	<p>List of adverse impacts completed.</p>
Minimise real and perceived adverse impacts on neighbouring properties caused by use of the Park.	<p>Identify potential and existing adverse impacts such as noise, litter and inappropriate usage.</p> <p>Liaise with user groups and residents to foster a positive and harmonious relationship.</p> <p>Determine the means of minimising adverse impacts and implement appropriate measures.</p>	<p>Positive feedback from the community.</p> <p>Implementation of mitigation of adverse impact measures e.g. Appropriate hours of usage</p>



## 5.6 SAFETY

- Measures need to be implemented to reduce the levels of vandalism and undesirable use of this Park.
- To provide for public safety.

OBJECTIVES	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
Manage the park to ensure safe use and enjoyment by the community.	<p>Ensure that there is adequate provision of lighting (where possible indirect lighting).</p> <p>Formulate and implement an inspection program to identify and eliminate all potential hazards</p> <p>Ensure regular inspections of the park by Council's Rangers.</p> <p>Ensure that identification and information is conveyed through signage.</p> <p>Ensure that conflicting uses and dangerous activities are isolated through the installation of an appropriate barrier.</p>	<p>Visibility of high use areas of the park at night.</p> <p>Inspection program formulated and implemented.</p> <p>Reduced level of vandalism and other undesirable use.</p> <p>Undesirable use of the park is reduced.</p> <p>Safety fence or appropriate barrier installed.</p>

## 5.7 ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

The success of Sir Joseph Banks Park will rely on efficient and effective management of the land for public recreation.

OBJECTIVES	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
Provide an efficient, open and responsive administration and management system with clearly defined goals and areas of responsibility.	Develop and implement efficient and effective systems designed to make the best possible use of financial, human and natural resources.	Cost- effectiveness of management systems
	Be responsive to public suggestions, attend to public enquiries promptly, and provide accurate and useful information to the community as required.	Level of community satisfaction or amount of positive feedback.
	Liaise with Authorities that own land and/or facilities within the Park to ensure their concurrence with relevant changes to management practices and future development.	Owner Authority requirements acted upon.
To manage all the Park to maximise community benefit and to generate revenue.	Promote the Park in the community to raise public awareness of the facilities and to optimise expenditure/revenue ratio.	Level of usage of the Park facilities by the public. Level of revenue generated.
	Liaise with clubs and user groups to monitor requirements of the local and wider community.	Satisfaction of user groups as determined by feedback.
	Develop a structure of fees and charges which relates to the facilities available and is in line with Council's policy of subsidised use for sporting and community groups.	Annual review of fees and charges.
	Incorporate sustainable ecological practices in all aspects of Park management.	Ongoing benefit to the environment and subsequent cost savings.
	For example recycling of green waste generated from Council's operations.	Reduction in green waste dumped at disposal center and subsequent increase in mulch available for use in Council Parks.

## 5.8 MAINTENANCE

The success of Sir Joseph Banks Park will rely on regular maintenance by Council to provide a high quality recreational facility.

OBJECTIVES	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
Develop a system of consistent and regular checking and maintenance of all facilities in the park.	Develop maintenance programs for the park.	Amenity of the park.
	Implement maintenance programs outlined in the Sir Joseph Banks Reserve Management Strategy, 1992	Amenity of the park.
	Implement park asset management program.	Amenity of the park.
Ensure that the park is maintained and inspected by staff with appropriate skills.	Employment and training of staff with suitable skills to maintain the park.	Amenity of the park.
	Weekly inspection of the park by the Ganger in charge of the park.	Amenity of the park.
	Inspections of structures in the park by qualified staff and/or consultants.	Structures are fully functional, attractive and pose no risk to park users.
Ensure that identification and information is conveyed through signage.	Appropriate signage installed in accordance with corporate identity.	Reduced level of vandalism and other undesirable use resulting in reduction of maintenance.
All facilities in the park to comply with relevant Australian Standard.	All new equipment to comply with Australian Standards.	Compliance with Australian Standards.

## 5.9 FLORA AND FAUNA

- The success of Sir Joseph Banks Park will rely on efficient and effective management of the man made bushland in the Park.
- Wildlife corridors linking Sir Joseph Banks Park with other natural areas are needed to ensure the viability and diversity of fauna in the park.

OBJECTIVES	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
Ensure that man made and remnant bushland in Sir Joseph Banks Park is managed efficiently and effectively.	Utilise the strategies outlined in the Sir Joseph Banks Reserve, Park Management Strategy.	Amenity of the park.
Enable the protection and connection of wildlife corridors.	Identification of suitable wildlife corridors.	Increased bio-diversity.
	Consideration of wildlife corridors in applying Council's Tree Preservation Order.	Increased bio-diversity.
Implement management practices in the park and control run-off and drainage into the park to minimise pollutants.	Maximise the quality of stormwater runoff within and entering the park. Minimise nutrients and pollutant inputs into the park.	Reduction in occurrence of algal blooms. Degree of weed infestation.
Allow for scientific research to take place in the park to benefit the community and the environment.	Ensure sustainable research techniques are utilised and that Council benefits from any research carried out.	Increase in knowledge base within Council.
Minimise the impacts of exotic flora and fauna in the park including domestic animals.	Community education on exotic flora and fauna through the use of interpretive signage and other programs.  Appropriate regulatory signage allowing dogs on leashes only under full control of owner/handler and prohibiting the entry of horses.	Elimination of problematic exotic species.  Comments about unsupervised animals.

## 6.0 REFERENCES

- \* Botany Municipal Council. *The Heritage of Botany*. 1989
- \* City of Botany Bay (1995). *1995 State of the Environment Report*.
- \* Department of Conservation and Land Management (1993). *Local Government Act 1993, Land Management Manual*, Sydney.
- \* Department of Land and Water Conservation, Manidis Roberts Consultants (1996). *Succeeding with Plans of Management, A guide to the Local Government Act and Crown Lands Act*.
- \* Department of Local Government and Co-operatives (1993). *Practice Note No. 1, Public Land Management*.
- \* Larcombe, F. A. *The History of Botany 1788-1963*. (1963) The Council of the Municipality of Botany, Halsted Press, Sydney.
- \* Local Government and Shires Association of NSW (1995). *Papers Presented at the Community Land: Plans of Management Seminar*.
- \* Seaside Landscape Management (1992). *Sir Joseph Banks Reserve, Botany, Park Management Strategy*.
- \* The Council of Sutherland Shire (1996). *Plan of Management for Natural Areas*.
- \* Urban Bushland Management Consultants (1997). *City of Botany Bay Remnant Bushland Plan of Management*.

## 7.0 APPENDICES

### 7.1 APPENDIX A OWNERSHIP AND TITLES OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS PARK

#### THE CITY OF BOTANY BAY

LOCATION: Hayden Place, Botany (includes depot)  
TITLE: Lot C in FP 346786 and Lot Y in DP 32914  
AREA: 1.6908 hectares or 16908 square metres  
PURCHASED:

LOCATION: The Esplanade, Botany  
TITLE: Lot I DP 225508  
AREA: 1.2453 hectares or 12453 square metres  
RESUMED: For park purposes prior to 1963  
Sydney Water have an easement running through this area in which the SWOOS is located.

#### DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND PLANNING

LOCATION: Edgehill Avenue, Botany.  
South of the SWOOS  
TITLE: Lot I DP 568627  
AREA: 0.7353 hectares or 7353 square metres  
DEDICATION: Public Reserve placed under the care, control and management

#### DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

LOCATION: Between Tupia and Fremlin Streets, Botany.  
TITLE: R 91289  
AREA: To be verified.  
DEDICATION: Botany Council appointed Trustee, 5th November 1982.  
A query arises as to the actual ownership as it would appear that Botany Council acquired this land with assistance from the Government in 1926 ( Larcombe, F.A. 'The History of Botany Bay. p 116). A survey is required to verify the area of the park.

LOCATION: West of Banksmeadow Park and east of Sydney Water owned land, south of the SWOOS.  
 TITLE: R 100088  
 AREA: 18.74 hectars  
 DEDICATION: Botany Council appointed Trustee, 15th May 1987.

LOCATION: Hale Street, Botany  
 TITLE: R 100087 (previously Lot 214 in DP 73142 1)  
 AREA: 1.2206 hectares or 12205.9 square metres  
 DEDICATION: Botany Council appointed Trustee, 15th May 1987.

#### SYDNEY WATER

LOCATION: Booralee Street to Folkstone Parade, Botany  
 South of the SWOOS  
 TITLE: Lot 212 DP 731421  
 AREA: 6.52 hectars or 65200 square metres  
 LEASE: Under negotiation with Sydney Water.  
 There is a query as to the actual ownership as this land was acquired by the MSB for the Port Development, as shown on DP 731421 registered on 3rd June 1986 and should have been vested in Council along with the remainder of the Park in 1987.... yet to be verified.

LOCATION: SWOOS which lies on the northern boundary of the Park  
 TITLES: Lots 200/205/207/208/210/211 in DP 731421 area  
 Part Lot 1 in DP 711940  
 Lot 1 in DP 745633  
 Lot A in DP 345860  
 Lot A in DP 345859  
 Lot A in DP 346786  
 Lot A in DP 32914  
 AREA: 2.9791 hectares or 29791.5 square metres.  
 LEASE: Agreement with Sydney Water that there be pedestrian access

THE TOTAL AREA IS: 28.4612 ( Sir Joseph Banks Park R91289 still to be  
 If the area over the SWOOS, owned by Sydney Water totalling 2.9791 hectares, was added the area would total 31.4403 ha.





7.2 APPENDIX B

THE MARITIME SERVICES BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

DESCRIPTION OF THE  
OPEN SPACE PARKLAND DEVELOPMENT IN PORT BOTANY  
AND ALONG THE NORTHERN FORESHORE OF BOTANY BAY

MARCH 1981

## OPEN SPACE AREAS AND LANDSCAPING WITHIN THE PORT AREA

The Maritime Services Board, in its initial planning of the Port Botany Development in 1975, adopted a policy that significant areas of the new reclamation would be set aside and developed as public open space. It was decided such areas should approximate 10% of the total area of the port reclamation, that percentage being generally accepted appropriate for major subdivisions and similar developments.

The creation of public open space areas as part of the port development was considered to be desirable for a number of reasons, viz. ,

open space areas between the developed residential zones and the new port areas would provide a buffer between the two zones;

special areas would be available specifically for the use of the general public to give some compensation for changes to the former environment; and

open space areas and other landscaping requirements within the port area would provide a softening in the appearance of what would otherwise be purely functional port facilities and associated cargo storage developments. Although somewhat unusual in port areas, the use of landscaping in this manner has for some time been accepted as good planning for large scale industrial developments.

Examples of public open space and other landscaped areas are now becoming apparent as the Board's plans and development requirements are being implemented.

These works include the landscaping along major roadways within the port reclamation, the scenic roadway along the top of the main embankment on the seaward side of the reclamation (which has been open for some time), and the large public open space parkland between the port area and the existing residential and other areas within the adjoining municipalities. These works are described in the following sections.

- (a) The Embankment Roadway. This roadway, known as Prince of Wales Drive (after one of the vessels of the First Fleet), extends 1.6 km from the junction of Military and Bumborah Point Roads, to Molineux Point, the south eastern extremity of the port reclamation. The roadway which is 12.2m in width, rises from a level of 8.0m above low water level at Bumborah Point to a level of 14m near its southern extremity. Commanding views of the entrance and northern and southern foreshores of Botany Bay, as well as the port area and the massive armoured revetment are obtained from the roadway. As there is no connection to the port area below, Prince of Wales Drive is purely a scenic roadway for the use of the public.
- (b) Roadside Landscaping. The Board's requirements for the development by lessees of the areas within the port reclamation provide that along all major

roadways, the front fences are to be located 15m inside the lease boundaries and the area between the fence and the roadway landscaped in accordance with a master plan which was developed and designed for the Board by Bruce Mackenzie and Associates, a leading firm of consulting landscape architects.

This master plan, which lays out the disposition of areas of planting of native shrubs and trees suitable for the coastal environment as well as areas of grassing, also specifies the species and generalised layout of plantings.

The alternating arrangement of the grassed areas and areas planted with trees and shrubs will present an interesting and varied verge on each side of the roadways which is designed to soften and complement, rather than hide, the functional port developments.

Already, sections of roadside landscaping have been planted in front of the P.D.O.C.S. and Terminals Pty. Ltd. bulk liquid chemical storage areas on Friendship Road, as well as along the Penrhyn Road boundary of the A.N.L. container terminal. In the near future the whole of the roadside boundary of the C.T.A.L. container terminal will be landscaped in a similar manner.

- c) Large Open Space Areas. Two large open space areas have already been set aside. These are the areas of 5.3ha (not yet developed) which is to be known as Womeai Reserve, between the P.D.O.C.S. tank storage area and Bumborah Point Road, and the large area between the former northern foreshore of the Bay and the new Foreshore Road. This last mentioned area, which extends from the Banksmeadow Park Golf Course to the vicinity of General Holmes Drive (see the attached plan) is at present being developed by the Board. The features of this area are described in some detail in the following Section.

## NORTHERN FORESHORE OPEN SPACE AREA

### 1. THE SITE

Following detailed discussions between the Maritime Services Board and Botany Municipal Council late in 1975, the alignment for the Foreshore Roadway was fixed some considerable distance seaward of the former northern foreshore of Botany Bay so that a considerable area of land would be available for the development by the Board of a large open space area to the north of the roadway.

Council stipulated that a continuous mound, not less than 4 to 5 metres in height, should be formed immediately north of the roadway to screen the port area from both the park land and the developed residential areas near the former foreshore. This mound which would be covered by grass and vegetation was also considered most desirable in reducing the effect, in the nearby residential areas, of the noise from traffic along the roadway.

The area along the foreshore was subsequently reclaimed, using sand dredged from the Bay, by Leighton Candac, the Board's contractor for the Brotherson Dock container berths.

Subsequently the Department of Main Roads constructed the Foreshore Roadway in a 40m wide road reservation along the new foreshore formed by the reclamation. The central median area and the verges at the sides of the dual carriageways are to be grassed by the Department.

The 28ha. new open space area being developed north of the new roadway is made up of 6ha. of sand dunes seaward of the outfall sewer between Folkstone Parade and Bay Street. This area is covered with sundry grasses including Spinifex and domestic species. Small pockets of Banksia, Casuarina and Acacia represent traces of original vegetation.

The remaining 22ha. are mostly sand from the new reclamation.

The site is approximately 2.5km long by an average 200m wide. With the addition of the contiguous existing areas of Sir Joseph Banks Park, the 9 hole golf course at Banksmeadow Park, and the former Esplanade Reserve, a total area of 46.3ha. (115 acres) of public open space will be formed between the Foreshore Roadway and the developed residential and industrial areas within the Botany Municipality. This total area is three times the area of Hyde Park.

The Board retained Bruce Mackenzie and Associates, a leading firm of consulting landscape architects, to prepare a design for the landscaping of the new area. The firm had previously been engaged by the Board for the design of the formation and landscaping of Illoura Reserve at Peacocks Point in Balmain. That project, which involved the redevelopment of what had previously been a waterfront pile storage depot, was the Board's contribution to the Captain Cook Bi-centenary.

The design of Illoura Reserve has won considerable acclaim from many sources including the following awards :-

- . in 1972 a Merit Award by the N.S.W. Chapter of Royal Australian Institute of Architects for a work of Outstanding Environmental Design.
- . in 1977 the Civic Design Award by the same Chapter for the best of the projects which received Merit Awards over the preceding five years.

## DESIGN INTENTION FOR THE NEW PARKLAND

In the past, many open space areas which have been developed on foreshore shore reclamations have consisted of flat grassed areas, plantings of isolated trees and shrubs with some flower beds, and formal sporting fields.

In sharp contrast to such areas, the design of the new parkland has been based on a theme of building and developing, within the limits of practicability, a simulation of the natural bayshore environment of an earlier time. The various parts of the theme include a grassed sand dune system, a chain of ponds, lagoons and reed beds, native heath shrubbery and woodland, together with paperwood swamplands.

Captain James Cook may have encountered a scene that in nature paralleled the appearance of the planned parkland.

In Botany, as in many other areas of Sydney, the result of urban development and industrialisation in the face of severe natural sea coast conditions has led to the general denudation of the natural environment, so that today there is a relative sparsity of vegetated green spaces in the area.

While the development of a major new port has made further changes to the area, the Board considers that the new parkland will recover some of the loss by recreating an attractive part of the natural environment while at the same time providing a useful and pleasing place for leisure.

The design of the parkland was based on a dune system along the line of the Foreshore Roadway which was assumed to have resulted from the severe exposure to southerly winds. For design purposes the dune system is somewhat larger than might have been formed in nature. This exaggerated bulk provides a strong enclosure for the parkland, sheltering people and vegetation from southerly winds which sweep across the Bay. Additionally, as required by Council, the new and busy roadway will be virtually screened and sound - insulated from park visitors and adjacent residential areas by the dunes.

As a place for public recreation in an urban community, the new parkland will offer many opportunities for play and rest as well as escape from the urban lifestyle into a place of quiet contrast, an illusion of being transported to a different world. The fact that this can be created so close to residential areas will result in a considerable advantage to the local community.

To provide these features, the design of the parkland is aimed at creating, within the natural theme, some of the typical functions of traditional activity; including :-

- . places for picnicking for various-sized groups,
- . carpark facilities and path systems for the parkland and exploring,
- . seats in sun or shade from which to look at ducks, watch over children or simply enjoy other people in the park.
- . spaces for games such as improvised cricket or football at family levels,
- . places to exercise, walk, jog or just to relax in the sun,
- . ponds for paddling, sailing small boats and discovering fish and water creatures,

reedbeds and swamps to seek out waterbirds within their natural elements.

### 3. DETAILS OF THE PARKLAND

The attached detailed plan shows the layout of the parkland with the various pathways, cycleways, areas of plantings and the system of ponds and lagoons.

More than 200 new car parking spaces are being provided by the Board in areas off Fremlin Street (37 spaces), off Tupia Street (61 spaces), on the southern side of The Esplanade (30 spaces) and off the Foreshore Roadway (76 spaces).

Access to pathways which cross the parkland are located in the vicinity of Fremlin and Booralee Streets, Hayden Avenue, Folkestone Parade and Chelmsford Avenue. New toilets are located in the parkland near Fremlin Street and Chelmsford Avenue.

The six attached sketches depict features of the parkland when the shrubs and trees which will be planted have reached maturity.

In addition to the more familiar features of parklands, the new area will include its own unique qualities such as :

- (i) a cycleway that meanders for around four kilometres free from urban traffic, literally following hill and dale, at one place overlooking the Bay from the top of the new dune system and then sweeping back to the confines of picnic zones and man-made bushland, skirting ponds and reedbeds and rumbling over timber bridges;
- (ii) bold timber structures utilising heavy timber poles and beams to provide observation decks gaining panoramas of Botany, the port area and the Bay, together with ramps and bridges to gain access into the park and across logwalled billabongs and passages through the dune system;
- (iii) children's adventure play equipment and structures;
- (iv) a boardwalk, elevated on piles just clear of the water surface in an area of paperbark and reedbed swampland, and timber decks located at the shoreline of ponds in the quieter end of the park to observe the birdlife which will be attracted to the area;
- (v) a section of the park (about one third of the total area) given

over to a more rusticated bush character where in conjunction with the chain of lagoons, the illusion of wild nature may be promoted;

- (vi) a complex of moulded landforms which in conjunction with the path system, creates a small world for imaginative minds to explore and find or invent adventure

#### 4. CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Because of the specialised nature of the types of work involved, it was decided to undertake the formation and development of the parkland in two stages.

The first stage, which was primarily an earthmoving project involved the reshaping of the sand fill reclamation to form the dune shaped ridges, the undulations and flat areas for the features of the future parkland, and the excavation below the natural watertable to form the chain of ponds.

The Board awarded a contract for this first stage to Leighton Contractors and the work was completed early last year.

The water in the ponds which have been formed has been regularly tested by the Board. It has been found to be quite suitable and generally fresh with a very small salt content.

In order to minimise problems due to wind blown sand the surface of the formed area has been sprayed at intervals with a chemical which forms a crust on the surface. As this crust is easily broken up if the surface is disturbed by foot traffic, the area has been enclosed by fences with defined walkways being provided through the area.

Contracts were let by the Board for the gathering of seeds from particular native trees and shrubs which grow in marine environments comparable to that of the parkland. These seeds will be sown in the second stage of the development.

The Soil Conservation Service of N.S.W. was engaged to plant Spinifex and Marram grasses on the seaward side of the large dune like berm on the northern side of the Foreshore Roadway. This work has now been completed and is proving to be very effective in stabilising this area.

Experimental plantings involving different methods of seeding, soil nourishment and fertilising, have been undertaken in parts of the area.

Following the completion of detailed plans for the planting of the grasses trees and shrubs in the various areas, the construction of pathways, toilets, car parks and other various structures, public tenders for the second and final stage of the development were called on 17th September, 1980.

A contract for this work was awarded on 20th January, 1981 to a Joint Venture formed by

Whitworth Landscape Services Pty. Ltd. and Valentine, Laurie and Davies Pty. Ltd. The work of the contract will take approximately 16 months giving a completion time of mid-1982.

Towards the end of that time some areas of the parkland will be available for public use with other areas being progressively made available at later times as the trees and shrubs develop. Provision will be made for public access through the area during the work by the Board's contractor.

Under the terms of the Board's specification for the further work, the contractor will be responsible for maintaining the area for two years after completion of the work.

## 5. OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT OF THE AREA

The Board has advised that following the completion of the development of the landscaping on the area, it will transfer its landscaped land to the Department of Lands.

That Department, which has advised that it will accept the transfer, will probably place the care, control and management of the area under Botany Municipal Council, and to assist Council in such maintenance, the Department is at present seeking special provision from the Treasury which would be used to assist Council in meeting the cost of maintenance in the early years after the parkland is opened to the public.

## HISTORICAL RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA

The creation of the major new area for public recreation on the northern foreshore has strong historical associations with somewhat similar early developments in the adjoining area.

In 1844, Thomas Kellett, a baker and former soldier, constructed the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel on the seaward end of a 30ha. area of land he purchased from the Government in 1834. The original building (which still stands on the seaward side of the present main building) was built near the sea front in virgin bushland to attract coaches and riding parties of the gentry from Sydney. Riding courses through the surrounding bush and along the sandy foreshore dune areas proved most popular.

In 1846 the hotel was leased to William Beaumont who carried out some extensions and actively promoted the facilities for picnics and sporting and general recreational activities. Beaumont landscaped the area now known as Sir Joseph Banks Park and featured the first zoo in Australia. Large public gala days were held, the main ones being on Boxing Day each year. On Boxing Day 1851 it was reported that 5000 persons, or 8% of the population of Sydney, attended the attractions in the spacious grounds of the hotel.

In 1875 the hotel was bought by Francis Smith who constructed the large two storey building fronting the present Anniversary Road. The hotel and its grounds continued to be the scene for large picnics, public functions and social events. The annual St. Patricks Day Sports



Carnivals were held in the grounds and it was reported that in 1888 some 15,000 persons attended.

Smith built a running track for a 150 yard straight dash on the seaward side of the hotel and during the 1880's he promoted professional athletics. The Sir Joseph Banks Handicaps were among the main athletic events in the colony. A total of 132 athletics entered for the centenary Sir Joseph Bank's Gold Cup Handicap in 1888. It was reported that 3000 spectators saw Queenslander Jim McGarrigal run 6.5 yards inside even time to win the final on which the betting ring at the ground held an amount which was said to be unprecedented in the colony".

In 1889, when the grounds of the hotel were acknowledged one of the main recreation grounds in Sydney, a newspaper described the scene on Boxing Day of that year in the following terms:

"The grounds and the approaches thereto presented a picture of animation and movement full of kaleidoscopic changes of contour and colour. In the spacious pavilion younger couples congregated and danced to the strains of French's band. Family groups and picnic parties dotted the grounds in all directions, and invaded the quieter precincts of the gardens. In cool arbours others sat, and many more strolled by the tranquil waters of the Bay. No unpleasantness marred the festival."

In 1910 the grounds were owned by a private company and known as the Olympic Recreation and Picnic Grounds. The company actively promoted the area for private and public picnics.

In more recent times, particularly during the 1930's and 1940's, the Sir Josephs Banks Park grounds remained popular for family and group picnics.

The Board considers that upon completion of the development of the new parkland which adjoins the grounds of the former hotel, visitors from surrounding and distant areas will again be attracted to enjoy the unique features of the recreated natural environment in the area.





## PORT BOTANY OPEN SPACE

MARITIME SERVICES BOARD OF N.S.W.  
BRUCE MCKENZIE ASSOC'S - LANDSCAPE CONSULTANTS  
EMMY MITCHELL - DRAFTER

EXISTING SEMI-NATURAL AREA  
PROTECTED: LOWLY ORCHIDS  
INTRODUCED.

100%  
100%





## PORT BOTANY OPEN SPACE

MARITIME SERVICES BOARD OF N.S.W.  
PAUL MACKENZIE ASSOC'S - LANDSCAPE CONSULTANTS -  
TAMMY MITCHELL - DELINEATOR

• INTENSIVE USE : CARPARKS -  
• ADVENTURE PLAYGROUND - BEACH &  
• BEACH - INFORMAL BALLGAMES . 30/05





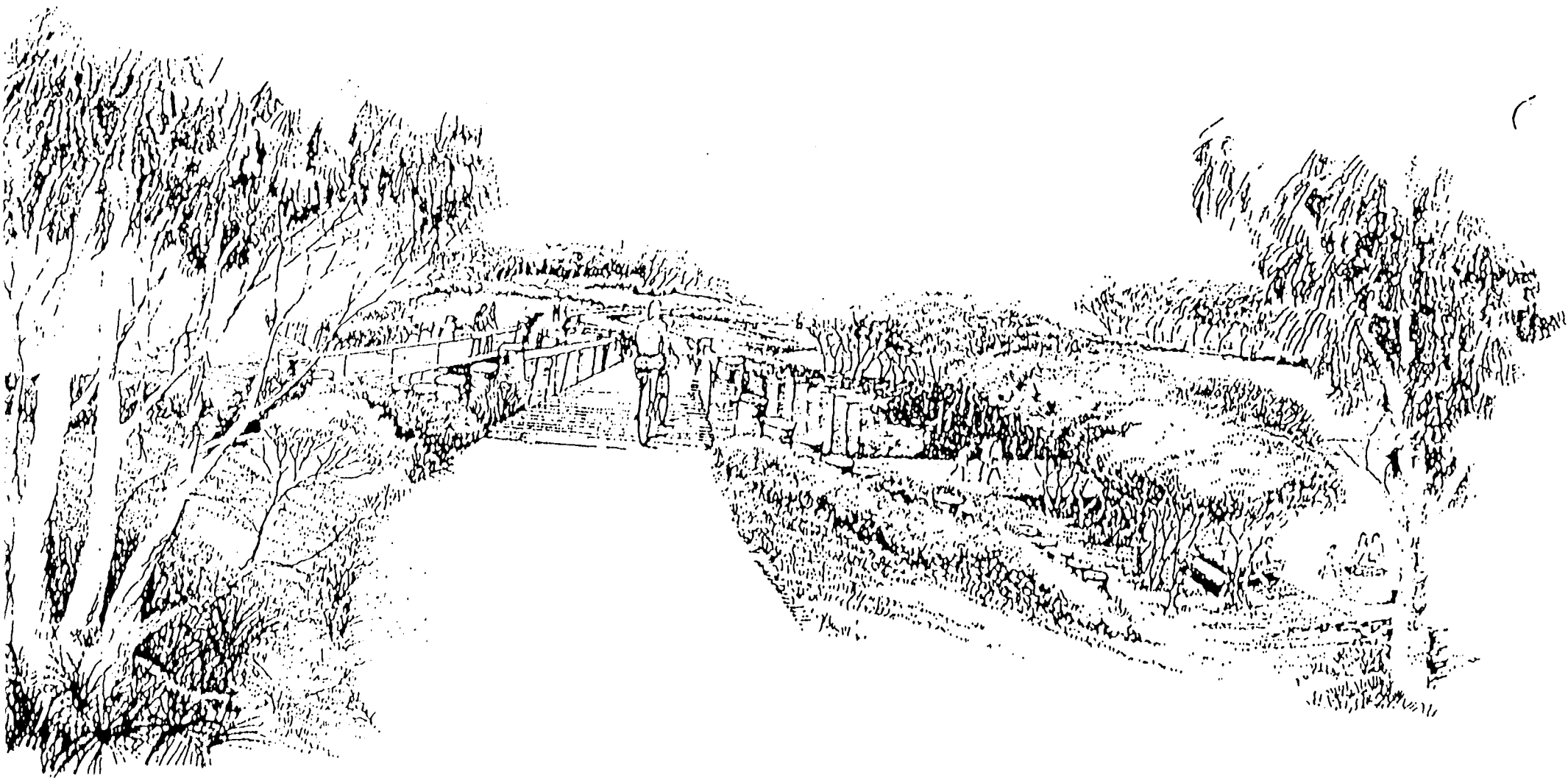
## PORT BOTANY OPEN SPACE

MARITIME SERVICES BOARD OF N.S.W.  
DAVID JACKENZIE & ASSOC. - LANDSCAPE CONSULTANTS.

ACCESS PATH TO MURCHIE ROAD &  
LIGHT-COLOURING GREENS







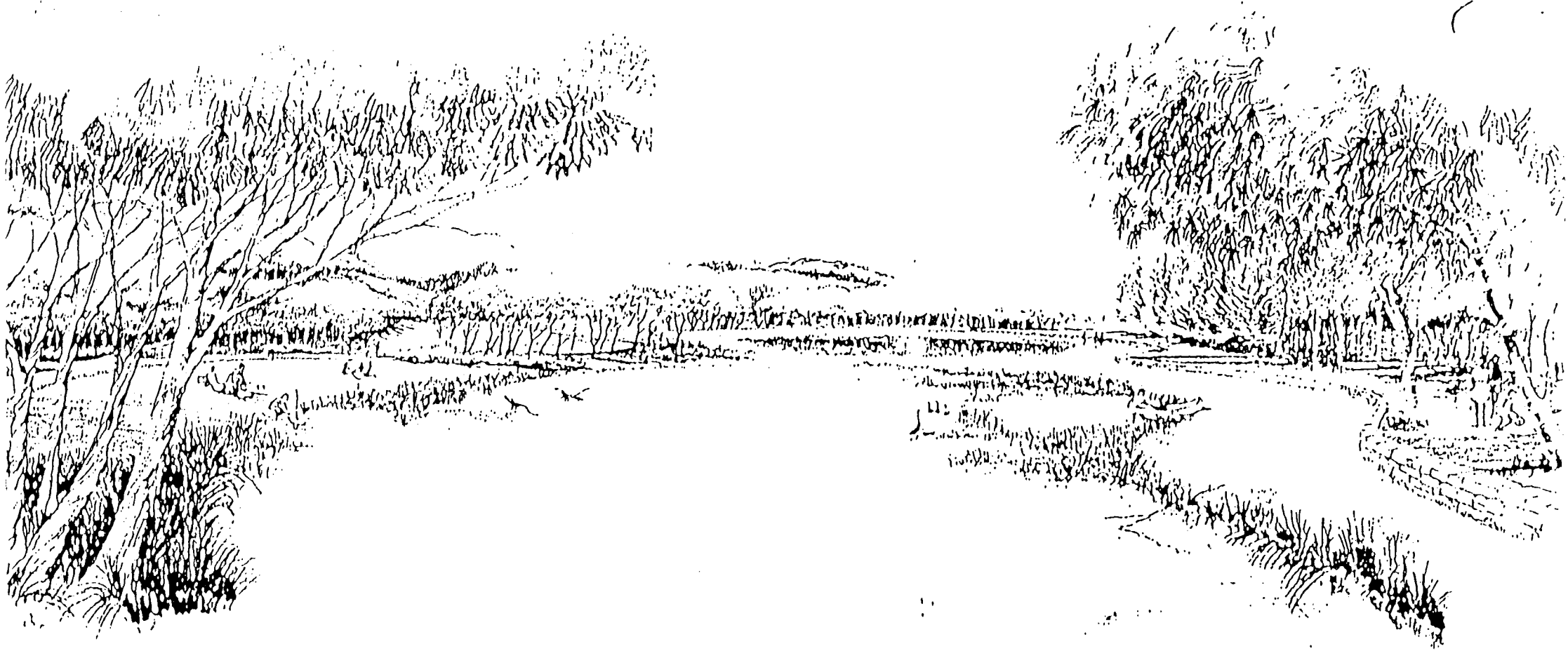
# PORT BOTANY OPEN SPACE

MAINTENANCE SERVICES BY DOWD CP 11311,  
PRICE WACKENZIE ASSOC'S. LARSEN  
DAVID MITCHELL - DELIVERATION.

CONSULTANTS:

• BIODIVERSITY/COLE REVS AND GING  
• LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
• ARCHITECTURE



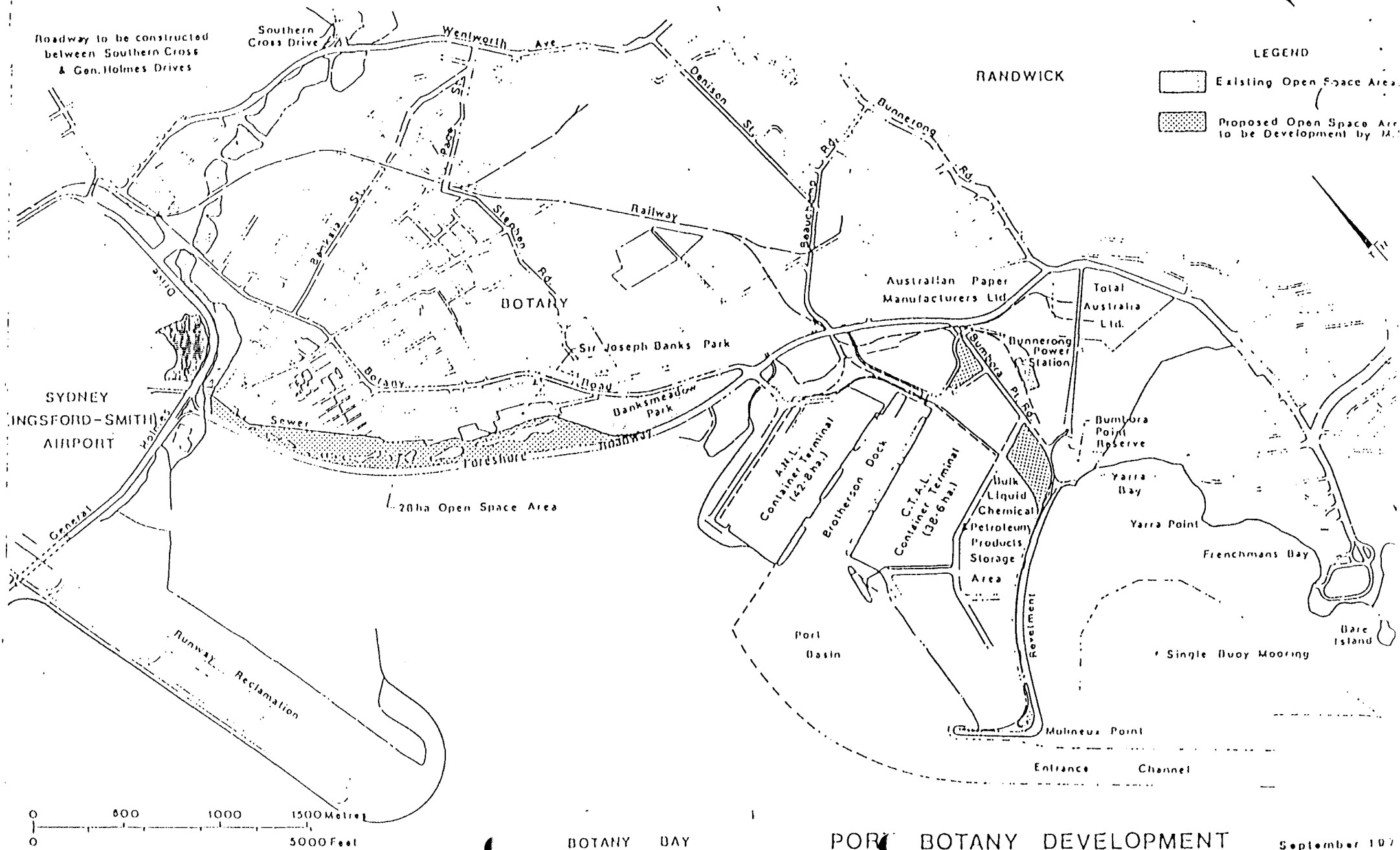


## PORT BOTANY OPEN SPACE

MARITIME SERVICES BOARD OF N.S.W.  
PAUL MACKENZIE & ASSOC. - LANDSCAPE CONSULTANTS  
PAUL MACKENZIE - DESIGNER

• SPREAD FUND SYSTEM ISSUED  
TO INTENSIVE TREE PLANTING





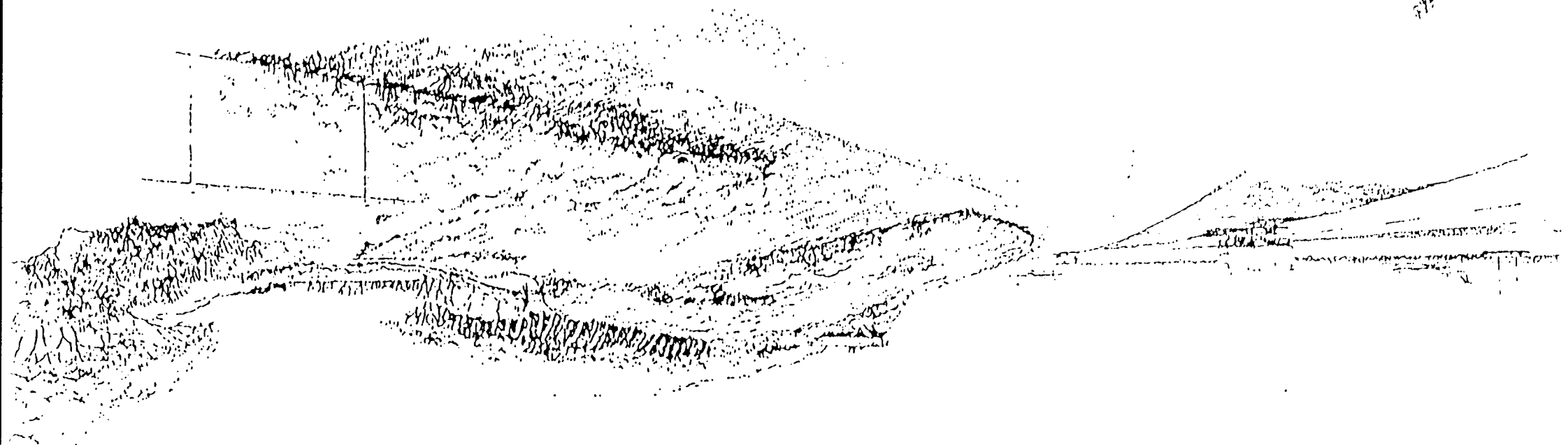
BOTANY BAY

PORT BOTANY DEVELOPMENT

September 197



PORT BOTANY OPEN SPACE



MARITIME SERVICES LTD OF N.S.W.  
PALCE RAVENHILL & CO. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS  
MURDOCH RD. RIVINGTON  
N.S.W.





7.3 APPENDIX C

**SIR JOSEPH BANKS RESERVE, BOTANY  
DRAFT PARK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

Prepared by Seaside Landscapes  
October 1992



## **7.4 APPENDIX D**

### **SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED BY BOTANY BAY CITY COUNCIL REGARDING THE SIR JOSEPH BANKS RESERVE DRAFT PARK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, 1992.**

**7.4.1 Botany Environment Watch  
Nancy Hillier**

**7.4.2 NSW Field Ornithologists Club**

NANCY HILLIER  
P.O. BOX 198  
BOTANY NSW 2019

Telephone No:  
Fax No:

Doc. Name: LI28035.CH  
File No: PKS/52/1/PT4  
Our Ref:  
Your Ref:  
Contact: NANCY HILLIER

NOT DATED

SIR JOSEPH BANKS RESERVE

BOTANY

PARK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

COMMENTS

BOTANY ENVIRONMENT WATCH

PRESIDENT

NANCY HILLIER  
PO BOX 198  
BOTANY 2019

## Sir Joseph Banks Reserve Botany

### Draft Background

#### Exotic Species, page 9

Weeds are widespread throughout the reserve. They create strong competition for the native species and in many cases completely overtake and kill them.

These weeds are not only a nuisance in the park, the seeds are windblown and residents now have more weeds in lawns and gardens than ever before. If weeds are not better controlled grass on nature strips and lawns will be completely destroyed leaving great bare sandy areas and weed patches.

#### Fauna - Draft Background, page 11

Swans have vacated the ponds. Last year 2 baby swans were hatched. The parent swans nurtured these tiny birds, which gave much pleasure to residents who appreciate the wonders of nature. The pleasure lasted only several weeks as the young birds disappeared and later on so did the parent swans. I have personally witnessed and reprimanded dogs, and the owners of dogs for encouraging dogs to swim in the ponds and chase the bird life. I have seen birds lying on the ground dead and with the amount of feathers scattered around, it is not hard to imagine what the bird suffered before it finally died.

People of Botany and children at local schools require education in protection of this very valuable area. School Principals should be asked to assist, council could prepare a newsletter on past and present history and the care required to maintain this park and all its beauty. Council could send a speaker to address the local Primary Schools, children could be made to understand about vandalism, destruction and cruelty to bird and marine life and about the value of trees and open spaces. Stringent controls and heavy fines required.

#### Fish - page 12

Old and young residents have been seen fishing in the ponds. The large gold coloured fish in the ponds were deliberately introduced by people who now no longer reside in Botany.

#### Mammals - Draft Background - page 13

Discussions with Taronga Park Zoo to access the viability of releasing specific rehabilitated marsupials could be investigated.

This is a most exciting concept and should be encouraged, if it is proven the species can be protected, managed and properly maintained.

#### Water Quality - page 14 Draft Background

Sporadic outbreaks of Blue-Green Algae in the eastern most pond have been reported in recent years.

The ponds have become a rubbish dumping grave, rotting weed and cans lie in the bottom of pond.

Cleaning and clearing is required on a regular basis, by small boat towing a pontoon and some kinds of raking devise, education and heavy penalties are required.

#### Recreation Facilities D. Background - page 15

Still not enough shaded areas and rubbish receptacles. Barbecues are excellent, care posters are necessary. From the Foreshore Road the park looks like a desolate neglected, uninteresting area and a place to dump rubbish and do all other kinds of unacceptable activities.

What is required is some of Makucha imaginative sign display boards. Visual paintings of park interior, barbecues, person riding a bike on the bike track, mentioning the track length, large boards and on the side of park on road the vegetation requires regular cutting and attention, a garden planted with plants which spell out the name of the Park (e.g. Ashfield Park on Parramatta Road). Those ugly dunes have to be cleaned up and regularly serviced. The Rotunda is wasted, it looks attractive, but does not serve a purpose. A roof covering is essential, then it could be used as a musical venue, rented out for concerts, and Bridal photographs (as other suitable areas of the Park.

#### Internal Access (Draft Background - Page 15)

Large map at all entrances to show access and egress, toilets, barbecues, animals, Banks Statue, running track, ponds bike tracks and all other areas of interest. All access points closed at sun-down. A caretaker's cottage and permanent caretaker should be installed immediately as at Botany Swimming Pool. All walking and bike tracks should be numbered or named and number displayed on that track. This would be for easier and quicker identification and reporting of trouble spots.

#### Page 16 - Bus Route 309

Makucha style advertising of Park from Chelmsford Avenue along Botany Road, some type of visual display as suggested for Foreshore Road.

Brochures displaying park and a map giving directions to arrive at park, should be printed and request made for local Tourist Motels and Hotels to include in room information folders.

Wooden structures some of which serve little purpose and apparently encourage vandalism.

#### Usage Patterns

Bands, concerts, athletics, school sports, picnics, Wedding Ceremonies and photographs, environment education, outdoors seminars, tree plantings as awards for children or others who achieve. A kiosk leased out or run by Council, opportunity for roving camera person to capture people at picnics, bike riding or athletic events at school carnivals.

#### General Park Management - Page 18

Trained and motivated field staff is essential. Staff and Council Officers should be encouraged to take suitable courses, regular liaisons with Department of Agriculture, Botanical Gardens, Parks and Wildlife and Ornithologist Club. Apprenticeships could be made available to young school leavers.

TAFE bushland and parkland management courses suited to Officers and field staff should be encouraged.

All field staff should have authority to detain and report persons misbehaving in Park, ponds, etc.

A Park Management Committee including residents is a must for this park as well as our other parks, this could make residents feel they are responsible for the care of parks and there could be a much greater concern for the municipality.

#### Specific Issues - page 25

Small scale chopping of trees and construction of play areas should be tolerated.

I cannot agree with this, chopping of trees should not be encouraged or tolerated.

Construction of play areas, could result in all kinds of rubbish being brought into park. could be a threat to safety and could prove to be a fire hazard.

Recommendations 32.

#### 4. Appropriate control burns

Dry areas of bush are a constant threat of fire, in regards to whether or not KSA would permit controlled burning should not be a matter of consideration. As a result of no controlled burning, dry bush could have uncontrolled burning as a result of accident or arson so which is best. Controlled burning in certain areas is a dire necessity in this hazardous ward.

Nancy Hillier

N.S.W. FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS CLUB INCORPORATED  
PO BOX C436  
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Telephone No:

Fax No:

Doc. Name: LI27871.CH

File No: PKS/52/1/PT4

Our Ref:

Your Ref:

Contact: PETER MACKEY

16 DECEMBER 1992

The General Manager  
Botany Municipal Council  
PO Box 331  
Mascot 2020

Dear Sir

Re: File PKS/S2/1/Pt4

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Park Management Strategy for Sir Joseph Banks Reserve, Botany.

The Club commends the original proposal to recreate a coastal dune complex providing valuable green recreation space for residents of the Municipality, as well as attempting to restore, in some part the coastal dune habitats lost to the Botany area and under such severe threat throughout the State.

The current destruction of "Reclaimed Areas" across Foreshore Drive for the Third Runway makes it all the more important that this area is properly managed and developed as a refuge for native birds.

While supporting the implementation proposals of The Strategy, the Club would like to stress the importance of the following areas of concern;

1) Dogs and Cats

While the reserve provides excellent tracks for the walking of



dogs many people allow their dogs to run free in the original dune area. These dogs cause havoc with small birds such as Blue Wrens and nesting waterbirds. Sign posting in the reserve could possibly deal with this matter in an effective way. However more ranger patrols of the area together with an adequate fine for unleashed dogs would also help to contain this problem.

Feral cats are of great concern to the Club. Trapping would appear to be the only control at present unless Council considers the introduction of Regulations within the Municipality governing the licensing and de-sexing of cats. Given the recent Television coverage on the matter of Feral and Domestic cats, Council could be well advised to investigate this area.

## 2) Original Dune Area

Restricted access to the original dune area is essential to the development of a sustainable native habitat clearly marked trailways should be laid out to limit human activity within the environment.

Dumping of rubbish and garden refuse, as pointed out in the Strategy Document, lend this area an appearance of neglect rather than "natural" development, and furthers the spread of invasive weeds. Anything that inhibits the regeneration of plant species limits the diversity of flowering and seeding cycles which maintain stable bird populations.

## 3) Motor cycles, Trail-bikes

Club members have pointed out that the above vehicles are used by teenagers and adults on the weekends. Access to the reserve is gained through Hale Street. These vehicles do enormous damage to the dune structure and re-generating native shrubs. Regular patrols or Police notification by local residents may be the only solution unless the access is made more difficult.

I have attached a list of the birds sighted in the reserve over the last five years. The survey is part of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union National Bird Count Project and is being conducted by Graeme Robinson of Mascot.

I hope that this letter may in some way be of help to the Council in what is a very worthwhile project. If the Club can be of assistance in the future please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

Peter Mackey  
CONSERVATION OFFICER

BIRD SPECIES RECORDED SIR JOSEPH BANKS RESERVE BOTANY

Australasian Grebe (B)  
Little Black Cormorant  
Little Pied Cormorant  
Australian Darter  
White faced Heron  
Nonkeen night Heron  
Sacred Ibis  
Pacific black Duck (B)  
Grey Teal  
Chestnut Teal  
Maned Goose ( Wood Duck)  
Black shouldered Kite  
Brown Goshawk  
Marsh Harrier  
Australian Hobby  
Brown Falcon  
Nankeen Kestrel  
Brown Quail  
Marsh Crake  
Dusky Moorhen  
Purple Swamphen  
Eurasian Coot  
Masked Lapwing  
Black fronted Plover  
Black Swan  
Lathams Snipe  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
Silver Gull  
Feral Pigeon\*  
Spotted Turtle Dove\*  
Crested Pigeon (B)  
Galah  
Sulphur Crested Cockatoo  
Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo  
Sacred Kingfisher (B)  
Welcome Swallow  
Fairy Martin  
Richards Pipit  
Black faced Cuckoo Shrike  
Little Thornbill  
White winged Triller  
Red Wiskered Bulbul  
Blackbird  
Rufous Whistler  
Willie Wagtail  
Australian Reed Warbler  
Little Grassbird  
Golden headed Cisticola  
Supurb Fairy Wren  
Little Wattlebird

Yellow Faced Honeyeater  
White Plumed Honeyeater  
New Holland Honeyeater (B)  
Spotted Pardalote (B)  
Eastern Silvereye  
House Sparrow (B)  
Red-browed Firetail  
Common Starling\*  
Common Mynah\*  
Magpie Lark  
Black-backed Magpie  
Pied Currawong  
Australian Raven

\*Denotes Introduced Species  
(B) Denotes Breeding


**7.5 APPENDIX E**

**SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED BY BOTANY BAY CITY COUNCIL  
REGARDING THE SIR JOSEPH BANKS PARK  
DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT  
SEPTEMBER 1996.**

**7.5.1 Sydney Water Corporation Limited**



PARK (48)



RECEIVED  
EON  
20 FEB 1997  
A97/1423  
CITY OF BOTANY  
BAY

Dear Mr Lowe,

- The management plan should address in detail the impact on the SWSOOS of maintenance, operational and future development works in the park, considering the importance of the SWSOOS as a major sewer serving more than 1 million customers and its heritage and cultural significance.

- A consultative process needs to be established with Sydney Water to ensure that the structural integrity of the SWSOOS and other wastewater related structures will be maintained during maintenance and operational activities in the park.
- Prior approval is required from the System Manager SWSOOS and the System Manager, Stormwater for all construction work, including temporary works, in close proximity to the SWSOOS, Sydney Water stormwater channels and other related structures.
- No additional loads will be permitted to be placed either over or adjacent to the SWSOOS and other wastewater or stormwater structures. All crossings over the SWSOOS and other structures should be designed to satisfy this requirement.
- Sufficient safeguards should be provided in the form of guard rails to protect the SWSOOS from possible damage caused by vehicular accidents or vehicles coming off the access-ways.
- Sufficient vertical and horizontal clearances as required and agreed by Sydney Water should be provided for operational and maintenance needs of the SWSOOS and other structures.
- Access to the SWSOOS and other wastewater and stormwater structures within the park should not be limited at any time by way of permanent or temporary structures.
- A formal agreement should be set in place with Sydney Water if it is the intention of Botany Council to maintain Sydney Water easements or land. Use of the easements will require prior approval from the System Manager, SWSOOS and the System Manger, Stormwater.
- Sydney Water should be indemnified against any claims for damages or injuries by users of the park.
- Sydney Water's stormwater system in the park consists of four outlets which run through the park to the Bay. These systems do not accept drainage from or discharge drainage to the park. It is important that Botany Council ensures the structural condition of these systems is not compromised or damaged by any development or maintenance activities in the park.

Karen Waldman

Karen Waldman  
Regional Manager.  
Central

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 FILE WITH \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 DISC. APPROV. \_\_\_\_\_

564 Princes Highway, Rockdale, NSW 2216, Australia Phone (02) 551 4414 Fax (02) 599 4074 DX 25306 Rockdale

**SYDNEY WATER CORPORATION LIMITED ACN 063 279 649**

n. lowit





