

# WEST CENTRAL

DISTRICT

**SYDNEY GREEN GRID**  
SPATIAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES

# PREFACE

Open space is one of Sydney's greatest assets. Our national parks, harbour, beaches, coastal walks, waterfront promenades, rivers, playgrounds and reserves are integral to the character and life of the city.

In this report the hydrological, recreational and ecological fragments of the city are mapped and then pulled together into a proposition for a cohesive green infrastructure network for greater Sydney.

This report builds on investigations undertaken by the Office of the Government Architect for the Department of Planning and Environment in the development of District Plans. It interrogates the vision and objectives of the Sydney Green Grid and uses a combination of GIS data mapping and consultation to develop an overview of the green infrastructure needs and character of each district.

Each district is analysed for its spatial qualities, open space, waterways, its context and key natural features. This data informs a series of strategic opportunities for building the Sydney Green Grid within each district. Green Grid project opportunities have been identified and preliminary prioritisation has been informed by a comprehensive consultation process with stakeholders, including landowners and state and local government agencies.

This report is one step in an ongoing process. It provides preliminary prioritisation of Green Grid opportunities in terms of their strategic potential as catalysts for the establishment of a new interconnected high performance green infrastructure network which will support healthy urban growth. Future reports should be undertaken to assess the future delivery and implementation strategies of Green Grid projects.

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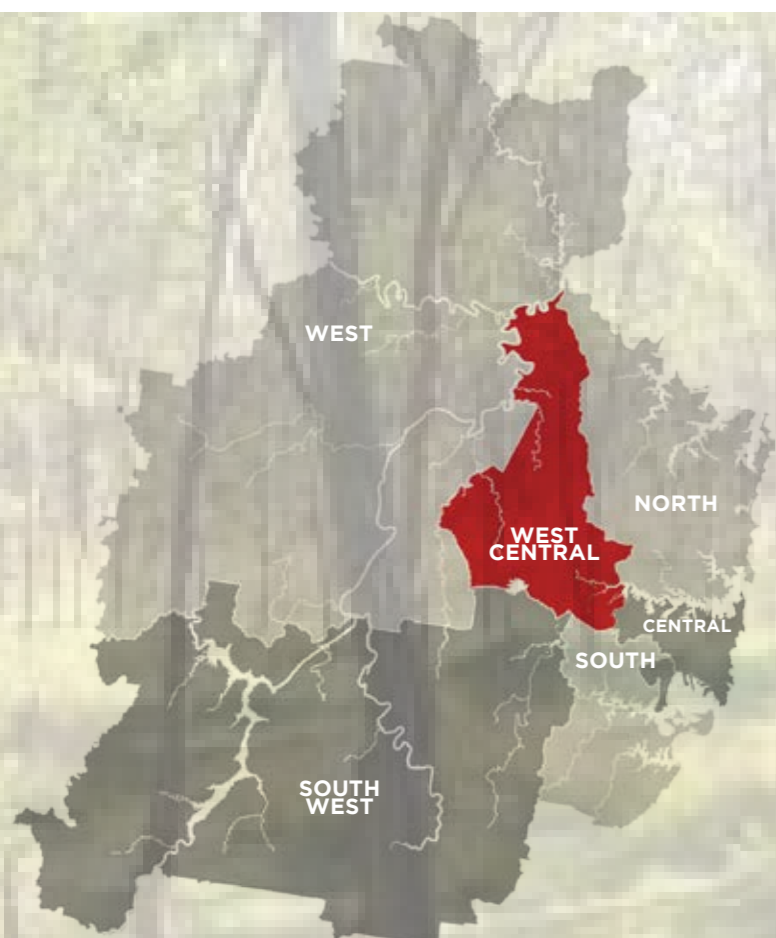
DEPARTMENT OF  
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

THE OFFICE OF  
THE GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

# WEST CENTRAL

SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

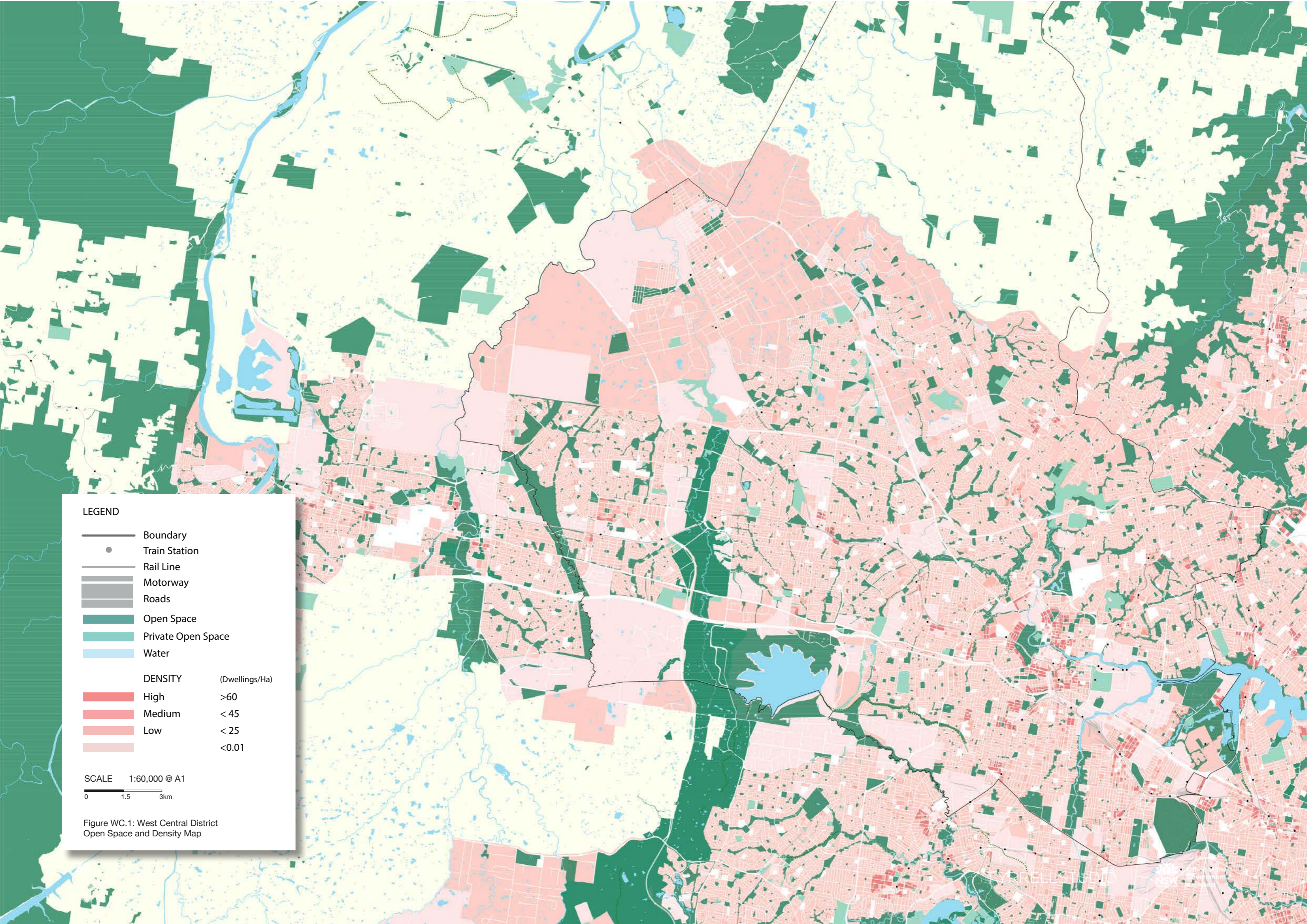


2 MAJOR CATCHMENTS








550,500 ADDITIONAL PEOPLE BY 2036

10,296 HECTARES OPEN SPACE

13% OF THE DISTRICT IS OPEN SPACE



LEGEND

-  Boundary
-  Train Station
-  Rail Line
-  Motorway
-  Roads
-  Open Space
-  Private Open Space
-  Water
  
- DENSITY (Dwellings/Ha)
-  High >60
-  Medium < 45
-  Low < 25
-  <0.01

SCALE 1:60,000 @ A1  
0 1.5 3km

Figure WC.1: West Central District  
Open Space and Density Map

# WEST CENTRAL

## 1.1 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

THE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT AND THE CHARACTER OF SYDNEY HAS BEEN INFLUENCED BY TOPOGRAPHY AND THE UNDERLYING NATURAL FEATURES. THE SYDNEY GREEN GRID BUILDS UPON THE GEOMORPHOLOGY OF PLACE TO CREATE LOCALLY RESPONSIVE OPEN SPACE STRATEGIES. THESE LANDSCAPE FEATURES HAVE BEEN USED TO ESTABLISH A FRAMEWORK FOR FUTURE PROJECT AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES.



Parramatta Park, Parramatta



Blacktown Showground



Sydney Olympic Park

The landscape setting of the district is comprised of three major water catchments and their associated estuarine and fresh water areas: the Hawkesbury Nepean; the Parramatta River and Sydney Harbour; the Georges River and Botany Bay catchments.

The district is highly urbanised in the southern part, with the north consisting of extensive rural lands and Aboriginal and Crown land reserves. The urbanised part of the district forms the southern section of the district from Sydney Olympic Park to Blacktown, and the rural lands from Cattai Creek catchment to Marsden Park.

With less than 800mm of rainfall per year, the Cumberland Plain is the driest part of

Sydney. The gentle topography and richer soils of the Cumberland Plain relative to the surrounding sandstone plateaus have made the area suitable for a range of land uses including agriculture and more recently urban expansion. Much of the area's biodiversity is now under threat, however the area retains many important environmental values.

Built-up areas are interspersed with industrial estates and feature extensive open space systems along the creek corridors, together with native vegetation. They are complemented by a system of parks, including a number of large regional parks with well developed sport and recreation infrastructure. They include the Western Sydney Parklands, Parramatta Park, Sydney

Olympic Park, Rookwood Cemetery and Prospect Reservoir. Prospect Reservoir is of major importance in the Sydney drinking water supply infrastructure network.

In terms of heritage, the district has a long history of Aboriginal occupation manifest in a large body of Aboriginal cultural heritage. Evidence of European settlement and agriculture is manifest in its historic rural properties and associated cultural plantings. Today, the district is one of the metropolitan area's most culturally diverse regions.



THE VARIOUS AND UNIQUE LANDSCAPES OF SYDNEY ARE RECOGNISED AS AN ASSET THAT CAN REINFORCE CHARACTER, IDENTITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE. DELIVERED ALONGSIDE INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN RENEWAL AN ENHANCED NETWORK OF OPEN SPACE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN SERVE TO SHAPE AND SUPPORT NEW AND EXISTING COMMUNITIES.

## 1.2 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The West Central District includes the Local Government Areas of Auburn, Blacktown, Cumberland City, Parramatta and The Hills Shire. The district will be a significant focus for growth and infrastructure development over the next 20 years.

### Parramatta CBD

Parramatta lies at the heart of the district and forms Sydney's second CBD. As set out in A Plan for Growing Sydney, opportunities for urban renewal to be investigated in the centre include: Parramatta CBD, Westmead Health Precinct, Parramatta North, Rydalmere Education Precinct and Camellia.

### Strategic Centres and the North West Growth Centre

Blacktown, Norwest, Castle Hill, Rouse Hill Marsden Park and Sydney Olympic Park will support Parramatta as secondary centres. The district also includes the northernmost portion of the Western Sydney Employment Lands (WSEL).

### Western Sydney Infrastructure

Major infrastructure investment will occur in the district. Construction of the Sydney Metro Northwest is currently underway and will provide a corridor connecting Castle Hill with Rouse Hill and the North West Growth Centre (NWGC). Potential extension of the Sydney Metro Northwest to Marsden Park within the NWGC and on to WSEL and Blacktown is being investigated. The potential Parramatta Light Rail with connections to centres Bankstown, Sydney Olympic Park, Castle Hill and Liverpool.

### Urban Renewal

Urban renewal and housing growth will be focused around established and new centres and along key public transport corridors including the Sydney Metro Northwest, the Western Line, the Cumberland Line, the Carlingford Line, Sydney Rapid Transit and bus T-Ways.

The North West Growth Centre and Sydney Metro Northwest will afford the opportunity to ensure new developments provide new open space and integrated networks of pedestrian and cycle connections to accommodate the needs of existing and new residents.

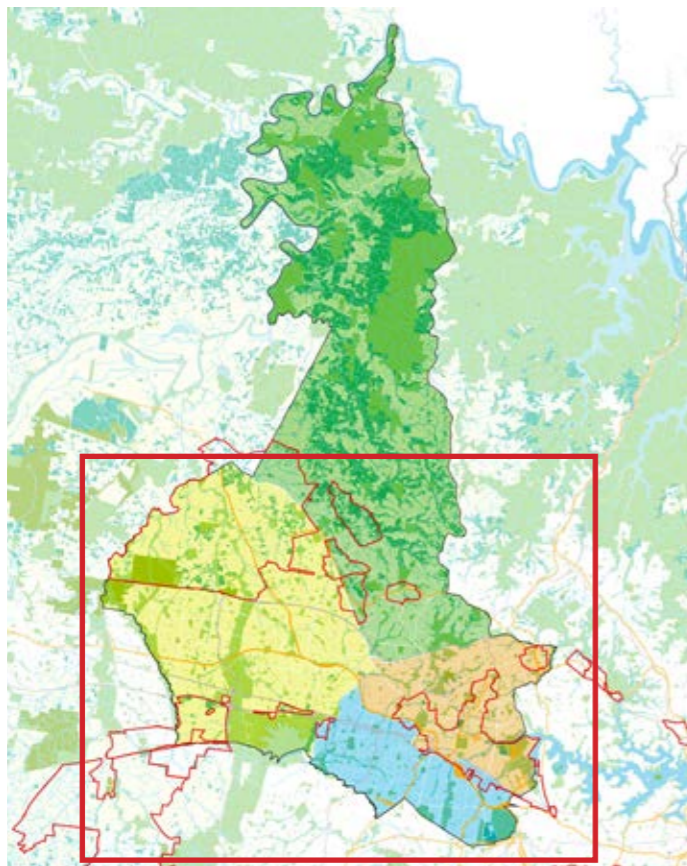
### Open Space Initiatives

Increased population densities associated with proposed urban renewal areas will place pressure on existing open space. Greater open space quality, quantity and connections within these areas has the potential to improve the quality of life for communities and residents beyond the boundaries of any proposed development.

A number of initiatives are already in place reflect the strategic objectives of the Sydney Green Grid. For example the Parramatta Cycleway upholds the principle of increasing public access to and along the river foreshore and providing a variety of open space, recreation opportunities and active living connections. The Duck River Cycleway has the potential to connect the Parramatta and Georges River via Salt Pan Creek.

These initiatives along with infrastructure and development projects and providing improved access between centres, forms an important starting point for the implementation of the Green Grid strategy across Sydney.

With significant population growth projected across the Sydney Metropolitan region many suburbs will undergo dramatic change to the existing character or land-use within their region. The integration of open space with future transport and development projects will contribute to increased liveability for communities.



West Central District Location Plan

LEGEND

- Motorway
- Roads
- Train Station
- Rail Line
- Strategic Centre
- District Centre
- Urban Renewal Corridor
- Key Regional Open Space
- District Open Space
- Local Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Priority Precincts and Priority Growth Areas
- Sydney Metro Northwest

SCALE 1:60,000 @ A1

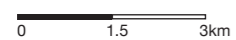
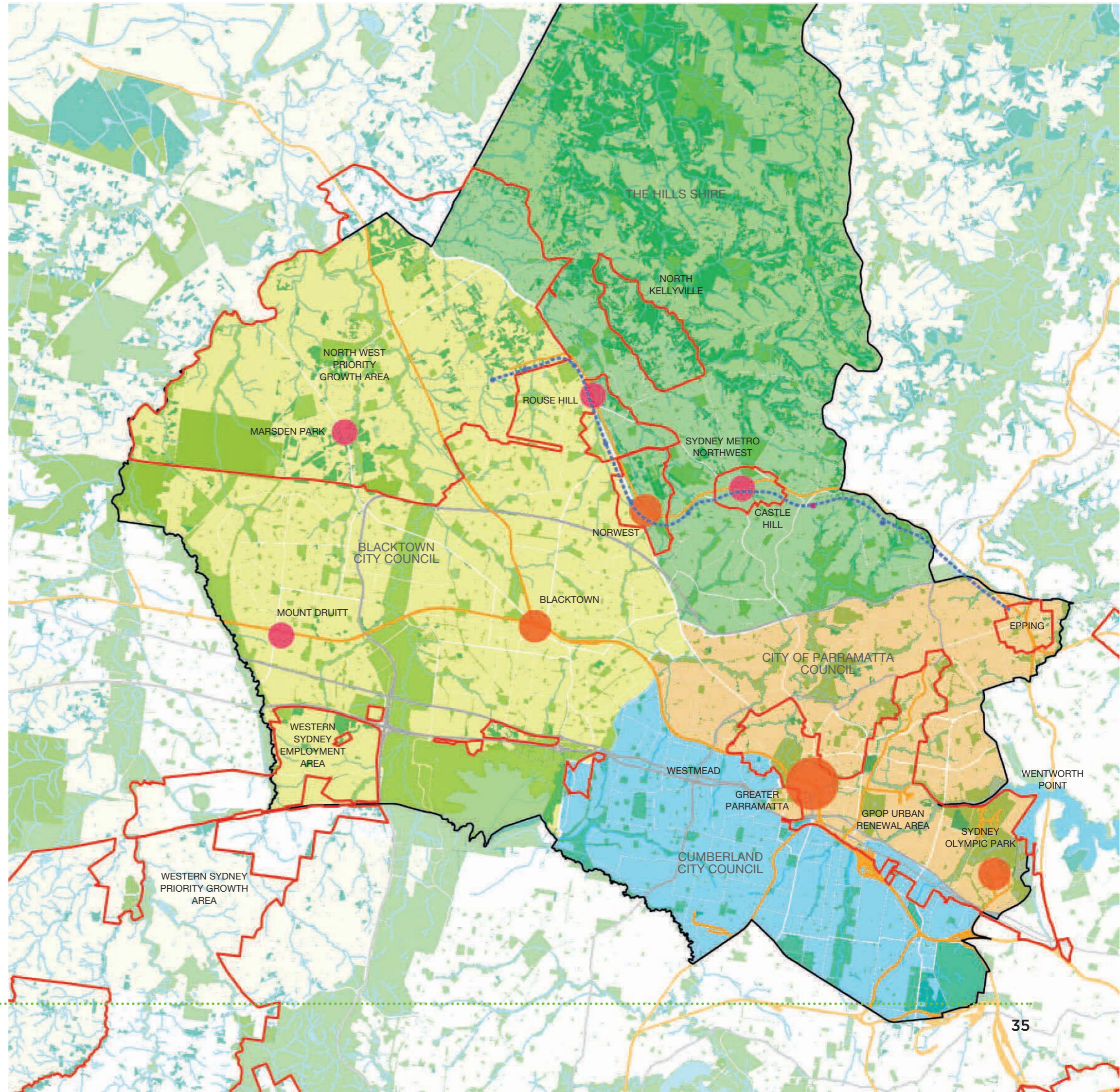


Figure WC.2: West Central District LGA Plan



# WEST CENTRAL

## 1.3 PROJECT OPPORTUNITY CLUSTERS

THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL OPEN SPACE OPPORTUNITIES AS A SERIES OF PROJECT OPPORTUNITY CLUSTERS. IT IS ENVISAGED THAT THESE CLUSTERS FORM A STARTING POINT FOR ENSURING THE MORE GENERALISED DISTRICT STRATEGIES AND ANY FUTURE PROJECT DELIVERY RESPONDS TO THE LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND LANDSCAPE CONDITIONS.

### WC.1.1 THE PARRAMATTA RIVER

The Parramatta River is the primary river corridor leading to Sydney Harbour and the point of convergence for the many tributaries that make up the rest of the catchment. Its east-west alignment, extensive foreshore areas, wetlands and regional parklands establish it as both an important regional destination and linking corridor. The significance of this corridor and its contribution to a connected open space network is critical. This collection of projects aims to support work being undertaken in the corridor by Parramatta City Council and establishes Parramatta River as the West Central district's key active recreation link and regional open space corridor.

### WC.1.2 THE DUCK RIVER

The Duck River tributary begins in Bankstown and flows north into Parramatta River. It is marked by a history of urbanisation and significant commercial and industrial areas. Its floodplains have been encroached upon by development which in turn often poses a flood risk to adjacent properties. The floodplain is occupied by large amounts of open space and provides a number of sporting facilities for the neighbouring communities in Granville, Auburn and Bankstown. This cluster of projects aims to build on the existing open space assets along Duck River to establish the corridor as a regional destination with improved diversity of open space along the river, with the potential for ecological enhancement.

### WC.1.3 NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAIL LINES

This cluster is focused on the public realm and providing good connections between regional open space, key centres, civic space and public transport.

### WC.1.4 PARRAMATTA CBD AND URBAN RENEWAL AREAS

As Sydney's second CBD and one of the most important centres in Western Sydney, Parramatta City Centre is a key regional destination and contains some of the city's most valuable heritage assets. Existing heritage trails and proposed public domain upgrades such as the Parramatta River Square are a valuable opportunity to enhance the centre as a regional destination.

### WC.1.5 TOONGABBIE AND BLACKTOWN CREEKS

Toongabbie and Blacktown Creeks form the only East-West open space corridor between Blacktown and Parramatta. As a bushland corridor it is narrow and degraded. This corridor could provide an opportunity for increasing access to regional open space and providing a high quality link between Blacktown and Parramatta.

### WC.1.6 LAKE PARRAMATTA AND DARLING MILLS CREEK

Lake Parramatta and Darling Mills Creek provide an extraordinary natural setting within the middle of suburban development. As a regional open space corridor this asset has the potential to contribute to recreation opportunities for the Parramatta North Urban Renewal site along with Castle Hill and Cherrybrook on the Sydney Metro Northwest.

### WC.1.7 THE HILLS DISTRICTS

Characterised by steep topography and remnant bushland the Hills has numerous valleys and corridors that support trails and walking networks. This network can be increased to provide greater active recreation opportunities and support new growth in Epping, Cherrybrook and Castle Hill.

### WC.1.8 PROSPECT CREEK AND RESERVOIR

Sitting on the boundary between the West Central and South West districts, Prospect Creek and Reservoir are somewhat isolated from surrounding suburbs by infrastructure and industry. Constructed in 1888 Prospect Reservoir is surrounded by Cumberland Plain Woodland and remains one of Western Sydney's best examples of native bushland. While still a working reservoir the site is an important regional recreation destination and should be promoted through better access and facilities. Access to both Fairfield and Blacktown could be improved. The adjoining creek corridor provides a number of opportunities for both improved access and urban greening.

### WC.1.9 WESTERN SYDNEY PARKLANDS AND EASTERN CREEK

Western Sydney Parklands is one of Western Sydney's most significant regional open space assets. Balancing recreation, biodiversity, infrastructure and business, the network will continue to develop and support future growth in coming years. As the number of new recreation opportunities such as Wet'n'Wild and Bungaribee increase, improved access from surrounding suburbs and key centres will need to be developed.

### WC.1.10 ROPES AND SOUTH CREEKS

Western Sydney is defined by its network of creeks and rivers systems. Many creeks suffer from poor water quality due to surrounding land-uses and reduced or fragmented vegetation cover. As landuse patterns change and development increases, these corridors have the potential to be enhanced to provide a greater contribution to healthy urban environments. With a balanced approach to access, biodiversity, development and recreation these networks can form valuable green infrastructure supporting future growth in the district.

### WC.1.11 THE SYDNEY METRO NORTHWEST AND NORTH WEST CREEKS

The Sydney Metro Northwest is currently Sydney's largest infrastructure project and provides the opportunity for urban renewal in the district. With new centres, increased density and greater access to public transport the open space network and its regional connections provide a valuable opportunity to support growth within the area. Existing regional open space should be supported with improved connections to new precincts and high quality civic space around key centres. The area nearby the rail line includes a complex network of creeks including; Cattai Creek, Caddies Creek, Strangers Creek, Smalls Creek, Elizabeth Macarthur Creek.

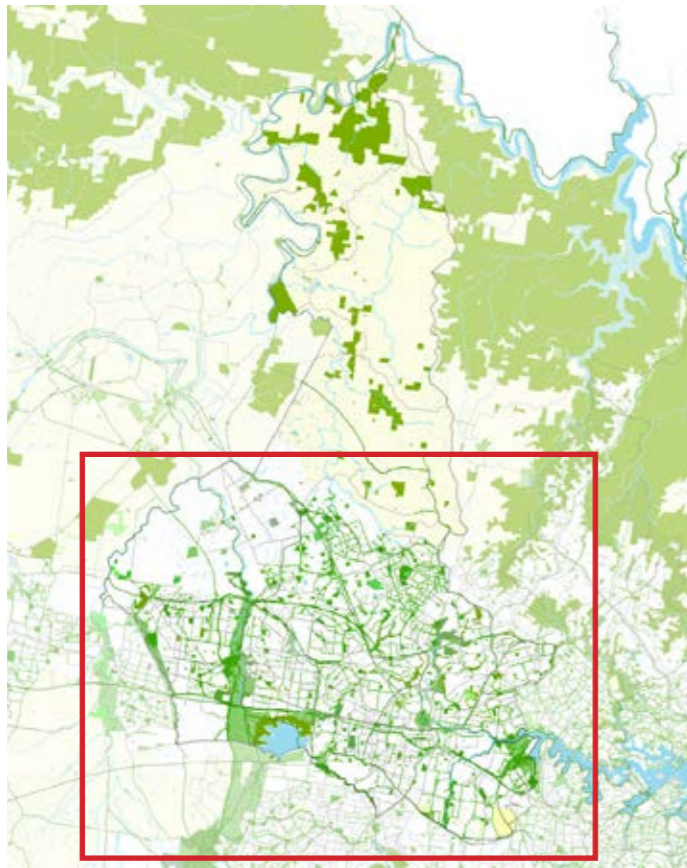
### WC.1.12 NORTH WEST GROWTH CENTRE

As existing rural residential areas are converted into large areas of suburban development, the opportunity exists to ensure that the benefits offered by a well integrated open space network is maximised. In particular sustainable water management, biodiversity conservation and regional scale active recreation opportunities should be considered.

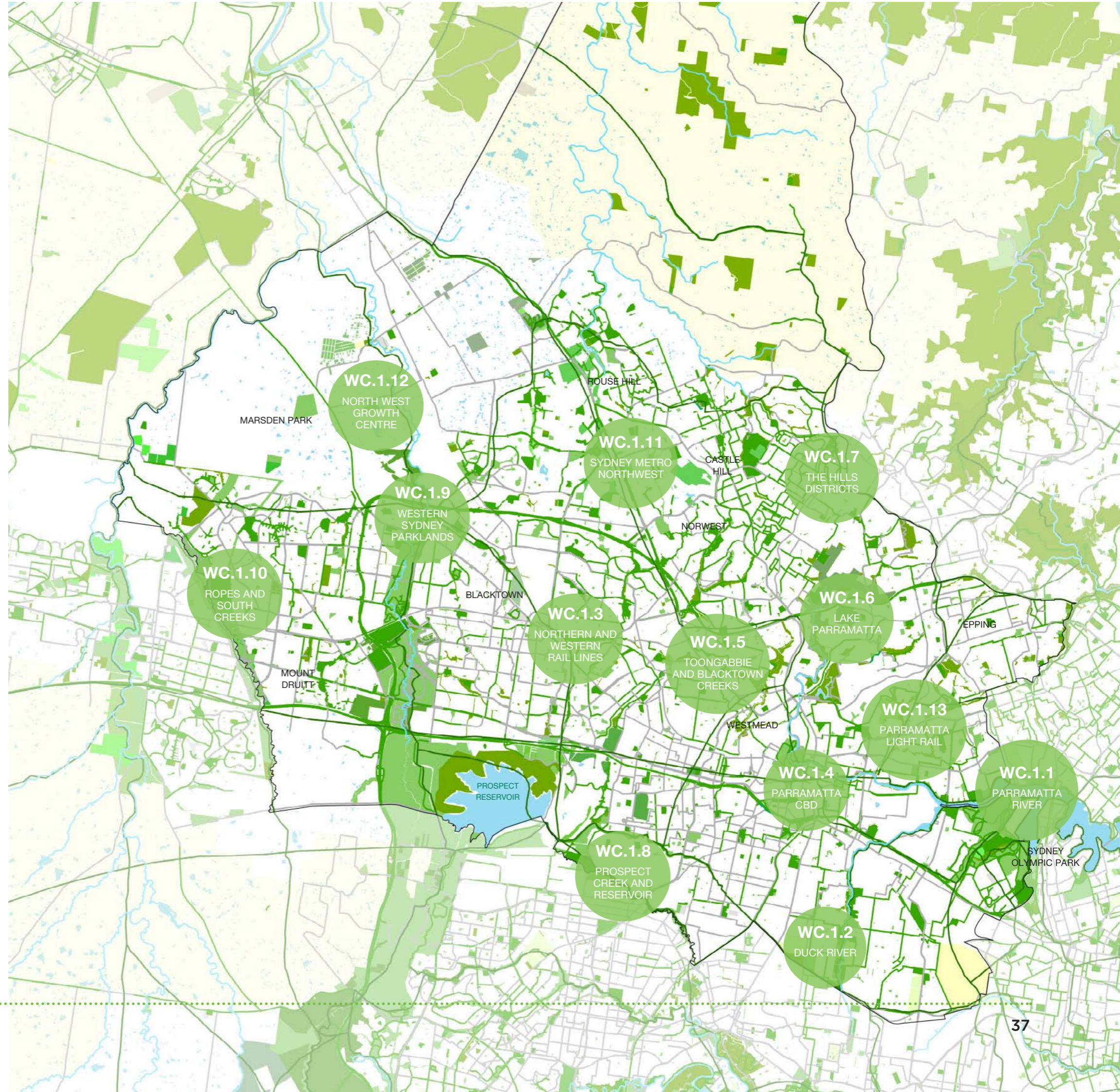
### WC.1.13 PARRAMATTA LIGHT RAIL

Proposals for a Parramatta Light Rail projects have the capacity to transform regional open space access and connections for the south-east portion of the district to regional open space. This new infrastructure corridor has the opportunity to become a tree-lined transit boulevard providing access to regional open space.





West Central District Location Plan



SCALE 1:60,000 @ A1  
 0 1.5 3km

Figure WC.3: West Central District Project Clusters Plan



Parramatta River Foreshores

# 1.4 INCREASE ACCESS TO OPEN SPACE

CONNECT PEOPLE WITH KEY REGIONAL OPEN SPACE AND PROMOTE THE DISTRICTS OPEN SPACE ASSETS BY CREATING BETTER CONNECTIONS WITH MAJOR CENTRES, NEW TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND AREAS OF URBAN RENEWAL.

There are significant health and well-being benefits associated with readily accessible, high quality open space. Well-designed parks, plazas and streetscapes create highly liveable environments.

With future growth in the West Central District estimated at 550,000 additional people in areas such as Parramatta, Castle Hill, Norwest, Rouse Hill and Marsden Park, high quality open space and an interconnected network will provide the opportunity to promote greater liveability.

The West Central District has a wealth of key regional open spaces, creek corridors and natural resources within its catchments that will provide significant recreational opportunities for key centres. Key regional connections and open spaces include those along the Parramatta River, Parramatta Park, Lake Parramatta, The Nepean River, Western Sydney Parklands, Prospect Reservoir Nature Reserve and the proposed Sydney Metro Northwest.

Opportunities to improve access to key open spaces from new growth areas will provide benefits for the existing and future population. Improvements to access should also be accompanied by improvements to the quality of the open space and the facilities available. This will ensure a better user experience and potentially increase the capacity of existing open space.

**A series of key strategic opportunities have been identified and include:**

Create additional open space associated with Camellia, Westmead Hospital Development and Western Sydney University at Rydalmere.

Undertake local open space studies to increase access to open space at a local level and ensure equity of access across the district.

Continue to recognise Sydney Olympic Park as a key international destination and local asset.

Promote the beauty and accessibility of Parramatta Park as a major regional destination.

Improve access to Western Sydney Parklands by creating new green corridors from Blacktown and Mount Druitt.

Investigate open space acquisition in those areas where there are deficiencies.

**A series of key project opportunities have been identified and include:**

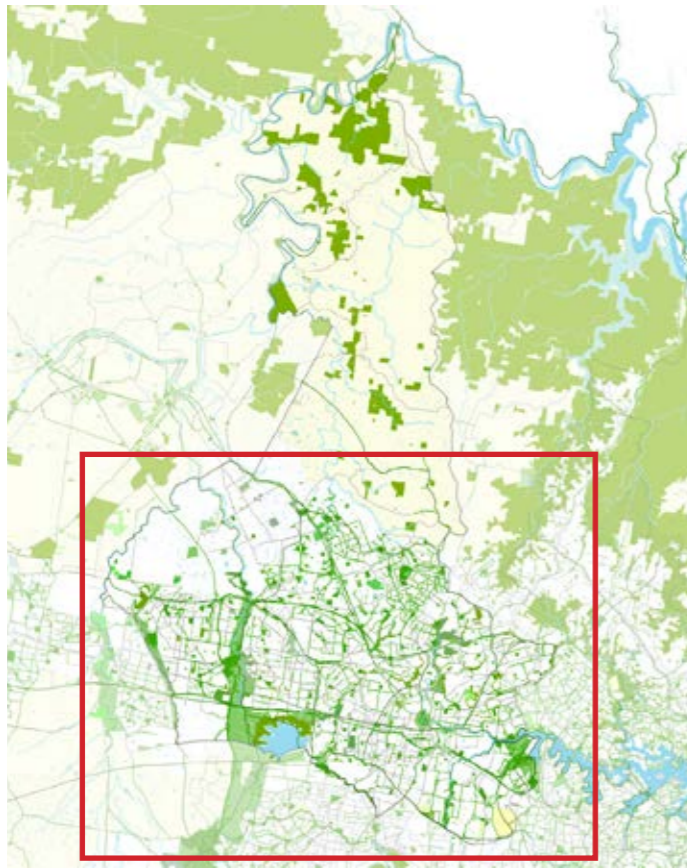
1. Develop greater permeability associated with the edges of Western Sydney Parklands.
2. Connect Westmead and Parramatta North urban renewal areas with the Parramatta River foreshore and regional destinations such as Lake Parramatta and Parramatta Park.



Brick Pit Ring, Sydney Olympic Park



Lake Parramatta



West Central District Location Plan

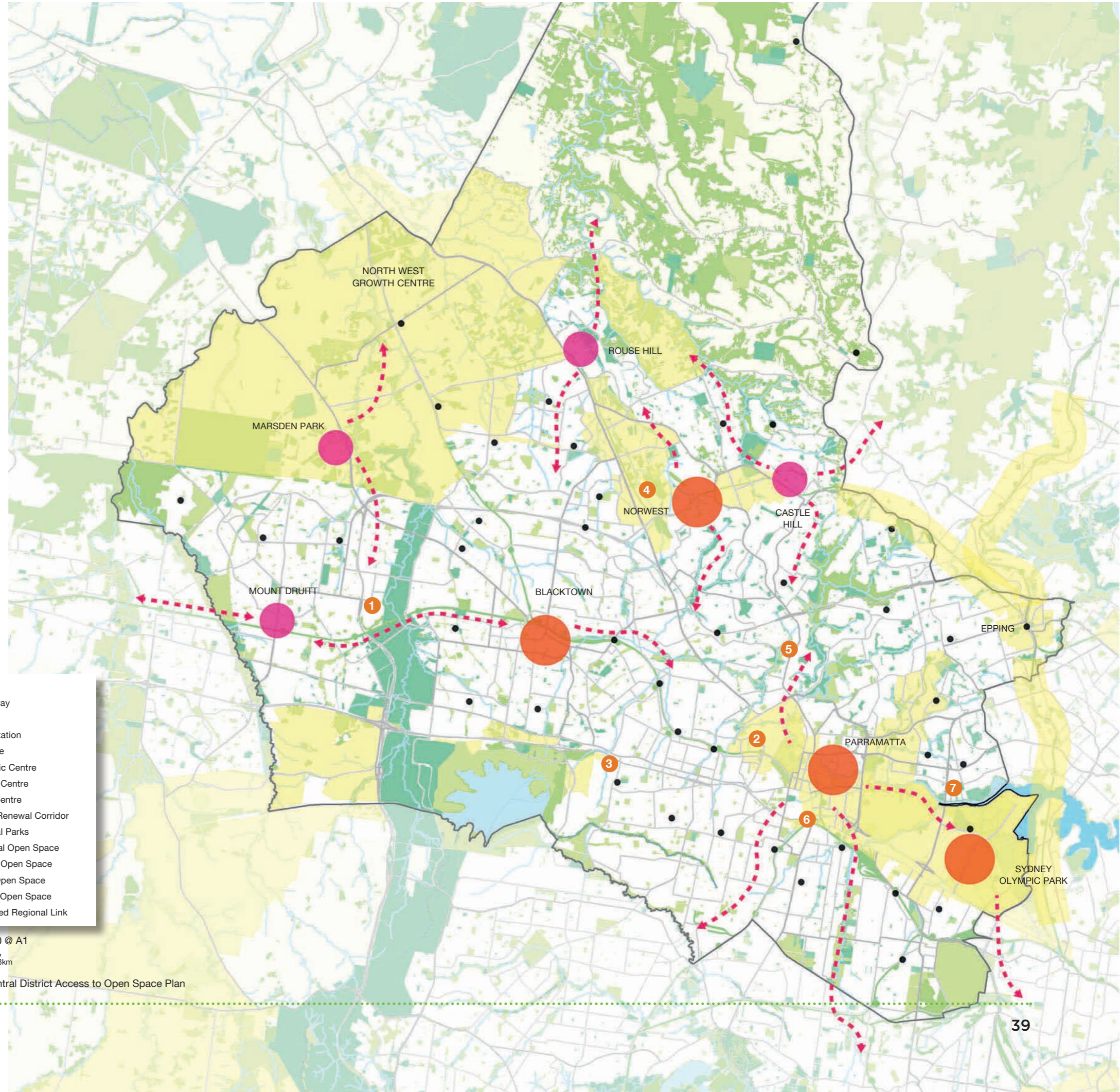
3. Improve pedestrian and cycle connections across the M4 and M2 motorways and rail lines to facilitate access to major regional parks and creek corridors.

4. Continue to recognise, develop and promote key assets - Rouse Hill Regional Park, the proposed new parklands at Caddies Creek and Bella Vista Farm as a regional destination associated with the Norwest Town Centre.

5. Improve the connection between Parramatta Park and Lake Parramatta to support the Parramatta North Urban Transformation Strategy.

6. Reconnect Parramatta station and CBD with the river with the new waterfront destination River Square project.

7. Reinforce a linear park along the Parramatta River, linking Sydney Olympic Park and the world heritage listed Parramatta Park, creating a contiguous open space network focusing on key spaces along the Parramatta River Foreshore.



**LEGEND**

- Motorway
- Roads
- Train Station
- Rail Line
- Strategic Centre
- District Centre
- Local Centre
- Urban Renewal Corridor
- National Parks
- Regional Open Space
- District Open Space
- Local Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Proposed Regional Link

SCALE 1:60,000 @ A1  
 0 1.5 3km

Figure WC.4: West Central District Access to Open Space Plan



Ermington Cycleway

# 1.5 PROMOTE HEALTHY AND ACTIVE LIVING

CREATE A LIVEABLE GREEN NETWORK OF HIGH QUALITY ACTIVE TRANSPORT LINKS CONNECTING KEY DESTINATIONS, CULTURAL FACILITIES, RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND HERITAGE ITEMS.



Werribee Cycleway



Parramatta Park

Walking and cycling are becoming increasingly important recreation and transport choices. Increased opportunities for physical activity contribute significantly to greater health within the community, reducing health costs and increasing quality of life. Walking and cycling have some of the highest participation levels out of all recreation types. Opportunities for increasing Sydney's network of active transport links should provide links between the places people live and work and the places that people want to visit.

The West Central district has many visitor attractions, cultural facilities and places of interest associated with open space. Key areas of urban renewal will afford the opportunity to improve cycleway and footpath networks linking key open

spaces and the Parramatta River. With a number of key links already in place, the district already has some good recreation resources to build on. However, these links connecting regional open space are not evenly distributed across the district. The Parramatta River and the filigree of creek networks that divide the suburban landscape provide significant opportunities for residents and visitors to engage in recreation, walking and cycling. Increased development around rail stations will provide the opportunity to improve active transport networks.

# 1.6 CREATE NEW HIGH QUALITY PUBLIC REALM

SUSTAINABLE REGENERATION HAS THE PUBLIC REALM AT ITS HEART. ESTABLISH A VIBRANT, PEDESTRIAN FRIENDLY PUBLIC REALM AT KEY CENTRES, TRANSPORT INTERCHANGES AND URBAN RENEWAL AREAS, WITH PLACES FOR GATHERING AND GOOD CONNECTIONS TO OPEN SPACE.



Macquarie University Courtyard



Centenary Square, Parramatta



Centenary Square, Parramatta



Parramatta River



Parramatta Laneways

Build an open space network with high quality public realm at the centre. Squares, plazas and active streets offer important recreation and open space opportunities for social interaction. The public realm offers a starting point for the development of a well-used and connected open space network. Key civic spaces or destinations should be integrated with public transport opportunities and existing development.

City of Parramatta has committed to a program of rapid growth and recognises that an improved public domain is vital to supporting the City Centre's planned renewal. The public domain, is the shared social, cultural and democratic heart of the city. The public realm offers the starting point for the development of a well-used and connected open space network. The Sydney Metro Northwest also provides a significant opportunity to address the public domain in the new transit-oriented developments proposed at each station.

**A series of key project opportunities have been identified and include:**

1. Create high quality public domain and civic space at key locations associated with areas of urban renewal such as Parramatta, North Parramatta, Camellia, Castle Hill, Norwest and Rouse Hill.
2. Create new public space as a benefit of large scale infrastructure projects including the Sydney Metro Northwest and the potential Parramatta Light Rail project.
3. Create high quality public domain as part of the Parramatta North urban renewal precinct.

# WEST CENTRAL

## THE HYDROLOGICAL GRID





The Parramatta River Catchment is a key hydrological feature in the West Central District. It occupies the majority of the developed area in the southern half of the district and has important flow on effects down the Parramatta River into the North and Central Districts. The northern half of the district is part of the Hawkesbury Nepean River Catchment. The major tributaries through this area include Cattai Creek and Little Cattai Creek. The catchments of Cattai and Little Cattai Creeks discharge into the Hawkesbury River at Cattai, in the West District.

Parramatta River is a major focal point, however, other smaller tributaries and creeks in the district, such as Eastern Creek, Darling Mills Creek, Duck River and Upper Parramatta River will need improved water sensitive urban design treatment to protect and continue improvements to water quality. Riparian areas also require consistent protections to prevent riparian disturbance and ensure ecological function is maintained. The natural character, visual amenity and public access to foreshores and rivers should also be protected and improved along all important riparian corridors.

Prospect Reservoir was the first earth fill embankment dam in Australia. It remains an integral part of Sydney's drinking water supply and is required in times of high demand for water.

The Upper Duck River Wetlands in inner western Sydney are of regional conservation significance, providing home to three Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) and several threatened species, and are highly valued by the local community.

### LEGEND

-  District Boundary
-  Concrete Canals
-  Rivers and Creeks
-  Water Bodies

SCALE 1:100,000 @ A1

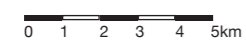
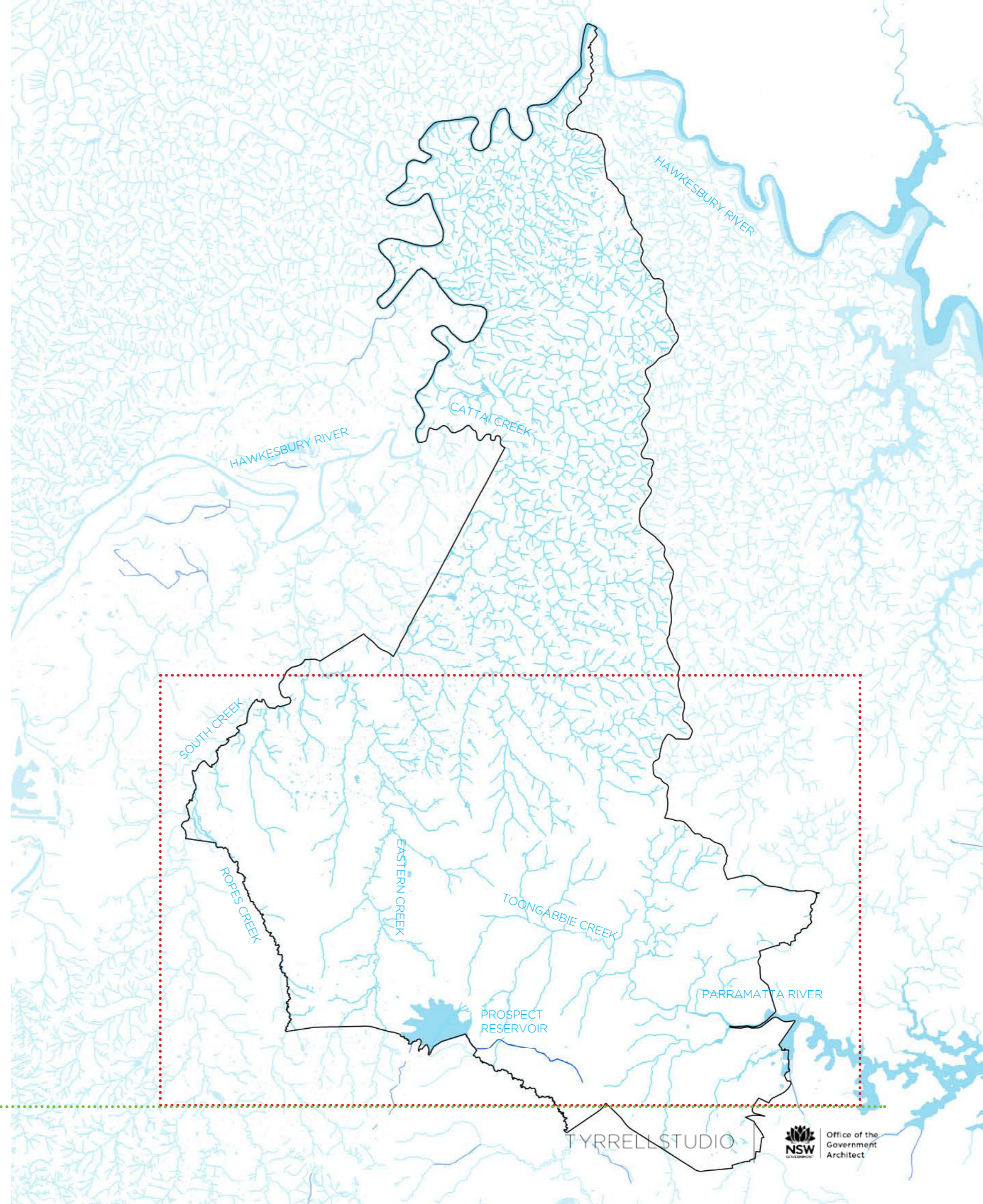
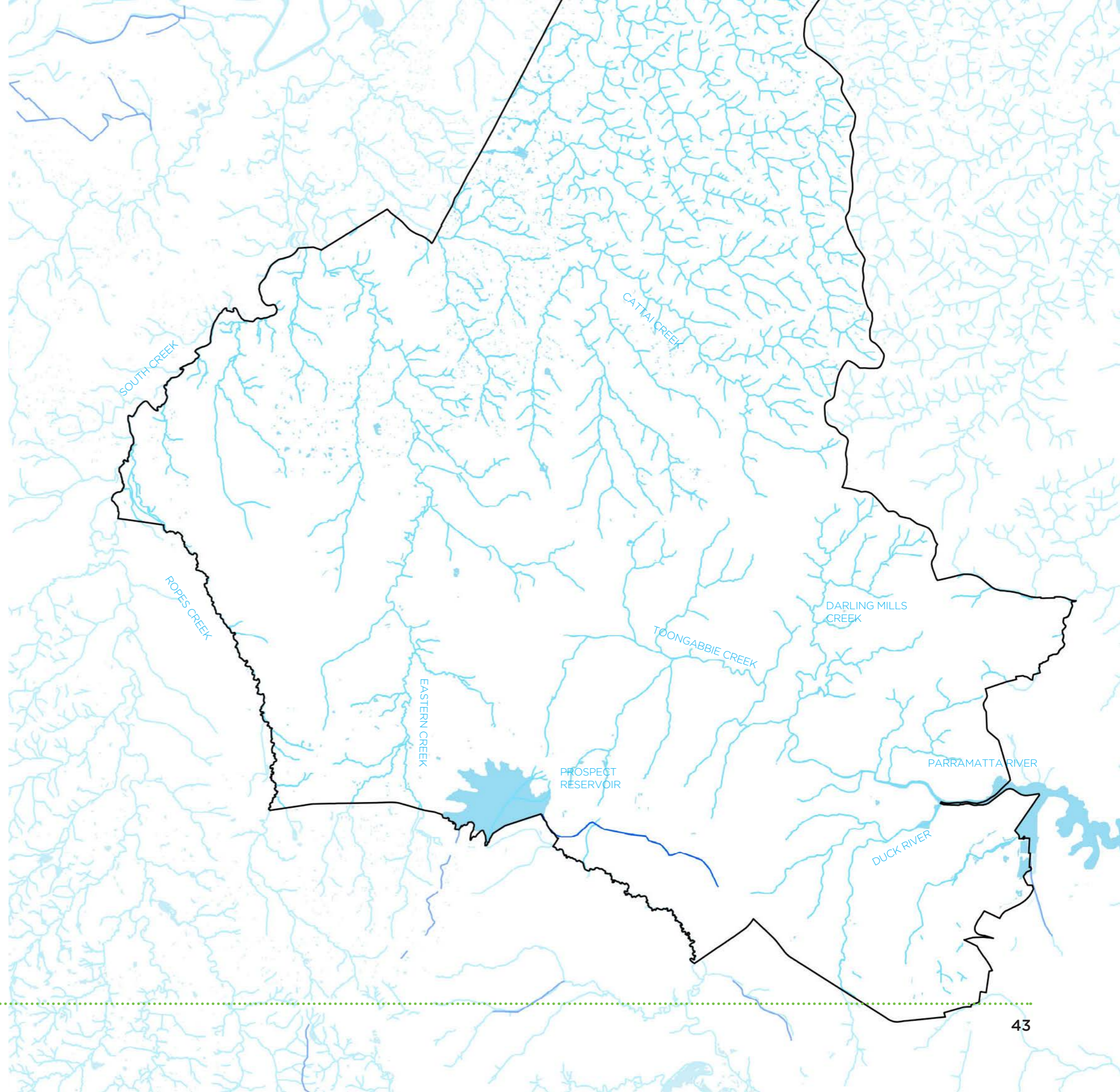


Figure WC.5: West Central District Hydrological Grid Plan





LEGEND

- District Boundary
- Concrete Canals
- Rivers and Creeks
- Water Bodies

SCALE 1:100,000 @ A1

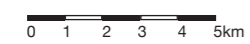


Figure WC.6: West Central District Hydrological Grid Detail Plan

# WEST CENTRAL

## THE ECOLOGICAL GRID

The south of the West-Central District is highly urbanised, with areas of fragmented bushland, and is part of the Cumberland Plain. To the north are rural lands, Crown and Aboriginal reserves. The north is less urbanised, containing large areas of native vegetation and habitat for threatened species.

While the district has the least protected areas it does include part of the Western Sydney Parklands, Prospect Nature Reserve and a future national park at Shane's Park. The protection of biodiversity in areas used for recreation and open spaces will be critical.

The primary values of the West-Central District include large areas of the TECs typical of Western Sydney (Cumberland Plain Woodland, Shale Gravel Transition Forest and River-flat Eucalypt Forest), and large populations of threatened plants associated with the Castlereagh gravels.

Other values include large numbers of records of the Green and Golden Bell Frog, Cumberland Plain Land Snail and several threatened bats.

Sydney Olympic Park is a biodiversity hotspot with significant habitats for many native species of plants, birds, frogs, bats, reptiles and fish including the endangered Green and Golden Bell Frog.

Many areas of high biodiversity are protected in national parks and nature reserves, as well as on privately owned land managed for conservation purposes. The protection of biodiversity in the landscape provides a range of environmental, social and economic benefits. Detailed information on areas of high environmental is available from

the Office of Environment and Heritage and councils. Where necessary, data and mapping of areas of high environmental value will be ground-truthed to improve accuracy.

The Office of Environment and Heritage has also developed a Biodiversity Investment Opportunities Map (BIO Map) for part of Greater Sydney. The BIO Map identifies priority areas for investment in bushland protection and restoration, comprising core areas of bushland and corridors, that are important at a state and regional level for biodiversity.

Important biodiversity areas should be connected and planning and zoning provisions applied to protect important corridors. Corridors aim to provide ecological connectivity, to facilitate the movement and dispersal of native flora and fauna across the landscape. Connecting biodiverse areas is particularly important in the face of climate change. Opportunities should be investigated to enhance native biodiversity in Green Grid corridors to help expand the urban forest to achieve canopy cover targets.

Protection and offsetting of impacts will be supported by innovative approaches such as Biodiversity Certification and Biodiversity Banking (BioBanking), both of which were supported by the Independent Biodiversity Legislation Review Panel, whose recommendations were endorsed by the NSW Government in early 2015.









The use of Biodiversity Certification in strategic locations is supported as it identifies areas of high conservation value and these areas can be protected and included into the Sydney Green Grid network.

The use of BioBanking is supported as it provides in-perpetuity funding and security to protect and enhance the biodiversity values of protected areas. These areas can also contribute valuable links to the Sydney Green Grid's open space network.

It is recommended that local communities are engaged about the biological assets of their 'local patch of bush' to encourage active involvement in the protection and enhancement of bushland and other biodiversity. This will require engagement of local communities about the multiple benefits of their local bush, riparian areas and waterways and action to improve the ecological literacy to deepen the community perception of green infrastructure.

Volunteer and community groups are an important sector in the rehabilitation of native vegetation in urban areas. In recognition of the effort and funding dedicated to these areas, a level of protection should be provided through the planning process by applying appropriate provisions and mechanisms.

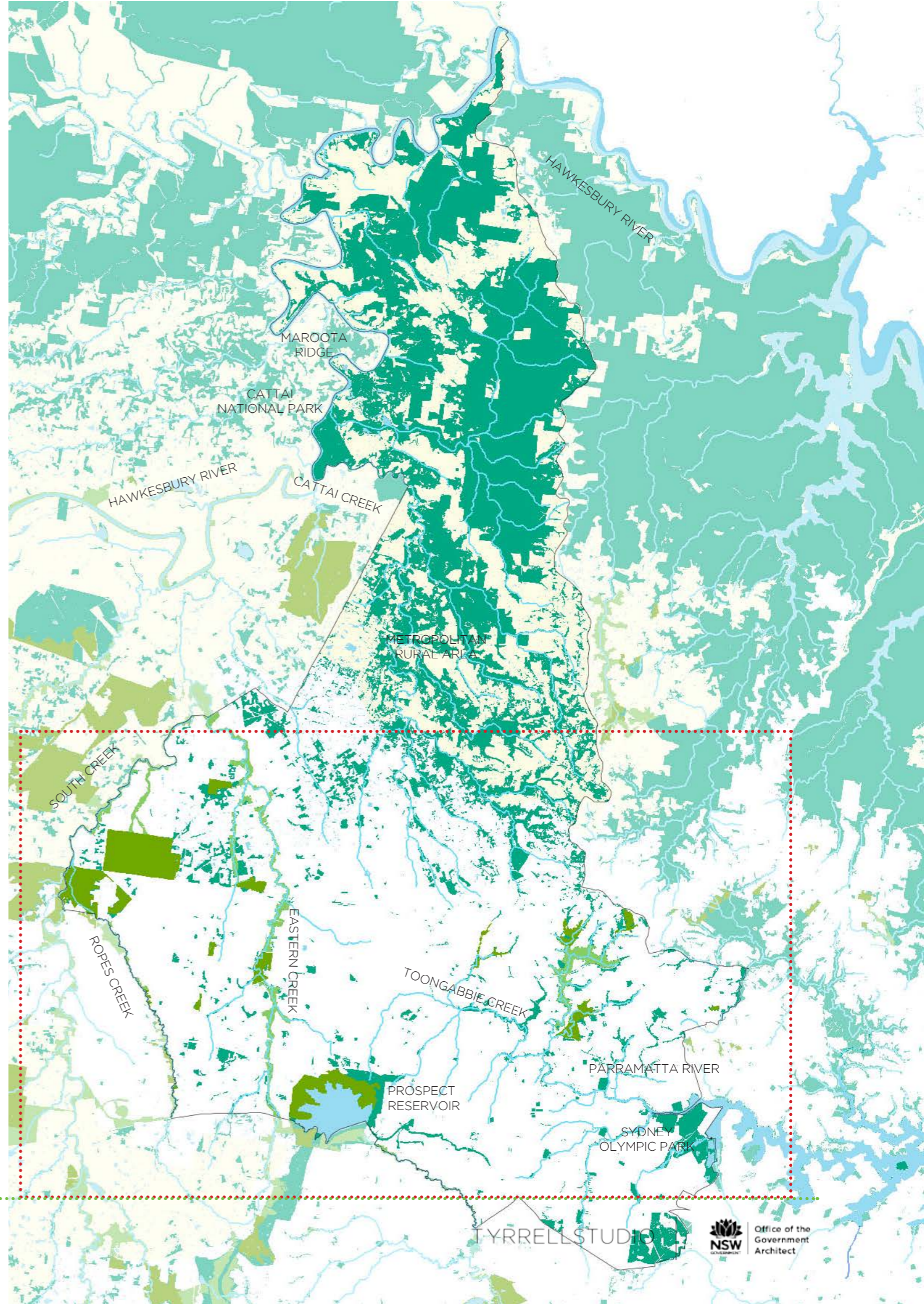
### LEGEND

-  District Boundary
-  Concrete Canals
-  Rivers and Creeks
-  Water Bodies
-  BioMap Core Areas
-  BioMap Regional Corridors
-  High Environmental Lands
-  Metropolitan Rural Area

SCALE 1:100,000 @ A1

0 1 2 3 4 5km

Figure WC.7: West Central District Ecological Grid Plan













An important objective of the Sydney Green Grid is to create a network of interlinked, biodiversity rich green spaces that comprise open space, accessible bushland and riparian areas.

In addition to being part of the Sydney Green Grid, vegetated riparian areas are beneficial for improving water quality, providing habitat for a large diversity of flora and fauna, serving as migration routes and stopping points between habitats for a variety of wildlife, stabilising stream banks and reducing flood water velocity.

It is very important that the Green Grid be described not only in terms of connecting communities, but also in terms of an opportunity to enhance biodiversity within the Grid and improve community access to bushland and other natural areas.

NOTE: Ecological Grid values and text provided in consultation with the Office of Environment and Heritage [OEH].

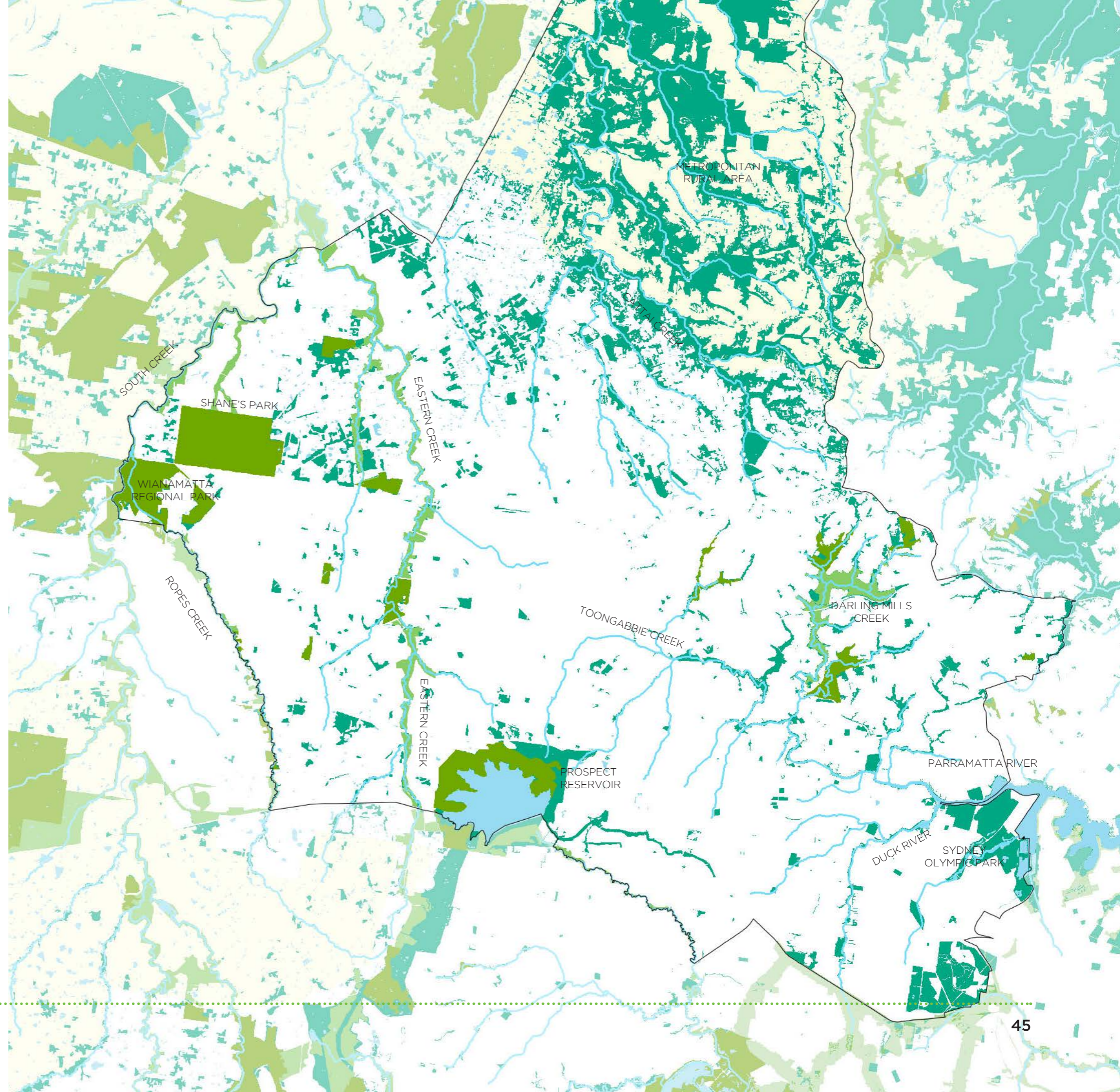
LEGEND

-  District Boundary
-  Concrete Canals
-  Rivers and Creeks
-  Water Bodies
-  BioMap Core Areas
-  BioMap Regional Corridors
-  High Environmental Lands
-  Metropolitan Rural Area

SCALE 1:60,000 @ A1

0 1.5 3km

Figure WC.8: West Central District Ecological Grid Detail Plan



# WEST CENTRAL

## THE RECREATIONAL GRID

### RECREATION

Key features and findings regarding recreational open space planning for both passive and active sports are currently being analysed and will be described in collaboration with other consultancies.

### HERITAGE






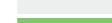







Retention of important heritage characteristics, places and landscapes should be a key priority from the early planning stages as these places contribute to the district's identity and provide a sense of place, history and visual character. They also contribute to the economy through the attraction of visitors. Heritage is a non-renewable resource and the significance of heritage to the community should be appreciated, valued, protected and conserved for the benefit of current and future generations.

Aboriginal cultural heritage is legally protected in NSW. Protecting Aboriginal heritage means far more than looking after sites in parks or artefacts in museums. Aboriginal people need to be consulted on the conservation of the natural environment and the development of areas.

Acknowledge heritage resources as a 'value addition' in urban development. This will include identifying significant heritage values and incorporating them into developments, including the adaptive reuse of heritage resources.

The District Plan needs to recognise and highlight the heritage significance of cultural landscapes that form the Green Grid including Parramatta Park and Domain, North Parramatta Precinct, Bella Vista Farm, Prospect Reservoir and Duck River wetlands.

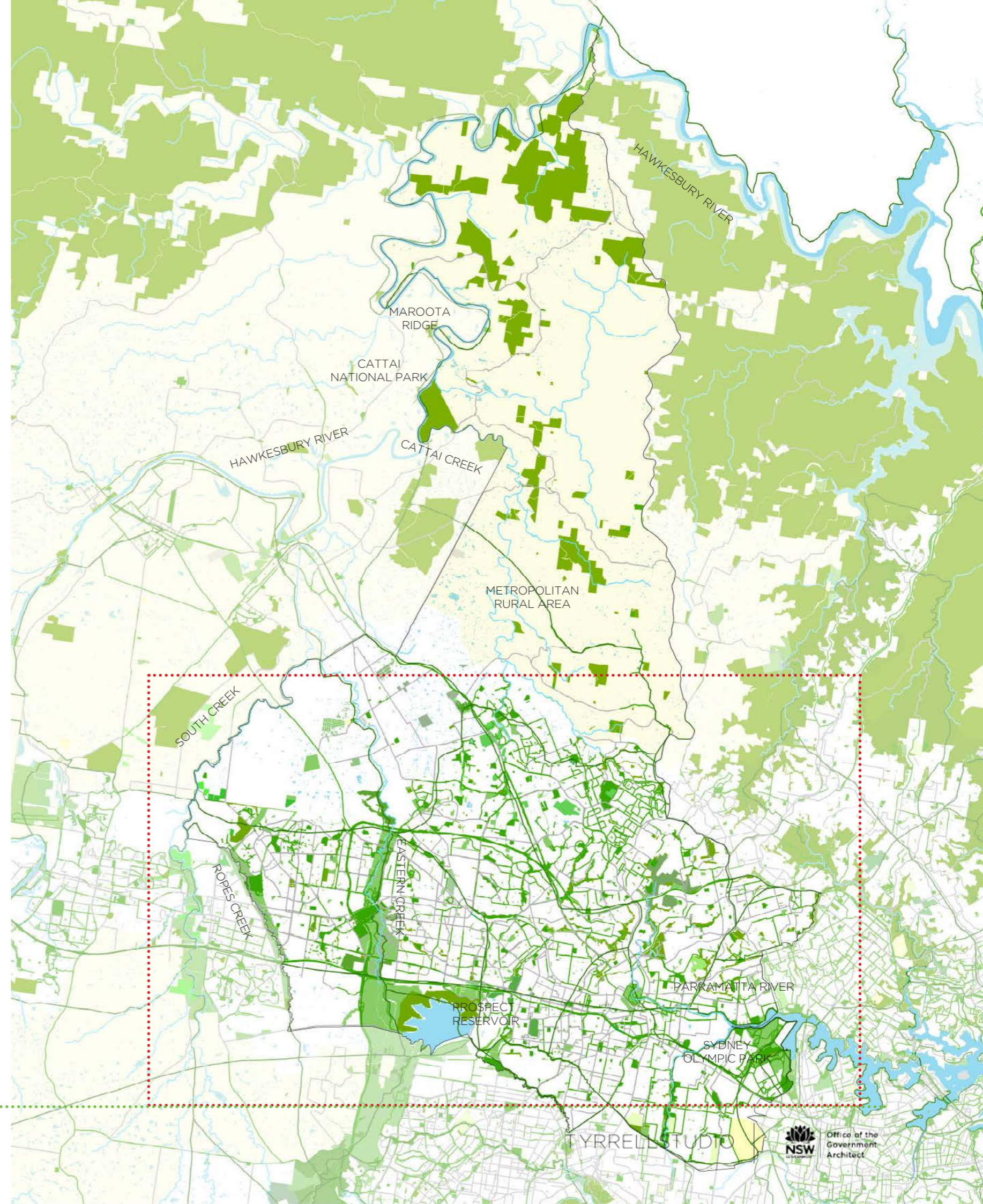
### LEGEND

-  District Boundary
-  Concrete Canals
-  Rivers and Creeks
-  Water Bodies
-  Bushland
-  Civic
-  Parklands
-  Cemetery
-  Golf Course
-  Horse Racing
-  Sports
-  Cycleways Existing
-  Cycleways Proposed

SCALE 1:100,000 @ A1

0 1 2 3 4 5km














Figure WC.9: West Central District Recreational Grid Plan



Other culturally significant sites within the district include:

- Blacktown Native Institution for its historical, social and archaeological values.
- Colebee/Nurragingy Land Grant – the first land grant given to Aboriginal people in Australia.
- Rooty Hill – colonial and post-contact values.
- The Parramatta Sand Body. Archaeological investigation of the sand body has uncovered a substantial archaeological record that has contributed to our understanding of pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation of the Parramatta area and more broadly, the Cumberland Plain.
- Parramatta Park is considered both a European and Aboriginal archaeological resource of national significance.
- Rouse Hill House and cultural plantings.

LEGEND

-  District Boundary
-  Concrete Canals
-  Rivers and Creeks
-  Water Bodies
-  Bushland
-  Civic
-  Parklands
-  Cemetery
-  Golf Course
-  Horse Racing
-  Sports
-  Cycleways Existing
-  Cycleways Proposed

SCALE 1:60,000 @ A1

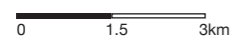
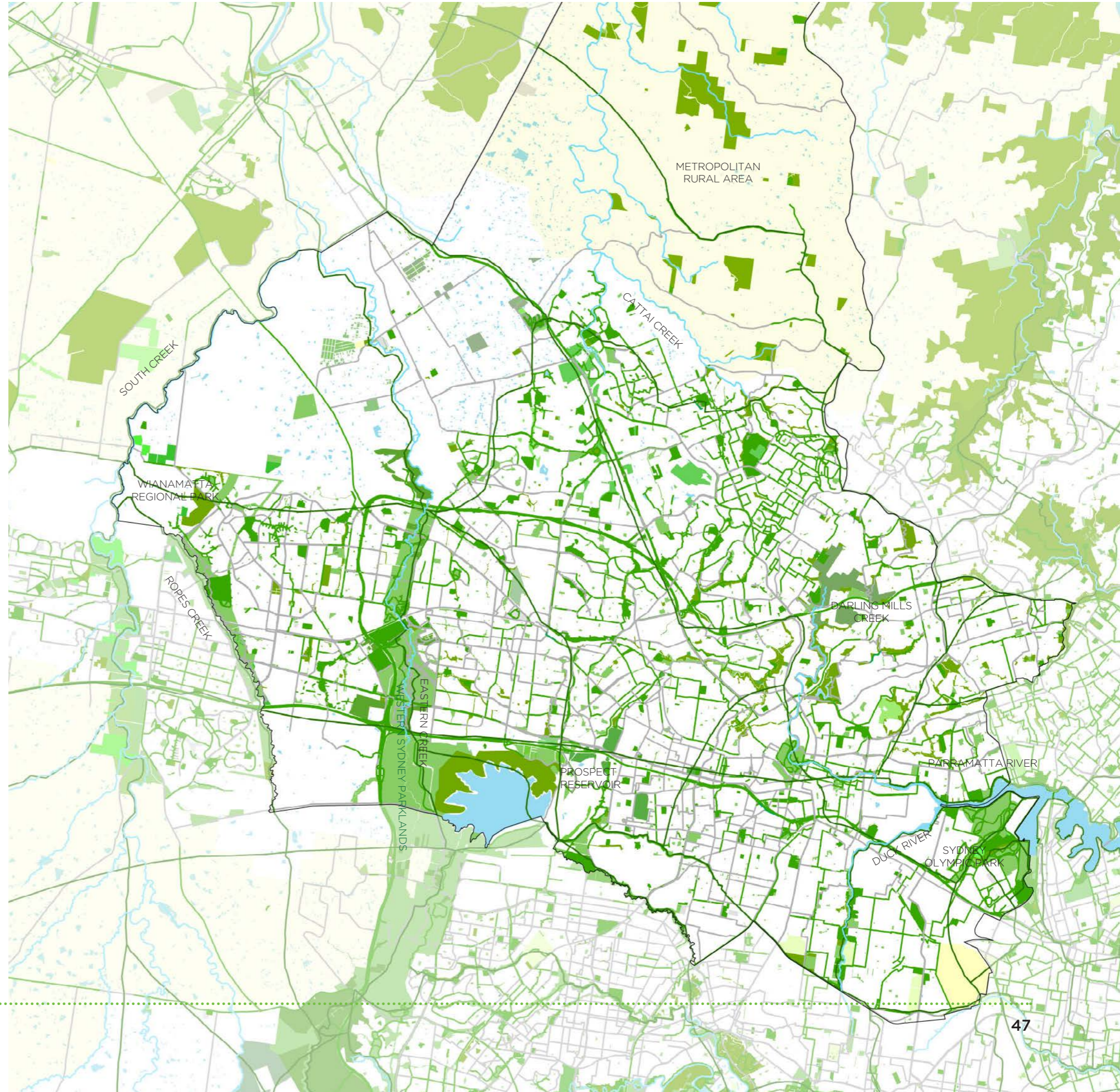


Figure WC.10: West Central District Recreational Grid Detail Plan














# WEST CENTRAL

## THE GREEN GRID EXISTING VALUES

The Green Grid Existing Values plans represent a combination of the current values from the Hydrological, Ecological and Recreational Grids. This shows the weighting of valued open space lands across the district and the balance of Hydrological, Ecological and Recreational values across the district.

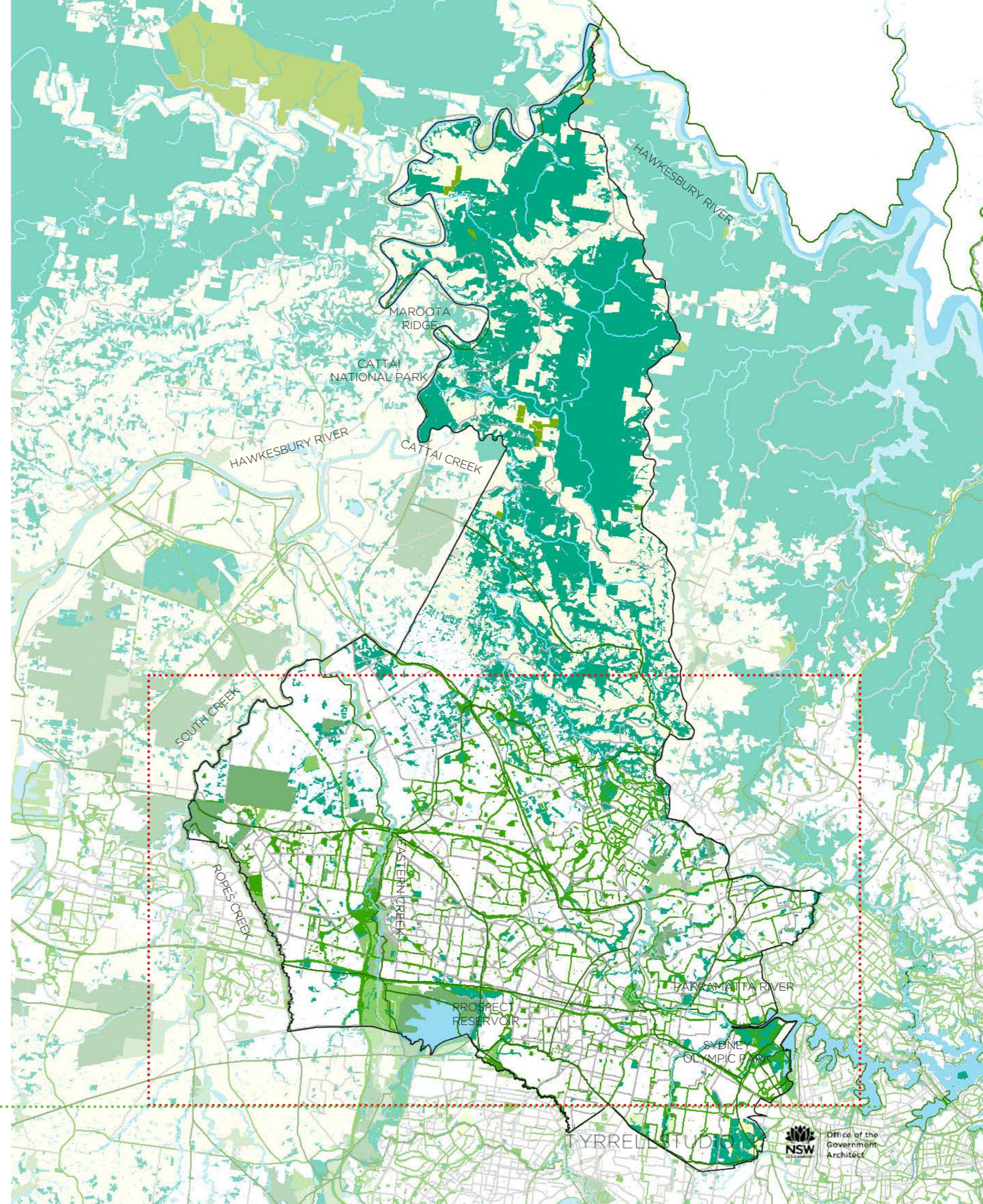
### LEGEND

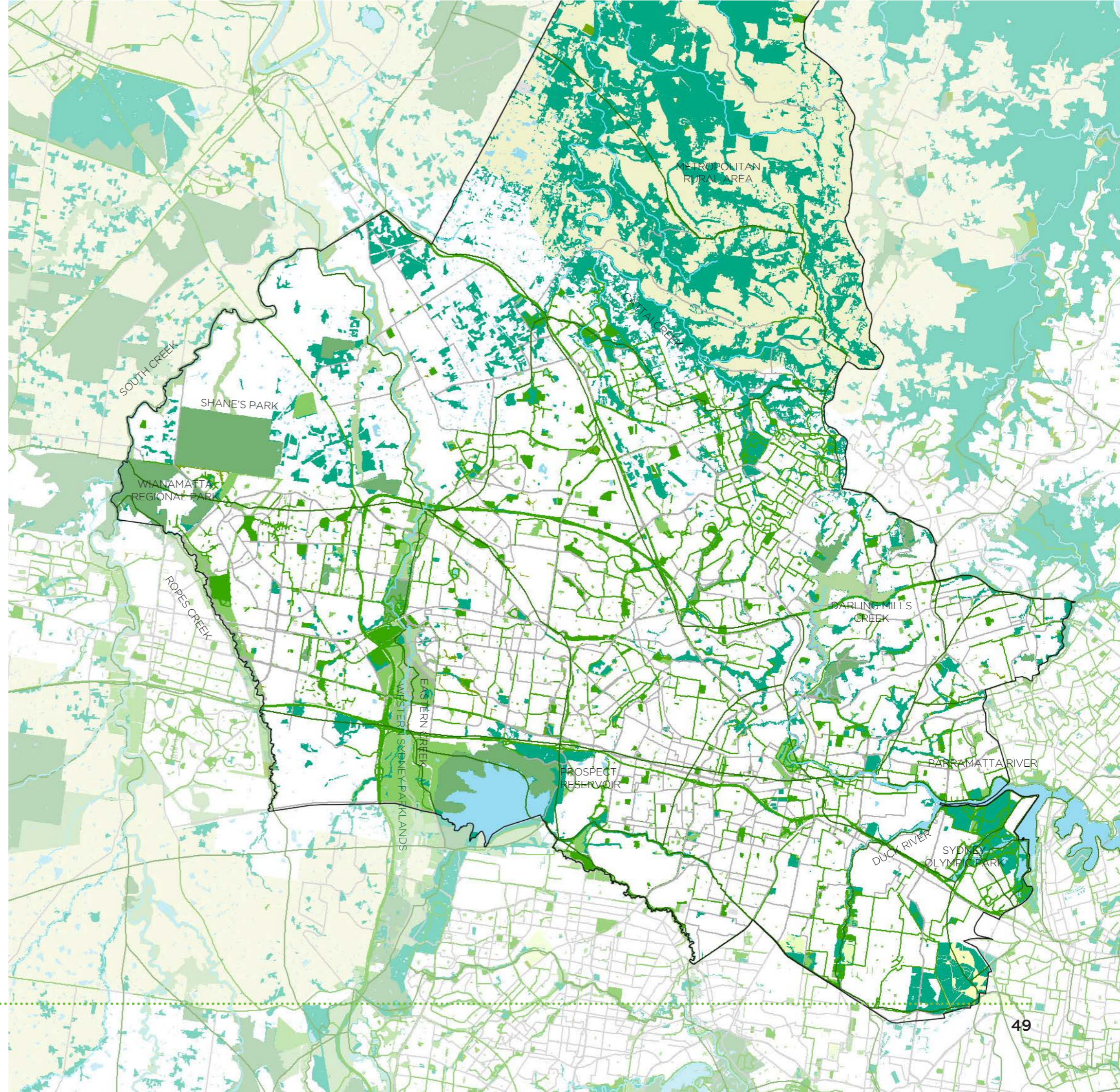
-  District Boundary
-  Concrete Canals
-  Rivers and Creeks
-  Water Bodies
-  BioMap Core Areas
-  BioMap Regional Corridors
-  High Environmental Lands
-  Public Open Space
-  Metropolitan Rural Area
-  Cycleways Existing
-  Cycleways Proposed

SCALE 1:100,000 @ A1














Figure WC.11: West Central Green Grid Existing Values Plan





**LEGEND**

-  District Boundary
-  Concrete Canals
-  Rivers and Creeks
-  Water Bodies
-  BioMap Core Areas
-  BioMap Regional Corridors
-  High Environmental Lands
-  Public Open Space
-  Metropolitan Rural Area
-  Cycleways Existing
-  Cycleways Proposed

SCALE 1:60,000 @ A1

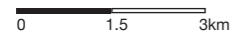


Figure WC.12: West Central Green Grid Existing Values Detail Plan

# WEST CENTRAL

## GREEN GRID PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES



Parramatta Park, Parramatta



Blacktown Showground

A series of project opportunities have been identified in consultation with the Office of the Government Architect, the Greater Sydney Commission, NSW Department of Planning and Environment as well as other interest groups and government agencies.

The project opportunity list represents the projects identified by various interest groups and governments as potential priority projects.

The “Dominant Grid Layer” in the Project List refers to the infrastructure layer of the city that is most concerned with this project, and as a result may have funding allocated to it.



Sydney Olympic Park



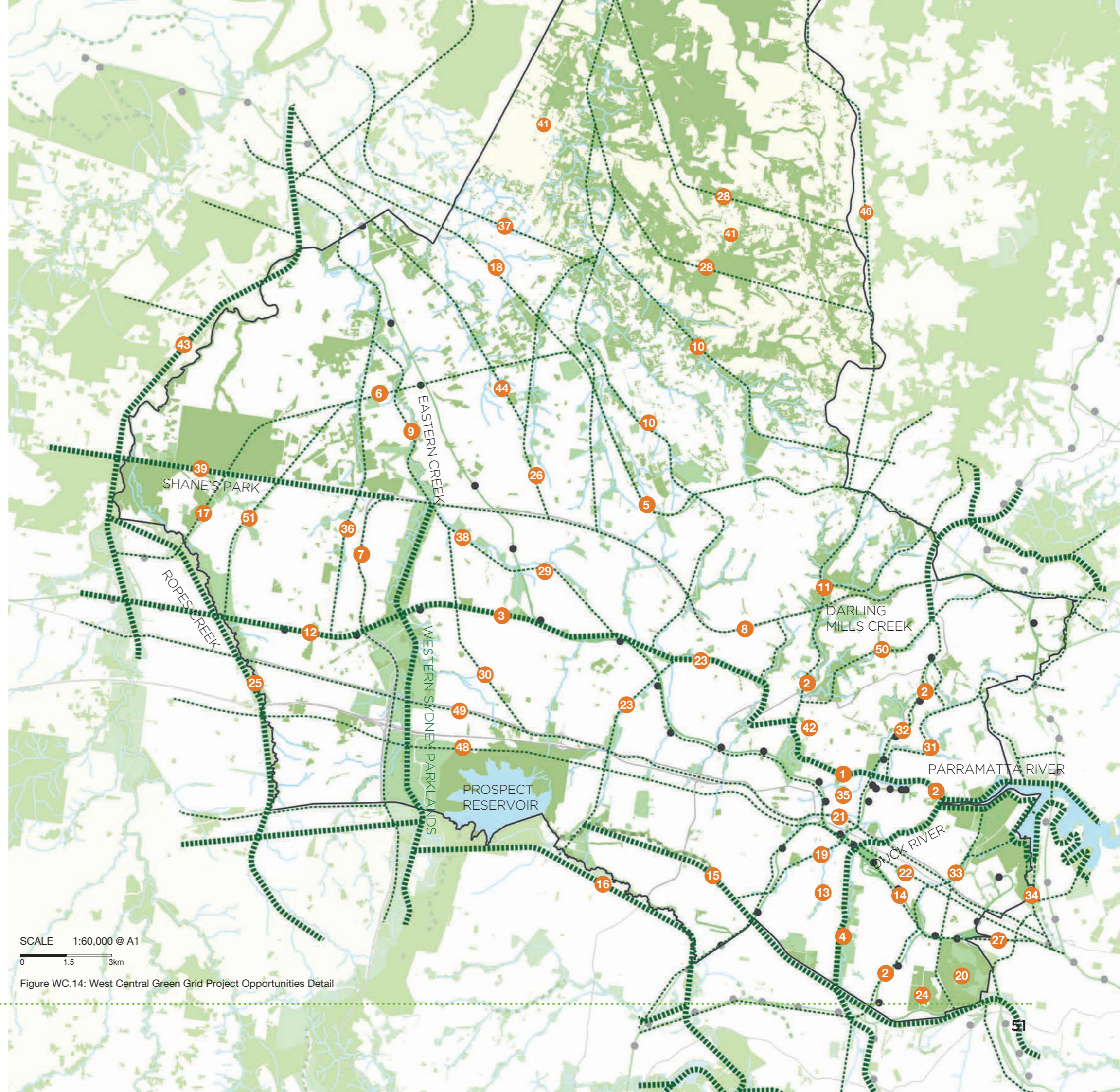
SCALE 1:100,000 @ A1

0 1 2 3 4 5km

Figure WC.13: West Central Green Grid Project Opportunities

# WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT: THE GREEN GRID PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES

PROJECT OPPORTUNITY	DOMINANT GRID LAYER
1. Parramatta River Foreshore	HYDROLOGICAL
2. Parramatta Light Rail	TRANSPORT
3. Great West Walk: Parramatta to Penrith	TRANSPORT
4. Duck River Corridor	HYDROLOGICAL
5. Sydney Metro Northwest	TRANSPORT
6. Sydney Metro Northwest Potential Extension	TRANSPORT
7. M7 Motorway Pedestrian and Cycle Link	TRANSPORT
8. M2 Motorway Pedestrian and Cycle Link	TRANSPORT
9. Western Sydney Parklands and NW Link	RECREATIONAL
10. Cattai and Caddies Creek Corridors	HYDROLOGICAL
11. Darling Mills Creek Corridor	HYDROLOGICAL
12. Parramatta to Penrith Rail Corridor	TRANSPORT
13. Little Duck Creek Corridor	HYDROLOGICAL
14. Parramatta to Bankstown Rail Corridors	TRANSPORT
15. Prospect Reservoir Water Pipeline	UTILITIES
16. Prospect Creek Parklands	RECREATIONAL
17. Sydney Metro Northwest to T1 Western Line	TRANSPORT
18. Windsor Road Active Transport Corridor	TRANSPORT
19. Duck Creek	HYDROLOGICAL
20. Rookwood Cemetery	UTILITIES
21. M4 Overpass and A'Beckett Creek	HYDROLOGICAL
22. Parramatta Road Urban Transformation	TRANSPORT
23. Toongabbie and Blacktown Creeks	HYDROLOGICAL
24. Lidcombe TAFE, Sydney Uni Precinct	RECREATIONAL
25. Ropes Creek Corridor	HYDROLOGICAL
26. Second Ponds Creek and The Ponds	HYDROLOGICAL
27. Parramatta to Strathfield Rail Corridor	UTILITIES
28. Blue Gum, Scaly Bark and Guppy Creek	HYDROLOGICAL
29. Blacktown Creek and Rail Corridor	HYDROLOGICAL
30. Prospect to Seven Hills Elec Easement	UTILITIES
31. North Parramatta and Dundas Creeks	HYDROLOGICAL
32. Carlingford Rail Line	TRANSPORT
33. Upper Haslams Creek and Wyatt Park	HYDROLOGICAL
34. Powells Creek and Mason Park	HYDROLOGICAL
35. Clay Cliff Creek and Jubilee Park	HYDROLOGICAL
36. Bells Creek, Marsden Park	HYDROLOGICAL
37. Killarney Chain of Ponds and Ponds Ck	HYDROLOGICAL
38. Breakfast Ck and Nth Blacktown CBD	HYDROLOGICAL
39. Shane's Park and Wianamatta Nature Res	ECOLOGICAL
40. Marramarra National Park and Trails	ECOLOGICAL
41. Rural Area: Pitt Town to Dural	RURAL
42. North Parramatta Urban Renewal	DEVELOPMENT
43. South Creek	HYDROLOGICAL
44. First Ponds Creek	HYDROLOGICAL
45. Hawkesbury River to Wisemans Ferry	HYDROLOGICAL
46. Old Northern Road to Wisemans Ferry	TRANSPORT
47. Little Cattai Creek	HYDROLOGICAL
48. M4 Motorway Corridor	TRANSPORT
49. Great Western Highway Corridor	TRANSPORT
50. Lake Parramatta and Hunts Creek	ECOLOGICAL
51. Marsden Park Elec Easement	UTILITIES



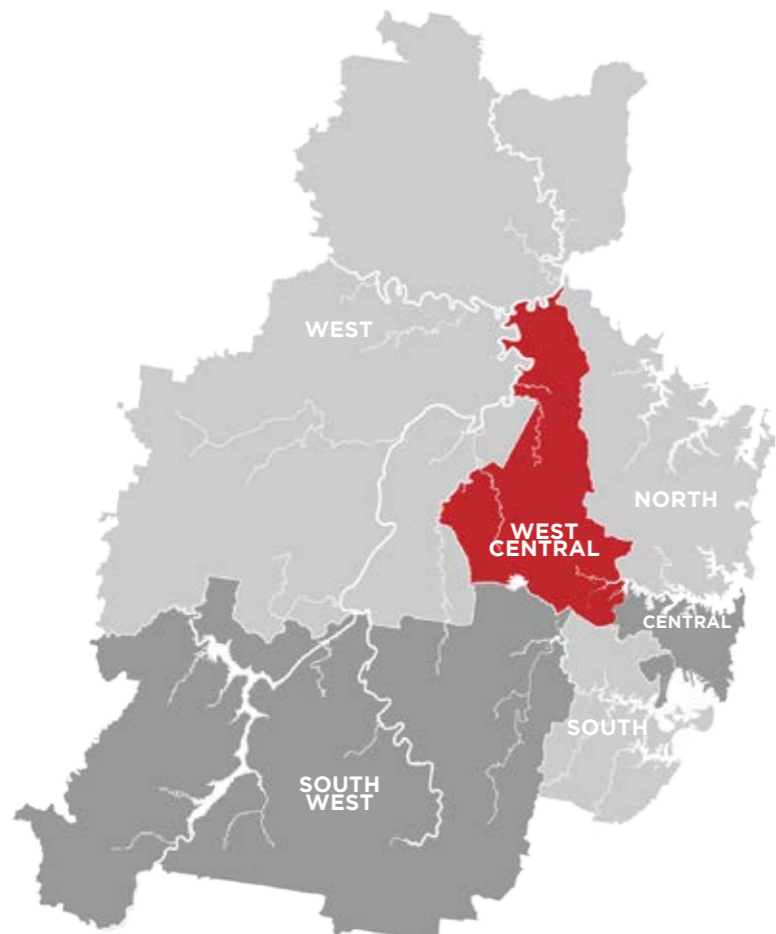
SCALE 1:60,000 @ A1  
0 1.5 3km  
Figure WC.14: West Central Green Grid Project Opportunities Detail





# WEST CENTRAL

PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES



## METHODOLOGY FOR PRELIMINARY PRIORITISATION OF PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES

The Green Grid projects have been analysed against ten priority criteria. Each project has been given a total score which represents its level of priority in the Green Grid network. The ten criteria are:

- Existing ecological, hydrological and recreational value
- Regional potential to connect to other Green Grid projects
- Super District Scale potential to connect across Local Government Area and District Boundaries
- Projects proximity to development
- Projects with lands currently controlled by the Office of Strategic Lands (OSL)
- Projects identified by Local Council's as priorities during the Greater Sydney Commission's Technical Working Group process.
- Projects in regions with open space deficiency as identified in the Government Architect's Office Open Space Audit.
- Projects that overlap or provide important connections to NSW Department of Planning Priority Precincts.

Each project is given a total score based on the sum of the above values. Of the projects that score 10 or higher (of a possible 12), Priority projects were selected based on relevance to future development requirements and other Greater Sydney Commission and NSW Planning priorities. For each district two or three projects are selected and are highlighted dark green in the project prioritisation matrix. High scoring projects that are not deemed as Priority Projects combined with projects that score 8 or higher are defined as other important projects and are highlighted light green in the project prioritisation matrix. From the "other important project opportunities" list a shortlist were selected for further investigation and consideration in the District Plans, based on their immediate relevance to other Greater Sydney Commission and NSW Planning priorities.

# WEST CENTRAL

## PRELIMINARY PROJECT PRIORITISATION MATRIX

PRIORITY PROJECT CRITERIA		POTENTIAL PROJECT VALUES					OVERLAP & PROXIMITY VALUES					GREEN GRID PROJECT TYPE
PROJECT NAME	COUNT VALUE	ECOLOGICAL VALUE	HYDROLOGICAL VALUE	RECREATIONAL VALUE	CONNECTIVITY VALUE	SUPER DISTRICT SCALE VALUE	PROXIMITY TO DEVELOPMENT	OSL LANDS OVERLAP	GSC TWG FOCUS	OPEN SPACE DEFICIENCY	PRIORITY PRECINCT OVERLAP	
[CATEGORY WEIGHTING]		[0-1]	[0-1]	[0-1]	[0-2]	[0-2]	[0-1]	[0-1]	[0-1]	[0-1]	[0-1]	
<b>WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES</b>												
1. Parramatta River Foreshore	11	1	1	1	2	2	1		1	1	1	Waterway Corridor
2. Parramatta Light Rail	8			1	2	2	1		1		1	Transport Corridors
3. Great West Walk: Parramatta to Penrith	7			1	2	2	1			1		Mixed Open Space Corridor
4. Duck River Open Space Corridor	12	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Waterway Corridor
5. Sydney Metro Northwest	7			1	2	2	1			1		Transport Corridors
6. Sydney Metro Northwest Potential Extension	8	1		1	2	2				1	1	Transport Corridors
7. M7 Motorway Pedestrian and Cycle Link	8	1		1	2	2	1			1		Transport Corridors
8. M2 Motorway Pedestrian and Cycle Link	6			1	2	2	1					Transport Corridors
9. Western Sydney Parklands Extension and Connections	11	1	1	1	2	2	1		1	1	1	Parkland Corridors
10. Cattai and Caddies Creek Corridors	8	1	1	1	2	2	1	1			1	Waterway Corridor
11. Darling Mills Creek Corridor	7	1	1	1	2	2	1	1				Waterway Corridor
12. Parramatta to Penrith Rail Corridor	4			1	2	2	1					Transport Corridors
13. Little Duck Creek Corridor	7		1	1	2	2	1			1	1	Waterway Corridor
14. Parramatta to Bankstown Rail Corridors	8			1	2	2				1	1	Transport Corridors
15. Prospect Reservoir Water Pipeline Corridor	10		1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1		Utilities Easements
16. Prospect Creek Parklands	7	1	1	1	2	2	1			1		Waterway Corridor
17. North West Rail Line Potential Southern Extension	7		1	1	2	2	1					Transport Corridors
18. Windsor Road Active Transport Corridor Upgrade	5			1	2	2	1			1		Transport Corridors
19. Duck Creek	8	1	1	1	2	2	1			1	1	Waterway Corridor
20. Rookwood Cemetery	6			1	2	2	1		1	1		Utilities Easements
21. M4 Overpass and A'Beckett Creek Open Space Corridor	7		1	1	2	2	1			1	1	Mixed Open Space Corridor
22. Parramatta Road Corridor	9			1	2	2	1		1	1	1	Transport Corridors
23. Toongabbie and Blacktown Creeks Corridor	8	1	1	1	2	2	1			1	1	Waterway Corridor
24. Lidcombe TAFE, Sydney Uni and Heritage Precinct	6		1	1	2	2	1		1	1	1	Mixed Open Space Corridor
25. Ropes Creek Corridor	11	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Waterway Corridor
26. Second Ponds Creek and The Ponds	7		1	1	2	2	1			1	1	Waterway Corridor
27. Strathfield to Lidcombe Disused Rail Corridor	6			1	2	2	1					Former Infrastructure
28. Blue Gum, Scaly Bark and Guppy Creek Corridors	3	1	1	1	2	2						Waterway Corridor
29. Blacktown Creek and Rail Corridor Open Space	8		1	1	2	2	1			1		Waterway Corridor
30. Prospect to Seven Hills Transmission Easement	7			1	2	2	1			1		Utilities Easements
31. North Parramatta and Dundas Creeks	7	1	1	1	2	2	1			1		Waterway Corridor
32. Carlingford Rail Line	4			1	2	2	1					Transport Corridors
33. Upper Haslams Creek and Wyatt Park, Auburn	5		1	1	2	2	1					Waterway Corridor
34. Powells Creek and Mason Park	7	1	1	1	2	2	1			1		Waterway Corridor
35. Clay Cliff Creek and Jubilee Park	6		1	1	2	2	1			1		Waterway Corridor
36. Bells Creek, Marsden Park	6		1	1	2	2	1			1		Waterway Corridor
37. Killarney Chain of Ponds and First Ponds Creek	5		1	1	2	2				1		Waterway Corridor
38. Breakfast Creek and North Blacktown CBD Green Links	8	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		1		Waterway Corridor
39. Shanes Park and Wianamatta Nature Reserve and Creeks	6	1	1	1	2	2	1					Ecological Lands
40. Marramarra National Park and Trails	3	1	1	1								Ecological Lands
41. Rural Lands incl. Pitt Town, Kenthurst and Dural	3		1	1						1		Rural Landscape Protection
42. North Parramatta Urban Renewal Open Space Corridor	6			1	2	2	1			1	1	Urban Centre Street Links
43. South Creek	11	1	1	1	2	2	1		1	1	1	Waterway Corridor
44. First Ponds Creek	7		1	1	2	2	1			1	1	Waterway Corridor
45. Hawkesbury River to Wisemans Ferry	6	1	1	1		2				1		Waterway Corridor
46. Old Northern Road to Wisemans Ferry	3			1		2						Transport Corridors
47. Little Cattai Creek	5	1	1	1		2						Waterway Corridor
48. M4 Motorway Corridor	7			1	2	2	1			1		Transport Corridors
49. Great Western Highway Corridor	7			1	2	2	1			1		Transport Corridors
50. Lake Parramatta and Hunts Creek	7	1	1	1	2	2	1			1		Ecological Lands
51. Marsden Park Elec Easement	6			1	2	2	1			1	1	Utilities Easements

NOTE: South Creek passes along the District Boundary between West Central and West District. Please refer to the West District for further information about the South Creek Priority Project.



Armoury Wharf, Sydney Olympic Park

# WEST CENTRAL

## PRELIMINARY PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR FURTHER SCOPING

A selection of priority and important Green Grid projects opportunities have been selected for further scoping. The selected projects represent a mix of Priority and important Green Grid projects. The selected projects also represent a mix of project types including projects with hydrological, ecological, recreational, transport and utility infrastructure values. The projects selected for further scoping may not represent the highest priority projects but aim to further understand the potential issues around different project types.



### 1. PARRAMATTA RIVER FORESHORE

The Parramatta River is the primary river corridor leading to Sydney Harbour and the point of convergence for the many tributaries that make up the rest of the catchment. Its east-west alignment, extensive foreshore parklands and wetlands make it an important regional corridor. The project aims to create a contiguous open space network on both sides of the river, connecting key spaces along the River foreshore from Westmead and Parramatta Park to Sydney Olympic Park, Rhodes, Hen and Chicken Bay and Iron Cove Bay.



### 2. DUCK RIVER CORRIDOR

The Duck River tributary flows from Bankstown north to the Parramatta River. The floodplain is occupied by large amounts of open space and provides a number of sporting facilities for the neighbouring communities in Granville, Auburn and Bankstown. This project aims to build on the existing open space assets along Duck River to establish the corridor as a regional destination with improved recreational open space, ecological enhancement and stormwater treatment. It will also create a continuous walking and cycling link north-south connecting Parramatta, Camellia and Olympic Park to Granville, Auburn, Chullora, Regents Park, Sefton and Bankstown.



### 3. ROPES CREEK CORRIDOR

Ropes Creek is an important creek corridor for the West and West Central Districts, and runs for 20km from Cecil Hills and the Western Sydney Parklands north-west to Wianamatta Regional Park and Shane's Park. It is a major tributary to South Creek, and has important threatened ecological communities along its length. This project aims to protect and enhance the ecologically valued lands, improve water quality and stormwater runoff, and provide a diverse and connected sequence of recreational open spaces, walking and cycling trails. The project aims to create a green link that connects nearby suburbs including Cecil Hills, Erskine Park, Minchinbury, Mount Druitt, Oxley Park, St. Marys and Ropes Crossing.

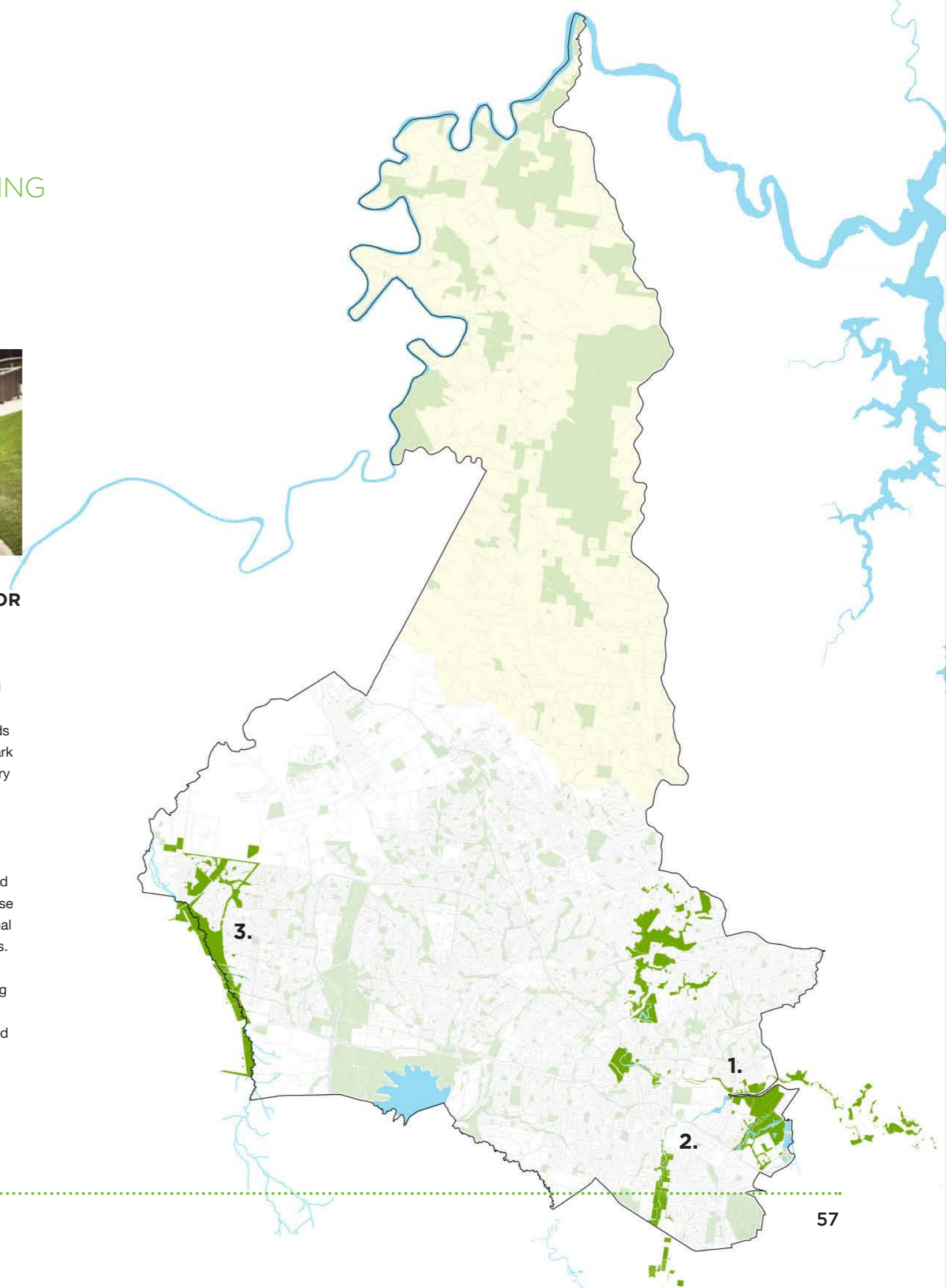


Figure WC.15: West Central Preliminary Priority Projects Plan

# PARRAMATTA RIVER FORESHORE

## WEST CENTRAL: PRIORITY PROJECT



Parramatta River

The Parramatta River foreshore is a major Green Grid project that has been under development by many stakeholders for many years. Parramatta City Council and the Sydney Olympic Park Authority have improved the publicly accessible edges to the foreshores around Parramatta Park and Parramatta CBD, Haslams Creek and the Blaxland Riverside Park area. Some of the following descriptions of important aspects of the Parramatta Foreshore have been developed from the “Parramatta River Foreshore Plan 2009-2016.”

The Parramatta River foreshores shall be a unique and significant living corridor of healthy and dynamic natural systems, rich history, and recreational opportunity.

The foreshore vision can be supplemented with more specific visions for individual precincts to assist implementation of actions and guiding future decision making. Nine precincts have been identified from Lake Parramatta in the west to Ermington in the east.

Lake Parramatta will be conserved as a unique urban bushland remnant and the head of the river corridor, with complementary access and recreation opportunities to connect into the greater river corridor network. The foreshores



Ermington Bay Nature Trail

of North Parramatta will be enhanced to provide access and recreational opportunities that complement the heritage and uses of this diverse precinct. Parramatta Park conserved as a cultural and historical icon, harmoniously co-existent with recreational and sporting facilities integrated with the surrounding environment and the community.

The city centre will celebrate the river as a local and regionally significant asset within the metropolitan region. The river’s edge will be activated through strategic mixed use development, interpreting Parramatta’s unique history and creating further pedestrian connections from key sites such as Civic Place, Horwood and Erby Place.

As the river based entrance to the City Centre, the Harris Park foreshores will celebrate the river as a local and regionally significant asset and focus on attractive and appealing foreshores that provide for habitat, access and recreation.

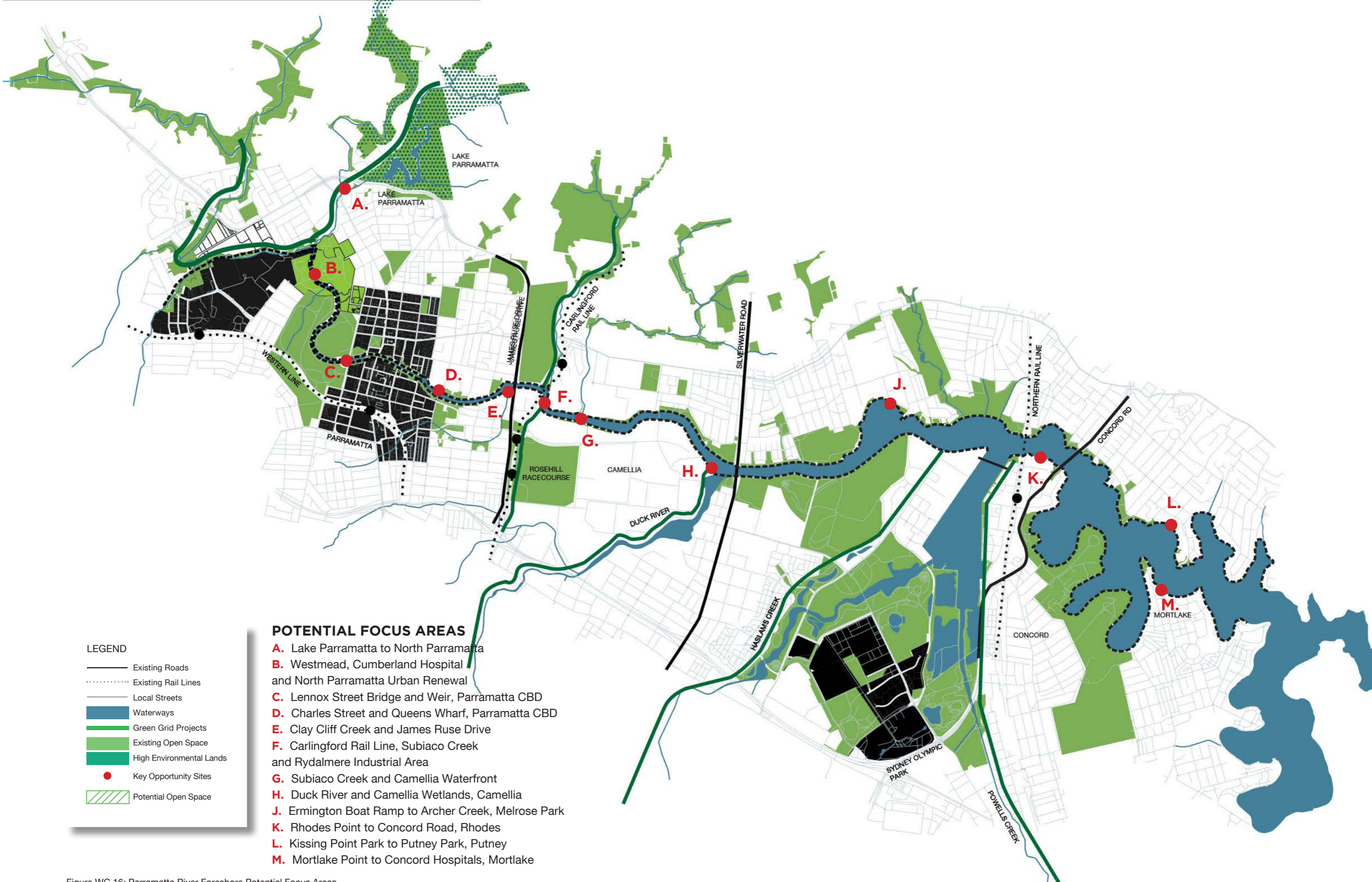
Future development of the foreshore will embrace the industrial past of the area, with a renewed commitment to natural values, recreational potential and visual quality.



Sydney Olympic Park

Development of the Ermington foreshores will continue to provide unique recreational opportunities, whilst recognising the industrial heritage of the river.

The Rhodes, Camellia and Rydalmere industrial areas under consideration for redevelopment will provide an opportunity for development to improve its address to the river and provide significant river edge open space.



**LEGEND**

- Existing Roads
- ⋯ Existing Rail Lines
- Local Streets
- Waterways
- Green Grid Projects
- Existing Open Space
- High Environmental Lands
- Key Opportunity Sites
- Potential Open Space

**POTENTIAL FOCUS AREAS**

- A.** Lake Parramatta to North Parramatta
- B.** Westmead, Cumberland Hospital and North Parramatta Urban Renewal
- C.** Lennox Street Bridge and Weir, Parramatta CBD
- D.** Charles Street and Queens Wharf, Parramatta CBD
- E.** Clay Cliff Creek and James Ruse Drive
- F.** Carlingford Rail Line, Subiaco Creek and Rydalmere Industrial Area
- G.** Subiaco Creek and Camellia Waterfront
- H.** Duck River and Camellia Wetlands, Camellia
- J.** Ermington Boat Ramp to Archer Creek, Melrose Park
- K.** Rhodes Point to Concord Road, Rhodes
- L.** Kissing Point Park to Putney Park, Putney
- M.** Mortlake Point to Concord Hospitals, Mortlake

Figure WC.16: Parramatta River Foreshore Potential Focus Areas

# DUCK RIVER

## WEST CENTRAL: PRIORITY PROJECT



Duck River, Camellia



Duck River

The Duck River corridor is an important north-south link, that has the potential to provide an open space link from Bankstown to Camellia, Sydney Olympic Park and the Parramatta River. This project has the opportunity to provide a singular link between the Parramatta River and the George River by connecting the Duck River and Salt Pan Creek projects. It follows the Duck River and connects a variety of open space types including Duck River Nature Reserve, Auburn Golf Course, Auburn Botanic Gardens and many sports fields from Sefton to Auburn.

There are a number of major infrastructure corridors that intersect Duck River, including the Lower Prospect Pipeline, the Parramatta Rail Line, M4 Motorway and Parramatta Road corridors. Clear and legible connections across these corridors will be critical to creating a continuous and connected open space corridor.

The Duck River catchment is an area of 5.8 square kilometres and includes the suburbs of Birrong, Sefton, Yagoona, Bass Hill and Regents Park. It drains north to the Parramatta River. Landuse within this catchment is dominated by residential development, with significant parklands along the river and an industrial area at Sefton. Pressures on

the catchment include runoff from urban areas, sewage overflow and pollution from the industrial area.

The Duck River Biodiversity Corridor originates within the Bankstown Local Government Area (LGA). The corridor begins at two separate points. One is high up in the Duck River Catchment, at Walshaw Park, Bass Hill, and the other is at O'Neill Park, Yagoona. The two arms of the corridor converge just north of Maluga Passive Park in Jim Ring Reserve. The corridor then proceeds in a northerly direction through Jim Ring Reserve, under the Inner West Rail Line, past Jensen Reserve towards the Sydney Water Pipeline, and into the Local Government Area's of Auburn and Parramatta.

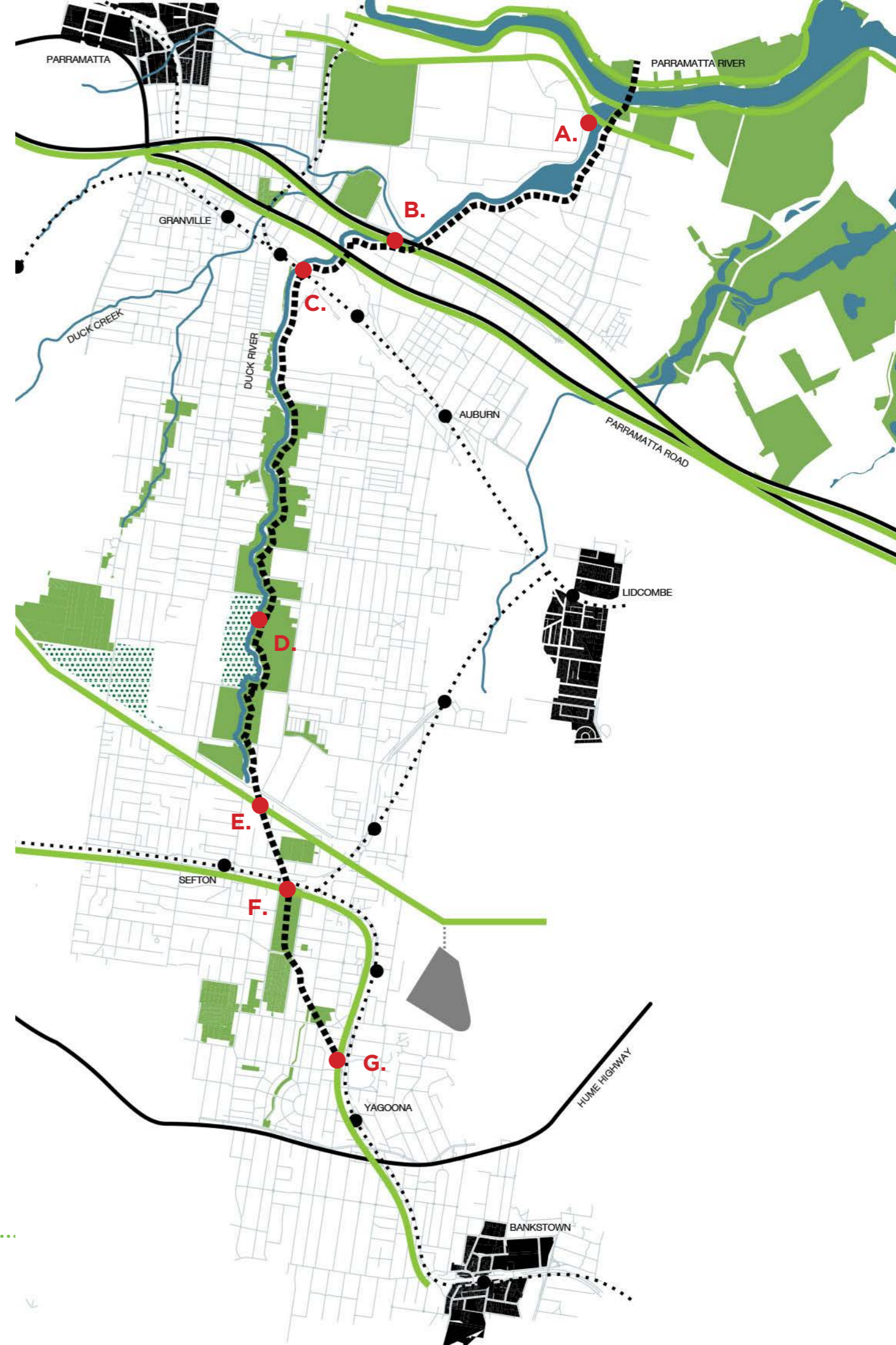
### POTENTIAL FOCUS AREAS

- A.** Parramatta River and Silverwater Park
- B.** Parramatta Road
- C.** Clyde and Auburn Rail Stations
- D.** Wellington Road Nature Reserve and Auburn Golf Course
- E.** Lower Prospect Pipeline
- F.** Campbelltown Rail Line, Sefton
- G.** Duck River Canal and Maluga Passive Park, Birrong

### LEGEND

- Existing Roads
- ..... Existing Rail Lines
- Local Streets
- Waterways
- Green Grid Projects
- Existing Open Space
- High Environmental Lands
- Key Opportunity Sites
- Potential Open Space

Figure WC.17: Duck River Potential Focus Areas















## IMPORTANT CROSS CONNECTIONS

The important cross connections for this project include existing and potential connections into surrounding neighbourhoods and to adjacent Green Grid project opportunities.

The connections include existing roads, infrastructure corridors, creek lines, open space corridors and potential future street structures where projects intersect with priority precincts. This diagram is intended to highlight the priority connections that should be investigated in any future project scoping.

### LEGEND

-  Existing Roads
-  Existing Rail Lines
-  Local Streets
-  Waterways
-  Green Grid Projects
-  Existing Open Space
-  High Environmental Lands
-  Important Cross Connections

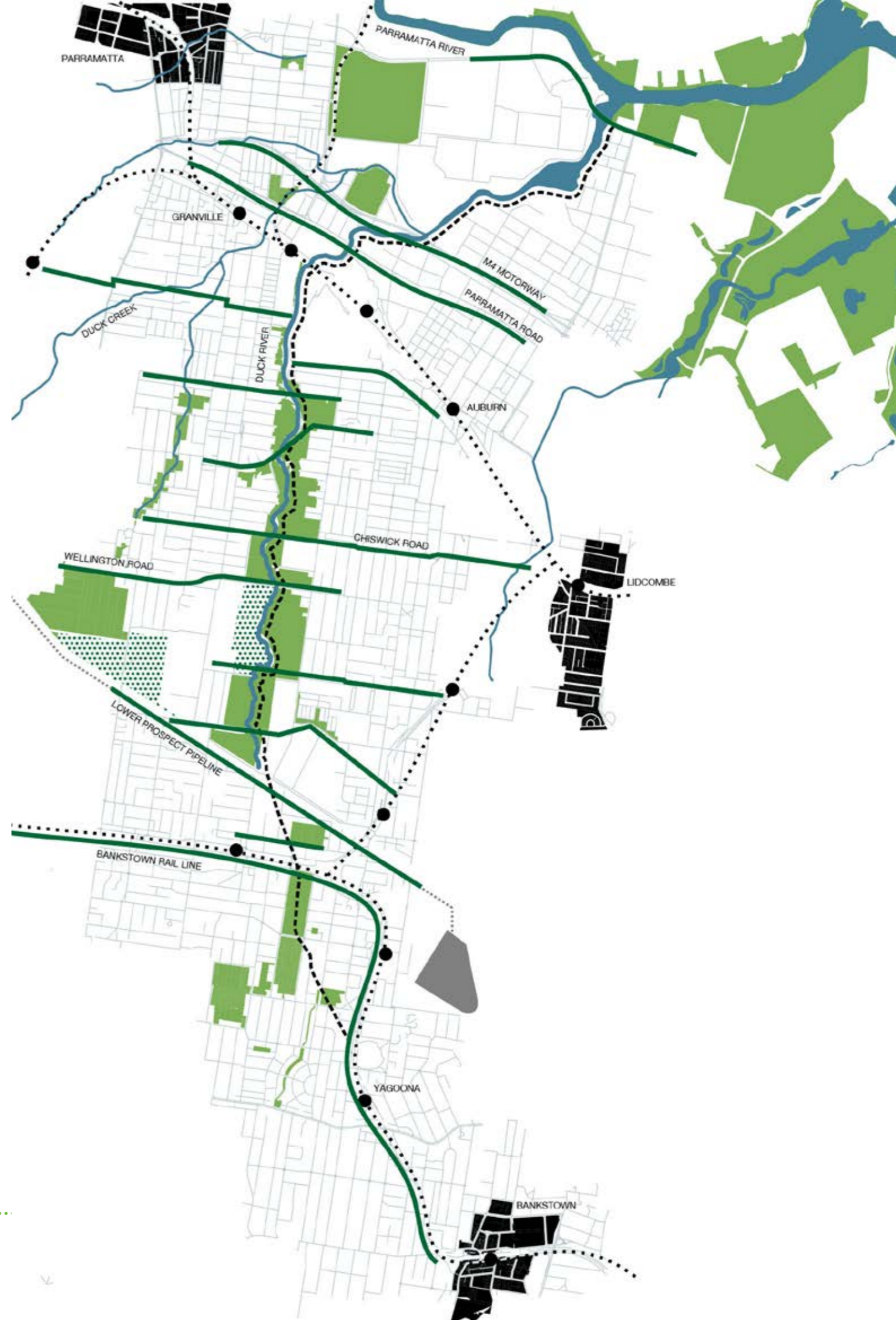


Figure WC.18: Duck River Potential Important Cross Connections

# ROPES CREEK

## WEST CENTRAL: IMPORTANT PROJECT



Plough and Harrow Reserve



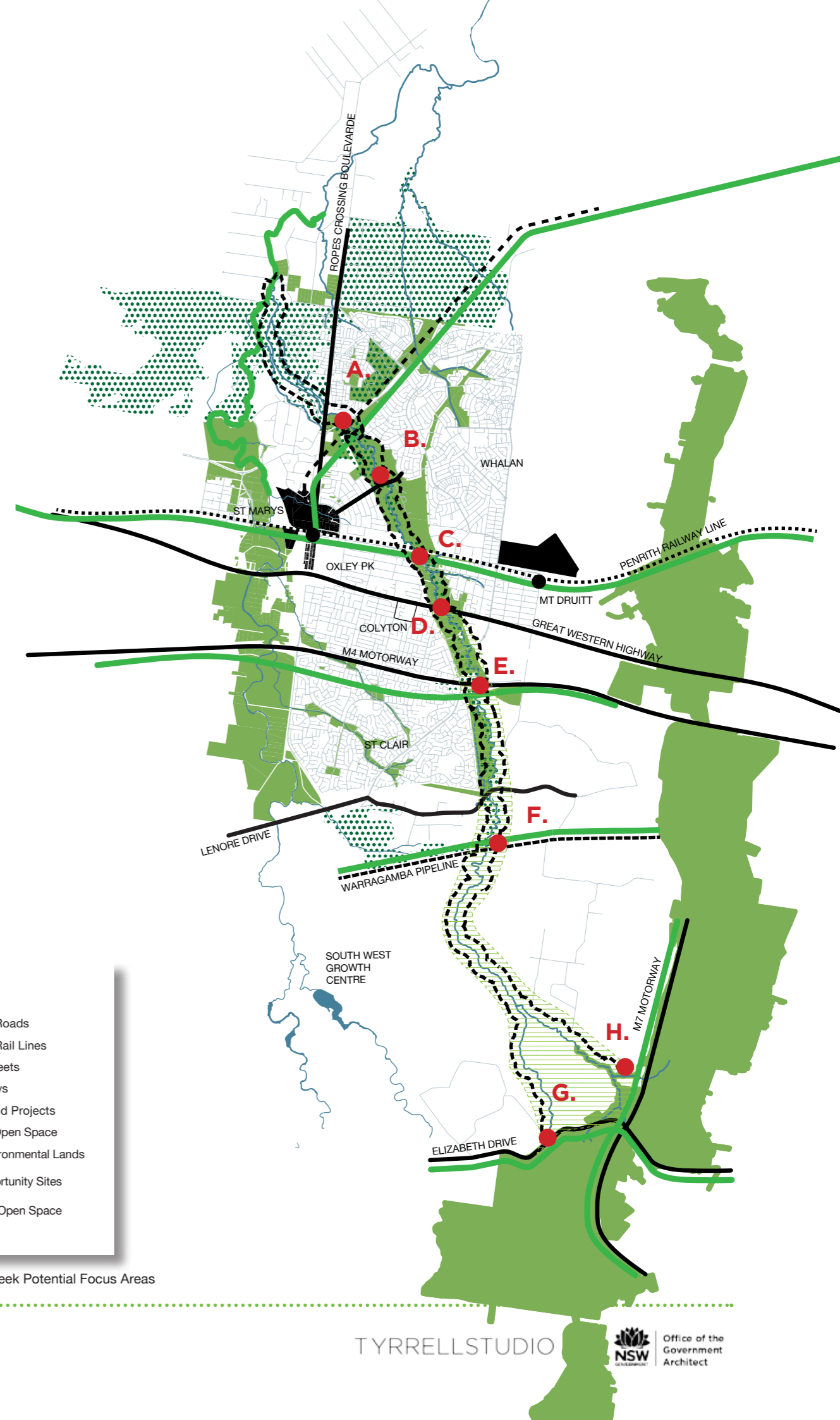
Ropes Creek

Ropes Creek is an important north-south tributary of South Creek. Connecting from South Creek at Ropes Crossing to Elizabeth Drive and the Western Sydney Parklands, Ropes Creek will become a critical open space corridor as growth in the South West Growth Centre develops.

The northern sections of Ropes Creek provide some open space near St Marys, Tregear and Mt DrUITt. The southern sections are currently part of rural residential lots. Consistent treatment of riparian lands and continuous open space will be important elements in the structuring future development of the South West.

### POTENTIAL FOCUS AREAS

- A.** Ropes Creek Blvd and Forrester Road, St Marys
- B.** Debincat Ave and Whalan Reserve, Tregear
- C.** Penrith Rail Line and Durham St, Oxley Pk
- D.** Great Western Highway, Minchinbury
- E.** Western Motorway and Roper Road Private Holdings
- F.** Warragamba Pipeline and Lenore Dr, Erskine Pk
- G.** Elizabeth Drive and Rural Holdings, Cecil Pk
- H.** M7 Motorway and Western Sydney Parklands, Cecil Pk



#### LEGEND

- Existing Roads
- ..... Existing Rail Lines
- Local Streets
- Waterways
- Green Grid Projects
- Existing Open Space
- High Environmental Lands
- Key Opportunity Sites
- Potential Open Space

Figure WC.19: Ropes Creek Potential Focus Areas



### IMPORTANT CROSS CONNECTIONS

The important cross connections for this project include existing and potential connections into surrounding neighbourhoods and to adjacent Green Grid project opportunities.

The connections include existing roads, infrastructure corridors, creek lines, open space corridors and potential future street structures where projects intersect with priority precincts. This diagram is intended to highlight the priority connections that should be investigated in any future project scoping.

#### LEGEND

- Existing Roads
- Existing Rail Lines
- Local Streets
- Waterways
- Green Grid Projects
- Existing Open Space
- High Environmental Lands
- Important Cross Connections

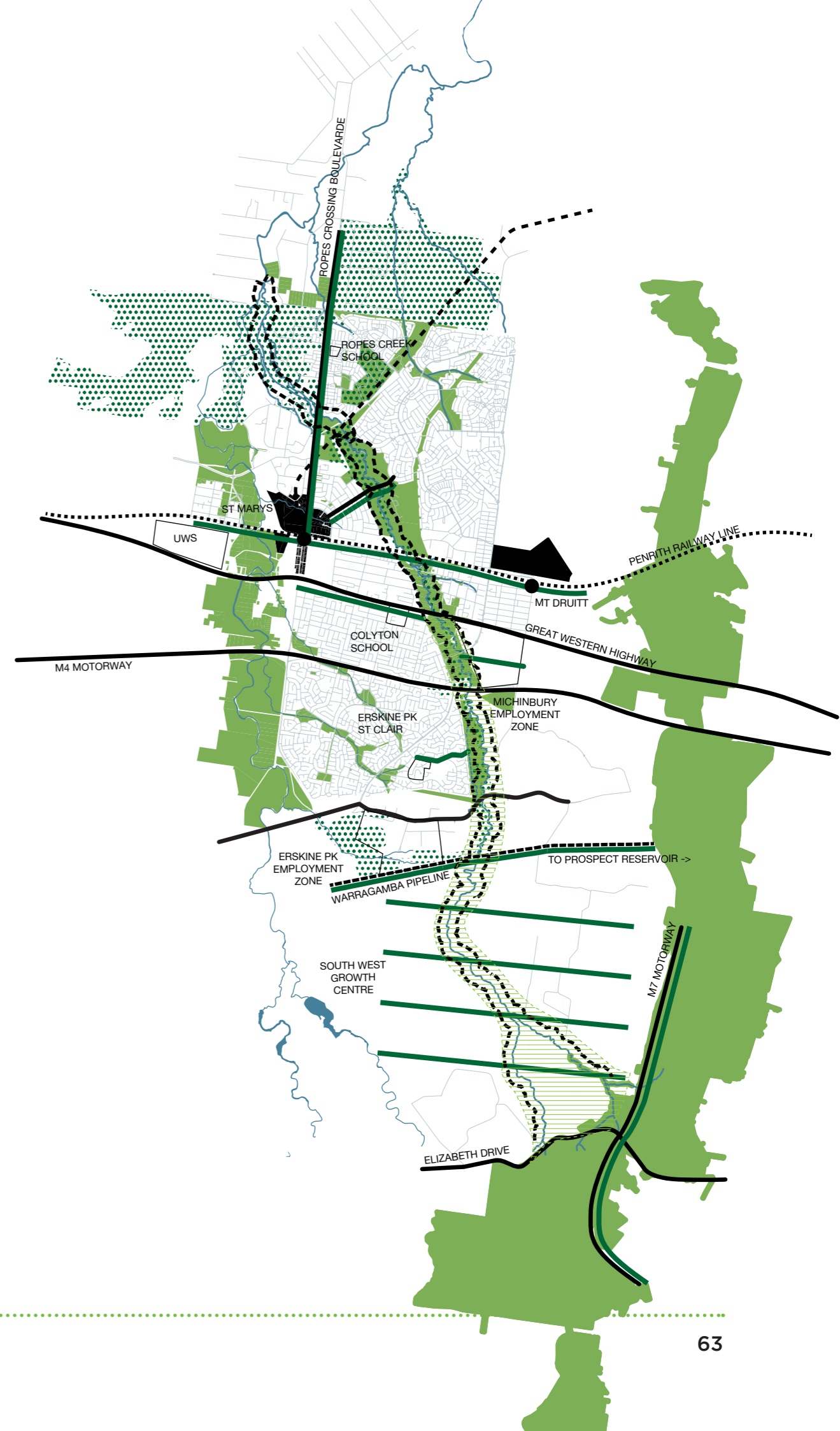


Figure WC.20: Ropes Creek Potential Important Cross Connections



# WEST CENTRAL

## OTHER IMPORTANT GREEN GRID PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES



### Prospect Reservoir Water Pipeline Corridor

The Prospect Reservoir Water Pipeline Corridor occupy a unique corridor from Prospect Reservoir Parklands to Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery. The Pipeline Corridor offers the potential for a linear park through Greystanes and Merrylands and build upon the existing projects along Prospect Creek and the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve.

The project also has the potential to improve the quality of open space for recreation, active transport and urban greening, while maintaining security for the pipeline.

This project has the potential of continuing the east-west line of the Cooks River across the Sydney Basin. Other important connections to Green Grid links include the Duck River, Western Sydney Parklands, Warragamba Pipeline, the Lower Prospect Canal and Prospect Creek.



### Cattai and Caddies Creek Corridors

The Cattai Creek and Creek catchment stretches from Glenwood, Bella Vista and Norwest north through Kellyville and Rouse Hill. The creek corridors continue north for over 20km to Cattai where they feed into the Hawkesbury River. Other tributaries in this creek network include Smalls Creek, Elizabeth Macarthur Creek and Strangers Creek. Together these creek corridors are important elements in the hydrological and ecological networks of the North West. This project aims to make use of the creek corridors for recreation, active transport, urban greening, improved water quality and stormwater treatment and ecological protection. The project will also create east-west links that provide access between the parallel creek corridors.



### Parramatta Road Urban Transformation

Opportunities for uplift along the Parramatta Road corridor will also include improved north-south green link connectivity between centres, regional open spaces, Parramatta River and the Cooks River.



### Blacktown Creek and Rail Corridor Open Space

Blacktown Creek and the Blacktown Rail Corridor form the an east-west open space corridor between Blacktown and Parramatta.



### Breakfast Creek and North Blacktown Links

Breakfast Creek is an open space corridor that links between Western Sydney Parklands and the suburbs of Blacktown, Lalor Park and Seven Hills.



### Toongabbie and Blacktown Creeks

Create a continuous Great Western Walk trail for walking and cycling from Sydney to the Blue Mountains. Toongabbie and Girraween Creeks form an east-west open space corridor between Blacktown and Parramatta. As a bushland corridor it is narrow and degraded. It is an important hydrological and recreational asset for the region.

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### CODE PAGE

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Parramatta City CBD Aerial  
Source: NSW Office of the Government Architect's Collection

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Nurraging Reserve, Western Sydney Parklands  
Source: <http://www.westernsydneyparklands.com.au/places-to-go/nurragingy-reserve/>  
Photo: Western Sydney Parklands

WS3 33  
Parramatta Park  
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Blacktown Showground  
Source: <http://www.blacktownaustralia.com.au/visitor-information/things-to-see-and-do/parks-reserves/>  
Photo: BlacktownAustralia.com

WS5 33  
Sydney Olympic Park  
Source: <http://landscapeaustralia.com/articles/millennium-parklands-1/#img=2>  
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Source: <http://www.weekendnotes.com/parramatta-river-walk/>  
Photo: Weekendnotes.com contributor "GMV - GotMyVote!"

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WS8 38  
Brick Pit Ring, Sydney Olympic Park  
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Lake Parramatta  
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WS10 40  
Ermington Cycleway  
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Breakfast Creek  
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Toongabbie and Blacktown Creeks  
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