

18 August 2025

At the conclusion of the Corporate, Finance, Properties
and Tenders Committee

Environment and Climate Change Committee

Agenda

- 1. Confirmation of Minutes**
- 2. Statement of Ethical Obligations and Disclosures of Interest**
- 3. Public Exhibition – Register of Significant Trees**
- 4. Post Exhibition - Managing Waste in Public Places Local Approvals Policy**

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1. Register to speak by calling Secretariat on 9265 9702 or emailing secretariat@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au before 10.00am on the day of the meeting.
2. Check the recommendation in the Committee report before speaking, as it may address your concerns so that you just need to indicate your support for the recommendation.
3. Note that there is a three minute time limit for each speaker (with a warning bell at two minutes) and prepare your presentation to cover your major points within that time.
4. Avoid repeating what previous speakers have said and focus on issues and information that the Committee may not already know.
5. If there is a large number of people interested in the same item as you, try to nominate three representatives to speak on your behalf and to indicate how many people they are representing.

Committee meetings can continue until very late, particularly when there is a long agenda and a large number of speakers. This impacts on speakers who have to wait until very late, as well as City staff and Councillors who are required to remain focused and alert until very late. At the start of each Committee meeting, the Committee Chair may reorder agenda items so that those items with speakers can be dealt with first.

Committee reports are available at www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

Item 1.
Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the following meetings of the Environment and Climate Change Committee are submitted for confirmation:

Meeting of 16 June 2025

Item 2.**Statement of Ethical Obligations**

In accordance with section 233A of the Local Government Act 1993, the Lord Mayor and Councillors are bound by the Oath or Affirmation of Office made at the start of the Council term to undertake their civic duties in the best interests of the people of the City of Sydney and the City of Sydney Council and to faithfully and impartially carry out the functions, powers, authorities and discretions vested in them under the Local Government Act 1993 or any other Act, to the best of their ability and judgement.

Disclosures of Interest

Pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993, the City of Sydney Code of Meeting Practice and the City of Sydney Code of Conduct, Councillors are required to disclose and manage both pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests in any matter on the agenda for this meeting.

In both cases, the nature of the interest must be disclosed.

This includes receipt of reportable political donations over the previous four years.

Item 3.

Public Exhibition – Register of Significant Trees

File No: X117628.003

Summary

This report recommends that Council approve for public exhibition the draft Register of Significant Trees.

The Register of Significant Trees (the Register) identifies and celebrates the importance of significant trees in the City's evolving landscape. It provides a strategic framework for their management and protection, ensuring these important natural assets are protected and appreciated by current and future generations.

The current Register was unanimously adopted by Council in June 2013. The Council resolved that a comprehensive review be undertaken in 10 years to ensure continuous improvement and alignment with the City's policies and strategic direction.

A comprehensive review of the current Register has been completed. A new dynamic, user-friendly online platform has been developed to show individual tree listings while enhancing accessibility and user experience.

Early community engagement was undertaken from 10 March to 7 April 2025. This engagement provided an opportunity for the community to nominate new trees and to provide feedback on any existing trees on the current Register.

A total of 73 submissions were received, consisting of 68 online nominations and 5 email submissions. All submissions have been reviewed and, where appropriate, the draft Register has been updated in response to the nominations received.

The draft Register includes 2,450 trees, located across 146 sites, consisting of 85 different species. The majority of trees are situated on council managed parks and streets, accounting for 54% of the total. A further 39% are located on other government owned properties or institutional land, such as the University of Sydney. Only 7% of the trees are found on privately owned land.

This report recommends that Council approve public exhibition of the draft Register. Following the exhibition period all public comments will be considered and the draft Register will be presented to Council, with any required changes, for adoption.

Recommendation

It is resolved that:

- (A) Council approve for public exhibition the draft Register of Significant Trees as shown at Attachment A to the subject report;
- (B) Council note that the draft Register of Significant Trees, including any recommended changes, will be reported to Council for adoption following the exhibition period; and
- (C) authority be delegated to the Chief Executive Officer to undertake minor editorial amendments for clarity or correction of drafting errors prior to the exhibition of the draft Register of Significant Trees.

Attachments

Attachment A. Draft Register of Significant Trees

Attachment B. Early Engagement Report

Background

1. Trees play a vital role in the future of Sydney. They are the largest living things in the urban environment and their environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits are well established and beyond doubt.
2. Community health, climate change, urban heat and biodiversity loss have been identified as the key risks to our city. Green infrastructure, which includes significant trees, mitigates these risks. Whether it is for managing heat or mental health issues, happiness, physical activity or reduced incidence of disease and illness, an increase in our canopy cover provides multiple benefits to the community.
3. There are approximately 90,000 trees currently located within the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA). This includes the City's 35,000 street, 14,000 park and 1,000 council property trees, as well as an estimated 40,000 trees located on private property. Collectively, these tree canopies cover 20.9% of the LGA.
4. Significant trees are an integral part of the City's historic, cultural, social, aesthetic and botanical heritage. Many of these trees have strong associations with past events and people. They also play an important role in the City's urban forests and ecosystems.
5. In 2005, Council adopted its first Register of Significant Trees, with a total of 1,931 trees listed.
6. In 2013, Council adopted the most recent version of the Register, which included 2,668 trees. Initially developed as a document-based resource, the Register was later converted into a basic online format to improve accessibility.
7. Early community engagement was undertaken from 10 March to 7 April 2025. This engagement provided an opportunity for the community to nominate new trees and to provide feedback on any existing trees on the current Register.
8. A total of 73 submissions were received, consisting of 68 online nominations and 5 email submissions. All submissions have been reviewed and, where appropriate, the Register has been updated in response to the issues raised. As a result, 140 trees are recommended to be added to the Register.
9. The draft Register will replace the current Register of Significant Trees adopted by Council in 2013. Key updates and enhancements include:
 - (a) Transition to an interactive platform: Moving from a static document and basic online format to a dynamic, user-friendly online platform with filtering options to enhance accessibility and user experience
 - (b) Individual tree listings: Shifting from group-based listings by site location to individually listing each significant tree, allowing for more detailed and accurate representation
 - (c) Expanded significance criteria: Increasing the number of assessment categories from 5 to 6, enabling clearer distinctions between historical, social and commemorative values of significance

10. The draft Register aligns with the Sustainable Sydney 2030–2050: Continuing the Vision strategy, which outlines the City’s commitment to becoming green, global, and connected. It also supports the Greening Sydney Strategy, adopted by Council in 2021, which sets an ambitious target to increase overall green cover to 40% across the local area, including a minimum of 27% tree canopy by 2050.

Draft Register Significant Trees

11. The draft Register identifies and celebrates the importance of significant trees in the City’s evolving landscape. It provides a strategic framework for their management and protection, ensuring these important natural assets are protected and appreciated by current and future generations.
12. The draft Register consists of 2 key components:
 - (a) an interactive online map which lists each tree, explains its significance and other core attributes, allowing users to view and filter the information for a variety of uses, and download a report that includes the attributes and significance for any tree
 - (b) supporting information relating to Sydney’s landscape history, objectives and use of the Register, and the criteria used to assess significance
13. We acknowledge that some community members may have limited access to technology. To ensure inclusivity, information from the Register is also available by phone, with staff available to assist and respond to enquiries directly. This is consistent with current practice for this register and the approach to the Street Tree Master Plan.
14. Trees listed on the draft Register must meet our tree-focused assessment criteria. Our approach is based on established heritage practices, including the Burra Charter and the NSW Heritage Council’s Assessing Heritage Significance Manual (2023).
15. Significance was assessed across 6 categories, noting each category includes detailed criteria to guide consistent and thorough evaluation:
 - (a) Visual
 - (b) Botanical
 - (c) Ecological
 - (d) Historical
 - (e) Social/cultural
 - (f) Commemorative.
16. The draft Register lists a total of 2,450 trees, located across 146 sites, consisting of 85 different species. The majority of trees are situated on council managed parks and streets, accounting for 54% of the total. A further 39% are located on other government owned properties or institutional land, such as the University of Sydney. Only 7% of the trees are found on privately owned land.

17. The most common species listed includes Moreton Bay Figs (517), Hills Figs (365) and Port Jackson Figs (332). There are also several rare species listed, including the Little Mountain Palm (*Lepidorrhachis mooreanum*) and Denham's Meryta (*Meryta denhamii*).
18. Trees not included in the draft Register are still recognised as valuable and remain protected under various planning controls. These include the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021, as well as our Local Environmental Plan and Development Control Plan, which together establish comprehensive requirements for tree protection throughout our area.
19. The listing of a tree on the Register also does not mean it can never be removed, however, it does ensure any proposals affecting it receive careful, case-by-case review, considering the long-term health, public benefit and significance.
20. For this Register we have:
 - (a) developed a new, interactive online platform
 - (b) reviewed each currently listed tree located across the local area, including updating the information describing their significance
 - (c) updated the Register's supporting information, with a focus on recognising cultural landscapes and ensuring alignment with the City's commitment to Caring for Country principles
 - (d) reviewed and refined the criteria for listing trees to ensure consistency with current heritage guidelines
 - (e) identified new trees for potential inclusion in the Register
 - (f) assessed community nominations and prepared detailed evaluations of each tree's significance
 - (g) removed entries for trees that had been removed since 2013.
21. The Register has been developed by the City's Urban Forest Team and consultants treeiQ who are urban forest, heritage landscape and Caring for Country specialists, engaged to assist with the reviewing the supporting information and the nominations received. The City's Spatial Information Services Team created the online mapping tools.

Key Implications

Strategic Alignment - Sustainable Sydney 2030-2050 Continuing the Vision

22. Sustainable Sydney 2030-2050 Continuing the Vision renews the communities' vision for the sustainable development of the city to 2050. It includes 10 strategic directions to guide the future of the city, as well as 10 targets against which to measure progress. The Register of Significant Trees is aligned with the following strategic directions and objectives:
- (a) Direction 2 - A leading environmental performer - recognising and protecting significant trees helps to maintain canopy cover and supports best practice tree management. This is essential to achieve the City's targets to increase green cover to 40 per cent across the local area, including a minimum of 27 per cent tree canopy by 2050.
 - (b) Direction 3 - Public places for all - the Register will support improved and healthier public spaces, increasing amenity, thermal comfort and providing more opportunities for social interaction and inclusion.
 - (c) Direction 4 - Design excellence and sustainable development - the Register promotes significant trees as essential infrastructure and important cultural assets. Significant trees provide a sense of place and contribute greatly towards sustainability and design excellence.
 - (d) Direction 6 - An equitable and inclusive city - The Register identifies significant trees using a range of criteria, recognising how these trees add meaning and character to public and private spaces and heritage sites, with many holding deep cultural significance.

Organisational Impact

23. During the development of the Register, relevant City staff were consulted to ensure a comprehensive review. The findings indicated that only minimal changes are necessary in the management of the City's significant trees, as well as in the assessment process for pruning or removal applications concerning significant trees on private land.
24. This Register will be updated as significant trees are removed, with a comprehensive review to add any new trees scheduled in 10 years' time.

Risks

25. The draft Register of Significant Trees is within the City of Sydney's risk appetite and tolerance as per the Environmental and Sustainability risk category in the City of Sydney Risk Appetite Statement which states:
- (a) We recognise the critical importance of environmental protection and sustainability in our operations and decision-making. We are committed to minimising our negative impact on the environment and striving for a more sustainable future. We accept that sometimes environmental protection (e.g. pollution) and environmental sustainability (e.g. cleaner energy) place us at opposite ends of the risk appetite spectrum.

- (b) We prioritise prevention and proactive measures to minimise our ecological footprint, conserve resources and protect ecosystems.
- (c) We have no appetite for decisions, activities and practices that result in long term or irrevocable environmental damage.
- (d) We have minimal appetite for non-compliance with environmental laws, regulations and industry standards. In many cases we strive to exceed base level legal requirements and engage in sustainable practices that align with the best interests of the environment and the priorities of our community.
- (e) We have an open appetite for changes to procedures and practices to accommodate improved environmental outcomes.

Social / Cultural / Community

- 26. The Register recognises the importance of significant trees and the numerous physical and mental health benefits they provide the community, with the compelling research outlined in detail within the Greening Sydney Strategy.
- 27. The Register serves as a meaningful tool to help people connect with the living landscape, fostering a deeper appreciation for the cultural and environmental significance of trees. It encourages individuals to form lasting bonds with their natural surroundings.

Environmental

- 28. The United Nations describes climate change as the defining issue of our time. In June 2019, the City of Sydney declared that climate change poses a serious risk to the people of Sydney and should be treated as a national emergency. Our city must adapt to the changing climate and increase its resilience to the likely impacts. Heatwaves are Australia's deadliest natural hazard. They now arrive earlier, are hotter, and last longer. Urban temperature extremes can present us with life-or-death situations. Urban heat mitigation through greening can significantly reduce human heat related morbidity and mortality. Research has found that:
 - (a) Individual trees can make a valuable difference to air temperatures, by as much as 10°C.
 - (b) At the local scale, temperatures at ground level also vary significantly. One study showed the difference was 10°C cooler in the street that had 30% canopy cover, compared to a street with just 10% canopy cover.
 - (c) At the precinct scale, groups of trees that combine to provide greater than 40% canopy cover at the scale of a city block have been found to reduce local ambient air temperature by more than 1.3°C.
- 29. The Register supports the City's actions to accelerate an increase in canopy cover, greening and biodiversity. The focus on recognising our most important trees and achieving the most from each tree, through best practice tree management and considering trees as essential infrastructure, will help us in cooling local streets, reducing heat absorption, reducing energy needs, improving storm water quality, reducing storm water runoff, reducing dust and air pollution, sequestering carbon, and improving the diversity of the City's urban ecology.

Economic

30. The Register will deliver economic benefits to the city. Research in other cities has shown that green urban environments increase property values, improve commercial activity in retail centres and are an attraction for employers to recruit and retain quality staff.
31. Tree canopy cover is the most cost-efficient method of addressing urban heat. As greening also provides a multitude of environmental, social and economic benefits, every dollar invested provides a higher return.

Financial Implications

32. The implementation of the Register is funded from within the City's operational budget. Sufficient funds are allocated within the City's approved Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) for this work.

Relevant Legislation

33. Local Government Act 1993.
34. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
35. State Environment Planning Policy (SEPP) Biodiversity and Conservation 2021
36. Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012.
37. Sydney Development Control Plan 2012.

Critical Dates / Time Frames

38. Start of public exhibition is proposed for early September 2025.
39. End of public exhibition is proposed for early October 2025.

Public Consultation

40. Early community engagement was undertaken from 10 March to 7 April 2025. This engagement provided an opportunity for the community to nominate new trees and to provide feedback on any existing trees on the current Register. An Early Engagement Report is provided in Attachment B.
41. A project page was available at sydneyyoursay.com.au and was visited 445 times during the consultation period. The community and stakeholders were able to give feedback using an interactive map. A link to the map was provided on the Sydney Your Say website.

42. An electronic direct message was sent to subscribers of the Sydney Your Say Newsletter on 12 March 2025 to 6,659 recipients.
43. The City of Sydney news story and consultation page was shared organically on LinkedIn and Instagram. There was also paid promotion of the consultation via Instagram stories.
44. A notification letter was issued to 626 properties and an email was sent to 24 organisations, advising recipients of the consultation and informing them that one or more trees located on their property are currently included on the register.
45. An email was sent to 7 residents who had previously requested to have trees added to or removed from the register.
46. A total of 73 submissions were received, consisting of 68 online nominations and 5 emails. All submissions have been reviewed, with responses outlined for each tree or site in the Early Engagement Report. Of the 227 trees assessed:
 - (a) 140 trees were supported for inclusion
 - (b) 80 trees were not supported
 - (c) 7 trees were already listed on the current Register.
47. Following endorsement by Council, the draft Register will be placed on public exhibition for 4 weeks.
48. Public exhibition will be undertaken through the Sydney Your Say web page and advertised via the City's communication channels.
49. Notice of the exhibition will be published on the City's website.
50. Notification letters will be issued to all property owners, advising recipients of the exhibition and informing them that one or more trees located on their property are included on the Register.

VERONICA LEE

Executive Director City Services

Karen Sweeney, Urban Forest Manager

Attachment A

Draft Register of Significant Trees
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Link to online draft Register of Significant Trees

The draft Register consists of two key components:

- (a) An interactive online map which lists each tree, explains its significance and other core attributes

<https://map-prod2.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/agol.html/RegisterOfSignificantTrees2025/index.html>

- (b) Supporting information relating to Sydney's landscape history, objectives and use of the Register, and the criteria used to assess significance

<https://preview.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/lists-maps-inventories/register-significant-trees>

Attachment B

Early Engagement Report

Engagement report - Register of significant trees



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Background

The Register of Significant Trees (the Register) identifies and celebrates the importance of significant trees in the City's evolving landscape. It provides a strategic framework for their management and protection, ensuring these important natural assets are protected and appreciated by current and future generations.

In 2005, Council adopted its first Register of Significant Trees, with a total of 1,931 trees listed. In 2013, Council adopted the most recent version of the Register, which included a total of 2,668 trees, and resolved that a review of the Register be undertaken in 10 years time.

For trees to be listed on the draft Register, they must meet our tree-focused assessment criteria. Significance is assessed across 6 categories, noting each category includes detailed criteria to guide consistent and thorough evaluation;

1. Visual
2. Botanical
3. Ecological
4. Historical
5. Social/cultural
6. Commemorative

A tree listed on the Register also does not mean it can never be removed, however it does ensure any proposals affecting it receive careful, case-by-case review, considering the long-term health, public benefit and significance.

Trees not included in the draft Register are still recognised as valuable and remain protected under various planning controls. These include the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021, as well as our Local Environmental Plan and Development Control Plan, which together establish comprehensive requirements for tree protection throughout our area.

From 10 March to 7 April 2025, we asked the community for feedback on our Register of Significant Trees.

Engagement Summary

Purpose of the engagement

The purpose of the engagement was to ask the community to provide:

- nominations to the City's Register of Significant Trees
- feedback on any existing trees on the current Register.

Submissions received during consultation

We received a total of 73 submissions via an online survey and emailed submissions.

The Sydney Your Say page was visited 445 times during the consultation period.

Key findings

General submissions

One submission received was general in nature, and not focused on specific trees / sites, as summarised below.

General comments	Total	City of Sydney Response
Considers that Sydney's urban environment has become overly dominated by trees, leading to the loss of many iconic views that once defined the city's character. While valuing trees for their cultural, environmental, and aesthetic benefits, feels that these are better suited to rural areas. In the city, excessive tree growth has obscured important vistas – such as the view from Governor Phillip Lookout at Beacons Hill - which used to offer sweeping panoramas but now provides only glimpses. Open views should be prioritized to maintain Sydney's unique sense of place.	1	Noted. We recognise the importance of iconic views and urban character, but also strongly supports the role of trees in creating a healthy, liveable city. While we understand concerns about view loss, the areas referenced lie outside the City's local government area, and within our LGA, tree planting is carefully planned to balance the extensive benefits they provide along with other urban design and heritage values.

Tree nominations and recommended outcome

Specific tree/s or site nominations were received and assessed. Nominations and the recommended assessment outcome have been listed alphabetically below, by suburb then location.

Alexandria

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Alexandria Park	1	The Eucalyptus camaludensis (River Red Gum) is already listed in the current Register.	N/A
Dunning Avenue	4	The Melaleuca quinquenervia (Broad-leaved Paperbark) is a commonly used street tree species throughout the City of Sydney local government area and has been widely planted in public landscapes due to its hardiness and adaptability. The specimens in question are relatively small and appear to date from the late 1990s. They do not demonstrate any particular visual, historic, or botanical significance beyond their typical use in urban planting schemes. As such, these trees are not considered to meet the threshold for listing at this time.	N
Euston Road, between Maddox Street and Huntley Street.	5	These trees appear to have been planted as part of an avenue in the late-1970s to early 1980s, located along Euston Road between Maddox Street and Huntley Street. However, only a few specimens remain. Hill's Weeping Figs are a commonly used street tree throughout the City of Sydney local government area (LGA) and have been used extensively in public street and park	N

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
		planting since the inter-war period (c.1915-1940). The individual specimens along Euston Road are not considered exceptional or distinctive when compared to other, more intact or historically significant plantings within the LGA.	

Annandale

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Bicentennial Park	8	The group of eight Port Jackson Fig trees (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) at the north-western end of Bicentennial Park in Glebe were planted in the 1990s following a successful community campaign to preserve the Annandale foreshore from large-scale development. Funded by local residents and businesses, the trees mark the former 1940s shoreline and are accompanied by the 'Time Rings' public artwork, symbolising local community identity. These visually prominent figs represent the lasting legacy of grassroots environmental activism and contribute to the social, historical, and cultural character of the park and broader foreshore precinct.	Y
Federal Park	14	The <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Broad-leaved Paperbark) is a commonly used street tree species throughout the City's LGA and has been widely planted in public landscapes due to its hardiness and adaptability. The specimens in question are relatively small (8m - 12m) and appear to date from the mid to late-1980s. They are located along the western border of the Crescent Synthetic Sportsfields. They do not demonstrate any particular visual, historic, or botanical significance beyond their typical use in urban planting schemes. As such, these trees are not considered to meet the threshold for listing at this time.	N
Federal Park	5	The group of five (5) <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum) are located to the south of the Crescent Early Learning Centre. The specimens are visible in 2005 aerial imagery but do not appear in the 1996 imagery. As aerial imagery is unavailable for the intervening years, the trees are likely to have been planted in the early 2000s. These specimens are relatively young and exhibit a tall, narrow form - reaching approximately 11 to 16 metres in height with a canopy spread of around 8 metres - due to their restricted growing environment. While Sydney Blue Gum is a commonly planted native species throughout the City of Sydney local government area, valued for its fast growth and ecological benefits, a comparative analysis indicates that there are larger and more historically or botanically significant specimens elsewhere within the LGA. These particular trees do not demonstrate distinctive visual, historic, or botanical qualities beyond their typical role in public planting schemes. As such, they are not considered to meet the threshold for heritage listing at this time.	N

Camperdown

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Moore College, John Chapman House, Carillon Avenue	2	The Washington Palms, located within the grounds of John Chapman House, form a striking single-species pair reaching approximately 25 metres in height. Positioned prominently, they possess strong landmark qualities and contribute to the historic character of the site. Visible in 1943 aerial imagery, the palms are considered to be associated with John Chapman House (c. 1889, with extensions into the early 1900s).	Y
Nurses Memorial Garden 2B Pyrmont Bridge Rd, Camperdown		The Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) is significant for its visual, historic and commemorative values. Planted within the Nurses Memorial Garden in Camperdown. The garden was established in 2009 to recognise the history of the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, which occupied the site from 1906 to 1995. The Moreton Bay Fig forms part of a setting that reflects the site's past use and ongoing significance to the local community.	Y
St Andrews College	27	The row of <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box) in front of Harper Lodge (formerly the Theological Hall) at St Andrew's College, is a mature planting likely established in the 1930s. As surviving elements of an original boundary planting, these trees contribute to the site's historical and aesthetic value, marking an early phase of landscape development within the College grounds.	Y
		The Jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>) located to the north of Harper Lodge (formerly the Theological Hall) at St Andrew's College, University of Sydney, is a mature planting likely established in the 1970s. The tree contributes to the site's historical and aesthetic value, marking an early phase of landscape development within the College grounds.	
		The Hills Weeping Fig (<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i>) is a large, mature specimen located within the garden courtyard of the Thyne Building at St Andrew's College. Aerial imagery from 1955 shows the tree as a small but established planting, confirming it predates the major development period of the 1960s.	
		The Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>) have significance as part of the broader University of Sydney group and the group associated with St Andrew's College. They are part of a mixed-age grove in the south-eastern area of St Andrew's Oval, associated with renowned landscape architect Bruce Mackenzie, who designed a native bushland landscape for the College in the late 1960s.	
St Pauls College	5	The Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) as part of the broader group of trees within USYD and St Paul's College are considered as one of the City of Sydney's more important collections.	Y

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
		As a group these trees create a unique sense of place and are often associated with specific components of the campus including specific historic buildings and their curtilages, sports ovals, internal roadways and pedestrian walkways. These trees provide important historic markers in the landscape, describing the way the campus developed over time and its close links with Victoria Park and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.	
		The Platanus x acerifolia (London Plane) and Liquidambar styraciflua (Liquidambar) within the Chapel Quadrangle garden at St Paul's College is a mature specimen, likely planted during the College's mid-20th-century expansion and the construction of the Chapel Wing in the 1960s–1970s. Reflecting the era's formal landscape approach, the tree is visually significant and contributes to the historical and aesthetic character of the College grounds.	
		The Hills Weeping Fig (Ficus microcarpa var. hillii) north west of the Main Quadrangle on the grounds of St Paul's College, is a mature planting likely established in the 1930s. The tree contributes to the site's historical and aesthetic value, marking an early phase of landscape development within the College grounds.	
		A Eucalyptus microcarpa (Grey Box) was nominated as potentially dating from pre. 1943. Research indicates the tree dates from the early 1990s. Relatively small specimen with fair health with reduced crown density. As such, listing is not supported at this time.	N
University of Sydney	1	The Port Jackson Fig (Ficus rubiginosa) is located in a prominent position on the corner of Eastern Avenue and Manning Road. The Port Jackson Fig appears to date from the post-war period (1940s – 1960s). The Port Jackson Fig and nearby Moreton Bay Fig define the entrance to Eastern Avenue.	Y
	5	The row of Moreton Bay Figs (Ficus macrophylla) stands along City Road beside the Carslaw Building and is part of a historic row of figs marking the original edge of Victoria Park. Aerial imagery from 1943 shows these trees as mature, indicating a late 19th-century planting. A 1920s land exchange with the City of Sydney reduced the park's area, allowing for University expansion and later construction of the Carslaw Building (c. 1965).	
	2	The London Plane trees are associated with the construction of the Chemistry Building (1958). Planting date 1960s or early 1970s. As a pair the London Plane trees contribute to a sense of place within the Chemistry courtyard along Eastern Avenue.	
	2	The Jacaranda mimosifolia (Jacaranda) and Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra Flame tree) trees were planted in 2017 as companion species. They are deciduous and flower in late spring, creating a seasonal display. The Jacaranda is a descendant of the iconic 'Waterhouse' Jacaranda, originally	

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
		planted in the Quadrangle in 1928 by Sydney academic and horticulturalist E.G. Waterhouse. It was his third attempt to establish a Jacaranda in that location, traditionally associated with the Philosophy Department, where the tree was said to offer shade for philosophers to think under. In 2014, cuttings from the original tree were grafted onto genetically related rootstock. One of these grafted trees now continues the legacy in the Quadrangle. Planted alongside the Jacaranda, the Illawarra Flame Tree serves as a native counterpart. Its presence in the Quadrangle acknowledges the cultural significance of Gadigal land and reflects the University's broader heritage and commitment to inclusion.	
	1	The American Cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>) is located in the courtyard at the rear of the Main Quadrangle. It is associated with the construction of the McCallum Building, which opened in the early 1960s as part of the University's mid-century campus expansion. Landscaping works were undertaken at the time, and the tree is visible in aerial photographs from the 1970s. Its broad canopy dominates the courtyard space between the Main Quad and the McCallum Building, contributing to the area's character and identity.	
	1	The Sydney Blue Gum, located in the front courtyard of the ABS Building (c. 2015), appears to date from the late 1970s, as seen in aerial imagery. The building's design seems to intentionally retain and highlight the tree, making it a central feature. Positioned prominently along Codrington Street, its broad canopy fills the courtyard and gives the tree a strong landmark presence.	
Victoria Park	2	This Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) has been added to the Victoria Park listing. This Moreton Bay Fig has group significance within Victoria Park due to its visual, historic, botanical, and social importance. As part of the original late 19th-century park layout, the tree reflects historical park design and has strong associations with the University of Sydney and notable botanists Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden. It also includes rare botanical specimens and contributes to the distinctive character of the park and surrounding area. The Victoria Park Group, including this tree, is formally recognised in the SLEP (2012) for its heritage value.	Y
	1	The tree is a Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>) (not a Turpentine) and is already listed in the current Register.	N/A
Wesley College	5	This Hills Weeping Fig (<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i>) is located within the Wesley College precinct at the University of Sydney, along Western Avenue. The Hills Weeping Fig forms part of the remnants of a former row planting in front of the College. Aerial imagery from 1955 shows young specimens planted along this alignment, suggesting the tree likely dates from the post-World War II period.	Y

Darlinghurst

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Green Park, Victoria Street	3	The Washington Palm (<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>) holds visual and historical value as part of a distinctive group planting in Green Park, Darlinghurst. This grove of palms contributes to the park's formal landscape character and reflects broader late 19th- and early 20th-century planting practices common to Sydney's historic parks. Likely associated with botanists Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden, the group forms an integral part of the park's heritage significance. Together with features such as the bandstand pavilion and perimeter fence, the palms enhance the cultural and historical identity of Green Park, which is listed in the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012.	Y

Darlington

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Shepherd Street, cnr. Calder Lane	1	This Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>) is of significance for its visual and ecological value. Likely planted in the late 1970s, it is an excellent example of a species that is relatively uncommon within the City of Sydney. The tree contributes to the character of this urban streetscape and reflects a period of expansion by the University of Sydney into the Darlington area.	Y
University of Sydney - Civil Engineering Building	1	The Tallowwood (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>) was likely planted in the early 1970s, and it is the oldest and largest specimen within a row of Tallowwoods fronting the Civil and Mining Engineering Building (J05). The Tallowwood reflects a period of campus consolidation and landscape enhancement associated with the University's mid-20th century expansion into the Darlington area. Although additional Tallowwoods were planted in the late 1990s to early 2000s to create a cohesive planting scheme, this specimen predates them and serves as an anchor point in the site's landscape evolution.	Y

Forest Lodge

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
77-85 Hereford Street	7	The Tallowwoods (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>) have group significance for its visual and social value. Planted in response to a proposed freeway project in the 1970s, it forms part of a site that has been preserved as green space through sustained community involvement. Together, the trees contribute environmental and visual benefits and illustrate the role of long-term local engagement in protecting urban open space.	Y

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
77A and 75C Hereford Street	1	The Camphor Laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>) is located within the common area of 75A–75C Hereford Street, Forest Lodge. It was originally part of the garden setting of the heritage-listed cottage at 75 Hereford Street, constructed in 1859. Historical aerial imagery from 1943 confirms the tree's presence at that time. However, the canopy is noted to be small, indicating it was planted sometime in the early to mid-20th century, rather than being original to the 19th-century garden. In the 1990s, Leichhardt Council approved a subdivision of the property, resulting in the tree being separated from its original curtilage and the cottage itself. It now sits within the common area of a multi-dwelling development and is no longer physically associated with the heritage item. The surrounding built form further reduces its prominence and visibility from the public domain.	N
Forest Lodge Primary School, Bridge Road	1	The Port Jackson Fig (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) is a significant visual and historical feature of Forest Lodge Public School, forming part of its locally listed heritage item. Planted in line with late 19th and early 20th-century public school landscaping practices, its presence reflects the broader influence of Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden, who promoted the use of native figs in Sydney's civic and institutional landscapes.	Y
Lewis Hoad Reserve, Minogue Crescent	7	The Port Jackson Figs (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) have group significance for its visual, botanical, and ecological values. Naturally established along the sandstone ledge at Minogue Crescent near Cliff Terrace, the group exhibits a distinctive lithophytic growth form typical of figs colonising rocky outcrops in the Sydney basin. First visible in aerial imagery from the late 1970s to early 1980s, the figs have developed cascading aerial roots that cling to the exposed sandstone, creating a striking visual connection between vegetation and geology.	Y
	2	The Swamp Mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>) has group significance for its visual, ecological and commemorative values. Planted in the early 1970s as part of Ilmar Berzins' 1965 landscape design, the trees reflect the growing use of native species in urban landscapes. They contribute to the reserve's commemorative role, honouring both local tennis champion Lewis Hoad and landscape architect Ilmar Berzins.	Y
	4	Mixed nominations of Wallangarra White Gum, Bangalay, Sydney Blue Gums. Planted in the 1970s as part of Ilmar Berzins' 1965 landscape design, these trees reflect the increasing use of native species in urban landscapes during that period. They contribute to the commemorative character of the reserve, which honours both local tennis champion Lewis Hoad and landscape architect Ilmar Berzins. However, the	N

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
		trees are not recommended for listing due to their current poor to fair health and short useful life expectancy.	
Orphan School Creek Playground, Wood Street	2	The <i>Angophora floribunda</i> (Rough Barked Apple) and <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum) are mature specimens likely planted in the 1970s during the early development of Orphan School Creek Playground, contributing to the site's social and historical value as reclaimed open space. Its association with local community efforts, including the work of FRROGs and The Glebe Society, underscores its significance as a living marker of community identity and landscape restoration.	Y
59 Ross Street	1	The Tallow Wood (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>) is located in a prominent location at the corner of Ross Street and Minogue Crescent. The tree was planted in late 1970s. Whilst it has grown to a large size, contributing to the visual quality of the surrounding landscape, it holds no historical, ecological, botanical, social/ cultural or commemorative significance at this time.	N
Ross Street Playground	2	The Port Jackson Figs (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) are located within the Ross Street Playground, where it is growing as a lithophyte over a low rock ledge. The tree displays a characteristic multi-trunked form, likely the result of aerial root development. Given its position and growth habit, it is potentially a self-sown specimen. Aerial imagery from the late 1980s to early 1990s shows the initial stages of landscaping within the playground, with the Port Jackson Fig first becoming visible in imagery from the early 1990s. As a relatively young tree, the Port Jackson Fig is not currently considered to meet significance criteria. It does not demonstrate significant historical, ecological, botanical, social, cultural, or commemorative value at this time.	N
Ross Street Reserve	2	The pair of <i>Jacaranda</i> 's appear to be an early 2000s addition to the Ross Street Reserve. The species is common throughout the LGA. Specimens not considered outstanding in terms of size and hold no historical, ecological, botanical, social/ cultural or commemorative significance at this time.	N
Ross St, Cnr Minogue Cres	2	The Port Jackson Figs (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) are already listed in the current Register.	N/A
St Johns Road & Junction Street	10	The <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Broad-leaved Paperbark) is a commonly used street tree species throughout the City of Sydney local government area and has been widely planted in public landscapes due to its hardiness and adaptability. The specimens in question are relatively small (5m - 10m) and appear to date from the mid-1990s. They are located along St Johns Road, between Junction Street and David Lane. They do not demonstrate any particular visual, historic, or botanical significance beyond their typical use in urban planting schemes. As such, these trees are not considered to meet the threshold for listing at this time.	N

Glebe

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Arthur Paddy Gray Reserve, Hereford St	1	The Cockscomb Coral Tree (<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>) is valued for its striking form, ornamental qualities, and contribution to the character of Arthur (Paddy) Gray Reserve. Likely planted during the 1990s upgrades, it is a relatively young specimen of a species now relatively uncommon in the City of Sydney, adding both visual and botanical interest to the landscape.	Y
177 Bridge Road, Glebe	7	The Bhutan Cypress (<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>) specimens are located within the garden of 177 Bridge Road, Glebe. A row of five trees is situated along the boundary with 179 Bridge Road, with two additional specimens located in front of the residence. The trees range in height from approximately 13 to 18 metres, and are likely planted in the 1990s based on aerial imagery. They are not associated with the earlier, more historically significant planting schemes and do not demonstrate any particular visual, historic, or botanical significance. As such, these trees are not considered to meet the threshold for listing at this time. The three other nominations for this site Bunya Pine, Bull Bay Magnolia and Camphor Laurel are already listed on the current Register.	N N/A
181 Bridge Road, Glebe	3	Three trees, Red Cedar, Peppercorn and Spotted Gum, appear to date from the 1970s / 1980s. They do not demonstrate any particular visual, historic, or botanical significance beyond their typical use in urban planting schemes. As such, these trees are not considered to meet the threshold for listing at this time.	N
120 Glebe Point Road, Glebe	1	The Magnolia grandiflora (American Bull Bay Magnolia) at 120 Glebe Point Road is of individual significance for its visual and historic value. Likely planted in the early 20th century, it is a mature example of a species widely used in private gardens and public parklands throughout Sydney since the 19th century and contributes to the heritage setting of this early Victorian heritage-listed property.	Y
357 Glebe Point Road, Glebe 'Bidura'	1	The mature Schinus molle (Peppercorn Tree) is situated along the front fence line of Bidura, a heritage-listed Victorian Italianate villa designed by Colonial Architect Edmund Blacket c.1862. The Peppercorn Tree is a historically significant species, widely used in early public and private landscape plantings throughout Sydney. This specimen, thought to date from the period when the site was used as the Depot for State Children and the Metropolitan Girls' Shelter (1920–1970), is the sole survivor of a row of trees that once lined Bidura's front boundary.	Y
Mt Vernon St, Cnr Catherine Street	1	The Moreton Bay Fig is already listed in the current Register.	N/A

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Wentworth Park	11	The Hill's Fig (<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i>) group in the south-eastern area of Wentworth Park is of group significance for its visual and historic values. Planted in the late 1960's / early 1970s, the trees reflect the continued tradition of formal fig planting in Sydney's public parks and are associated with the post-war development of the site. Now mature, they contribute to the park's distinctive landscape character and layered planting history.	Y

Moore Park

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Sydney Boys High School and Sydney Girls High School	6	The five Phoenix <i>canariensis</i> (Canary Island Date Palm) and one <i>Ficus superba</i> (Deciduous Fig) within the grounds of the Sydney Boys and Sydney Girls High Schools are mature specimens, likely planted during the late Victorian period as part of the landscaping associated with the former Moore Park Zoological Gardens. Reflecting the era's preference for exotic and formal planting schemes, the palms are visually prominent and contribute significantly to the historical and aesthetic character of the broader Moore Park Precinct.	Y
Moore Park	8	Additional significant Hills Weeping Figs and Canary Island Date Palms should form part of the existing listing for Moore Park Rd, Driver Ave & Kippax Lake Moore Park.	Y
Moore Park Golf Course	2	Small American Bull Bay Magnolia and Cupressus. These trees are not considered significant in terms of size and have no known historical association with the Moore Park precinct. Considered likely to be a later landscape addition.	N

Newtown

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Wilson Street, Newtown	1	Single London Plane tree located on Wilson Street between Pine Street and Burren Street. At 15m in height it is not considered outstanding in height. Aerial imagery indicates the tree dates from the 1980s. Common species for the Sydney LGA.	N

Paddington

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Gordon Street	5	These Hills Weeping Figs appear to have been planted as part of an avenue in the mid-1970s, located between the rear of Paddington Public School and St Francis of Assisi Catholic Church. However, only a few specimens remain, and the original avenue planting has been compromised, with the street no longer presenting as a cohesive or consistent single-species planting. Hill's Weeping Figs are a commonly used street tree throughout the Sydney LGA and have been used extensively in public street and park planting since the Inter-war period (c.1915-1940). The individual specimens along Gordon Street are not considered exceptional or distinctive when compared to other, more intact or historically significant plantings within the LGA.	N
Victoria Barracks, Oxford Street	4	The four Tasmanian Blue Gums (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>) are similarly sized specimens within Victoria Barracks that hold local significance for their visual, historical, and social/cultural values. Likely planted in the 1960s, the trees contribute to the site's heritage landscape and is notable for being mature examples of a species that is relatively uncommon in the City of Sydney. They forms part of the broader tree collection associated with the heritage-listed Victoria Barracks, included in the Sydney LEP 2012.	Y
	1	This Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) has group significance as part of the Victoria Barracks group for its visual, historical, and social/ cultural values. The Moreton Bay Fig is located adjacent to Oxford Street and is associated with the early stages of development at Victoria Barracks, which has occupied this site since 1836. Set within a landscape defined by formal open spaces, the tree contributes to the distinctive character of the site and reinforces its heritage values. The Moreton Bay Fig is linked to the influential work of Charles Moore, former Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, and forms part of a broader city-wide fig collection that reflects the planting patterns of early public parks and institutional grounds in Sydney.	Y
	1	The Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) holds visual, historical, commemorative, and social/ cultural value. Planted in 1995 by Major General PM Arnison and local Paddington school children, it marks 50 years since the end of World War II. As one of the pine species found at Gallipoli, the tree symbolises Australia's military heritage and reflects community participation in remembrance. It stands as a living memorial and contributes to the cultural and historical identity of the site.	

Potts Point

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
SCEGGS, Victoria Street	4	The mature trees at SCEGGS Darlinghurst, including the Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>), Kauri Pine (<i>Agathis robusta</i>), and Jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>), are significant for their visual presence, historic associations, social and botanical value. Reflecting late 19th- and early 20th-century planting practices influenced by Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden, they contribute to the school's historic character. The 2019 fig cloning program highlights the school community's continued commitment to their conservation.	Y

Pymont

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Maybanke Community Centre, Harris Street	1	The Hill's Weeping Fig (<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i>) holds visual, social/cultural, and historical value. Likely planted in the 1940s, it is a reminder of the site's origins as the Maybanke Playground - established on land gifted by CSR and named in honour of social reformer Maybanke Anderson. The tree reflects the evolution of the site into a valued community centre and symbolises decades of local recreational and social activity. It contributes to the cultural identity of the area and stands as a marker of Pymont's commitment to community life and public open space.	Y
Pymont Street, Pymont	1	A single specimen <i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> (Fiddlewood) located within a rear yard in Pymont Street was likely planted in the late 1990s. Known for its rapid growth, the species is visually striking but holds no historical, ecological, botanical, social / cultural or commemorative significance at this time.	N

Rosebery

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Gardeners Road Public School	1	The Tallowood (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>) has group significance as part of the collection of trees on the school site. It is part of the locally listed item Gardeners Road Public School - Item 1373 which references the plantings including figs, palms and eucalyptus species. The Tallowood likely dates from the 1940s to 1950s and is associated with the development of the Gardeners Road Public School.	Y

Surry Hills

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Vine Church - Albion Street	2	This Port Jackson Fig (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) and Canary Island Date Palm (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>) is of individual significance for its contribution to the historic setting of the heritage-listed Vine Church site. Characteristic of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century specimen plantings, the palm enhances the visual and historic character of the site, which includes notable Gothic, Victorian, and Edwardian-era buildings. Its presence in 1943 aerial imagery confirms its long-standing role in the landscape.	Y

Ultimo

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Ada Place Playground	1	The London Plane tree is a mature specimen likely planted with the establishment of Ada Place Playground in 1967, contributing to the site's social and historical value as a post-war community space. Its scale, longevity, and presence in a compact urban setting make it a significant landmark that enhances local character and amenity.	Y
	3	These small <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> (Brush Cherry) are common species. They do not demonstrate any particular visual, historic, or botanical significance beyond their typical use in urban planting schemes. As such, these trees are not considered to meet the threshold for listing at this time.	N

Waterloo

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
Wellington Street	8	The Hills Weeping Fig (<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i>) has group significance for its visual and historic value. Planted during 1970s streetscape and public housing works in Waterloo, the group reflects a period of government-led urban renewal and investment in green infrastructure. Together, the trees contribute visual cohesion to the streetscape and illustrate the role of landscape planning in shaping mid-20th-century public housing environments.	Y
	7	The Broad-leaved Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>) is a commonly used street tree species throughout the LGA and has been widely planted in public landscapes due to its hardiness and adaptability. The nominated trees are medium sized (13m) and appear to date from the 1980s. They are located along Wellington Street, between George and Pitt streets. They do not demonstrate any particular visual, historic, or botanical	N

Location	Number of Trees	Nomination assessment	Nomination Support (Y/N)
		significance beyond their typical use in urban planting schemes. As such, these trees are not considered to meet the threshold for listing at this time.	

Engagement activities

Overview of engagement

1. Sydney Your Say webpage

A Sydney Your Say webpage, <https://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/policy-planning-changes/your-say-updating-register-significant-trees> was created. The page included information about the consultation.

2. Online feedback form

The community and stakeholders were able to give feedback using an interactive map. A link to the map was provided on the Sydney Your Say website.

3. Sydney Your Say Notification

An EDM was sent to subscribers of the Sydney Your Say Newsletter on 12 March to 6,659 recipients each time.

4. Notification letter

A notification letter was issued to 626 properties, advising recipients of the consultation and informing them that one or more trees located on their property are currently included on the register.

5. Stakeholder email

A notification email was issued to 24 organisations, advising recipients of the consultation and informing them that one or more trees located on their property are currently included on the register.

6. Applicant email

An email was sent to 7 residents who had previously applied to have trees added to the register.

7. Social media

The City of Sydney news story and consultation page was shared on LinkedIn, Facebook and Instagram.

Policy & planning changes

Your say on updating our register of significant trees

Under review

Contributions to this consultation are closed for evaluation and review. The project team will report back on key outcomes.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION CLOSED

10 March 2025 to 7 April 2025

What we're doing

We're accepting nominations for new trees to be added to our [register of significant trees](#).

Nominations should be for trees which have visual, botanic, ecological, historical, social/cultural or commemorative significance.

We'll review all requests against the classification criteria.

Karen Sweeney

URBAN FOREST MANAGER

02 9265 9333

sydneyyoursay@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

CITY OF SYDNEY

Why we're doing this

Our strategies, policies and plans across various portfolios help to meet our greening aims and objectives. This includes the register of significant trees which is reviewed around every 10 years to reflect changes in listings.

A summary of key information about the register of significant trees and how to nominate a new tree is [listed below](#).

Next steps

Our expert panel will review all nominations.

The register will then be updated and a public feedback recommendation made to Council. After public comment, we'll consider all feedback and report the results to Council and the Environment and Climate Change Committee.

How you can give feedback

Consultation closes at 5pm on Monday 7 April 2025.

1

Complete our nomination form

Add nomination

2

Email or post your feedback

You can give your feedback by email to sydneyyoursay@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au or post to:

Karen Sweeney

City Greening and Leisure

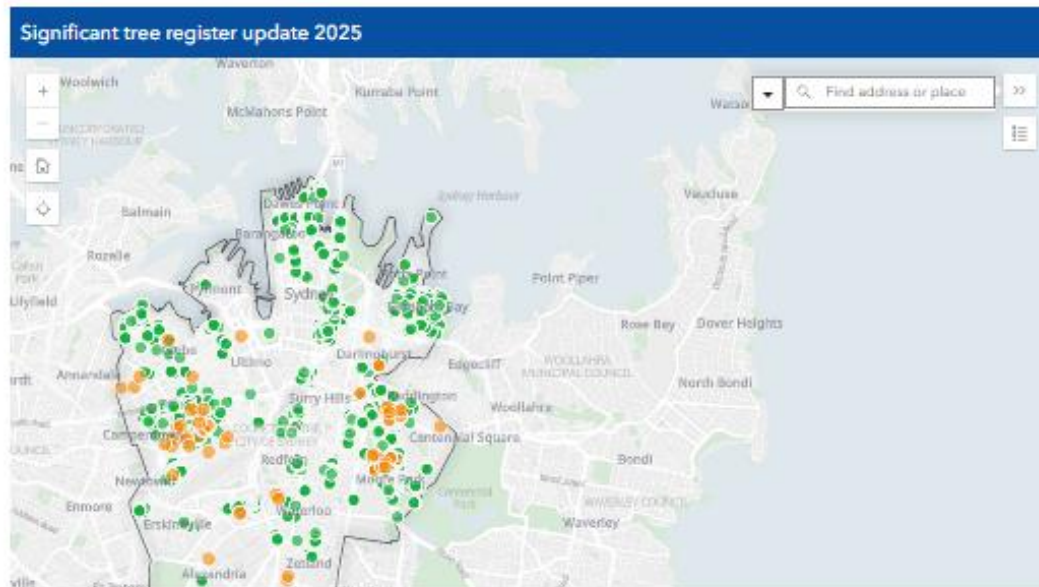
456 Kent Street

Sydney NSW 2000

32

Interactive map

- To nominate a new tree zoom in and click on a blank section of the map.
- To comment on an existing tree, click on a green dot.



[View map in new window](#)

Map legend:

- Green dots indicate existing trees in the register
- Orange dots indicate nominated trees



Photo: Chris Southwood / City of Sydney

Your say on our new register of significant trees

We're accepting nominations for new listings to be added to our register of significant trees. Entries should be for trees which have historical, cultural, social, ecological, commemorative or visual importance.

Read our criteria and nominate by Monday 7 April.

[Read more](#)

Notification letter



City of Sydney
Gadigal Country
456 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000

+61 2 9265 9333
council@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au
GPO Box 1591 Sydney NSW 2001
cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

14 March 2025

Updating our register of significant trees

The register of significant trees highlights important trees in our area. It records their significance to our urban landscape, guides their management and protects them for future generations. Trees in the register may be in parks and streets as well as private property.

The current register includes one or more trees on your property. The listing information can be found on the map at the link below.

We are reviewing and updating the register. Originally adopted by Council in 2005 and updated in 2013, it is reviewed around every 10 years. Updates may include where trees have been removed, or additional trees that now meet the classification criteria.

We're now asking for nominations for new trees until 7 April 2025. Expert consultants will then review nominations and may recommend them for the register.

You'll be notified again when the updated register is open for public comment later in 2025.

If you would like to nominate new trees, have photos of trees you would like to add or comment on an existing record, visit cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/consultations.

For more information, contact urban forest manager – Karen Sweeney at sydneyyoursay@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the initials "V.L." or similar.

Veronica Lee
Executive Director City Services

Item 4.**Post Exhibition - Managing Waste in Public Places Local Approvals Policy****File No: 2025/399247****Summary**

The Managing Waste in Public Places Local Approvals Policy (Waste LAP) helps to minimise amenity impacts associated with residential and commercial waste management and collections in the public domain.

The policy outlines residents' responsibilities for managing residential waste in a public place, businesses' responsibilities for managing and collecting commercial waste in a public place and waste management activities undertaken in public places that require approval.

On 12 May 2025, Council resolved that the draft Managing Waste in Public Places Local Approvals Policy (Waste LAP) be placed on public exhibition for a period of 42 days and for a further report to be submitted to Council following public exhibition with any recommended changes.

The City has now completed the public exhibition process which occurred from 21 May 2025 until 2 July 2025. In response to the public exhibition, 15 submissions were received and reviewed with no changes proposed to the LAP. A summary of submissions and the City's response is detailed in Attachment B.

This report is seeking Council's adoption of the Managing Waste in Public Places Local Approvals Policy.

Recommendation

It is resolved that:

- (A) Council note the submissions received from the community on the exhibited draft Managing Waste in Public Places Local Approvals Policy, as shown in Attachment B to the subject report;
- (B) Council adopt the Managing Waste in Public Places Local Approvals Policy as shown at Attachment A to the subject report; and
- (C) authority be delegated to the Chief Executive Officer to make amendments to the Managing Waste in Public Places Local Approvals Policy, to correct any minor drafting errors and finalise design, artwork and accessible formats for publication.

Attachments

Attachment A. Managing Waste in Public Places - Local Approvals Policy

Attachment B. Engagement Report - Managing Waste in Public Places Local Approvals Policy

Background

1. The Managing Waste in Public Places - Local Approvals Policy (Waste LAP) covers activities related to waste management throughout the City of Sydney. It seeks to address the impacts waste issues can have on the community and establishes requirements that help to minimise amenity impacts associated with residential and commercial waste collections.
2. The Waste LAP is a Local Approvals Policy, dealing with the management of the placement of waste in public places in accordance with section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993.
3. The Waste LAP must be reviewed after each Council election and replaces the 2022 Waste LAP.
4. The Waste LAP is prepared in accordance with Part 3 s.158 of the Local Government Act 1993 and supplements provisions of this Act and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 by specifying:
 - (a) the circumstances in which a person is not required to obtain a particular approval from the City of Sydney
 - (b) the criteria which the City of Sydney must consider when determining whether or not to grant approval to a particular activity and
 - (c) other matters relating to approvals not dealt with by the Act or Regulations.
5. Activities related to waste management can impact the community in a number of ways. Uncontrolled waste and recycling in public places can negatively impact the environmental amenity of streets, lanes and footpaths. These activities have the potential to obstruct, interrupt and endanger pedestrian and traffic movement as well as create environmental pollution. The Waste LAP aims to minimise these impacts in a sensitive, sustainable and effective way.
6. On 12 May 2025, Council resolved that the draft Managing Waste in Public Places Local Approvals Policy (Waste LAP) be placed on public exhibition for a period of 42 days and for a further report to be submitted to Council following public exhibition with any recommended changes.

Public exhibition

7. The draft Waste LAP was placed on public exhibition for 42 days from Wednesday 21 May 2025 to Wednesday 2 July 2025.
8. The public notice of the exhibition was through the City of Sydney website with links to the Sydney Your Say website on the existing Waste LAP page.
9. An electronic copy of the document was made available to the community through the City's Sydney Your Say website, which had 426 page views and 87 document downloads.

10. Notification of the public exhibition was included in the City's Sydney July Your Say eNewsletter, sent to 5,122 subscribers. Further email notification was sent to key stakeholders groups which included Waste Contractors and Recyclers Association of NSW (WCRA), Sydney Water, Transport for NSW, Residents and Businesses.
11. A total of 15 submissions were received during the consultation period (13 submissions were received via the Sydney Your Say website and 2 submissions were received via the Sydney Your Say email address).
12. The 15 submissions have all been reviewed, with no changes proposed to the LAP.

Key Implications

Strategic Alignment - Sustainable Sydney 2030-2050 Continuing the Vision

13. Sustainable Sydney 2030-2050 Continuing the Vision renews the communities' vision for the sustainable development of the city to 2050. It includes 10 strategic directions to guide the future of the city, as well as 10 targets against which to measure progress. This policy is aligned with the following strategic directions and objectives:
 - (a) Direction 2 - A leading environmental performer - This policy aims to reduce illegal dumping, litter and reduce stormwater pollutant loads to the catchment. By providing the community with guidelines about how to effectively utilise the City of Sydney's waste collection services, the City of Sydney will maximise collection of recyclable materials and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.
 - (b) Direction 3 - Public places for all - This policy seeks to improve accessibility by providing requirements on maintaining a continuous accessible path of travel. The policy also seeks to support our objective to keep streets clean.
 - (c) Direction 5 - A city for walking, cycling and public transport - This policy seeks to improve the amenity on the City of Sydney's streets for pedestrian and cyclist safety by providing requirements on the safe placement of residential and commercial bins.
 - (d) Direction 9 - A transformed and innovative economy - Waste management is one of the City of Sydney's key health and amenity activities. Effective waste management and activities are essential to ensure the City of Sydney is maintained to a world class standard for residents, business and visitors.

Organisational Impact

14. This policy has no foreseen impacts on service levels, staffing, facilities, processes or other impacts to the organisation.

Risks

15. The Waste LAP sets out clear requirements for residents and businesses to help minimise the amenity impacts associated with waste management and collection on the public way.

16. The endorsement of the Waste LAP is within the City of Sydney's risk appetite statement which states:
 - (a) We recognise the critical importance of environmental protection and sustainability in our operations and decision-making. We are committed to minimising our negative impact on the environment and striving for a more sustainable future.
 - (b) The policy aligns with our minimal appetite for non-compliance with environmental laws, regulations and industry standards.
 - (c) Our risk philosophy is centred around achieving a balance between innovation, community and user satisfaction and risk management, ensuring that we meet our strategic objectives while maintaining a robust control environment.

Social / Cultural / Community

17. The placement of residential and commercial bins in public places is an on-going concern to residents and businesses, particularly with regard to public safety, public amenity and the high incidence of illegal dumping around bins. The Waste LAP's guidelines and requirements gives Council the tools to manage these issues, as far as is possible within the current legislative context.

Environmental

18. The Waste LAP will assist in improving the appearance and amenity of streetscapes and footpaths by establishing requirements designed to reduce the incidences of illegal dumping and inappropriate management and storage of waste.
19. Dumped waste and litter can be caused by businesses not disposing of their waste appropriately. The Waste LAP addresses this by allowing the City to request evidence of a valid and current commercial waste contract and by providing guidelines about bin requirements, their use, placement, and waste collection times.

Economic

20. The City does not envisage any additional economic impact with the implementation of this policy.

Financial Implications

21. There are no budget implications associated with the implementation of the Waste LAP.

Relevant Legislation

- 22. Local Government Act 1993
- 23. Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- 24. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- 25. Public Spaces (Unattended Property) Act 2021
- 26. Food Act 2003
- 27. Roads Act 1993
- 28. Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)

Critical Dates / Time Frames

- 29. 14 September 2025 – Last day for the Waste LAP to be approved.
- 30. Under the Local Government Act 1993, local approvals policies must be reviewed within 12 months after each Council election.

VERONICA LEE

Executive Director City Services

Joshua Romeo, Service and Policy Manager

Attachment A

Managing Waste in Public Places – Local Approvals Policy
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Managing waste in public places – Local approvals policy

Purpose

This policy establishes a framework for managing residential and commercial waste in public places within the City of Sydney's local government area. Collecting and managing waste is essential and can impact our communities in a number of ways. It aims to minimise these impacts sensitively, sustainably and practically.

This policy has been developed in line with the Local Government Act 1993, the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and relevant regulations.

This policy supports the City of Sydney's draft waste reduction and circular materials strategy 2025-2035 and Sustainable Sydney 2030-2050 Continuing the Vision to be a leading environmental performer and have a city that is inviting, clean and safe by day and night.

Scope

This is a local approvals policy that deals with managing waste in line with section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993. It is prepared and adopted under section 158 of the Local Government Act 1993 and consists of 3 parts:

- Part 1 – exemptions from approval
- Part 2 – criteria to be used when determining approvals
- Part 3 – other matters relating to approvals.

This policy applies to residents and businesses operating in the City of Sydney's local government area including residential waste collectors.

This policy does not apply to the management of waste on private property. Waste on private property is guided by the provisions of the NSW State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008, the Food Act 2003 (NSW) and the Food Regulation 2015 (NSW), the Sydney Local Environment Plan 2012 and the Sydney Development Control Plan 2012.

The City of Sydney's street cleaning operations are not addressed under this policy.

Definitions

Term	Meaning
Authorised City of Sydney officer	A person employed by the City of Sydney with the appropriate authorisation and/or delegation to carry out a function in line with this policy.
Bin	A container for the storage of waste including recyclables, food organics and garden organics. This definition includes mobile garbage bins with close-fitting lids. It does not include plastic bags, boxes, cartons or crates.
CBD	Sydney's Central Business District.
CBD light rail	Dedicated transitway (No 8009) between Circular Quay and to Anzac Parade/Dacey Avenue intersection and from Darling Drive at Hay Street east on Hay Street to Castlereagh Street intersection in Haymarket (Roads Act 1993, Order - Section 52A Amendment of the declaration of the Sydney Light Rail Transitway in the Local Government Areas of City of Sydney and Randwick City). See Appendix 1 for route detail.
Charity clothing bin	A portable metal bin of painted, sturdy construction, with a weatherproof tilt chute at the top on the front permitting clothing to be deposited, a locked door permitting the charity which owns the bin to empty it, and graphic display in line with the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991.
Commercial waste	Business or commercial waste (including recyclable materials) generated as part of ordinary business activities. It does not include construction and demolition waste or the following types of waste defined in Clause 49, Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997: hazardous waste, restricted solid waste (such as contaminated soil), liquid waste or special waste (such as clinical and related waste including pharmaceutical, sharps, asbestos and tyres).
Commercial waste contractor	A company or person engaged by a commercial waste generator to manage the containerisation, collection and transport of waste, typically from commercial or industrial premises, to recyclers and/or lawful waste processing facilities. They provide their customers with reports on the contents, dates, volumes and/or weights of waste collected, the waste processing facility destinations, and registration numbers of the vehicles transporting waste from their premises to processing facility. Also referred to as waste transporters and waste collectors.

Term	Meaning
Commercial waste generator	Any owner or tenant, or their respective agent that generates, produces, or is in part or whole, responsible for an activity that results in Commercial Waste.
Building and demolition waste	Has the same meaning as in the Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.
Multi-unit dwelling	Also known as a residential flat building or apartment building. It is a residential development with multiple dwellings that have shared waste and recycling bins. It includes low-rise, medium-rise and high-rise developments.
Public place	Has the same meaning as in the dictionary for the Local Government Act 1993.
Prevention notice	A notice issued under Part 4.3 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and includes a notice that varies such a prevention notice.
Residential waste	All waste (including recyclable materials) generated by the ordinary use of residential premises.
Residential waste collectors	The City of Sydney, agents acting on its behalf or other persons or organisations that collect and transport residential waste to recyclers and/or lawful waste processing facilities.
Single unit dwelling	Residential accommodation that is a dwelling house, attached dwelling, or semi-detached dwelling. These include small-scale villas or townhouse-type developments with bins allocated to and managed at each individual dwelling.
Skip bin	A bulk container for the storage, collection and transport of building, and construction and/or other bulky waste types.
Waste	General solid waste from residential or commercial uses that does not include building and demolition waste or the following types of waste defined in Clause 49, Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997: hazardous waste, restricted solid waste (such as contaminated soil), liquid waste or special waste (such as clinical and related waste including pharmaceutical, sharps, asbestos and tyres). A substance is not precluded from being waste merely because it can be refined or recycled.

Policy statement

The City of Sydney is committed to managing waste on public land sustainably and responsibly. This policy aims to address the potential impacts of storing and collecting waste on the quality, safety and environmental health of our urban spaces.

The policy outlines 3 main areas:

- **Part 1** sets out the waste activities that are exempt from approval including:
 - how residents can use public places for managing residential waste and their responsibilities when using waste services
 - how businesses can use public places for managing waste and their responsibilities for managing and collecting commercial waste
 - the requirements for placing in a public place
- **Part 2** provides the criteria to be used when determining approvals for waste activities
- **Part 3** details the consequences of not complying with this policy.

Part 1: Exemptions from approval

The following activities are exempt from requiring approval of the City of Sydney if they comply with the criteria for exemption detailed in this section

- Placing residential waste in a public place for collection
- Placing commercial waste in a public place for collection
- Placing a skip bin in a public place

Placing a charity clothing bin in a public place is not exempt from approval. The City of Sydney does not permit charity clothing bins to be placed in public places and reserves the right to remove or relocate any charity clothing bin in a public place. Charity clothing bins must only be placed on private property.

A. Placing residential waste in a public place for collection

This section applies to residential premises in the City of Sydney's local government area. It outlines the responsibilities of residents using our waste services.

Residents are exempt from having to obtain approval from the City of Sydney for placing residential waste in a public place for collection provided the following requirements are met:

1. Residential waste must only be put in a public place for the purposes of collection by the City of Sydney or agents acting on its behalf.
2. A person must place residential waste generated at their premises in the residential waste bins issued to their premises by the City of Sydney, not in commercial waste bins, street litter bins or residential waste bins from another property.
3. All waste must be placed wholly within a bin with the lid closed, except items that have been booked for a bulky household pick-up.
4. Waste must not be placed next to, or on top of bins in a public place. This includes plastic bags, loose cardboard boxes, and other bulky household wastes. The City of Sydney considers this to be illegal dumping.
5. All bins must be free of stains, leaks, odours and debris, and be in full working order with no cracks, missing wheels, lids or pins.
6. All bins must be permanently labelled with the resident's house number and street name. It is the resident's responsibility to ensure the information on their bin label is legible.
7. Bins must be placed immediately in front, rear or adjacent the resident's property. If the bin is placed beyond the user's property, bins should be presented where specified by the City of Sydney.
8. Bins must be placed a minimum 10m from an intersecting street, unless otherwise specified by the City of Sydney.
9. Bins placed on footpaths for collection must be placed along the kerb line keeping the footway and building line free of obstructions.
10. The placement of bins and material booked for a bulky waste pick-up must not:
 - block access for people walking or cycling
 - prevent a continuous, direct and accessible path of travel
 - obstruct any footpath, cycleway or road
 - disturb traffic flow or parking
 - scratch, stain or damage any public property

- restrict sight lines for people walking or driving, or vehicle access
- block access to emergency exits or equipment
- be placed close to any ventilation inlet
- block any type of door.

11. Bins must not be placed in front of or near any opening window or window providing ventilation or visual amenity to the premises or a neighbouring premises.

12. Any material booked for a bulky household waste pick-up by the City of Sydney must:

- be placed out in accordance with the requirements found on the City of Sydney's website
- not exceed 1 cubic metre for single unit dwellings or 4 cubic metres for multi-unit dwellings
- be placed out the evening before the collection is scheduled
- be labelled to communicate booking reference number and collection date
- be neatly placed, immediately adjacent the property making the booking
- placed on or immediately beside the nature strip, or where waste is usually placed for collection unless otherwise specified by the City of Sydney
- not be placed on the road, in a park or traffic island.

13. A person must not keep or allow a bin to remain in a public place longer than the day of collection. Bins must be kept on the resident's premises at all other times and not in a public place unless prior written approval has been obtained from the City of Sydney.

14. Bins left in a public place for longer than the day of the bin's collection may be considered abandoned and removed, or enforcement action taken.

15. If there is a service disruption, bins must be stored on the owner or occupier's premises until a service can be provided.

16. If a bin is missed by residential waste collectors, and the resident has reported the missed collection to the City of Sydney, they may leave their bin out until it is collected.

Notes:

Residential waste collection

- Residential waste collection by the City of Sydney or agents acting on its behalf will be conducted in accordance with the residential waste collection time zones in **Appendix 1 – Waste collection time zones**.
- Residential collection time zones do not apply to the collection of waste from inside or on private property, and only relate to waste collected from a public place.
- The City of Sydney reserves the right to alter the waste collection time zones and will consult with parties affected as necessary.
- The City of Sydney may temporarily vary the day and times that waste collection occurs in response to extenuating circumstances, including but not limited to public health orders and a declared state of emergency

B. Placing commercial waste in a public place for collection

This section applies to commercial premises in the City of Sydney's local area. It outlines the responsibilities of all commercial waste generators and commercial waste contractors collecting commercial waste. This section only applies to bins for commercial waste generated by the particular use of the premises. It does not relate to skip bins for collecting building and demolition waste.

Commercial waste generators are exempt from having to obtain approval for the placement of commercial waste in a public place for collection provided the following requirements are met:

1. Commercial waste must only be put in a public place for collection and disposal by a commercial waste contractor.
2. Waste must not be removed from the commercial waste generator's premises to be disposed of in a street litter bin, park litter bin or a residential waste bin.
3. All waste must be placed wholly within a bin with the lid fully closed and must not exceed 1,100L. Any waste not contained in a bin, for example plastic bags and loose cardboard boxes, must not be placed next to, or on top of, bins in a public place. The City of Sydney considers this to be illegal dumping.
4. All bins must have a permanently fixed close-fitting lid, have smooth internal washable surfaces, be free of stains, leaks, odours and debris, and be in full working order with no cracks, missing wheels, lids or pins.
5. Bins 660L or greater must have fitted, functioning brakes and have visible reflectors on the outer corners.
6. All bins must be labelled so that an authorised City of Sydney officer can easily identify the premises to which it was issued. The commercial waste generator must ensure their bins are clearly labelled, and that the information on the label is current and contains the name, address, and contact phone number of the occupier of the premises. Free bin labels are available from the City of Sydney.
7. All commercial bins must clearly display the name and 24-hour contact telephone number of the commercial waste contractor and be marked with a unique identification number that can be traced to the premises to which it was issued.
8. Bins left in a public place that do not clearly identify the premises to which they were issued may be removed and impounded by the City of Sydney under the Public Spaces (Unattended Property) Act 2021. This also applies if the owner of the bin has been given notice to remove the bin but has not removed it promptly.
9. Empty bread and milk crates are not permitted to be stored or placed in a public place at any time. They must be collected by the supplier from within the subject premises.
10. Waste oil drums are not permitted to be stored or placed in a public place at any time. They must be collected by a commercial waste contractor from within the subject premises.
11. Bins must be placed immediately in the front, rear or immediately adjacent the premises, from which the waste is generated. If the bin is placed beyond the user's property, prior consent must be obtained from the owner or occupier of the adjacent premises.
12. Bins placed on footpaths for collection must be placed along the kerb line for collection keeping the footway and building line free of obstructions.
13. The placement of bins must not:

- block access for people walking or cycling
 - block any footpath, cycleway or road
 - prevent a continuous, direct and accessible path of travel
 - disturb traffic flow or parking
 - scratch, stain or damage any public property
 - restrict sight lines for people walking or people driving, or vehicle access
 - block access to emergency exits or equipment
 - be placed close to any ventilation inlet
 - block any type of door.
14. Bins must not be placed in front of or near to any opening window or window providing ventilation or visual amenity to the premises or a neighbouring premises.
15. Placing or removing bins must not damage the roadway, footpath or utility services under the ground, or cause damage or obstruct access to adjacent premises.
16. The area where the bin is placed for collection must be kept tidy at all times. It should be regularly cleaned by the commercial waste generator, and on any occasion when directed to do so by an authorised City of Sydney officer.
17. Where bins are presented for collection in a public place, they must be presented as close to the collection time as possible and no earlier than the night before collection for night time or early morning servicing or the day of collection for day time servicing.
18. Following collection, premises must remove bins from a public place and return them to private property no later than the following:
- If bins are collected between 7pm and 6am: removed no later than 8am.
 - If bins are collected between 6am and 7pm: removed no later than 2 hours after collection.
19. Failure to remove bins after collection in line with these times may leave waste generators liable to enforcement under s.626-627 of the Local Government Act 1993.
20. Bins must be stored on the owner or occupier's premises at all other times and not in a public place unless prior written approval has been obtained from the City of Sydney.
21. If there is a service disruption, bins must be stored on the owner or occupier's premises until service can be provided.
22. Where there are development approval conditions relating specifically to a premises' waste management, these conditions supersede this policy and must be followed at all times.
23. The commercial waste generator must produce evidence of a valid contract or similar if requested to do so by an authorised City of Sydney officer.
24. The commercial waste generator must contract commercial waste services with an agreement that specifies:
- the waste collection point, collection times (see **Appendix 1 – Waste collection time zones**) and method of collection
 - a servicing arrangement and configuration that matches the waste and recycling generated by the premises

- the disposal of the collection to a licensed waste facility

Notes:

Waste management

- Commercial waste generators are responsible for handling and storing waste generated on their premises. They must ensure these actions meet development conditions of consent and public health, safety and environmental requirements.
- Commercial waste generators are responsible for all costs, as well as the safe, efficient and lawful collection and disposal of their waste.
- Bins must not be used to store hazardous, liquid or clinical waste. Bins must be vermin-proof and cleaned regularly, or as directed by an authorised City of Sydney officer, without causing stormwater pollution.
- Where bins are placed in a public place, the City of Sydney recommends locks to prevent unauthorised use and contamination.

Waste collection

- Commercial waste collection should be conducted in accordance with the waste collection time zones in **Appendix 1 – Waste collection time zones**.
- Waste collection must be in accordance with any applicable condition of development consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
- Noise offences related to the collection of waste from private or public property are addressed under Section 96 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.
- Collecting waste or delivery of bins must not damage the roadway, footpath or services under the ground or cause damage or obstruct access to adjacent premises or roadways and must be carried out with due care for public safety.
- Where the access to premises is constrained by a cycleway, collection must be conducted in accordance with the procedure for grease trap waste collection requirements across cycleways in **Appendix 2 - Procedure for grease trap waste collection requirements across cycleways for commercial waste generators and collectors**.

C. Placing a skip bin in a public place

This section applies to the use of skip bins for minor residential works in the City of Sydney's local government area. It outlines the responsibilities of residents using skip bins in a public place.

In the first instance, space must be made available onsite for the storage of a skip bin. If there is insufficient space, residents are exempt from having to obtain approval from the City of Sydney for the placement of a skip bin in a public place provided the following requirements are met:

1. Skip bin is for the use of residents for minor works only, for example the clean out of a residential premises, minor renovation or exempt development activities.
2. Skip bins must have a maximum size of 3.4m in length and 1.7m in width.
3. A residential premises, subject to development consent and requiring a skip bin for the removal of associated building waste, is not eligible to place a skip bin on the public way under this policy. In this circumstance, the removal of waste shall be undertaken from within the property and in line with conditions of the development consent.
4. Residents must not place or allow a skip bin to be placed in a public place when their premises has available space and safe access for its delivery, collection and storage.
5. Where no feasible storage space or safe access for delivery/collection of a skip bin exists the placement of a skip bin on the road for up to 14 days is allowed without approval (no extensions allowed). Skip bins must be removed at the end of this period or at the completion of work, whichever is sooner.
6. Only one skip bin can be placed at any one time at the property frontage.
7. Skip bins must not be placed on footpaths or cycleways.
8. Skip bins must be positioned to comply with all restrictions and requirements of the Road Rules 2014 as if they were a vehicle.
9. Skip bins must not be placed in any designated mobility parking space or any other place where parking is prohibited or only designated for particular vehicles in accordance with NSW Road Rules 2014 Part 12.
10. Skip bins must not be used for the storage or transport of commercial waste or putrescible waste or hazardous material.
11. Any resident who hires or retains the use of a skip bin located and used in a public place must indemnify the City of Sydney for any cost, property damage or injury arising out of the supply and use of the skip bin.
12. Skip bins must have visible reflectors or warning lights on outer corners, be placed 400mm from the kerb alignment and on timber gluts parallel to not restrict stormwater or traffic flow.
13. Skip bins must be covered outside working hours and during transport and bear legibly the name, address and 24-hour contact telephone number of the owner or supplier.
14. Skip bins must be located immediately in front of the property of the user and in a location that permits vehicle stopping distances in line with NSW Road Rules 2014 Part 12, Division 3 (Stopping at intersections and crossings). If the skip bin is placed beyond the user's property, prior consent is required from the owner or occupier of the premises adjacent to where the bin is placed.
15. Waste must be completely contained within the skip bin and is not permitted to be stored

outside or next to the skip bin. The area must be kept tidy at all times, cleaned on a daily basis and when directed to do so by an authorised City of Sydney officer.

Notes:

- Skip bins that do not comply with this policy are not permitted in a public place.
- Skip bins placed in timed or ticket parking zones are exempt from the signposted time limits and ticket fees.
- Where a skip bin is needed for a commercial property or a development subject to development consent, space must be provided inside the boundary. If this is not possible, contact the City of Sydney for alternative methods.
- The City of Sydney may order the removal or re-location of the skip bin if there is a failure to comply with these requirements or if the placement of skip bin results in nuisance or danger to the public.
- These exemptions and requirements do not override development consent conditions.
- Placement of skip bins is subject to the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

Part 2: Criteria to be used when determining approvals

Placing a bin in a public place

There may be circumstances a resident, business or organisation cannot comply with the requirement that their bins are removed from a public place following scheduled collections or stored on their own premises.

In this situation a resident, business or organisation can apply to the City of Sydney for special approval for the placement of bins in a public place outside of collection times. The City of Sydney will consider the placement of bins in a public place on a case- by-case basis using the following criteria:

- All options for bin storage on the premises and/or shared storage arrangements.
- Compliance with any development consent conditions for the premises (such as requirements for waste storage, and the development's waste management plan)
- Location of the premises and alternative waste storage options, with special consideration to impacts on neighbouring properties, footpaths, direct path of travel, public safety, attracting illegal dumping and potential vandalism
- Relevant policies, guidelines and design codes
- Waste and recycling bin capacity and frequency of collection.

The bin placement approval assessment process is further detailed in **Appendix 3 - Special Approvals for bin placement in a public place.**

An approval for bin placement in a public place may be revoked by the City of Sydney under the Local Government Act 1993.

Part 3: Other matters relating to approvals

Implications for non-compliance

City of Sydney rangers or other authorised officers may issue penalty notices, orders, clean-up notices, prevention notices or court attendance notices for non-compliance with relevant legislation identified in this policy. Serious incidents of pollution may be prosecuted by state agencies such as the NSW Environment Protection Authority.

If a person puts waste or a bin, or a skip bin in a public place in contravention of this policy or any approval, the City of Sydney may take action in line with the relevant legislative provisions. In this case, the City of Sydney will endeavour to give the party notice in writing to comply before any penalties are issued. The City of Sydney reserves the right to take immediate action if circumstances warrant.

If waste management activities are causing harm to the environment, the City of Sydney may also act under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

The City of Sydney will only investigate complaints about offensive noise impacts from waste collections under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

Food premises must comply with the Food Act 2003 and the Food Standards Code and ensure they have adequate facilities for storing garbage and recyclable matter.

If waste is causing or is likely to cause a threat to public health, the City of Sydney may order the owner or occupier of the land or premises to remove the waste. If the owner or occupier fails to comply, then the City of Sydney may remove the waste at the owner or occupier's expense under Part 2 and section 678 of the Local Government Act 1993. Alternatively, the City of Sydney may issue an appropriate notice or notices under Chapter 4 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

This policy does not override:

- state or federal legislation on the management of waste in public places, including noise pollution associated with collection waste from public spaces
- conditions imposed on development consents issued under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

Any issues relating to waste compliance and noise from waste collection will be dealt with under relevant legislation and on a case by case basis. In line with its compliance policy, the City of Sydney will take into account fairness, consistency and proportionality when considering any enforcement action for breaches of the relevant legislation.

Responsibilities

The implementation of this policy will be the responsibility of authorised City of Sydney officers. Enforcement will be undertaken in line with the City of Sydney's compliance policy, and prosecution and civil enforcement policy on a case-by-case basis.

The City of Sydney will consider this policy when dealing with matters relating to waste management in public places. Employees, councillors and contractors of the City of Sydney are responsible for upholding the principles and processes of this policy as required in their daily work.

Consultation

This policy was publicly exhibited for 42 days. Internal review was undertaken in consultation with City access and transport, City cleansing and resource recovery, City rangers, Customer service, Construction and building certification services, Health and building, Legal services, Risk and governance, Standards and policy, Strategic planning and urban development, Social policy and programs, Sustainability and resilience, Sustainability programs and Traffic operations.

References

Laws and Standards

- Local Government Act 1993
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Public Spaces (Unattended Property) Act 2021
- Food Act 2003
- Roads Act 1993
- Disability Discrimination Act 1992
- Ombudsman NSW enforcement guidelines for councils 2015

Policies and Procedures

- Compliance Policy
- Inclusive and accessible public domain policy
- Inclusive and accessible public domain guidelines
- draft waste reduction and circular materials strategy 2025-2035
- Prosecution and Civil Enforcement Policy
- Sydney Streets Code 2021
- Sustainable Sydney 2030-2050 Continuing the Vision
- Managing Unreasonable Conduct Towards the City and its Employees Policy

Review period

Under section 165(4) of the Local Government Act 1993, this policy shall be automatically revoked 12 months after the declaration of the poll for the next general election after the adoption of this policy, unless Council revokes it sooner.

Approval status

Council approved this policy on (insert date).

Approval History

Stage	Date	Comment	TRIM Reference
Original Policy	December 2017	Approved by Council	2018/481323
Reviewed	31 October 2022	Full review. Light rail collection time zone, domestic waste collection time zone, skip bin eligibility and structure updated.	2018/481323
Reviewed	Xx 2025	Housekeeping review including editor updates for clarity and readability, updates to Part 2 and updates to legislation and state authorities.	Governance to populate
Commence Review Date	Governance to populate		
Approval Due Date	Governance to populate		

Ownership and approval

Responsibility	Role
Author	Manager City Cleansing and Resource Recovery
Owner	Director City Services
Endorser	City of Sydney Executive
Approver	City of Sydney Council

Appendix 1 – Waste collection time zones

The City of Sydney has developed best practice waste collection time zones that take into account waste collection requirements, traffic volumes (especially on main or arterial roads) and the safety and amenity of city streets for our communities.

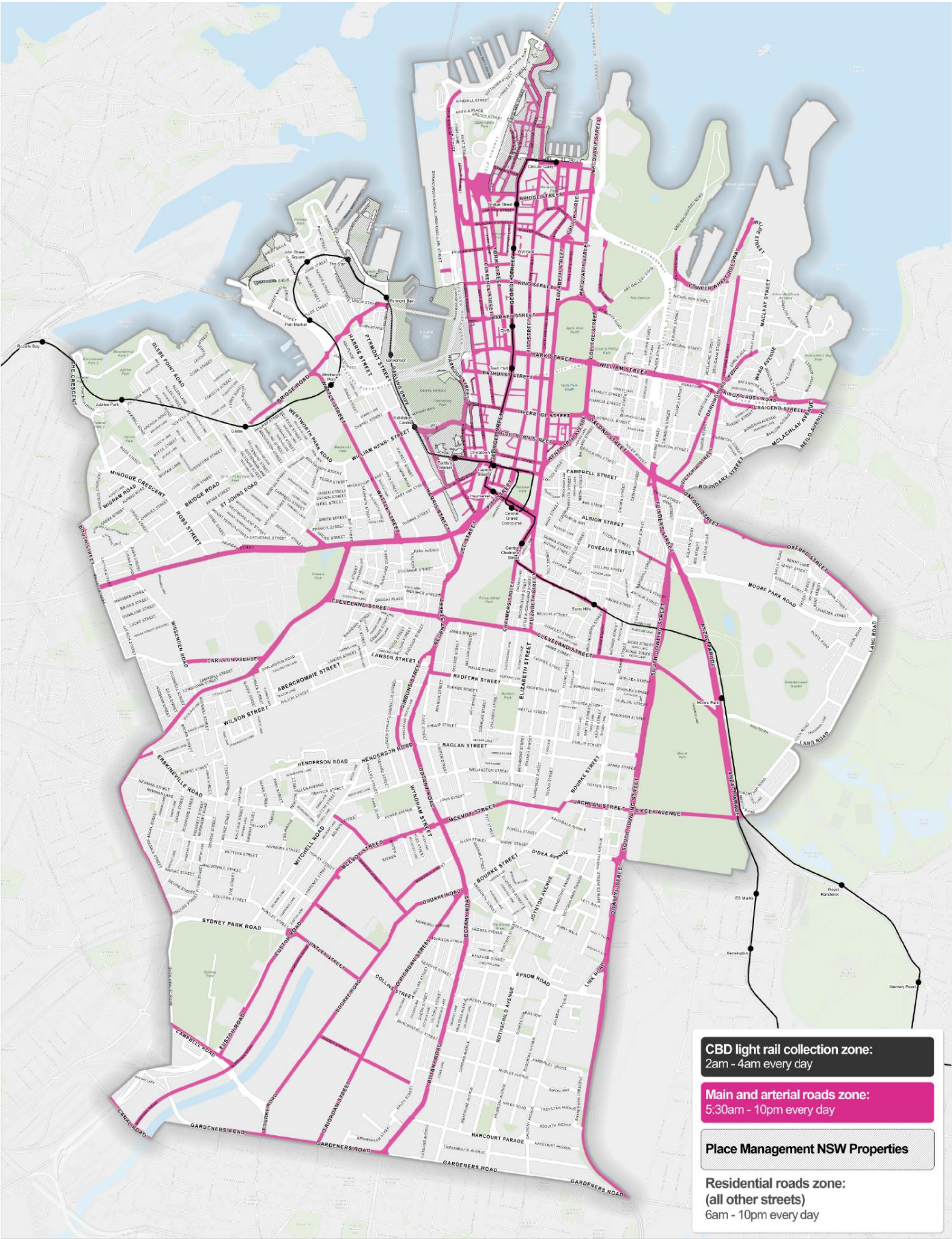
Residential waste collection time zones

There are 3 time zones for collecting residential waste. They apply to the street on which a bin is put out for collection, not the premises address. These zones are shown in Map 1 below.

Residential waste collection time zones	
Main and Arterial Roads Zone	5.30am – 10pm every day
Residential Roads Zone	6am – 10pm every day
CBD Light Rail Collection Zone	2am – 4am every day

These zones are shown in Map 1: Residential waste collection time zones.

Map 1: Residential waste collection time zones



Commercial waste collection time zones

There are 4 time zones for collection of commercial waste, and additional criteria for collection of 2 waste types in all zones. Commercial collection time zones refer to the collection of commercial, industrial and construction and demolition waste. The time zones and criteria for collecting waste types apply to the street on which a bin is put out for collection, not the premises address. These zones are shown in maps 2-4 below.

Commercial collection time zones*		Map reference
Open collection time zone	24-hour collection access every day	Map 2
Limited collection time zone	6am – 10pm Monday to Friday 8am – 10pm weekends/public holidays	Map 2
CBD collection time zone	7pm – 6am every day	Map 2 & 3
CBD light rail collection time zone	2am – 4am every day	Map 2
Criteria for collection of waste types		
Grease trap waste collection across cycleways	1am – 5:30am every day	Map 4
Glass bottle collection (excludes comingled recycling and crushed glass)	CBD light rail: 2am – 4am every day CBD Monday – Friday: 12pm – 10pm CBD weekends: 8am – 10pm All other zones: 8am – 10pm every day	Map 2

* Complaints about timing of waste collections can only be investigated in relation to any offensive noise under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 Act.

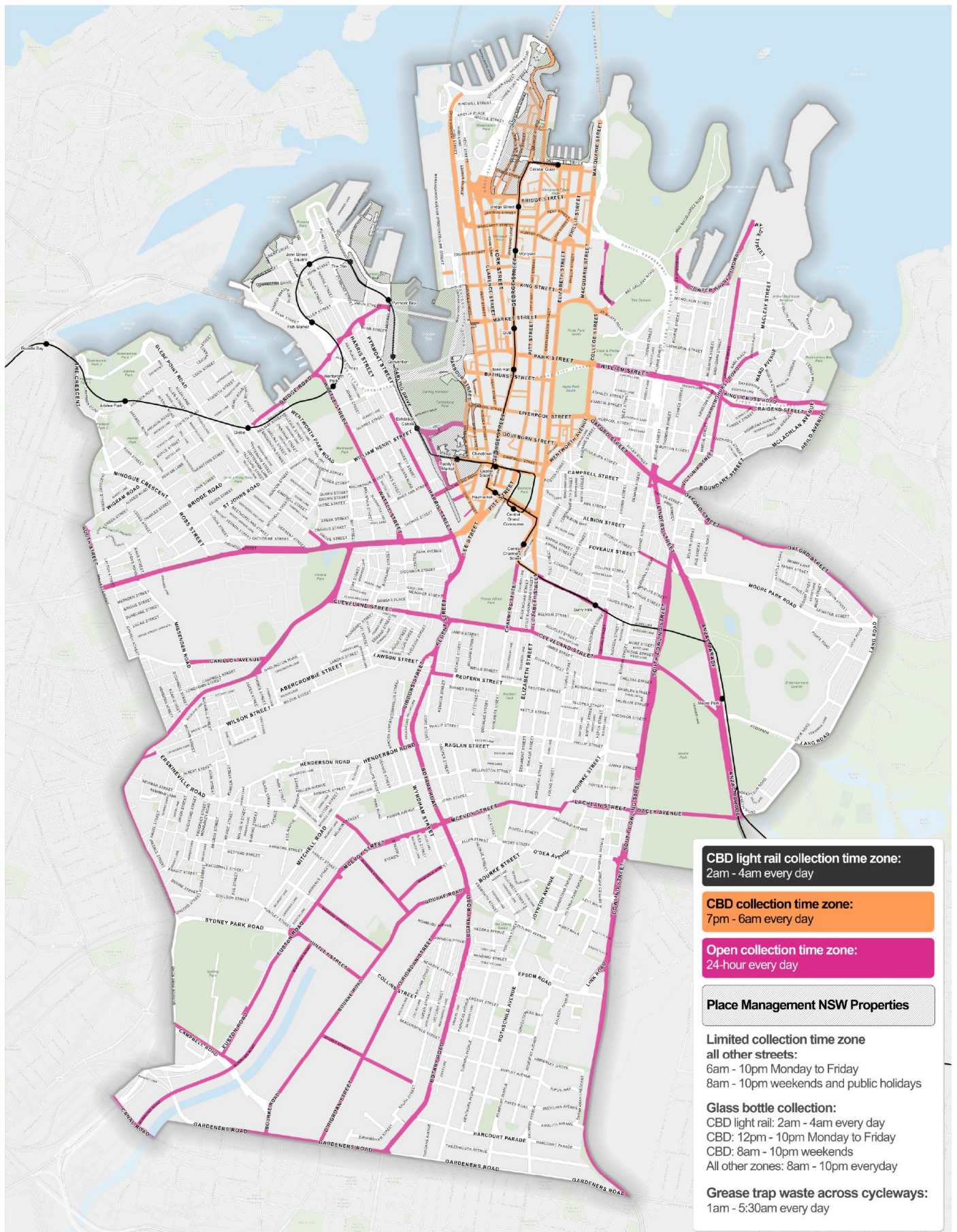
In cases where multiple times may apply, the most restrictive zone and/or criteria takes priority. This order of priority is, from highest to lowest: glass bottle collection, grease traps, CBD light rail collection, CBD collection, limited collection, open collection.

If premises are in the CBD light rail collection time, waste should be collected from an alternate service point in the first instance. If the only service point available is on the light rail corridor, waste should only be collected from 2am to 4am any day and in line with Transdev [access and safety requirements](#).

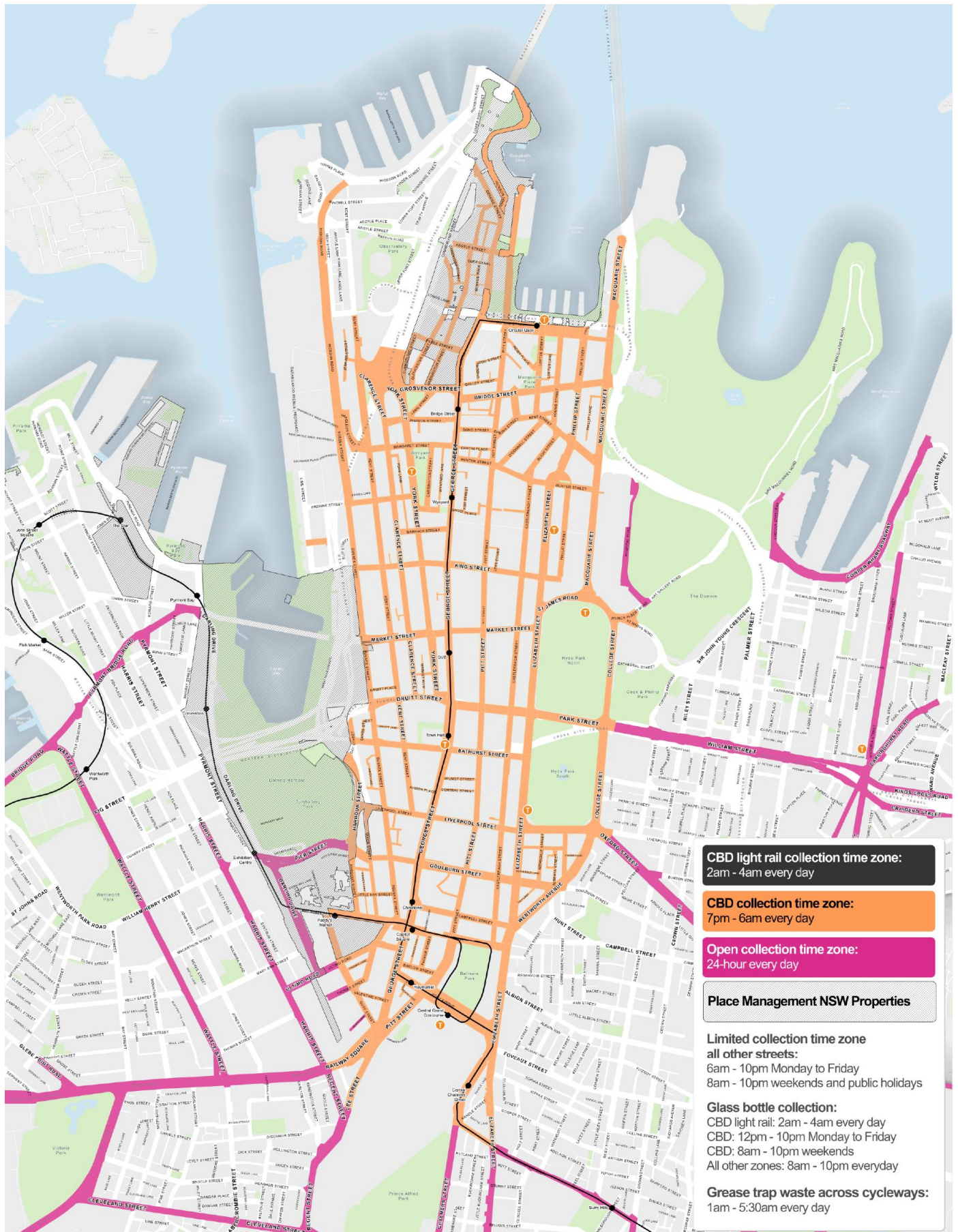
If a cycleway restricts access to premises, grease trap waste should be collected between 1am to 5:30am, following the designated procedure. See **Appendix 2 – Procedure for grease trap waste collection across cycleways for commercial waste generators and collectors**.

Premises should not allow the sorting or collection of glass bottles in a public place outside of the glass bottle collection times listed in the table above. Regardless, and at any time, such behaviour could be considered a factor when determining offensive noise under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. It may attract enforcement action by the City of Sydney on behalf of affected residents.

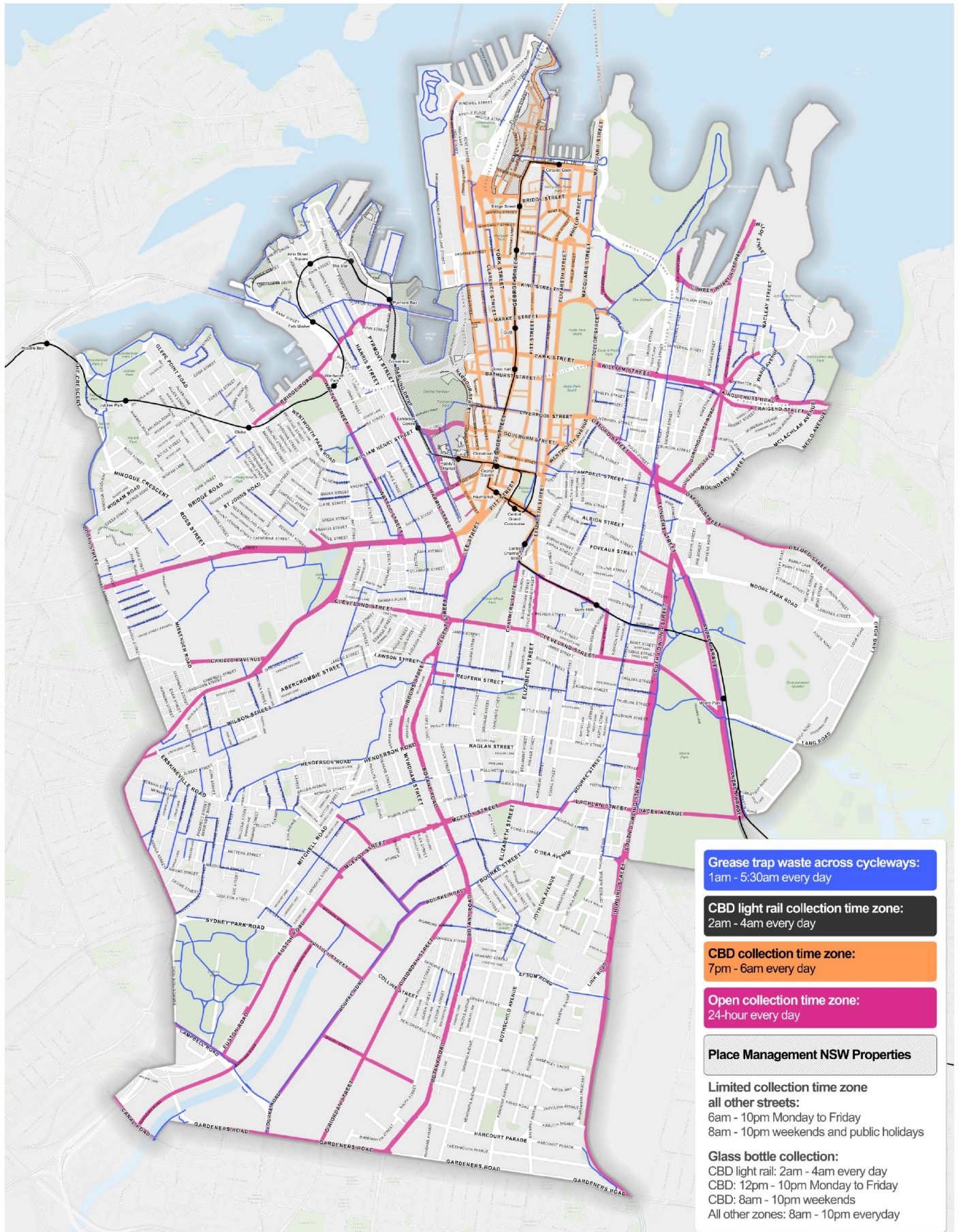
Map 2: Commercial waste collection time zones



Map 3: CBD commercial waste collection time zones



Map 4: Cycleways and commercial waste collection time zones



Appendix 2 – Procedure for collecting grease trap waste across cycleways for commercial waste generators and collectors

This procedure applies only where no other access points or service options exist to empty a grease trap except by running the extraction hose over the cycleway and footpath.

The service frequency for most premises with grease traps is around once per month. Service frequencies may vary due to seasonal demand resulting in the need for increased collection frequencies.

The commercial waste transporter must:

- schedule collections from 1am to 5:30am to minimise hazards for people walking, cycling and driving, and the waste collector
- conduct a thorough risk assessment of collecting grease trap waste at cycleway access-restricted premises, including how to respond to unexpected overflow events
- develop and provide a safe work method statement to their driver and/or any subcontracted drivers collecting waste at these premises
- follow Transport for NSW's traffic control at work sites technical manual.

Respond to emergency grease trap overflow incidents as soon as possible, irrespective of the time of day or night, and take all reasonable measures to conduct the service as safely as possible while minimising impacts on traffic congestion. See **Appendix 1 – Collection Time Zone Maps: Map 4** for locations of cycleways.

Appendix 3 – Special approvals for bin placement in a public place

Application

A person may apply to the City of Sydney for bin placement approval outside of collection times. An application form can be obtained by contacting the City of Sydney.

Assessment

An authorised City of Sydney officer must assess each application and consider its circumstances individually. The criteria specified in Part 2 will be considered.

Approval

The authorised City of Sydney officer will recommend the approval or refusal of each application for consideration by the relevant manager with delegation to grant or refuse an approval under section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993 and the Register of delegations – from CEO to Directors and staff.

Conditions of approval

Applicants must comply with the conditions of the bin placement approval. The conditions of an approval may vary between premises according to individual circumstance

Attachment B

Engagement Report – Managing Waste in Public Places Local Approvals Policy
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Engagement report – managing waste in public places – local approvals policy



Overview

Background

The managing waste in public places – local approvals policy needs to be updated within 12 months of a new Council.

The purpose of the policy is to:

- determine requirements for waste management activities in public places
- identify the activities that need to obtain relevant approvals
- minimise the impact of waste management activities on the community.

The policy applies to residents and businesses operating in our area, including domestic waste collection. Street cleaning operations are not addressed under this policy.

The draft policy proposes the following updates:

- part 2 approvals section reflects that approvals are not ‘permanent’ and make criteria used to assess applications clearer in alignment with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993
 - clarity and readability improvements
 - reflect changes to legislation and relevant state authorities
 - incorporate strategic directions including pedestrian priority and accessibility.
-

Engagement summary

From 21 May 2025 to 2 July 2025, we asked the community for their feedback on the policy via an online survey.

Purpose of engagement

The purpose of the engagement was to:

- Meet the requirements of a statutory public exhibition and the City of Sydney’s Community Participation Plan
 - Explain the key aspects in plain English
 - Seek feedback on the amendments
-

Outcomes of engagement

Quantity	Description of activity
15	Total submissions received
13	Survey submissions
2	Email submissions

Quantity	Description of activity
1	Number or submissions from groups/organisations
426	Sydney Your Say webpage visits
87	People downloaded the policy
5	Stakeholder emails were sent

Submissions

The submissions have been detailed in the table below:

Individual / Organisation	Submission	Response
Individual	Terraces with shared driveways should have their own bins. Large bins they share look messy and attract rates	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. Residential properties receive either a shared or a single domestic waste collection service according to their design and the space available to store and collect the bins at the property. Often households do not have space available to store individual bins and need to share a bin with other households. Households can request to change from a shared to a single service and we will conduct a site inspection to assess if the change is possible. Also upsizing or downsizing a bin can be requested through the online portal (link). Properties can choose to have larger bins to streamline waste collections and reduce collection frequency. If a property's bins are overflowing, you can report this issue through the online portal (link).
Individual	Section A points 13 and 14 within the policy are not enforced therefore walking down Cleveland street, goodlet street and others, there are bins permanently left out - mostly due to the frequency of missed collections. Similarly, Section A - point 16, council's online systems do not allow you to make a missed waste collection	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. Residential bins can be collected anytime from 6am to 6pm. If the bins are not collected by 6pm on the scheduled service day, residents can report a missed collection through the online portal (link). There is no requirement for

Individual / Organisation	Submission	Response
	submission till 24 hours after the collection day which I'm sure helps with council's stats in terms of service delivery, but doesn't at all help with understanding how bad the service really is. Overall the policy is great, adherence to the policy and council's commitment to the policy seems to be lacking.	residents to wait 24 hours before lodging a report online. Residents are encouraged to report bins left out on the street through the online portal (link). It is difficult to prove who from a household was responsible for leaving the bin out. For Rangers to issue a penalty infringement notice, it must be directed at a single individual, not a household. Enforcement of the <i>Managing Waste in Public Places – Local Approvals Policy</i> is undertaken in accordance with Part 3 <i>Implications for non-compliance</i>.
Individual	The public housing and locals that dump street large items and household items when they vacate need to be addressed. It makes the suburb unsightly. Zetland Victoria Park Parade and Grandstand Parade. Locals leaving drink containers too from nearby shops.	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. The City works closely with Homes NSW to reduce the impacts of illegal dumping for residents and we offer free, weekly booked hard waste collections to support tenants during transitions and ensure items are collected. We also remind residents that dumping unwanted material on the footpath is an offence. Residents can report illegal dumping incidents in the City of Sydney through the online portal (link). There are over 1400 street litter bins throughout the City. In Zetland these bins are close to shops and businesses. To make sure we have bins in the right places, you can request a bin through our online portal (link). We will then assess this request and the proposed location to ensure placement maximises community benefit for casual public litter.
Individual	Hi My concerns are with OH&S issues such as syringes disposal and lack of signage & education for recycling centres to dispose electrical goods or paints or furniture. I am aware council provides specific dates at certain locations but suggest a	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. The City of Sydney provides a number of community sharps bins installed in community centres, libraries, parks and public toilets to encourage discarded sharps to be managed separately from

Individual / Organisation	Submission	Response
	permanent location is available for rate payers to deliver unwanted items which always end up in rear laneways.	general waste. Information on their safe disposal, available locations and to request additional locations are available on the City's website (link). The Ultimo Recycling Pop Up is a permanent site that the City operates and is open every Tuesday between 2-7pm for residents to drop-off household items for recycling like electrical items, clothing, small metals and textiles. Information on these services and the various disposal locations are available on the City's website (link).
Individual	Residential waste must only be put in a public place for the purposes of collection - there is a growing trend to use footpaths (usually narrow) for storing waste bins. This is not managed.	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. Enforcement of the <i>Managing Waste in Public Places – Local Approvals Policy</i> will be undertaken in accordance with <i>Part 3 Implications for non-compliance</i>. Residents can report bins left out on the street through the City's online portal (link). It is difficult to prove who from a household was responsible for leaving the bin out. For Rangers to issue a penalty infringement notice, it must be directed at a single individual, not a household.
Individual	Please, in stall cctv cameras near refuse collection areas.. Not everyone follows the rules.. Many disreputable people dump their individual and business rubbish in other peoples rubbish bins causing rubbish to be spilled all over the street..	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. The City does not install or use street cameras for illegal dumping. The City operates CCTV under a strict Code of Practice and only installs CCTV cameras in the public domain. The primary purpose of street cameras is to assist in the prevention of crimes against a person. The secondary purpose is to help NSW Police detect, prevent and prosecute assaults and robberies, and other serious offences such as property damage. The use of CCTV for managing illegal dumping is not provided for under the Code. The City installs CCTV in areas identified through our Street Safety Camera Code of Practice (link). For more information on

Individual / Organisation	Submission	Response
		street safety and CCTV cameras installed in Sydney, see Street Safety Cameras. Dumping unwanted material on the footpath is an offence. Residents can report illegal dumping incidents within the City of Sydney through the online portal (link).
Individual	(Summarised due to length) I wish the City of Sydney would learn from how major European cities manage waste, instead of ignoring international solutions. In high-density areas like Potts Point, where many older buildings lack bin storage, the current system of scattered individual bins on pavements is clearly failing, causing logistical headaches, noise, mess, and even rats. Cities like Barcelona use a selective collection system with accessible street bins for sorted waste, door-to-door collection in some areas, and green points for bulk items. Frankfurt uses large shared bins for apartment blocks, colour-coded street containers for glass recycling, and dedicated facilities for plastic, compost, paper, and even electronics and batteries. Sydney could adapt these proven approaches to reduce clutter, improve recycling, and make collection more efficient.	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. We have explored alternative waste collection models and have implemented them in certain parts of the City to solve site specific issues. We will continue to investigate innovative approaches to waste management, including learning from international examples, that are consistent with our development guidelines. How waste is collected in new developments is guided by the City of Sydney's planning documents, which outline the requirements for safe and efficient waste collection services for residents and City staff.
Individual	I live in a street, that has narrow footpaths, my house is a terrace with the front door opening directly into the street, this means that when bins are kept outside of homes they are both smelly and a hazard, I love the green plantings along footpaths in my area and to watch those being used as a space to park residential bins is sad. Surely there is a better solution for waste, perhaps shared resident waste bins, or smaller bins and more frequent collections. People don't appear to have pride in their street, or an understanding of shared spaces, that the space	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. Part 1 of the <i>Managing Waste in Public Places – Local Approvals Policy</i> outlines controls for placing <i>residential waste in a public place for collection</i>. Providing a clear framework for the management of bin infrastructure for residential households. Enforcement of the <i>Managing Waste in Public Places – Local Approvals Policy</i> will be undertaken in accordance with Part 3 <i>Implications for non-compliance</i>. Residents can report bins left out on the street through the City's online portal (link).

Individual / Organisation	Submission	Response
	outside your door is for everyone not just for you.	The City of Sydney has a '<i>A City for Walking</i>' strategy and action plan. The strategy creates a framework to achieve the walking outcomes aligned with <i>Sustainable Sydney 2030–2050 Continuing the Vision</i>. The action plan sets out 12 actions that Council will conduct over the next 10 years to improve walking. A core focus of the strategy is urban greening and public domain improvements. Across the local area, some business and residential properties across the City have no on-site storage for bins. The policy establishes strict criteria for the City to assess and if required, approve their ongoing storage of bins in the public place. The aim is to minimise impacts on local amenity in these cases. Smaller carry-in bins are available for residents. Downsizing a bin is encouraged and can be requested through the online portal (link).
Individual	I have concerns that the proposed policy and processes around seeking permission to keep bins on the footpath will be detrimental to the building I live in. The building was built about 1900 and does not have because of stairs and a lack of space on common property any space for bins. We and a number of buildings in the area currently keep bins on the footpath and I would be very concerned where they would go otherwise. On another matter, I would support the current frequency of collection of waste. Changes would result in rubbish rotting on the streets and even more vermin than are currently freely wandering the streets after dark. I would also request the return of many of the bins that have been removed throughout Potts Point especially in Darlinghurst Road and Macleay Street, and in the city where there are no bins for block after block in the CBD.	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. Part 2 of the <i>Managing Waste in Public Places – Local Approvals Policy</i> (LAP) acknowledges there may be circumstances a resident, business or organisation cannot comply with the requirement that their bins are removed from a public place following scheduled collections or stored on their own premises. The LAP does not seek to increase the number of bins placed within the public spaces. It seeks to implement criteria to manage existing bins placed within the public spaces that cannot be accommodated with premises. To apply to store bins within a public space a detailed assessment will be conducted by the City on a case-by-case basis using the following criteria outlined in Part 2 of the LAP: – All options for bin storage on the premises and/or shared storage arrangements.

Individual / Organisation	Submission	Response
		- Compliance with any development consent conditions for the premises (such as requirements for waste storage, and the development's waste management plan) - Location of the premises and alternative waste storage options, with special consideration to impacts on neighbouring properties, footpaths, direct path of travel, public safety, attracting illegal dumping and potential vandalism - Relevant policies, guidelines and design codes - Waste and recycling bin capacity and frequency of collection To make sure we have bins in the right places, you can request a bin through our online portal (link). We will then assess this request and the proposed location to ensure placement maximises community benefit for casual public litter. In Potts Point these bins are close to shops and businesses.
Individual	I'd like to feedback on how streets are cleaned on the peripheral streets throughout the strawberry hills end of 2010 Surry hills. Currently there is an increase of traffic with lots of pedestrian traffic introduced through sporting events and concerts as people gather along Devonshire street before walking to the entertainment quarter and when returning to central afterwards. The rubbish is blowing down Buckingham street and isn't being cleaned . I've personally raised street cleaning requests to address the build up of trash and leaf build up because the streets are not being attended too. Specifically from Devonshire street between Elizabeth and Chalmers street and down to Belvoir street. This area has traffic that balloons for sporting events and should have weekly cleaning which is does not currently	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. Street cleaning is planned to ensure high-traffic areas are serviced regularly, with additional shifts deployed during special events. Staff routinely review cleaning operations to ensure they meet the community's needs. Devonshire Street, Surry Hills receives cleaning 7 days a week, while the surrounding areas are serviced a minimum of 3 days a week. Our customer service team can provide updates on the status of requests. You can reach out to them on 02 9265 9333 or online (link). Once submitted, the relevant team will work to resolve the issue. There is also an option in the portal to be 'kept up to date' where the City updates you on the progress of your report. Public areas such as streets, parks or playgrounds that need a clean-up can be reported through the City's online portal (link).

Individual / Organisation	Submission	Response
Individual	Support the policy, but would like to see it enforced. Bins are left in our lane 24/7 (Victoria Lane, Beaconsfield). Leading to illegal dumping, etc.	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. Enforcement of the <i>Managing Waste in Public Places – Local Approvals Policy</i> will be undertaken in accordance with Part 3 <i>Implications for non-compliance</i>. Residents can report bins left out on the street through the City’s online portal (link). It can be difficult to prove who from a household was responsible for leaving the bin out. For Rangers to issue a penalty infringement notice, it must be directed at a single individual, not a household.
Individual	In all public places we needs multiple bins. One for bottles, one for cardboard, or just one for recycling, one for food waste and one that does not fit these categories	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. Public street litter bins are often located in high foot traffic areas and are frequently subject to contamination, which can compromise the effectiveness of having public place recycling bins Instead we provide recycling bins at events as much as possible and encourage the community to drop-off their containers for recycling at multiple public drop-off locations through the state government’s ‘Return and Earn’ scheme (link), including two large ‘Return and Earn’ machines located in Kings Cross carpark and Sydney Park.
Individual	Encourage residents to report illegal dumping real time. If there is an identifying envelope, photo and email that too. A proportion of dumping is non segregated recyclables - how to return these into recycle stream except if neighbours who care, do not do a few minutes work? Mattresses, broken furniture, plastic toys ongoing issue. If don't need something, leave on your front step with a freebie note of invitation (Can anyone use this wood? a litre of Dulux White, a house plant). Problem gone in day. No dumping	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. The dumping of unwanted material in public places is an offence. Incidences of illegal dumping in the City of Sydney can be reported in real time using the City’s online portal (link). The City offers a food scraps recycling service with more than 22,000 households having access to the service. In March 2025, Council endorsed a plan to roll out a food recycling service to all households in the City of Sydney by 2030. To express interest in joining the food scraps recycling program,

Individual / Organisation	Submission	Response
	required. Collect green waste bins weekly, not second weekly, in Ultimo to capture food scraps which is 745% of red bin waste. Keep bins at the back of terraces where space allows. Bins at front send message that a suburb does not care. On garbage night, put return and earns in a labelled box/bag for the poor to collect without rummaging. Residents to take responsibility for a neighbour eg 'is it ok if I put that box in my bin? Yours looks full'. Or just do it. Tidiness catches on. In our street (East Subs), passing cars pitched cans, beer bottles (smash), butts, clothing out car windows. I pick it up, a few minutes a day in front of about 8-10 houses- it got less & less, now almost trash free. Enforce pubs/businesses keep bins/trash/boxes inside premises, off public streets, until garbage night. If their bins are 'too big', enforce that they organize more frequent smaller bin emptying. Bins out in public view, encourage dumping. Education does not work. Not as fast as does 'rubbish free, tidy and we care, by example	submissions can be made through the City's online portal (link). Part 1, subsection B of the <i>Managing Waste in Public Places – Local Approvals Policy</i> (LAP) details the criteria for the placement of commercial waste within a public place. For the storage of bins in public places, it details: <i>Commercial waste must only be put in a public place for collection and disposal by a commercial waste contractor.</i> Should business not comply with the relevant criteria outlined within the LAP, enforcement measures will be undertaken in accordance with Part 3 <i>Implications for non-compliance</i>. Residents can report bins left out on the street through the online portal (link).
Individual	(Summarised due to length) I support Councillor Adam Worling's Notice of Motion, <i>Behavioural Change is not Rubbish</i>, and agree that the newly reviewed policy after the Council election should include a risk-based, well-resourced approach to managing bins left on streets, updates to bin stickers, and a neighbourhood-level education campaign encouraging residents to store bins on their property. I also commend James Whitney, Manager of City Cleansing and Resource Recovery, for attending Ultimo Village Voice and Pyrmont Action meetings, where community members felt heard, appreciated staff inspections of local rubbish hotspots beforehand, learned about City waste management, and saw real improvements in waste issues and bin services. These meetings led to visible positive changes and	Received with thanks

Individual / Organisation	Submission	Response
	ongoing updates from James's team via Kelly Noble, demonstrating that effective community engagement on waste can deliver results. Additionally, waste management would improve further if realty agencies got-on-board with the City of Sydney's waste education efforts in our transient city.	
Organisation	(Summarised due to length) Friends of Ultimo, a 300-member local community group, supports the City of Sydney's proposed Managing Waste in Public Places policy for its clear and enforceable bin placement rules but criticises it for failing to address two major local issues: street cleaning operations and persistent illegal dumping in Ultimo. Despite past identification of these problems, enforcement has been weak, risking the new policy becoming another unenforced plan. The group calls for the policy to be expanded to include street cleaning, explicitly target illegal dumping hotspots, and ensure strong, transparent enforcement with ongoing community engagement.	The submission is noted with no change to the document as exhibited. This policy covers illegal dumping enforcement in Part 3 <i>Implications for non-compliance</i> of the <i>Managing Waste in Public Places – Local Approvals Policy</i> (LAP). The policy outlines the steps undertaken by the City to manage illegal dumping and other related activities: <i>City of Sydney rangers or other authorised officers may issue penalty notices, orders, cleanup notices, prevention notices or court attendance notices for non-compliance with relevant legislation identified in this policy. Serious incidents of pollution may be prosecuted by state agencies such as the NSW Environment Protection Authority.</i> The dumping of unwanted material in public spaces is an offence. Incidents of illegal dumping in the City of Sydney can be reported using the City's online portal (link). Initial responses to illegal dumping focus on community education and where issues persist, City Rangers enforce compliance in accordance with regularity standards. This policy does not cover the City's street cleaning operations as it focuses on how bins are managed in the public domain by residents and businesses. For street cleaning, the City's <i>Delivery Program 2025-2029</i> outlines the City's 4-year program that translates the community's aspirations and strategic goals into actions. It identifies the principal activities the City of Sydney will undertake to perform the various

Individual / Organisation	Submission	Response
		functions utilising the resources outlined within in the Resourcing Strategy. This includes the delivery of public domain cleaning outlined in objective 3.2. Specific public areas within or around Ultimo, such as streets, parks or playgrounds that need a clean-up can be reported through the City's online portal (link).

Engagement activities

Overview of engagement undertaken

Sydney Your Say webpage

A Sydney Your Say webpage was created - <https://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/policy-planning-changes/have-your-say-changes-managing-waste-public-places-local-approvals-policy>. The page included key information on what the policy is for, the proposed changes and the draft policy.

Online feedback form Survey Monkey

The community and stakeholders were able to give feedback using an online survey or by email. A link to the form was provided on the Sydney Your Say website.

Sydney Your Say e-news

The consultation was included in the Sydney Your Say (June 2025) e-newsletter (5,122 subscribers).

Notification email

Email notifications of the consultation were sent to 5 stakeholder organisations.

