

Generic Plan of Management for Council-managed Crown Reserves

Excluding Fairfield Park, Fairfield

DRAFT

Adopted <INSERT DATE>

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1. KEY INFORMATION

In 2016, the *NSW Crown Land Management Act* came into effect, giving Councils the responsibility for managing Crown Land. Under this change, Council now has the responsibility to manage Crown Land as community land in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*.

This plan of management (PoM) has been prepared by Fairfield City Council (Council) and provides direction as to the use and management of Council-managed Crown reserves classified as 'community land' in the Fairfield local government area.

The PoM is required in accordance with Section 3.23 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and Section 36 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. The PoM outlines the way the land will be used and provides the framework for Council to follow in relation to the express authorisation of leases and licence on the land.

This PoM is a generic document covering all of the Council-managed Crown reserves within the Fairfield local government area (LGA) categorised as park, sportsground, general community use and natural area. 'Natural area' community land is further categorised into bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse and foreshore.

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Council acknowledges the Cabrogal people of the Darug nation as the traditional custodians of Fairfield City and pays its respect to the Elders past, present and emerging. The Cabrogal name comes from the 'cobra grub', an edible freshwater worm harvested from local creeks in the City that was a staple food for the clan. Council also recognises the spiritual relationship Aboriginal Australians have with the land and the right to live according to their own beliefs, values and customs.

In July 2000, Council signed a Local Government Commitment that both acknowledged and recognised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the first people of Australia. It acknowledged their loss and grief caused by alienation from traditional lands, loss of lives and freedom, and the forced removal of children.

The signing of this significant agreement took place during National Aboriginal and Islanders Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) Week to symbolise the vital partnership with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Fairfield City.

3. INTRODUCTION

Fairfield City Council is located 32 kilometres south west of Sydney and covers an area of 104 square kilometres, incorporating 27 suburbs. It is a large urban city which is substantially developed. The City contains a limited amount of public land, amongst a mixture of land uses, being predominantly residential, a large area of industrial, two major business centres, and a significant expanse of rural residential land to the west. The Western Sydney Regional Parklands provide the largest area of open space as public land however the Parklands are not under the control of Council.

In 2021, Fairfield City had an estimated population of 209,030 people, with a population density of 2,057 persons per square kilometre. The City is one of the most culturally diverse council areas in Australia. More than half of the residents were born overseas, coming from mostly non-English speaking countries. More than 70% of residents speak a language other than English at home, with the most common being Vietnamese, Assyrian/Aramaic, Arabic, Cantonese, Khmer and Spanish in 2016.

Council has developed this Plan of Management (PoM) to ensure that planning, development and maintenance of the Crown Reserves that will be Council-managed meets the current and future needs of the diverse population.

Council is conscious of the need to ensure access to community land for the general community, as well as to meet its Native Title obligations. It is also mindful of the potential for the range of activities that the community wishes to participate could temporarily damage or permanently reduce the capacity of the community land. This plan provides the planning framework to ensure there are places for the public to relax, participate in recreational, social, cultural, educational and ecologically sustainable past-times and that assist residents to achieve a healthy and happy wellbeing.

The following Council strategies also provide guidance on the management of public land:

- The **Fairfield City Plan 2022-2032 (Community Strategic Plan)** is based on the outcomes of extensive community engagement. The City Plan identifies the community needs and aspirations, and these are articulated through the vision, goals, outcomes and community strategies for the period through to 2032.
- The **Fairfield Local Strategic Planning Statement 2040 (LSPS)** provides the strategy for the Fairfield community's economic, social and environmental land use needs over the next 20 years. It implements and provides a line-of-sight to the Priorities and Actions of the Western City District Plan (2018) and the Goals and Outcomes of the Fairfield City Plan (Community Strategic Plan). It sets clear planning priorities about what will be needed, such as jobs, homes, services and parks, where these should be best located and when they will be delivered. The LSPS sets short, medium and long-term actions to deliver the priorities for the community's future.
- The **Draft Open Space Strategy 2020** provides a strategic framework for the future provision, planning, design and management of open space in Fairfield City to 2041. The Draft Strategy provides for the continued and sustainable delivery of open space to support the community as Fairfield City welcomes new residents and workers over the next 20 years.
- The **Biodiversity Strategy 2022** aims to meet legislative requirements (state, federal and international law), fulfil environmental actions/objectives detailed in the Fairfield City Local Strategic Plan 2040 and Fairfield City Plan 2032, and provide opportunities

for the community to engage with biodiversity during a period of rapid growth throughout Greater Sydney.

- The **Generic Community Land Plan of Management 2012** outlines the Community Land which Council has ownership or responsibility for, and Council's adopted management of those lands. Community land which is not Crown land is managed under the Generic Community Land Plan of Management.
- The **Delivery Program** is supported by four one-year **Operational Plans**, which outline the detailed projects and services (including major programs) that will be undertaken for each financial year in order to achieve the commitments made by the Council in the Delivery Program.

3.1 Purpose of the plan of management

The *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act) requires a plan of management (PoM) to be prepared for all public land that is classified as 'community land' under that Act.

The *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act) authorises local Councils (Council managers) appointed to manage dedicated or reserved Crown land to manage that land as if it were public land under the LG Act. Therefore, all Crown land reserves managed by Council are also required to have a PoM under the LG Act.

The purpose of this generic PoM is to:

- contribute to the council's broader strategic goals and vision as set out in the
 - Fairfield City Plan (Community Strategic Plan),
 - Fairfield Local Strategic Planning Statement,
 - Draft Open Space Strategy and
 - Biodiversity Strategy;
- ensure compliance with the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*;
- provide clarity in the future development, use and management of the community land;
- ensure consistent management that supports a unified approach to meeting the varied needs of the community.

Further information about the legislative context of Crown Reserve plans of management can be found in Appendix A3 of this document.

3.2 Process of preparing this plan of management

The process that Council has undertaken in preparation of this PoM is outlined in Figure 1 below.

Step 1	Drafting the PoM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PoM must meet all the minimum requirements outlines in section 36(3) of the LG Act and identify the owner of the land. • Any activities (including tenure or development) to be undertaken on the reserve must be expressly authorised in the PoM to be lawfully authorised. • Council must obtain written advice from a qualified native title manager that the PoM and the activities under the PoM comply with the NT Act.
Step 2	Notifying the landowner and seeking Minister's consent to adopt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The department as the landowner is to be notified of the draft PoM prior to public exhibition of the PoM under s.39 of the LG Act. • Council is also required to seek the Minister's written consent to adopt the draft PoM (under clause 70B of CLM Regulation). The Minister's consent can be sought at the same time as notifying the landowners (the department) of the draft PoM. • Note: in certain circumstances, Council may only be provided with consent to proceed to public exhibition. Following public exhibition, Council will be required to re-submit the draft PoM for a final review where Minister's consent to adopt the draft PoM will be provided.
Step 3	Community consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils are required to publicly notify and exhibit PoM under section 38 of the LG Act • Councils are <u>not</u> required to hold a public hearing for Crown land under section 40A of the LG Act (exemption under clause 70A of the CLM Regulation).
Step 4	Adopting a PoM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there are any significant changes to the draft PoM following public exhibition (or in circumstances when consent to adopt was not previously provided), council must seek the Minister's consent to adopt the PoM. • A council resolution of a PoM that covers Crown land should note that the PoM is adopted pursuant to section 40 of the LG Act in accordance with 3.23(6) of the CLM Act. • When a council has adopted the PoM, a copy of the adopted PoM and minutes of the council resolution should be sent to the department: council.clm@crownland.nsw.gov.au

Figure 1: Process for preparing a Plan of Management for council managed Crown Reserves.

3.3 Change and review of plan of management

This PoM will require regular review in order to align with community values and changing community needs, and to reflect changes in Council priorities. Council has determined that it will review the PoM within 10 years of its adoption. However, the performance of this PoM will be reviewed on a 5-yearly basis to ensure that the Reserves are being managed in accordance with the PoM, are well-maintained and provide a safe environment for public enjoyment.

Council may continue to acquire or divest land for the benefit of the community. Land may also come into Council's ownership by dedication of land for open space. These scenarios will be managed through the Community Land Generic Plan of Management 2012.

The community will have an opportunity to participate in reviews of this PoM.

3.4 Community consultation

The community engagement principles guiding this PoM are outlined in the 2020 Community Engagement Strategy. Council's Principles of Engagement are based on the social justice principles of access, equity, participation, rights and responsibilities, as outlined in Council's Community Consultation and Engagement Policy. Council employs the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) Public Participation Spectrum to engage appropriately with the community. The Public Participation Spectrum outlines the different levels of participation, identifies the goals and defines the role of the community within the engagement.

The community engagement for this PoM will meet the Public Participation Goal (on the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum) of Consult, which means "to obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions". The role of the stakeholder within this Goal is to contribute feedback, experiences and opinions regarding the PoM.

This PoM was placed on public exhibition from [insert date to insert date], in accordance with the requirements of section 38 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act). A total of [XX] submissions were received. Council considered these submissions before adopting the PoM.

In accordance with section 39 of the LG Act, prior to being placed on public exhibition, the draft PoM was referred to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Crown Lands, as representative of the state of NSW, which is the owner of the Reserves. Council has included in the plan any provisions that have been required by Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Crown Lands.

4. LAND DESCRIPTION

The community land that is covered by this document is listed in Appendix A1, with maps provided in Appendix A2. The Council-managed Crown reserves covered by this document is defined by real property identifiers (lots and deposited plans) and reserve numbers (for Crown land only).

The remainder of Council's open spaces are covered by other plans of management.

Contact Council or refer to Council's website for information about other public land not listed in Appendix A1.

4.1 Owner of the land

The land includes land owned by the Crown which is managed by the Council as Crown land manager under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*. The owner of the land is identified in Appendix A1.

5. BASIS OF MANAGEMENT

Fairfield City Council intends to manage its Council-managed Crown reserves community land to meet:

- assigned categorisation of community land.
- the LG Act guidelines and core objectives for community land set out in Table 1.
- the Council's strategic objectives and priorities.
- development and use of the land outlined in Section 6 of the LG Act.

5.1 Categorisation of the land

All community land is required to be categorised as one or more of the following categories. Where the land is owned by the Crown, the category assigned should align with the purpose for which the land is dedicated or reserved.

The LG Act defines five categories of community land:

- **Park** – for areas primarily used for passive recreation.
- **Sportsground** – for areas where the primary use is for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.
- **General Community Use** – for all areas where the primary purpose relates to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social, and intellectual welfare or development of members of the public. This includes venues such as community halls, scout and guide halls, and libraries.
- **Cultural Significance** – for areas with Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical, research or social significance.
- **Natural Area** – for all areas that play an important role in the area's ecology. This category is further subdivided into bushland, escarpment, foreshore, watercourse and wetland categories.

The categorisations of the reserves in this generic Plan of Management include Park, Sportsground, General Community Use and Natural Area.

The categorisation of the land is identified in Appendix A1, as well as shown by maps in Appendix A2.

5.2 Guidelines and core objectives for management of community land

The management of community land is governed by the categorisation of the land, its purpose and the core objectives of the relevant category of community land (see [Categorisation of the land](#)). Council may then apply more specific management objectives to community land, though these must be compatible with the core objectives for the land.

The guidelines for categorisation of community land are set out in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021. The core objectives for each category are set out in the LG Act. The guidelines and core objectives for the Park, Sportsground, General Community Use and Natural Area categories are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Guidelines and Core Objectives for Community Land Categories

Guidelines – from the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021	Core objectives – from the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
Clause 104 – Parks: Land which is improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, and for uses which are mainly passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.	Category Park (Section 36G): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities; • to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games; • to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.
Clause 103 – Sportsgrounds: Land used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or playing outdoor games.	Category Sportsground (Section 36F): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games; • to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.
Clause 106 – General Community Use: Land that may be made available for use for any purpose for which community land may be used, and does not satisfy the guidelines for categorisation as natural area, sportsground, park or area of cultural significance.	Category General Community Use (Section 36I): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land; • to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and (b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).
Clause 102 – Natural Areas: Land, whether or not in an undisturbed state, possessing a significant feature that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore.	Category Natural Area (Section 36E): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area; • to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting; • to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land; • to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion; • to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> or the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>.
Clause 107 – Bushland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land containing primarily native vegetation that is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or although not the natural vegetation, is still representative of the structure or floristics of the natural vegetation in the locality. 	Category Bushland (Section 36J): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna of the land and other ecological values; • to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land; • to manage the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to

	<p>implement measures to minimise or mitigate disturbance caused by human intrusion;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to restore degraded bushland; • to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores; • to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term; • to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.
<p>Clause 108 – Wetlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedgelands, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a waterbody that is inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with fresh, brackish or salt water, whether slow moving or stationary. 	<p>Category Wetland (Section 36K):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, particularly their hydrological environment (including water quality and water flow), flora, fauna and habitat value; • to restore and regenerate degraded wetlands; • to facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.
<p>Clause 110 – Watercourse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any stream of water, perennial or intermittent, in a natural or artificial channel, or in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream of water, and associated riparian land or vegetation. 	<p>Category Watercourse (Section 36M):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows; • to manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability; • to restore degraded watercourses; • to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.
<p>Clause 111 – Foreshore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land situated on the water's edge forming a transition zone between the aquatic and terrestrial environment. 	<p>Category Foreshore (Section 36N):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment; • to protect and enhance all functions associated with the foreshore's role as a transition area; • to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.

5.3 Restrictions on management of Crown Land

Council is the Crown land manager of the Crown reserves described in this plan of management in accordance with the legislation and conditions imposed by the minister administering the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*. The use of the land described in this plan of management must:

- be consistent with the purpose for which the land was dedicated or reserved.
- consider native title rights and interests and be consistent with the provisions of the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993*.
- consider the inchoate interests of Aboriginal people where an undetermined Aboriginal Land Claim exists.
- consider and not be in conflict with any interests and rights granted under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*.
- consider any interests held on title.

No future act (including tenures) is permitted on the following lands:

- The part of Rowley Park (R.100091) being: Lot A in DP 326845, Lot 1 in DP 611807, Lots 1-24 in DP 13102, Lot 20 Section J in DP 2151, Lots 1-6 Section J in DP 2151, Lots 1-10 Section O in DP 2151, Lot 1 Section P in DP 2151, part of Lot 7 Section J in DP 2151 & Lot 1 in DP 611808 added on 23 November 2007 & Lots 16-19 Section J in DP 2151, the parts of Lots 8-15 Section J in DP 2151, Lot 1 in DP 1063654, Lot 1 in DP 1069154 & the unidentified portions of closed roads (Howard Street & Rowleys Point Road) added on 13 September 2013.

(See Appendix A2 – Map 17A for a map of the above lands).

Unless

- a. the lands become excluded land for the purposes of the Crown Land Management Act 2016, or
- b. the act is a tenure which satisfies the requirements of Section 24HA (Management of Water and Airspace) of the Native Title Act 1993.
- c. the act is a public work which satisfies the requirements of Section 24KA of the Native Title Act 1993.
- d. the act is a low impact act and satisfies the requirements of Section 24LA of the Native Title Act 1993.

Any act authorised under Section 24LA of the Native Title Act 1993 will terminate, after an approved determination of native title is made in relation to the land or waters, if the determination is that native title exists.

5.4 Council's strategic objectives and priorities

Fairfield City Council, in consultation with the community, has developed the following strategies and plans to identify the priorities and aspirations of the community and the delivery of a vision for the future. They have a direct influence on the objectives, uses and management approach covered by Plans of Management.

Fairfield City Plan 2022-2032

The Fairfield City Plan identifies the community's needs and aspirations based on extensive community engagement. A number of the top ten community priorities relate to the management of Council-managed Crown reserves, in particular:

- Community safety
- Inviting and well-used community places and parks;
- Attractive and lively town centres
- Connected transport systems
- Cleaner streets
- Car parking spaces

Fairfield Local Strategic Planning Statement 2040

The Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) provides the strategy for the Fairfield community's economic, social and environmental land use needs over the next 20 years. It sets clear planning priorities about what will be needed, such as jobs, homes, services and parks, where these should be best located and when they will be delivered. The LSPS sets short, medium and long-term actions to deliver the priorities for the community's future.

These priorities, which all relate at different levels to open space management are:

- Planning Priority 1 – Provide housing that accommodates the needs of existing and future residents.

- Planning Priority 2 – Deliver greater housing diversity and affordability to meet the changing needs of the community.
- Planning Priority 3 – Plan for and manage areas identified for future urban development.
- Planning Priority 4 – Provide attractive, healthy, accessible and safe places for the whole community.
- Planning Priority 5 – Protect the City's Heritage.

Open Space and Recreation Strategy

The Draft Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2020 (still to be formally adopted by Council) provides a strategic framework for the future provision, planning, design and management of open space in Fairfield City to 2041. The Draft Strategy provides for the continued and sustainable delivery of open space to support the community as Fairfield City welcomes new residents and workers over the next 20 years.

The Strategy identifies five strategic directions:

1. More open space where we need it.
2. Facilities that keep us active and healthy.
3. Welcoming open space that brings us together.
4. Greener open space that connects us to nature.
5. Smart and sustainable management.

The Strategy identifies actions for the provision of future open space, improved planning, design and management to meet the current and future open space and recreation needs for our community.

Biodiversity Strategy

The Biodiversity Strategy 2022 aims to meet legislative requirements (state, federal and international law), fulfil the environmental actions and objectives detailed in the Fairfield City Local Strategic Plan 2040 and Fairfield City Plan 2032, and provide opportunities for the community to engage with biodiversity during a period of rapid growth throughout Greater Sydney.

The objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy are:

- Engaging with biodiversity.
- Enhancing biodiversity.
- Connection biodiversity.
- Protecting biodiversity.
- Improving biodiversity knowledge.

Urban Design Studies

Urban Design Studies completed in 2021 seek to achieve a broad set of urban design outcomes to maximise the unique characteristics, opportunities, amenity and vibrancy in each of the identified areas – the local centres of Cabramatta, Canley Vale, Carramar, Fairfield City Centre – Key Sites, Fairfield City Centre – Whole of Centre, Fairfield Heights, Smithfield, Villawood and Yennora.

These studies (either adopted, implemented through planning proposals or in draft form) provide an urban framework for the precincts with recommended land use zoning, development standards (for example, height of building, floor space ratio) for subject land, along with opportunities to deliver improvements to pedestrian/vehicular connections, civic and new open space.

6. DEVELOPMENT AND USE

6.1 Permissible uses / future uses

Community land is valued for its important role in the social, intellectual, spiritual and physical enrichment of residents, workers, and visitors to Fairfield City.

The intrinsic value of community land is also recognised, as is the important role this land plays in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem function.

Fairfield City Council encourages a wide range of uses of community land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land, where appropriate. Within buildings, swimming pools, and recreational and sporting facilities in particular, Fairfield City Council intends to permit and encourage a broad range of appropriate activities.

The use of community land is often supported by appropriate ancillary development such as playground equipment, amenity buildings or food kiosks. The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Park, Sportsground, General Community Use and Natural Area, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in Table 2 below. The facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community.

The anticipated uses and associated development identified in the table are intended to provide a general guide. The terminology used is not intended to impose an exact meaning. For example, a reference to 'football' includes any variations of that game.

It is anticipated that new sports may develop, and others increase or decrease in popularity. If this occurs, then some community land may be modified to facilitate the changing forms of 'active recreation' enjoyed by the community. References such as 'field', or 'court', are not intended to exclude other sporting surfaces.

Where it is proposed to construct or establish a public work¹ on reserved or dedicated Crown land, where Native title is not extinguished, prior to approval Council will notify and give an opportunity for comment from any representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander bodies, registered Native title bodies corporate and registered Native title claimants in relation to the land or waters covered by the reservation or lease as required under the Native Title Act 1993.

¹ A public work is defined as:

- (a) *any of the following that is constructed or established by or on behalf of the Crown, or a local government body or other statutory authority of the Crown, in any of its capacities:*
 - (i) *a building, or other structure (including a memorial), that is a fixture; or*
 - (ii) *a road, railway or bridge; or*
 - (iia) *where the expression is used in or for the purposes of Division 2 or 2A of Part 2--a stock-route; or*
 - (iii) *a well, or bore, for obtaining water; or*
 - (iv) *any major earthworks; or*
- (b) *a building that is constructed with the authority of the Crown, other than on a lease.*

Major earthworks are defined as:

earthworks (other than in the course of mining) whose construction causes major disturbance to the land, or to the bed or subsoil under waters.

Table 2: Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Park, Sportsground, General Community Use and Natural Area by council

Park	
<p>Purpose/Use such as...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active and passive recreation including children's play and cycling. • Group recreational and entertainment use, such as picnics and private celebrations. • Eating and drinking in a relaxed setting. • Publicly accessible ancillary areas, such as toilets. • Festivals, parades, markets, fairs, exhibitions and similar events and gatherings. • Low intensity commercial activities (e.g. recreational equipment hire). • Filming and photographic projects. • Busking. • Public address (speeches). • Community events of a non-political nature. • Donations and collections of a non-political nature. • Community gardens. • Activities including family events, picnics, cultural events, weddings, birthday parties, movies after dark, dance events, recreation competitions, singing, tai chi, meditation or similar groups. <p>NB: Some of the uses listed above require a permit from the council.</p>	<p>Development to facilitate uses, such as...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the park, e.g. paths, public art, pergolas. • Development for the purposes of active recreation such as play equipment, exercise equipment, bike racks, half-court basketball courts, open area for casual games or a sports court. • Amenities to facilitate the safe use and enjoyment of the park e.g. picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas, water refill stations. • Café or refreshment areas (kiosks). • Commercial businesses or uses that support the intended community Purpose/Use and are of appropriate scale, such as but not limited to kiosks, cafes, food and coffee carts, including external seating, outdoor dining facilities. • Lighting, seating, toilet facilities (including accessible toilets), courts, paved areas. • Hard and soft landscaped areas. • Storage sheds. • Car parking and loading areas to support the site only. • Commercial development which is sympathetic to and supports use in the area, e.g. hire of recreation equipment. • Small scale activities, equipment hire and personal trainers. • Community gardens and associated facilities such as spaces for workshops and 'bush kitchens' that support the intended Purpose/Use and are of appropriate scale. • Heritage and cultural interpretation, e.g. signs. • Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that relate to approved uses/activities, are discreet and temporary, and are approved by the Council. • Trees – planted or re-growth. • Bio-banking and carbon sequestration initiatives. • Water saving initiatives such as stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and swales. • Energy saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels. • Locational, directional and regulatory signage. • Fencing appropriate to the site. • Temporary/ casual use that doesn't exceed capacity of the site. • Temporary displays and stalls. • Facilities and equipment to enable any of the above purposes/ use. • Works associated with bush regeneration, stormwater mitigation, environmental management & protection, emergency works and the like.
Sportsground	
<p>Purpose/Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active and passive recreational and sporting activities compatible with the 	<p>Development to facilitate uses</p> <p>Development for the purpose of conducting and facilitating organised sport (both amateur and professional), for example:</p>

Sportsground	
<p>nature of the particular land and any relevant facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised and unstructured recreation activities. • Community events and gatherings. • Commercial uses associated with sports facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports field (AFL, baseball, cricket, football, softball, track and field athletics, etc). • Marked court (badminton, basketball, hockey, netball, tennis, volleyball, etc). • Aquatic facility (learn to swim classes, squad training, fitness and health classes including aqua aerobics, recreational and competitive swimming and diving, organised water sports including water polo, diving, hydrotherapy facilities). • Professional rooms for hire. • Change room/locker areas. • Shower/toilet facilities. • Commercial businesses or uses that support the intended community Purpose/Use and are of appropriate scale, such as but not limited to kiosks, cafes, food and coffee carts, including external seating, outdoor dining facilities. • Car parking and loading areas to support the site only. • Ancillary areas (staff rooms, meeting rooms, recording rooms, equipment storage areas). • Shade structures. • Storage ancillary to recreational uses, community events or gatherings, and public meetings. • Facilities for sports training, e.g. sports nets or practise walls. • Provision of amenities to facilitate use and enjoyment of the community land including seating, change rooms, toilets (including accessible toilets), storage, first aid areas and water refill stations. • Café/kiosk facilities. • Heritage and cultural interpretation, e.g. signs. • Equipment sales/hire areas. • Meeting rooms/staff areas. • Compatible, small scale commercial uses, e.g. sports tuition. • Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that relate to approved uses/activities, are discreet and temporary, and are approved by the council. • Water saving initiatives such as stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and swales. • Energy saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels. • Locational, directional and regulatory signage. • Works associated with bush regeneration, stormwater mitigation, environmental management & protection, emergency works and the like.

General Community Use	
<p>Purpose/Use Providing a location for, and supporting, the gathering of groups for a range of social, cultural or recreational purposes, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community events of a non-political nature. • donations and collections of a non-political nature. 	<p>Development to facilitate uses Development for the purposes of social, community, cultural and recreational activities – such as libraries, childcare centres, youth services, aged services, men's sheds, health services, sports.</p> <p>Development includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of buildings or other amenity areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community.

General Community Use	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family events, picnics, cultural events, weddings, birthday parties, movies after dark, dance events, recreation competitions, singing, tai chi, meditation or similar activities. • commercial opportunities that complement the functionality of the land or other permitted uses. <p>Providing multi-purpose buildings (e.g. community halls and centres) with specialised community uses such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • casual or informal recreation. • meetings (including for social, recreational, educational or cultural purposes). • functions. • concerts, including all musical genres. • performances (including film and stage). • exhibitions. • fairs and parades. • workshops. • leisure or training classes. • children's services (e.g. child care, vacation care, long day care, family day care). • designated group use (e.g. scout and girl guide use). • educational centres, including libraries, information and resource centres. • entertainment facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development (particularly within buildings) for the purposes of addressing the needs of a particular group (e.g. a stage). • landscaping and finishes, improving access, amenity and the visual character of the general community area. • water saving initiatives such as rain gardens. • community gardens. • energy saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels. • car parking and loading areas for the site. • advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that relate to approved uses/activities, are discreet and temporary, and are approved by the council. • locational, directional and regulatory signage. • flag and banner poles. • commercial businesses or uses that support the intended community Purpose/Use and are of appropriate scale, such as, but not limited to, kiosks, cafes, food and coffee carts, including external seating, outdoor dining facilities. • lighting, electrical, water, gas and telecommunications equipment. • outdoor dining facilities. • public art. • small scale activities, equipment hire, personal trainers and circuses. • Works associated with bush regeneration, stormwater mitigation, environmental management & protection, emergency works and the like.

Natural Area	
<p>Purpose/Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of the council's natural heritage including the identified endangered ecological communities. • Preservation of biological diversity and habitat. • Providing a location for relaxation and passive informal recreation. • Walking and cycling. • Guided bushwalks. • Environmental and scientific study. • Bush regeneration works. • Carbon sequestration. • Biodiversity Stewardship site. 	<p>Development to facilitate uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilets (including accessible toilets). • Picnic tables. • BBQs. • Sheltered seating areas. • Lighting. • Low impact walking trails. • Interpretive signage. • Water saving initiatives such as rain gardens, swales and sediment traps. • Energy saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels. • Bridges. • Observation platforms, signs. • Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out. • Locational, directional and regulatory signage. • Works associated with bush regeneration, stormwater mitigation, environmental management & protection, emergency works and the like.

6.2 Express authorisation of leases and licences and other estates

Under section 46(1)(b) of the LG Act, leases, licences and other estates formalise the use of community land. A lease, licence or other estate may be granted to organisations and persons, community groups, sports clubs and associations, non-government organisations, charities, community welfare services, non-profit organisations and government authorities.

The lease or licence must be for uses consistent with the reserve purpose(s), the assigned categorisation and zoning of the land, be in the best interests of the community as a whole, and enable, wherever possible, shared use of community land.

Any lease or licence proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this PoM and the capacity of the community land itself and the local area to support the activity.

A lease is normally issued where exclusive control of all or part of an area by a user is proposed. In all other instances a licence or short-term licence or hire agreement will be issued.

6.2.1 Leases and licences authorised by the plan of management

This Plan of Management **expressly authorises** the issue of leases, licences and other estates over the land covered by the Plan of Management, in accordance with section 46(1)(b) of the LG Act, provided that:

- the purpose is consistent with the purpose for which it was dedicated or reserved.
- the purpose is consistent with the core objectives for the category of the land.
- the lease, licence or other estate is for a permitted purpose listed in the *Local Government Act 1993* or the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.
- the issue of the lease, licence or other estate and the provisions of the lease, licence or other estate can be validated by the provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).
- where the land is subject to a claim under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* the issue of any lease, licence or other estate will not prevent the land from being transferred in the event the claim is granted.
- the lease, licence or other estate is granted and notified in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* or the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.
- the issue of the lease, licence or other estate will not materially harm the use of the land for any of the purposes for which it was dedicated or reserved.

In accordance with Section 47A of Local Government Act 1993, Council can grant a lease or licence up to 5 years for the intended use which is in-line with the PoM. In this instance, Council must meet Section 47A(2), this will require standard notification and exhibition processes. If a written request is received from the Minister, the proposal is then referred to the Minister to make further determination to whether proceed under Sections 47 (5) – (9).

In accordance with Section 47A of the Local Government Act 1993, Council can grant a lease or licence (including any option periods) on community land for terms greater than 5 years. The notice of proposal must meet provisions under Section 47A(2). Ministerial approval is required for longer terms in excess of 21 years and must meet provisions under Section 47(6) of the Local Government Act 1993. A Council cannot grant a lease or licence should a person make a submission by way of objection to the proposal. This objection will need to be referred to the Minister for assessment.

Land adjoining community land - This PoM expressly authorises Council to enter into a lease or license or estate to authorise at its discretion, a permit to enable a person to do, without the need for public notification, one or more of the following:

- To transport material and equipment required in relation to work that is to be, or is being, carried out on land adjoining the community land.
- To remove waste or other material that is consequential on such work.

Access Permit - A Permit to Access does not provide for the occupation of community land for any purpose including the storage of goods or materials related to the work being undertaken.

Existing Leases - All existing leases in force at the time this PoM is adopted are expressly authorised and preserved by this PoM. Existing leases and licences are detailed in Appendix A4 Schedule of Leases and Licences.

Table 3 further identifies the purposes for which leases and licences may be issued over the reserves identified in this plan of management and the maximum duration of leases, licences and other estates.

Table 3: Express authorisation for leases, licences and other estates on reserves listed in this plan of management

Community land covered	Term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Leases		
Park/Sportsground	Maximum of five (5) years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Café/ kiosk areas/ amenity buildings, including seating and tables. – Commercial uses associated with the facility and/or land. – Management of court facilities or similar facilities. – Hire or sale of recreational equipment. – At-grade carparks, for general community purposes as determined by Council and short term casual commercial purposes as determined by Council for a term not exceeding five (5) years. – To transport material and equipment required in relation to work that is to be, or is being, carried out on land adjoining the community land without the need for public notification. – To remove waste or other material that is consequential from the above such work without the need for public notification.
General Community Use	Maximum of five (5) years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social purposes (including childcare, vacation care, community services and community garden). – Health or medical practitioners associated with the relevant facility (e.g. nutrition, physiotherapy). – Educational purposes, including libraries, education classes, workshops. – Cultural purposes, including concerts, dramatic productions and galleries. – Recreational purposes, including fitness classes, dance classes, games. – Sporting uses developed/operated by a private operator. – Kiosk, café and refreshment purposes. – Commercial uses associated with the facility (e.g. sale or hire of sports goods).

Community land covered	Term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To transport material and equipment required in relation to work that is to be, or is being, carried out on land adjoining the community land without the need for public notification. – To remove waste or other material that is consequential from the above such work without the need for public notification.
Natural Area	Maximum of five (5) years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways. – Observation platforms, signs. – Toilets (including accessible toilets). – Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out. – To transport material and equipment required in relation to work that is to be, or is being, carried out on land adjoining the community land without the need for public notification. – To remove waste or other material that is consequential from the above such work without the need for public notification.
Licences		
Park/Sportsground	Maximum of five (5) years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables. – Commercial uses associated with the facility. – Management of court or similar facilities. – Hire or sale of recreational equipment. – Annual and seasonal licences, in the form of hiring agreements may be granted to clubs, associations, schools and members of the community for periods of up to one (1) year. Fees charged for regular users are in accordance with the Fee Schedule adopted by Council. – Casual events, that may include, but are not limited to, community events including organised fetes, festivals, parades and performances that may include stall holders, engaging in a trade or business and small-scale private sector events including parties, wedding ceremonies, circuses, filming and photography and any other prescribed purpose pursuant to clause 46(1)(b)(iii) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 – Reg. 116. – To transport material and equipment required in relation to work that is to be, or is being, carried out on land adjoining the community land without the need for public notification. – To remove waste or other material that is consequential from the above such work without the need for public notification.
General Community Use	Maximum of five (5) years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social purposes (including childcare, vacation care, community services and community garden). – Educational purposes, including libraries, education classes, workshops. – Recreational purposes, including fitness classes, dance classes. – Café/kiosk areas. – Commercial uses associated with the facility. – Casual events, that may include but are not limited to community events including organised fetes,

Community land covered	Term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
		<p>festivals, parades and performances that may include stall holders, engaging in a trade or business and small-scale private sector events including parties, wedding ceremonies, circuses, filming and photography and any other prescribed purpose pursuant to clause 46(1)(b)(iii) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 – Reg. 116.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To transport material and equipment required in relation to work that is to be, or is being, carried out on land adjoining the community land without the need for public notification. – To remove waste or other material that is consequential from the above such work without the need for public notification.
Natural Area	Maximum of five (5) years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways. – Observation platforms, signs. – Toilets (including accessible toilets). – Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out. – To transport material and equipment required in relation to work that is to be, or is being, carried out on land adjoining the community land without the need for public notification. – To remove waste or other material that is consequential from the above such work without the need for public notification.
Other estates		
All community land and buildings		<p>This PoM allows Council to grant an ‘estate’ over community land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities and provision of services, or connections for premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or public utility provider on the community land in accordance with the LG Act. – To transport material and equipment required in relation to work that is to be, or is being, carried out on land adjoining the community land without the need for public notification. – To remove waste or other material that is consequential from the above such work without the need for public notification. – To conduct any emergency or critical work and/or repairs

6.2.2 Short-term licences

Short-term licences and bookings may be used to allow Council to program a variety of uses at different times, allowing the best overall use.

This plan of management expressly authorises council to issue short term licences (up to 12 months), for the prescribed purposes under Section 46 of the LG Act and Section 2.20 of the CLM Act, as outlined below.

Under Section 2.20 of the CLM Act, short-term licences are authorised on council-managed Crown reserves for the purposes listed in Clause 31 of the CLM Regulation:

- (a) access through a reserve,
- (b) advertising,
- (c) camping using a tent, caravan or otherwise,
- (d) catering,
- (e) community, training or education,
- (f) emergency occupation,
- (g) entertainment,
- (h) environmental protection, conservation or restoration or environmental studies,
- (i) equestrian events,
- (j) exhibitions,
- (k) filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993),
- (l) functions,
- (m) grazing,
- (n) hiring of equipment,
- (o) holiday accommodation,
- (p) markets,
- (q) meetings,
- (r) military exercises,
- (s) mooring of boats to wharves or other structures,
- (t) sales,
- (u) shows,
- (v) site investigations,
- (w) sporting and organised recreational activities,
- (x) stabling of horses,
- (y) storage.

Under Section 46 of the LG Act, short-term licences are authorised on council-managed Crown reserves for the purposes of:

- (a) the playing of a musical instrument, or singing, for fee or reward.
- (b) engaging in a trade or business.
- (c) the playing of a lawful game or sport.

- (d) the delivery of a public address.
- (e) commercial photographic sessions.
- (f) picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings.
- (g) filming sessions.
- (h) the agistment of stock.
- (i) access through the land for private purposes:
 - to transport material and equipment required in relation to work that is to be, or is being, carried out on land adjoining the community land without the need for public notification.
 - to remove waste or other material that is consequential from the above such work without the need for public notification.
- (j) casual events, that may include but are not limited to community events including organised fetes, festivals, parades and performances that may include stall holders, engaging in a trade or business and small-scale private sector events including parties, wedding ceremonies, circuses, filming and photography and any other prescribed purpose pursuant to clause 46(1)(b)(iii) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 – Reg. 116.

Licences will only be granted to activities that meet the requirements of Council policies, including Busking Policy, Outdoor Dining Policy, Display of Goods and Materials on Public Domain, and other relevant policies.

Fees for short-term casual bookings will be charged in accordance with Council's adopted fees and charges at the time.

6.2.3 Native title and Aboriginal land rights considerations in relation to leases, licences and other estates

When planning to grant a lease or licence on Crown reserves, the council must comply with the requirements of the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) and have regard for any existing claims made on the land under the NSW *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act).

It is the role of the council's engaged or employed native title manager to provide written advice in certain circumstances to advise if the proposed activities and dealings are valid under the NT Act (see Appendix A5 for more information).

7. ACTION PLAN

Section 36 of the LG Act requires that a plan of management for community land details:

- the objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land.
- the means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets.
- the manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets.

Table 4 sets out key objectives and performance targets for management of the land.

Management Issues categories:

- Provision
- Function
- Access & inclusivity
- Health & Safety
- Management & maintenance
- Cultural awareness
- Environmental sustainability
- Visual & landscape character

Table 4: Objectives and performance targets, means of achieving them and assessing achievement
Category: Park and General Community Use

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Provision	<p>That community lands are well-developed and accessible with a range of recreational opportunities to meet the present and future needs of the community.</p> <p>Plan and provide suitable infrastructure according to the location, type and level of facility.</p>	<p>Continue the staged and prioritised improvement across Fairfield LGA under Council's Delivery Program and the draft Open Space Strategy.</p> <p>Permit the development of new facilities and infrastructure improvements to existing community land to meet identified needs and shortfalls in recreational provision: including but not limited to playgrounds, community art installations, outdoor exercise equipment, sports courts and spaces for casual games, pedestrian/cycle and circuit paths, bridges, meeting places, picnic tables and seats, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general nature and use of the community land is not significantly altered (for example it is used for mainly passive recreation, casual sport and games). • The proposed development is permissible under the objectives for management of the land category. • The necessary approvals have been obtained. 	<p>Program of park renovation and upgrading is ongoing.</p> <p>Funding is secured for the continued upgrade and redevelopment of community land.</p> <p>Suitable infrastructure is provided in the community land to meet the needs of the community.</p>
Function	<p>Community halls and other community facilities including public car park are well used for community purposes.</p>	<p>Promote the use of community facilities including public car parks.</p> <p>Maintain a fair and equitable booking system.</p> <p>Apply a fees and charges structure appropriate to the purpose of the location.</p>	<p>Monitor feedback from users and hirers of community halls and other community facilities.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Function	That dog owners take responsibility for their pets on Community land.	<p>Provide and promote designated dog off-leash areas as appropriate on Community land in accordance with the Companion Animals Act 1999.</p> <p>Permit dogs on Community land with the following proviso (with exception of guide dogs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-leash in designated off-leash areas; and • On-leash in all other areas. <p>Install signage as appropriate and encourage owners to clean up and dispose of their dogs' faeces in a responsible manner.</p> <p>Encourage the reporting of nuisance dogs on Community land.</p>	<p>Dog off-leash areas are provided where appropriate.</p> <p>Monitor reports of nuisance dogs, number of reported incidents decreases over time.</p> <p>Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.</p>
Function	Facilities and infrastructure including buildings, equipment, car park and public car parks are developed to meet the community needs for each location.	Implement a program of construction, renovation and upgrading as appropriate to park hierarchy.	<p>New facilities and infrastructure are designed to minimise impacts on the surrounding road network, natural environment (including biodiversity values) and amenity of nearby residential properties.</p> <p>Facilities and infrastructure is constructed and maintained to the appropriate Australian Standards.</p>
Function	Support uses that provide multiple benefits for the community.	<p>Identify sites that may be suitable to accommodate compatible community or commercial facilities including public car parks either Council-operated or leased, that could benefit the local and broader communities.</p> <p>Asset Audit and Strategy.</p>	<p>Sites identified for future development.</p> <p>Complete audit and strategy and establish an action plan.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Function	Vehicular access to Community land categorised as Park is restricted to designated car parking areas except for maintenance and emergency purposes or when authorised by Council.	<p>Install signage and secure the land from vehicular access as appropriate.</p> <p>Ensure provision is made for maintenance and emergency vehicles.</p> <p>Undertake regular inspections to ensure that unauthorised vehicles are not entering the land.</p> <p>Develop and maintain appropriate off street parking facilities appropriate to the park hierarchy, in relation to identified needs and in compliance with Council policy.</p> <p>Provide suitable bike racks to encourage use of cycling as a means of transport.</p>	<p>Monitor reports of unauthorised vehicles using the Community land and action taken.</p> <p>Car parks are provided appropriate to park hierarchy and comply with the relevant Council policies and other relevant standards.</p>
Function	Promote awareness of upgrades to and the use of the cycleway network.	<p>Update local cycling maps on Council's website.</p> <p>Cycling events and organised rides target Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) groups and the general population.</p>	Programs reviewed and implemented.
Access and inclusivity	Internal circulation routes are provided that are accessible, rational and cohesive in character, and appropriate to the size and level of usage of the community land.	<p>Examine the current internal circulation and ensure through-routes and access to key facilities such as playgrounds are provided that are appropriate.</p> <p>Ensure all new or renovated paths are "access positive", link to nearby paths and are multi-purpose such as shared pedestrian/ cycle paths and circuit paths, with consideration of Council's Disability Inclusion Action Plan.</p> <p>Undertake accessibility audit of facilities to identify compliance.</p> <p>Provide directional and wayfinding signage.</p>	<p>Conduct regular inspections to assess circulation and linkages.</p> <p>Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		Include public art/ interpretation where possible.	
Environmental sustainability	The environmental values of the community land are protected and enhanced.	<p>Maintain and develop the community land in an environmentally sensitive manner. Minimise run-off and avoid the use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides where possible.</p> <p>Inform the community about the environmental values and issues in relation to the community land and ways in which they can enjoy recreational activities with minimum adverse impact on the environment.</p> <p>Identify, preserve and enhance habitat for native fauna. Maintain and enhance indigenous plant communities within the community land by planting or other means as appropriate.</p> <p>Implement bush regeneration program to conserve existing native vegetation and to promote regeneration.</p>	Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.
Health and safety	Users of community land and the community of Fairfield perceive that the community land is generally a safe area.	<p>Improve internal visibility within the community land.</p> <p>Only clear under-storey vegetation as necessary and where habitat is not reduced, carefully thin out perimeter plantings and remove the lower branches of trees up to a height of not more than 2.0 m as appropriate (using approved horticultural techniques).</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the street frontage of the community land.</p> <p>Encourage passive surveillance and reporting of incidents.</p> <p>Encourage the legitimate use of the community land.</p>	<p>Perimeter vegetation is well-maintained, thinned and lower branches removed to permit views into and out from the community land.</p> <p>Street frontage is maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.</p> <p>New facilities and structures are appropriately sited within community land and constructed to appropriate Australian Standards with</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		<p>Site new facilities and structures in relation to their visibility for passive surveillance.</p> <p>Use vandal resistant materials and finishes as appropriate and where possible.</p> <p>Ensure compliance with appropriate Australian Standards including Safer by Design Principles.</p> <p>Prohibit the sale and consumption of alcohol within community land.</p> <p>Liaise with appropriate authorities and the local community to formulate and implement strategies to address issues in relation to drug activities in the community land.</p>	<p>consideration to vandal resistant materials and finishes.</p> <p>Monitor alcohol incidents related to the consumption of alcohol on community land.</p> <p>Monitor reports of illegal activities, anti-social behaviour, vandalism, and injuries on community land as appropriate.</p>
Health and safety	Ensure healthy urban development principles relating to parks and community facilities are considered.	<p>Consider current healthy urban planning principles that support the creation of healthy and active neighbourhoods, including 'Better Placed — an integrated design policy for the built environment in NSW' and 'Greener Places: an urban green infrastructure design framework' (NSW Government Architect), and Healthy Active by Design (Heart Foundation).</p> <p>Utilise the NSW Healthy Built Environment Checklist as a guide to the development and maintenance of healthy public places.</p> <p>Smoke free signage to be considered as part of development or upgrade of parks.</p>	<p>Programs reviewed and implemented</p> <p>Signage complies with legislation, including Smoke-free Environment Act 2000.</p> <p>Monitor compliance with smoke free signage</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Management & maintenance	Council's exposure to criticism, compensation and litigation is minimised.	<p>Implement a proactive risk management program.</p> <p>Identify potential hazards within community land.</p> <p>Quantify the level of risk and Council's potential liability for each identified hazard.</p> <p>Eliminate the identified risks as appropriate and practical.</p>	<p>Risk management program is implemented.</p> <p>Monitor the number, frequency, type and result of compensation claims against Council in relation to injury sustained within community land.</p> <p>Reduction in successful claims.</p>
Management & maintenance	That community lands are well-maintained to appropriate standards.	<p>Develop and implement appropriate maintenance and renovation programs coordinated across the LGA including a program of regular inspections.</p> <p>Identify minimum maintenance performance targets with consideration to usage levels.</p> <p>Implement management techniques to improve efficiency whilst ensuring that the environmental and amenity values of the community land are not compromised.</p> <p>Ensure that all maintenance works comply with the appropriate Australian Standards.</p> <p>Use indigenous plant species, sourced where possible from the Fairfield Community Nursery, in preference to exotic species where possible.</p> <p>Investigate ways of managing the dual role of community land in flood mitigation and implement improvements as appropriate.</p> <p>Promote the installation of water sensitive urban design (WSUD) systems within the Community land in order to manage stormwater run-off.</p>	<p>Maintenance and renovation schedules are implemented.</p> <p>Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.</p> <p>Monitor for compliance with appropriate Australian Standards.</p> <p>Areas identified for the installation of water management devices considered within the context of Council's overall stormwater management program.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Management & maintenance	Facilities and infrastructure including buildings, equipment, car parks and public car parks on community land are well maintained.	Maintain an asset register of buildings on community land including age and estimated replacement date. Implement a program of removal, renovation and replacement as appropriate. Ensure that repairs are carried out in a timely manner and all works are to the appropriate Australian Standard, with consideration of Council's Disability Inclusion Action Plan.	An asset register is maintained. Facilities and infrastructure is constructed and maintained to the appropriate Australian Standards.
Management & maintenance	Littering and dumping on Community land is minimised.	Review the current processes for rubbish collection on community land with consideration to provision of bins in high usage areas. Implement improvements as appropriate. Conduct regular inspections. Encourage local residents to report incidents of littering and dumping on community land. Ensure that all reports are acted upon in a timely manner. Control vehicular access to community land where appropriate except for maintenance and emergencies.	Rubbish collection on community land is reviewed. Improvements are implemented to reduce littering. Community feedback through the Indicator Survey. Community land is inspected regularly. Amount of litter and dumped material decreases over time. Vehicular access is controlled. Monitor reports of unauthorised vehicles on community land – no reports are received.
Management & maintenance	Development and activities on the community land has minimal adverse impact on neighbours.	Liaise with the local community as appropriate and promote use and development of community land relative to their size and to their function in accordance with this Plan of Management. Encourage good community relations with users of the Community land and neighbours.	Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		Ensure that all construction, renovation and maintenance works considers potential disturbance to neighbours and takes steps to minimise undue adverse impacts.	
Management & maintenance	The community land is named according to a standard naming system.	<p>Consolidate and standardise the naming system for the community land and re-name as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage use of the word “Park” in preference to “Reserve” in relation to the community land categorised as Park. • Minimise use of the word “Street”, “Road” etc in the Park name where possible and as appropriate. • Consolidate multiple names for the community land - for example, along the creeks there may be multiple names for a short stretch of creek line Park and where one section of community land ends and the next begins are unclear both on the ground and on maps. • Re-name and install signage as appropriate. • Consider dual naming in Aboriginal languages as appropriate. • Update Park Naming Policy as appropriate. 	Community land named in accordance with a standardised system.
Management & maintenance Cultural awareness	The community is aware of the recreational opportunities at the community land.	<p>Develop and maintain a database or listing of the community land including the range of facilities available and opportunities for additional facilities and infrastructure.</p> <p>Undertake regular community recreational needs surveys.</p>	<p>Database of facilities is developed and maintained.</p> <p>Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.</p> <p>Appropriate community engagement and consultation is undertaken.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		Involve the community in the planning and development phases where possible to improve a sense of care and custodianship.	
Management & maintenance Cultural awareness	Leases, licences and other estates achieve public benefit and are expressly authorised by this PoM.	<p>Permit leases, licences and other estates of up to 30 years in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 (as amended 1999) as outlined in this PoM for all of the Community land with consideration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise perceived public alienation of community land. • Maintain a fair, equitable and transparent booking system. • Maintain a fees and charges structure that is appropriate in relation to the facilities and services and with consideration to the market and Council's cost recovery. Review fees and charges on a regular basis. • Monitor terms and conditions of all leases, licences and other estates. <p>This PoM expressly authorises the leases or licences for periods exceeding 5 years, but not longer than 30 years in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 and with the core objectives for the land.</p>	<p>Leases etc are granted in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, this PoM and Council guidelines for consideration of leases as appropriate.</p> <p>Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.</p> <p>Survey and feedback as appropriate from hirers and users indicating satisfaction in relation to the fair allocation of facilities, fees and charges.</p> <p>Adherence to lease, licences and other estates terms and conditions.</p>
Management & maintenance Cultural awareness	Allow the use of the community land as a venue for short-term, casual events on application to Council providing that this is compatible with the capacity of the location and meets the requirements of the legislation, community and Council.	Allow the use of the community land for short-term, casual events, for a maximum of 28 days, whether consecutive or non-consecutive days, in any one calendar year. The appropriate approvals from Council will be required, i.e. Development Application or Activity Approval.	Various casual events held in the community land for the benefit of the community.

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Management & maintenance Cultural awareness	<p>Commercial use of community land for community benefit is permitted by this PoM, providing that this is compatible with the capacity of the location and meets the requirements of the legislation, community and Council.</p> <p>Leases, licences and other estates that achieve public benefit for commercial recreation are expressly authorised by this PoM.</p>	<p>Commercial use of community land for community benefit is permitted under this PoM.</p> <p>Ensure any hire/use or lease arrangement is consistent with the objectives and management strategies of this PoM.</p> <p>The appropriate approvals from Council will be required.</p>	<p>Leases etc are granted in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, this PoM and Council guidelines for consideration of leases as appropriate.</p> <p>Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.</p>
Management & maintenance Cultural awareness	<p>Community Halls and community facilities are leased/ hired out.</p>	<p>Permit leases, licences and other estates of up to 5 years in accordance with this PoM.</p> <p>Undertake Expression of Interest process at the end of each lease term to ensure leases and licences remain appropriate and respond to community need.</p> <p>All existing leases and licences in effect at the time this Plan is adopted are expressly authorised.</p> <p>Prohibit the sale and consumption of alcohol.</p>	<p>Community halls, are leased through an Expression of Interest process. Lease terms and conditions are monitored.</p> <p>Monitor the leases and ensure compliance with lease terms and conditions. Liaise with the organisations and implement measures as appropriate.</p> <p>No incidents of alcohol use are recorded.</p>
Cultural Awareness Visual and landscape character	<p>That Community lands are vital, visually appealing and attractive places that the community use for their recreation.</p>	<p>Continue to develop the Community land with consideration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and enhance the landscape character and sense of place. Reflect the unique cultural diversity and history of the area. 	<p>The unique cultural diversity of the area and local history are considered when developing new facilities or upgrading existing community land.</p> <p>Appropriate interpretation is installed and maintained.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install interpretation and sculptural elements in the landscape such as temporary or permanent community artworks. Consideration given for artworks to be co-designed with the community. Encourage the use of community land as venues for cultural events (within the carrying capacity of the location). 	<p>Audit of recreational opportunities provided on the community land – a range of opportunities is provided across the LGA.</p> <p>Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.</p>
Cultural awareness Heritage and artefacts	Heritage and cultural values and elements on the community land are preserved and enhanced.	<p>Identify and enhance heritage and cultural values and elements on the community land through interpretation or other means as appropriate.</p> <p>Maintenance of heritage items within Community land is guided by the Local Environmental Plan (LEP) and National Trust Guidelines.</p> <p>Under Part 5 assessments of the NSW EP&A Act, undertake investigations for potential Aboriginal Heritage relating to Council infrastructure and maintenance projects and in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales.</p>	<p>Register of historic and cultural information relating to the community land is maintained and used to enhance location interpretation as appropriate.</p> <p>Heritage items are effectively maintained.</p> <p>All matters relating to potential impacts on heritage items and artefacts are referred to Council's Heritage Advisor for review.</p>

Sportsground

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Provision	Sportsground facilities meet the needs of the local communities.	<p>Undertake regular surveys to assess the sporting and recreational needs of the communities of Fairfield.</p> <p>Maintain a database of sportsground facilities.</p> <p>Permit the development of new sportsground facilities and improvements to existing sportsground facilities to meet identified needs and shortfalls provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The general nature and use of the community land is not altered. - The proposed development is permissible under the objectives of the land category. - The necessary approvals have been obtained. <p>Focus on improvements to existing facilities in preference to developing new facilities to meet identified communities needs and facilities shortfalls. Ensure sportsgrounds are multi-function where possible and include provision for passive as well as active recreation. Permit joint use of facilities provided there is no adverse impact on the carrying capacity and sportsground function.</p>	<p>Regular recreational needs surveys are undertaken.</p> <p>Database of sportsground facilities is maintained.</p> <p>Community survey and feedback indicating satisfaction that sportsground facilities meet the recreational needs of the communities of Fairfield LGA.</p>
Provision	The community is aware of the range of recreational opportunities available at the sportsgrounds of Fairfield LGA.	<p>Promote the range of recreational activities available on the sportsgrounds as appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure all sportsgrounds have name signage. - Install additional signage as appropriate. - Ensure all advertising and signage complies with Council's guidelines for advertising and signage. 	<p>Surveys and feedback indicating awareness of sportsground facilities and recreational activities.</p> <p>All sportsgrounds have name signage. All sportsground advertising and signage complies with Council's guidelines.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Provision Function Access & inclusivity	Public access to community land is maintained. Access and use of the sportsgrounds and facilities is provided on a fair and equitable basis.	Permit leases, licences and other estates as outlined in Section 6.2.1 of this Plan of Management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that leases, licences and other estates are granted where there is demonstrated community benefit, significant capital works or infrastructure improvements and a demonstrated financial capacity to maintain the asset. - Ensure that consideration is given to the impact of fencing and signage on the perception of inappropriate alienation of community land. - Maintain a fair, equitable and transparent booking system for the sportsgrounds. - Maintain a fees and charges structure that is appropriate in relation to the facilities and services available and with consideration to the market and costs. Review fees and charges on an annual basis. - Monitor lease terms and conditions. - Ensure all organised events on sportsgrounds are permitted under the Act and by Council. 	Leases are only granted in accordance with the Local Government Act and Council guidelines. Monitor feedback from the community in relation to inappropriate alienation of community land. No legitimate reports are received. Survey and feedback from sporting clubs indicating satisfaction in relation to satisfaction at the fair allocation of sports facilities and fees and charges for their use. Adherence to lease terms and conditions. Monitor permits issued for organised events on sportsgrounds – events comply under the Act and Council regulations.
Management & maintenance	Sportsgrounds are well maintained to appropriate standards with good quality playing surfaces appropriate to their function and usage levels.	Develop and implement appropriate maintenance and renovation programs coordinated across Fairfield LGA including a program of regular inspections. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify minimum maintenance performance targets with consideration to usage levels and the hierarchy of the sportsground. - Schedule works to take place in the “off-season” where possible. - Implement management techniques such as differential mowing as appropriate to improve 	Maintenance and renovations schedules are implemented. User surveys and feedback indicating level of satisfaction that sportsgrounds are well maintained. Monitor works for compliance with appropriate Australian standards.

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		<p>efficiency whilst ensuring that the amenity values of the sportsgrounds are not compromised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review current irrigation practices and options including use of grey water and consideration of potential impacts of run-off. Implement improvements including additional irrigation systems as appropriate. - Investigate ways of managing the dual role of some sportsgrounds as detention basins in flood mitigation and their use as recreational facilities. Implement improvements as appropriate. - Ensure that all maintenance works comply with the appropriate Australian Standards. 	
Provision	Appropriate amenities and storage are provided on sportsgrounds that are well- maintained, secure, well-used and have minimum adverse visual impact in the local environment.	<p>Maintain an asset register of buildings on sportsgrounds including age and estimated replacement date.</p> <p>Conduct regular inspections and ensure that repairs, renovations and maintenance are carried out in a timely manner and to appropriate Australian standards.</p> <p>Investigate new designs for amenities buildings with consideration to security, storage, aesthetics and cost. Schedule and implement program of renewal and renovations for amenities buildings on all sportsgrounds.</p> <p>Program of rationalisation of storage containers on sportsgrounds with consideration to storage needs, risk management, equity and aesthetics be continued. Conduct regular inspections and implement procedures as appropriate.</p>	<p>Asset register is maintained.</p> <p>Amenities buildings are constructed and maintained to appropriate Australian standards.</p> <p>Use of storage containers is minimised.</p> <p>Program of renewal is maintained.</p> <p>Feedback from sporting clubs, schools and other sportsground users indicating satisfaction.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Management & maintenance Visual & landscape character	Litter and dumping on sportsgrounds is minimised.	<p>Review the current procedures for rubbish collection on sportsgrounds. Liaise with sporting clubs and other users in relation to the most appropriate type and quantity of litter bins, and collection procedures. Consider recycling options where possible. Implement improvements as appropriate.</p> <p>Conduct regular inspections of sportsgrounds. Encourage reporting of incidents of littering and dumping through “Dob-in-a-dumper” or similar schemes as appropriate. Ensure that all reports are acted upon in a timely manner. Liaise with local supermarkets in relation to dumping of shopping trolleys. Control vehicular access to sportsgrounds to minimise indiscriminate usage whilst allowing access for maintenance and emergency vehicles.</p>	<p>Rubbish collection on sportsgrounds is reviewed. Improvements are implemented. Feedback from sportsground users indicating satisfaction.</p> <p>Monitor reported incidents of littering and dumping including action taken. Reports of dumping are responded to in a timely manner. Number of reports decreases.</p> <p>Sportsgrounds are inspected regularly (minimum 6 monthly inspections).</p> <p>Vehicular access to sportsgrounds is restricted.</p>
Provision Management & maintenance	Playgrounds on sportsground reserves are well used and well maintained.	Maintain a playground inventory. Conduct regular inspections and ensure repairs are carried out in a timely manner. Continue program of upgrade of the children’s playground areas (including those on sportsgrounds). Ensure all repairs, renovations and new playgrounds comply with appropriate Australian standards. Provide shade for playspaces where possible.	<p>Playground inventory is maintained. Playground improvement program continues to be implemented.</p> <p>Community survey and feedback indicating satisfaction.</p>
Health & safety	Sportsground users and the communities of Fairfield LGA perceive the sportsgrounds as safe places for recreation.	<p>Liaise as appropriate with the police, local drug rehabilitation centres and the local community to formulate and implement strategies to address issues in relation to drug activities on sportsground reserves.</p> <p>Discourage consumption of alcohol at Sporting events. Ensure that sportsground hirers and lease-holders are</p>	Audit of reports of illegal activities, anti-social behaviour and needlestick injuries on sportsgrounds. No reported incidents.

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		<p>aware of the necessary permits and licences required to sell alcohol. Permit alcohol only when the necessary licences and Council approval have been obtained. Prohibit glass bottles on sportsgrounds.</p> <p>Encourage passive monitoring and reporting of inappropriate activities within sportsgrounds by neighbours.</p> <p>Encourage the legitimate use of sportsgrounds.</p>	<p>Monitor alcohol permits and incidents related to the consumption of alcohol.</p> <p>Community feedback and user surveys indicating satisfaction.</p>
Health & safety	Passive surveillance opportunities on the sportsgrounds are maximised.	<p>Clear under-storey vegetation, thin out plantings and remove the lower branches of trees as appropriate to open up the views and improve the visibility into the sportsgrounds from adjacent streets and properties and improve the long-term viability of the plants.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the street frontage of sportsgrounds. Prohibit the sale of this land and consider acquisition of additional lots as appropriate.</p> <p>Encourage passive monitoring and reporting of inappropriate activities within sportsgrounds by neighbours.</p> <p>Encourage the legitimate use of sportsgrounds.</p>	<p>Feedback from sportsground users and the community that there is increased perception of safety within individual reserves.</p> <p>Monitor the number of reported incidents within sportsgrounds. A decline in the number is recorded.</p>
Function Health & safety	Dog owners are using the sportsgrounds in a responsible manner.	<p>Provide and promote designated dog off-leash areas as appropriate.</p> <p>Permit dogs on sportsgrounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Off-leash in designated off-leash areas; and - On-leash in all other areas except in amenities buildings, on children's playgrounds and on sports fields when they are being used for sports or organised games. 	<p>Dog off-leash areas are provided.</p> <p>Monitor number of incidents of nuisance dogs – number decreases.</p> <p>Survey and feedback from sportsground users indicating satisfaction.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		Install signage as appropriate to encourage owners to remove dog faeces from sportsgrounds and dispose of it appropriately. Encourage the reporting of nuisance dogs on Sportsfields.	
Provision Function Visual & landscape character	Adequate car parking is provided for sportsground users. Car parks have minimal impact on the local residents and are adequately shaded and landscaped.	<p>Undertake traffic studies as appropriate to monitor the impacts of traffic movements on surrounding residents and pedestrians. Maintain and develop car parking in relation to identified needs and in compliance with the Council's Car Parking and Traffic Codes.</p> <p>Provide car parks on the sportsgrounds as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure car parks have adequate signage and safe access. - Expand existing parking areas as appropriate and investigate overflow parking options. - Ensure that all proposed works are in accordance with appropriate Australian standards. - Ensure car parks are adequately shaded and landscaped, and consider safety and security. <p>Review current access arrangements to car parks when they are not being used for organised sporting events and implement new procedures as appropriate.</p>	<p>Traffic studies are conducted as required.</p> <p>Car parks are provided as necessary and comply with the relevant Codes.</p> <p>Surveys and feedback from sportsground users and neighbours indicating level of satisfaction.</p> <p>Access to car parks is reviewed.</p>
Function	Vehicular access to sportsgrounds is restricted to car parking areas except for maintenance and emergency purposes.	Secure sportsgrounds from vehicular access. Ensure provision for maintenance and emergency vehicles.	Monitor reports of vehicles (other than maintenance and emergency vehicles) on the sportsgrounds (outside of car parking areas). No reports.
Provision Function	Sportsgrounds are linked to other areas of open space and have appropriate internal circulation routes.	Identify linkages between reserves. Maintain and enhance these linkages with tree-planting, pedestrian pathways and/or cycle routes as appropriate and	Audit of pedestrian/cycle paths.

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Access & inclusivity		<p>where possible. Enhance natural linkages such as creeklines.</p> <p>Integrate design links within reserves. Review pathways and pedestrian routes. Develop and promote new pedestrian/cycle paths including circuit paths where appropriate. Monitor the condition of pathways. Provide lighting as appropriate. Ensure all pathways are “access positive” where possible.</p> <p>Integrate sportsground with the streetscape where possible through tree-planting, use of similar paving materials or other design techniques as appropriate and feasible.</p>	<p>Surveys and feedback from sportsground users indicating satisfaction.</p>
Management & maintenance	<p>Sportsgrounds are named according to a standard naming system to minimise confusion.</p>	<p>Consolidate and standardise the naming system for the sportsgrounds and re-name as appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote use of the term “reserve” in place of “park”. - Consider the naming of individual fields and ovals in relation to the nearest road as appropriate. - Consolidate multiple names of reserves as appropriate. - Install signage as appropriate. 	<p>Sportsgrounds are named in accordance with a standardised system.</p> <p>Feedback from sportsground users and the community indicating satisfaction.</p>
Environmental sustainability	<p>The environmental values of sportsgrounds are maintained and enhanced.</p>	<p>Maintain and develop the sportsgrounds in an ecologically sensitive manner. Minimise run-off and avoid usage of chemical fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides where possible.</p> <p>Inform the community about the environmental values and issues in relation to sportsgrounds and ways in which they can enjoy recreational and sporting activities with minimum adverse impact on the reserve or the surrounding area.</p>	<p>Monitor usage of chemicals.</p> <p>Tree numbers are maintained or increased.</p> <p>Surveys and feedback from sportsground users indicating satisfaction.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		Maintain trees in a healthy condition. Conduct regular inspections. Plant additional trees as appropriate. Use clean-trunked, locally indigenous species where possible.	
Function Visual & landscape character	Sportsground landscapes are well designed to enhance their amenity values.	Develop and implement master plans for all sportsgrounds.	Master plans are developed for all sportsgrounds. Master plans are implemented.
Function Management & maintenance	Development and activities on the sportsgrounds has minimal adverse impact on neighbours.	<p>Investigate and implement procedures to minimise disturbance to neighbours as a result of activities on the sportsgrounds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permit floodlights only with Council approval and where they meet the Australian Standard for lux and light spill. Mound and landscape buffer zones to minimise impact of noise and light spill as appropriate. Ensure usage patterns of floodlights do not unreasonably interfere with usage of adjacent land. Ensure all floodlights are extinguished by 10pm. - Consider noise minimisation options and implement actions as appropriate. <p>Encourage good community relations with key sportsground user groups and neighbours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit development or activities as identified in this Plan of Management and current regulations. - Facilitate use of on-site car parks where possible. - Encourage sportsground users to keep the surrounding area clean and tidy. <p>Ensure that all construction, renovation and maintenance works consider potential disturbance for</p>	<p>Light spill and lux levels of floodlights on sportsgrounds within Fairfield LGA meet the Australian Standard.</p> <p>Resident surveys and feedback indicating satisfaction.</p> <p>Monitor number of complaints, no legitimate complaints recorded.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		neighbours and take steps to minimise undue adverse impacts.	
Management & maintenance Cultural awareness	Council's exposure to criticism, compensation and litigation is minimised.	Implement a pro-active risk management program. Identify potential hazards within the reserve. Quantify the level of risk and Council's potential liability for each identified hazard. Eliminate the identified risks as appropriate and practical. Ensure Council's Native Title obligations are met.	Risk management program is implemented. Monitor the number, frequency, type and result of compensation claims against Council in relation to injury sustained within the reserve. Reduction in successful claims. Native Title advice received and obligations met.
Cultural awareness	Heritage and cultural values and elements are preserved and protected.	Identify and enhance heritage and cultural values and elements of the sportsgrounds through interpretation or other means as appropriate.	Register of historic information in relation to the sportsgrounds in maintained.

Natural Area – Bushland

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Management & maintenance	The Bushland is maintained in a natural setting.	Promote and encourage the sensitive development of land around Bushland areas that is sympathetic to the values of these natural areas and minimises potential adverse impacts on the environment.	Monitor impacts of surrounding development on the Bushland.
Provision	The Bushland reserves are maintained in an appropriate size and configuration that prioritises the long-term survival of existing plant and animal communities.	Identify and preserve the remaining areas of bushland. Prohibit the sale of Bushland reserves and acquire adjacent lots as appropriate to increase the size of the reserve or improve its configuration.	Community land categorised as Bushland is identified and protected.
Provision Access & inclusivity	Linkages between the Bushland reserves and the surrounding area are maintained and enhanced.	Identify and enhance linkages with other reserves (for example along creek lines) and possible linkages with the surrounding area. Enhance linkages, for example, with tree-planting to create corridors of canopy trees, construction of pedestrian pathways and/or cycle routes as appropriate and where possible.	Bushland reserves are part of a network of linked reserves throughout the Fairfield LGA. Feedback from community indicating satisfaction.
Environmental sustainability Management & maintenance	The locally indigenous vegetation (species and communities) are protected.	Identify, protect and enhance the indigenous plant species and communities present on the Bushland sites. Develop appropriate operational plans coordinated across Fairfield LGA that aim to protect and enhance the existing remnant vegetation and achieve self-sustaining communities in the long term and where practical. Use accepted bush management practices and encourage natural regeneration where possible. Ensure provenance seed sourcing for all revegetation works. Implement appropriate weed control programs. Ensure that problems identified are not made worse. Implement the plans, monitor and review as appropriate. Ensure that bush regenerators (whether voluntary or paid, Council staff or contractors) undertaking bushland	Plans are developed and implemented. Monitor changes over time to the numbers and variety of indigenous plants and animals. Numbers are maintained or increase as appropriate. Monitor the type and approximate coverage of weed species. Numbers decrease. All bush regeneration work uses accepted bush management practices and is undertaken by

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		<p>management work on Bushland sites are appropriately trained or supervised by appropriately trained person(s). Ensure that all workers on Bushland sites are aware of their potential impacts on the bushland and take steps to minimise potential adverse effects.</p> <p>Implement the Biosecurity Act 2015 and control weeds as appropriate.</p>	<p>appropriately trained and/or supervised people.</p> <p>All workers on Bushland sites are aware of their potential impact on the bushland and are taking steps to minimise adverse impacts.</p>
Environmental sustainability Management & maintenance	Native fauna and the habitat values of the Bushland are protected.	<p>Initiate and maintain a register of native animal species in the Fairfield area. Protect and encourage native animals.</p> <p>Identify the native fauna present and the key habitat values of the Bushland reserves with consideration to food, shelter, bathing, perching, mating and breeding sites for native animals. Protect the identified key habitats. Where the habitat is provided by weed species or dumped car, for example, take appropriate measures to provide alternative habitat where possible.</p> <p>Increase public awareness of the potential adverse impacts of feral and domestic pets on native animals and bushland, and of practical steps to minimise the adverse effects. Control feral animals as appropriate.</p>	<p>Register of native animal species is maintained.</p> <p>Stable or increasing numbers (species and individuals) are recorded.</p> <p>The community is aware of potential adverse impacts of feral animals and domestic pets on bushland and is taking steps to minimise adverse effects.</p> <p>Feral animals are controlled.</p>
Environmental sustainability Management & maintenance	Threatened species and threatened ecological communities are protected.	Identify and locate rare and endangered species and communities within the Fairfield area. Liaise with NPWS and other stakeholders as appropriate for example adjacent Councils to formulate strategies. Implement operational plans coordinated across the LGA that are in line with this Plan of Management and consider the requirements of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 for the conservation of areas that meet the criteria. Monitor results and review as appropriate.	Monitor the area and/or numbers of threatened species or communities as appropriate. Numbers are stable or increasing.

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Visual & landscape character	The visual amenity values of the Bushland are protected.	<p>The visual amenity values of the bushland are protected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the potential adverse impact of bushland regeneration works on the visual amenity and habitat values. Minimise littering and dumping on site through restricted access community education and signage as appropriate. Encourage reporting of dumping and neighbourhood clean-up days. Ensure reports of dumping are acted upon in a timely manner. Ensure paths and other permitted structures are constructed from materials sympathetic with the local area and have minimum adverse impact. Inform the community about the different “look” of Bushland reserves compared to Parks. 	<p>Community feedback indicating satisfaction at the visual amenity values of the Bushland.</p> <p>Monitor reports of dumping and littering in Bushland areas.</p>
Function	A range of appropriate recreational facilities and uses are provided for with minimal adverse impact on the environmental integrity of the Bushland.	<p>Balance community needs with protection of the environment. Liaise with key stakeholders to establish what additional recreational facilities are appropriate and ensure consideration of the environmental impacts in the planning stages and take steps to mitigate the identified impacts. Install facilities as appropriate.</p> <p>Examine internal circulation routes. Improve pathways as appropriate with consideration to materials use and their location. Relocate existing pathways as necessary. Ensure paths and other permitted structures are constructed from materials sympathetic with the local area and have minimum adverse impact.</p> <p>Provide site interpretation. Install signage as appropriate to enhance visitor appreciation for the Bushland sites.</p>	<p>Feedback from community and users of bushland to indicate satisfaction at recreation provision.</p> <p>Monitor the site environment indicating the integrity of the bushland is maintained</p>
Management & maintenance	The resources available for Bushland regeneration and	<p>Secure ongoing resources for Bushland regeneration and restoration projects with consideration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing resources. 	Monitor resources available for Bush regeneration and revegetation projects.

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
	<p>revegetation projects within Fairfield LGA are maximised.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging voluntary bushcare groups and utilising government schemes for labour provision as appropriate. <p>Ensure efficient use of resources. Determine the priority for works with consideration to the available resources, seasonal conditions and other site factors.</p> <p>Consider the recommendations of the Cumberland Plain Recovery Plan and implement as appropriate.</p> <p>Encourage local indigenous species by planting or other means as appropriate, including the implementation of stewardship sites where feasible.</p>	<p>Monitor works required and projects completed on a regular basis (e.g. annually). Sufficient resources are secured for projects and used efficiently.</p>
<p>Function</p> <p>Access & inclusivity</p>	<p>The community is aware of and appreciates the values of the Bushland.</p>	<p>Inform local residents and the wider communities of Fairfield about the values of the Bushland and provide information about what they can do to minimise the major threats to the Bushland.</p> <p>Consider strategies and actions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target residents living near the Bushland reserves. Improve signage and interpretation at the sites. Publicise information in the local media. Re-name some of the reserves to better reflect their Bushland status and promote the Bushland. Support existing volunteers and provide more activities at sites which have high conservation value, but which do not have a dedicated Bushcare group. Approach nearby community groups (for example, schools, aged care facilities, CALD, new residents) and invite people to participate in Environmental Calendar events. 	<p>Survey and feedback from the community indicating increased awareness and appreciation for the values of the Bushland.</p> <p>Increased interest and involvement in voluntary community bushcare groups.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Visual & landscape character Health & safety	Bushland works have minimum adverse impact on the environment and neighbours.	Ensure that bushland regeneration and other site works have minimum impact on neighbouring properties for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that rubbish (including weed bags) are removed regularly. • Conduct education program around the value of bushland sites and to reduce dumping of green and other waste into reserves. • Minimise the use of chemicals ensure that steps are taken to mitigate potential threat of spillage and overspray. Where practical, as part of council's integrated pest management approach, only use pesticides in public places when necessary to eliminate priority weeds, to protect public property from pest damage, and to protect users of public places from nuisance or danger. Encourage good community relations with users of the reserve and neighbours.	Community feedback indicating level of satisfaction that their quality of life is reasonable and not adversely impacted upon by their proximity to the Bushland reserves. Undertake regular site visits to monitor bushland works.
Management & maintenance	Bushland works are well documented.	Ensure that appropriate and accurate records are kept of bushland regeneration work including (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas worked. • Dates and number of hours worked. • Tasks completed (e.g. weeding, planting). • Techniques employed. • Major weeds encountered. • Numbers and species of plants planted. • Follow up work. • Results – including numbers of species regenerating, and survival rates. • Any anomalies compared to established bush regeneration information. • Monitor and record animal sightings. 	Regular (e.g. annual) standard site reports are produced and retained on file.

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and record species of indigenous flora and communities. • Monitor and record water quality. • Monitor and record soil survey information. 	
Management & maintenance	The soil surface in the Bushland areas is protected from erosion.	Maintain the natural soil covering where possible. Ensure that alternative appropriate soil surface covering is provided where it is not possible to maintain the existing natural soil covering because of changes to site conditions. Control access as appropriate.	Undertake regular site visits. Monitor for signs of soil erosion – soil is not eroding.
Function	Community access to Bushland is provided that has minimal undue adverse impacts.	<p>Assess access to Bushland sites with consideration to pedestrian/cycle paths and linkages with other areas of open space. Improve existing linkages and install new linkages as appropriate with consideration to potential impacts on the bushland.</p> <p>Assess internal circulation through Bushland sites including the nature of the tracks and access points. Rationalise and formalise the track and entry systems as appropriate with consideration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control vehicular access. Permit access for emergency and maintenance vehicles. • Ensure tracks are appropriately located, with respect to site factors (eg creeks and topography) and proximity to sensitive areas. • Ensure tracks are constructed from appropriate materials and include adequate provision for drainage. <p>Install signage as appropriate.</p>	<p>Survey community and users of bushland to indicate satisfaction at level of access provision.</p> <p>Monitor flora, fauna, soils and water quality for indicators that the integrity of the bushland is maintained.</p> <p>Appropriate internal circulation routes are provided.</p>
Management & maintenance	Bushland areas are safe.	Minimise the potential fire hazard. Liaise with the appropriate authorities and local residents as appropriate and develop a program of hazard reduction with consideration to site conditions, resilience and the	Bushfire management program is implemented.

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		regenerative potential of the plants and habitat for wildlife. Implement, monitor and review as appropriate. Develop a bush fire risk management plan for Fairfield City. Inform the community about the bushland and encourage passive surveillance of Bushland areas.	Community feedback indicating satisfaction that the risk of bushfires is minimised. Feedback indicating bushland areas are safe.
Management & maintenance	Council's exposure to criticism, compensation and litigation is minimised.	Implement a pro-active risk management program. Identify potential hazards within Bushland reserves. Quantify the level of risk and Council's potential liability for each identified hazard. Eliminate the identified risks as appropriate and practical.	Risk management program is implemented. Monitor the number, frequency, type and result of compensation claims against Council in relation to injury sustained within the reserve. Reduction in successful claims.
Function	Leases, licences and other estates for the bushland areas are permitted where there is community benefit.	Permit leases, licences and other estates in accordance with <i>Section 6.2 Express authorisation of leases and licences and other estates</i> in this PoM.	Community feedback indicating satisfaction. Leases, licences and other estates are permitted only in accordance with the legislation.
Management & maintenance	The environmental values of the creeks and drainage lines are protected and enhanced.	Conduct regular inspections and ensure that the creeks and drainage lines are free of rubbish. Control major weeds. Encourage locally indigenous species along the creeklines by planting or other means as appropriate. Manage the areas on a catchment basis and in line with the outcomes of Fairfield City Councils Five Creeks Study (2001) – in summary, for the creeks to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Useable and accessible. • Visually attractive. • Clean, well-maintained, healthy environments. • Valued by the community. • Natural areas with sensitive nearby developments. • Protected for future generations. 	Community feedback and satisfaction. Monitor water quality and quantity. Improvements are recorded. Site survey to monitor effects on the creek lines and drainage lines. Improvements are recorded. Monitor native species associated with the creekline – numbers and variety increase. Monitor reports of dumping.

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		<p>Consider potential upstream and downstream impacts and liaise with adjacent landowners as appropriate.</p> <p>Install signage as appropriate and inform local residents and users of the areas about the environmental values of the creeks.</p>	

Natural Area – Watercourse

Management issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Function Access and inclusivity	<p>The creeks are accessible with a range of appropriate recreational facilities and equipment to promote opportunities to meet the present and future needs of the community.</p>	<p>Enhance the linkages along the creeks and to adjacent Park areas. Improve access to the water as appropriate.</p> <p>Construct shared pedestrian/cycle paths, bridges, viewing platforms and other structures as appropriate.</p>	<p>Pedestrian/cycle paths, bridges and viewing platforms (and associated interpretation) are constructed along the creeks as appropriate and are accessible.</p>
Management & Maintenance Environmental sustainability	<p>That social, recreational, educational and cultural, environmental and historical values of the creeks are protected and enhanced.</p> <p>That creeks are well-maintained to appropriate standards.</p>	<p>Manage and develop the creeks on a catchment basis.</p> <p>Investigate the installation of stormwater management devices on a case-by-case basis for the most suitable option.</p> <p>Encourage local indigenous species by planting or other means as appropriate, including the implementation of stewardship sites where feasible.</p> <p>Consider potential upstream and downstream impacts and liaise with adjacent landowners as appropriate.</p> <p>Consider potential contamination issues when excavating or importing fill as appropriate.</p>	<p>The environmental values and recreational opportunities of the creek areas are improved.</p> <p>Areas identified for the installation of water management devices considered within the context of Council's overall stormwater management program.</p> <p>Monitor native species associated with the creek line – numbers and variety increase.</p>

Management issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		<p>Protect and enhance the riparian zones and restore the creeks.</p> <p>Conduct regular inspections and ensure that the creeks are free of rubbish.</p> <p>Control major weeds with consideration to potential for over-spray and run-off of chemicals.</p> <p>Consider the recommendations of the Cumberland Plain Recovery Plan and implement as appropriate.</p>	<p>Excavations and imported fill associated with creek line works do not contaminate creek areas.</p> <p>Monitor water quality. Quality improves.</p> <p>Conduct regular inspections of the creeks areas.</p> <p>Monitor reports of dumping. Reports decrease.</p> <p>Major weeds along the creek are controlled. No reports of over-spray/spillage.</p>
<p>Cultural Awareness</p> <p>Environmental Sustainability</p>	<p>The social, recreational, educational, cultural environmental and historical values of the creeks are protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>Promote the environmental, educational, cultural, social, historical and recreational values of the creeks.</p> <p>Install signage and interpretation as appropriate to improve the visitor experience.</p> <p>Identify and enhance heritage and cultural values and elements on the creeks through interpretation or other means as appropriate.</p>	<p>Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.</p> <p>Interpretive signage installed.</p> <p>Register of historic and cultural information relating to the creeks is maintained and used to enhance the creeks interpretation as appropriate.</p>

Natural Area – Foreshore

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Provision Access and inclusivity	<p>The foreshore areas are accessible with a range of recreational opportunities to meet the present and future needs of the community.</p> <p>The creeks are accessible with a range of appropriate recreational facilities and equipment to promote opportunities to meet the present and future needs of the community.</p> <p>Provide improved and safer traffic and parking access where appropriate to enable better community outcomes along the foreshore.</p>	<p>Protect and enhance the environmental, recreational, social, cultural and educational values of the foreshore areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit recreational facilities (such as but not limited to viewing platforms, equipment used in conjunction with water based activities and paths) with consideration to the environmental impacts. • Potential integration of public artwork into the landscaping and open space environment. • Walkways and cycle ways incorporated into foreshore master planning to maximise public access to waterfront. • Recreation and play equipment incorporated into the foreshore • Provide appropriate access to the foreshore areas with consideration to the potential for disturbance. <p>Examine options to improve vehicular circulation in and around the foreshore including traffic diversions to manage access to the foreshore and impact on local residents.</p> <p>Develop additional parking in strategic locations to cater for demand to foreshore areas and minimise impact on local residents.</p>	<p>Community facilities including but not limited to pedestrian/ cycle paths, bridges and viewing platforms (and associated interpretation) are constructed along the foreshore as appropriate, and are accessible.</p> <p>Improved parking and access provided.</p>
Management & maintenance	<p>The recreational, educational, cultural and environmental values of the foreshore areas are maintained and enhanced.</p>	<p>Undertake regular renovation and maintenance as appropriate.</p>	<p>The environmental values and recreational opportunities of the foreshores areas are improved.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
		<p>Conduct regular inspections and ensure that the foreshore area is free of rubbish.</p> <p>Control major weeds with consideration to habitat values.</p> <p>Manage on a catchment basis with consideration to upstream and downstream impacts. Liaise with adjacent landowners as appropriate.</p> <p>Enhance linkages around Chipping Norton Lake, in liaison with other authorities as appropriate (e.g. Crown Land NSW, Transport for NSW/ NSW Maritime, Liverpool City Council, City of Canterbury-Bankstown).</p> <p>Consider the recommendations of the Cumberland Plain Recovery Plan and implement as appropriate.</p> <p>Encourage locally indigenous species by planting or other means as appropriate.</p> <p>Reconstruct existing embankments as necessary.</p>	<p>Monitor reports of dumping. Reports decline.</p> <p>Monitor water quality – quality improves.</p>
Cultural awareness	The recreational, educational, social, cultural and environmental values of the foreshore areas are maintained and enhanced.	<p>Promote the environmental, educational, cultural, social, historical and recreational values of the foreshores.</p> <p>Install signage and other interpretation as appropriate to enhance the visitor experience.</p> <p>Acknowledge the relevance of natural areas and creeklines for the Aboriginal culture and heritage values.</p>	Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Cultural awareness	The historical and cultural values of the foreshore areas are maintained and enhanced.	Identify and enhance heritage and cultural values and elements on the foreshore through interpretation or other means as appropriate.	Register of historic and cultural information relating to the foreshore is maintained and used to enhance the foreshore interpretation as appropriate.
Leases, Licences and other Estates	Leases, licences and other estates for are permitted where there is community benefit.	Permit leases, licences and other estates in accordance with <i>Section 6.2 Express authorisation of leases and licences and other estates</i> in this PoM.	Community feedback indicating satisfaction. Leases, licences and other estates are permitted only in accordance with the legislation.

Natural Area – Wetland

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Provision Access & inclusivity	<p>The wetland areas are accessible with a range of recreational opportunities to meet the present and future needs of the community.</p>	<p>Permit recreational facilities (such as but not limited to viewing platforms and paths) with consideration to minimising environmental impacts.</p> <p>Provide appropriate access to the wetland areas with consideration to the potential for disturbance.</p> <p>Enhance linkages to adjacent community land and other areas where possible.</p>	<p>Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.</p>
Environmental sustainability Management & maintenance	<p>Protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, with particular reference to their hydrological environment (including water quality and water flow), and to the flora, fauna and habitat values of the wetlands.</p>	<p>Consider the recommendations of the Cumberland Plain Recovery Plan and implement as appropriate.</p> <p>Manage on a catchment basis with consideration to upstream and downstream impacts. Liaise with adjacent landowners as appropriate.</p> <p>Encourage local indigenous species by planting or other means as appropriate, including the implementation of stewardship sites where feasible.</p> <p>Undertake regular maintenance as appropriate. Conduct regular inspections and ensure that the foreshore area is free of rubbish.</p> <p>Control major weeds with consideration to habitat values.</p> <p>Investigate the installation of stormwater management devices on a case-by-case basis for the most suitable option.</p>	<p>Wetland areas are protected.</p> <p>Monitor native species numbers and variety. Numbers increase over time.</p> <p>Monitor weed species and coverage – numbers decline.</p> <p>Monitor reports of dumping. Reports decline.</p> <p>Monitor water quality – quality improves.</p> <p>Areas identified for the installation of water management devices considered within the context of Council's overall stormwater management program.</p>

Management Issues	s.36(3)(b) Objectives and Performance Targets	s.36(3)(c) Means of achievement of objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment of performance
Cultural awareness	Increase community awareness and knowledge of the natural values of wetlands.	Install signage and other interpretation as appropriate to enhance the visitor experience. Promote and support community participation in events and educational projects that increase their knowledge of wetlands.	Interpretive signage installed. Community feedback through the Indicator Survey.
Cultural awareness	Heritage and cultural values and elements of the wetlands are preserved and enhanced.	Identify and enhance heritage and cultural values and elements on the wetlands through interpretation or other means as appropriate. Acknowledge the relevance of Wetlands for Aboriginal culture and heritage values of the City.	Register of historic and cultural information relating to the wetlands is maintained and used to enhance wetland interpretation as appropriate.

8. APPENDICES

Appendix A1 – Community land covered by this Plan of Management

Reserve Number	Name	Address	Suburb	Title Reference - Lot/ Sec/ DP	Gazette Date	Reserve Purpose	Assigned Category
58658	Avery Park	57 Thorney Rd	FAIRFIELD WEST	Whole: Lots 9-11 Section 1 DP 1779	19 Mar 1926	Public Recreation	Sportsground
96963	Barook Place Reserve	409-411 Elizabeth Dr	BONNYRIGG	Whole: Lot 7008 DP 1028496	16 Sep 1983	Public Recreation	Natural Area – Watercourse
100225	Bossley Park Community Centre	27 Belfield Rd	BOSSLEY PARK	Whole: Lot 1 DP 811554	30 Oct 1992	Community Purposes	General Community Use
85853	Bowden Street Reserve	31A Antoinetta St	CABRAMATTA	Whole: Lot 2 DP 229357	24 Jun 1966	Public Recreation	Natural Area Wetland
500072	Cabravale Memorial Park	151 Railway Pde	CABRAMATTA	Whole: Lots 2-3, 10-29, 33 Section C DP 2526, Lots 1-7 DP 1148134, Lot 1 DP 1149998	25 Jun 1913	Public Recreation	Park
500072	Cabravale Memorial Park - Arthur West Memorial Hall	7 McBurney Rd	CABRAMATTA	Lots 31, 32 Section C DP 2526	25 Jun 1913	Public Recreation 'Community Purposes' and 'Health Purposes' are proposed additional purposes currently	General Community Use

Reserve Number	Name	Address	Suburb	Title Reference - Lot/ Sec/ DP	Gazette Date	Reserve Purpose	Assigned Category
						being determined by Crown Lands.	
100224	Carramar Community Centre	7 Karella Ave	VILLAWOOD	Whole: Lot 1 DP 811557	30 Oct 1992	Community Purposes	General Community Use
100120	Echuca Park (part)	159 North Liverpool Rd	BONNYRIGG	Whole: Lot 7009 DP 1028503	11 September 1987	Public Recreation	Park
100011	Former Fairfield Library	17 Kenyon St	FAIRFIELD	Whole: Lot 10 DP 1211302	8 Aug 1986	Public Library	General Community Use
100086	Barbara Street Patch (Harris St Community Hall)	42 Harris St	FAIRFIELD	Whole: Lot 1 DP 48293	6 Mar 1987	Public Hall	General Community Use
72311	Hartleys Oval	109 Lansdowne Rd	CANLEY VALE	Whole: Lots 7012-7013 DP 1058310	13 Jun 1947	Public Recreation	Sportsground Park
72388	Horsley Park Reserve	1809-1813 The Horsley Drive 1803-1807 The Horsley Drive	HORSLEY PARK	Whole: Lots 1-2 DP 347616	22 Aug 1947	Public Recreation Urban Services is a proposed additional purpose currently being determined by Crown Lands (for the Rural Fire Services area).	General Community Use Natural Area – Watercourse Park Sportsground

Reserve Number	Name	Address	Suburb	Title Reference - Lot/ Sec/ DP	Gazette Date	Reserve Purpose	Assigned Category
83233	King Park	3-5 Humphries Rd	WAKELEY	Whole: Lots 284, 291, 354, 388 DP 752060.	16 Jun 1961; Addition – 19 Aug 1966; Addition – 15 Mar 1985.	Public Recreation	Natural Area – Watercourse Sportsground
89372	King Park	Gumdale Ave Burns Rd Corinda St 1 Humphries Rd	ST JOHNS PARK WAKELEY ST JOHNS PARK WAKELEY	Whole: Lot 7025 DP 1028516, Lot 7011 DP 1028859, Lot 7007 DP 1028869, Lot 7004 DP 1059852	7 Feb 1975	Drainage	Natural Area – Watercourse Sportsground
28554	St John's Park	13-17 Gumdale Ave	ST JOHNS PARK	Whole: Lot 447 DP 824288	26 Nov 1898	Public Recreation	Natural Area – Bushland Natural Area – Watercourse Park Sportsground
69158	Knight Park	47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79 Fairfield St	YENNORA	Whole: Lots 2-18 DP 7333	12 April 1940	Public Recreation	Sportsground
100091	Rowley Park	Hollywood Dr, Rowleys Point Rd,	LANSVALE	17/28481, 21/30402, 15/224146, 18/226008, 34, 39-40/236665, 7/244796, 3/573748, 2/587992, 2/591445, 2/603582, 1/609903, 4/617664, 2/617665, 5/420978 384/752060, 7019/1028507, 7020/1028585, 7021-7022/ 1028586	3 Apr 1987	Public Recreation	General Community Use Natural Area – Bushland Natural Area – Watercourse Natural Area – Wetland Park Sportsground

Reserve Number	Name	Address	Suburb	Title Reference - Lot/ Sec/ DP	Gazette Date	Reserve Purpose	Assigned Category
				22/30402	Addition – 22 Apr 1988		
				1-2//2151, B & C/326845, Pt 1/611807 Unidentified Crown land (former Howard Street)	Addition – 21 Oct 1988		
				A/404172, 1/631891,	Addition – 3 May 1991		
				1/805378	Addition – 1 May 1992		
				Part 7 -15/J/2151	Addition – 17 Feb 1995		
				A/326845, 1/611807, 1-24/13102, 20/J/2151, 1-6/J/2151, 1-10/O/2151, 1/P/2151, 1/611808, Part 7/J/2151.	Addition – 23 Nov 2007		
				16-19/J/2151, Part 8-15/J/2151, 1/1063654, 1/1069154, Unidentified portions of closed roads (Howard Street & Rowleys Point Road)	Addition – 13 Sep 2013		

Reserve Number	Name	Address	Suburb	Title Reference - Lot/ Sec/ DP	Gazette Date	Reserve Purpose	Assigned Category
70016	Studley Park	6 Quest Ave	CARRAMAR	Whole: Lots 3-6, 13-18 DP 14724	18 Apr 1941	Public Recreation	Park

Appendix A2 – Maps

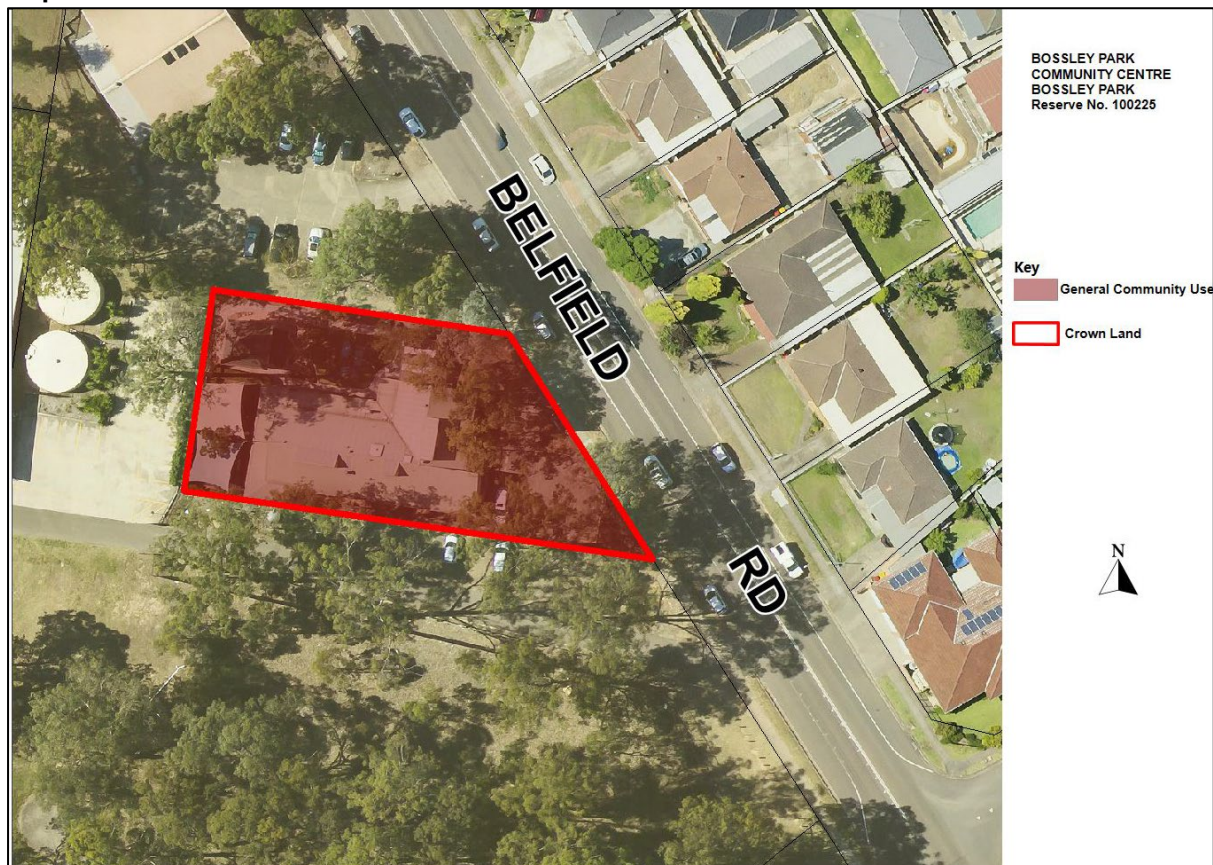
Map 1



Map 2



Map 3



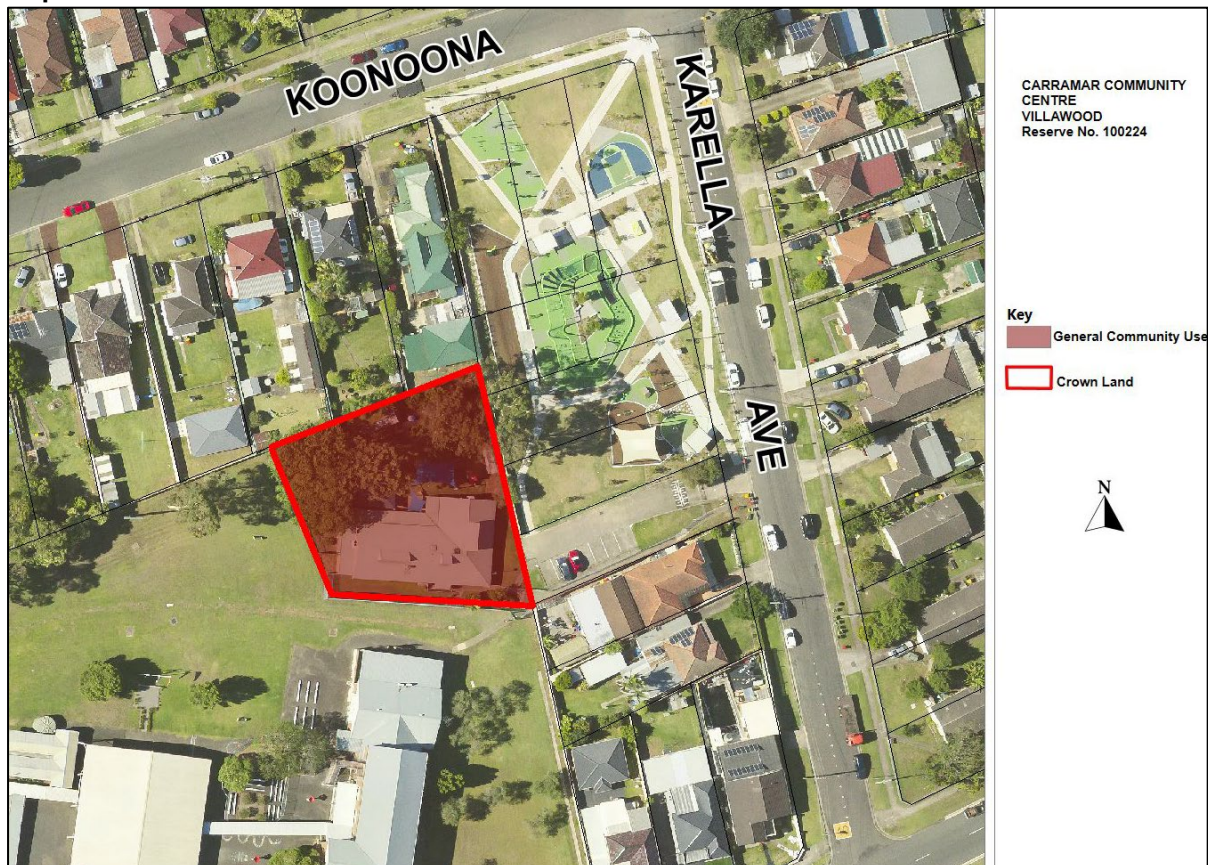
Map 4



Map 5



Map 6



Map 7



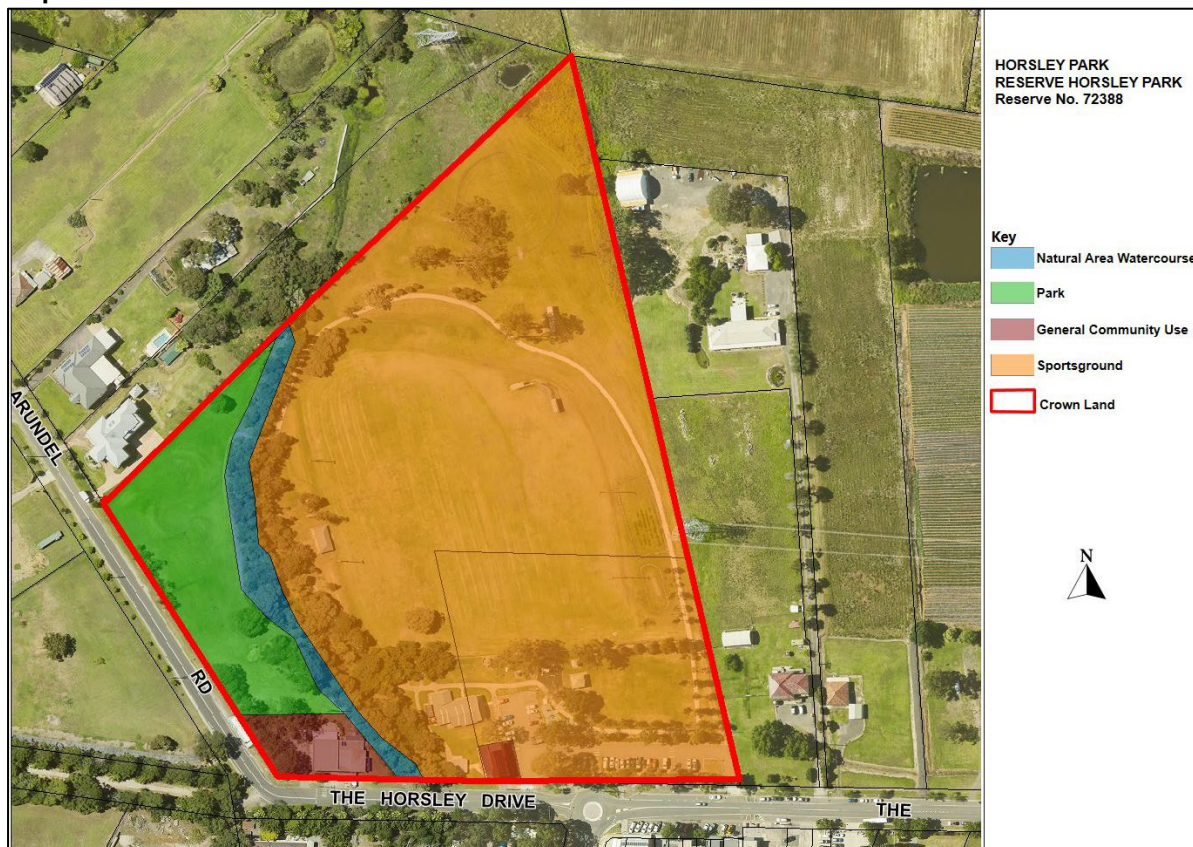
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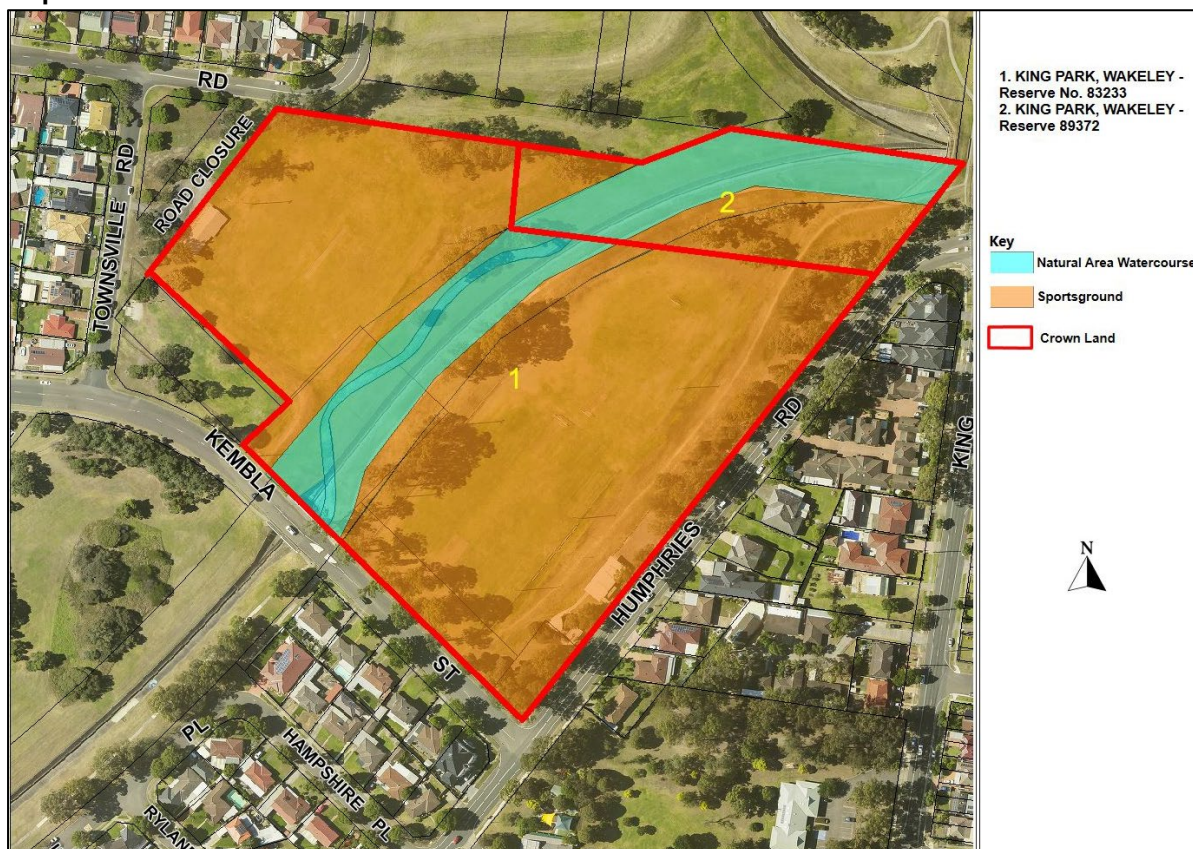
Map 9



Map 10



Map 11



Map 12



Map 13



Map 14



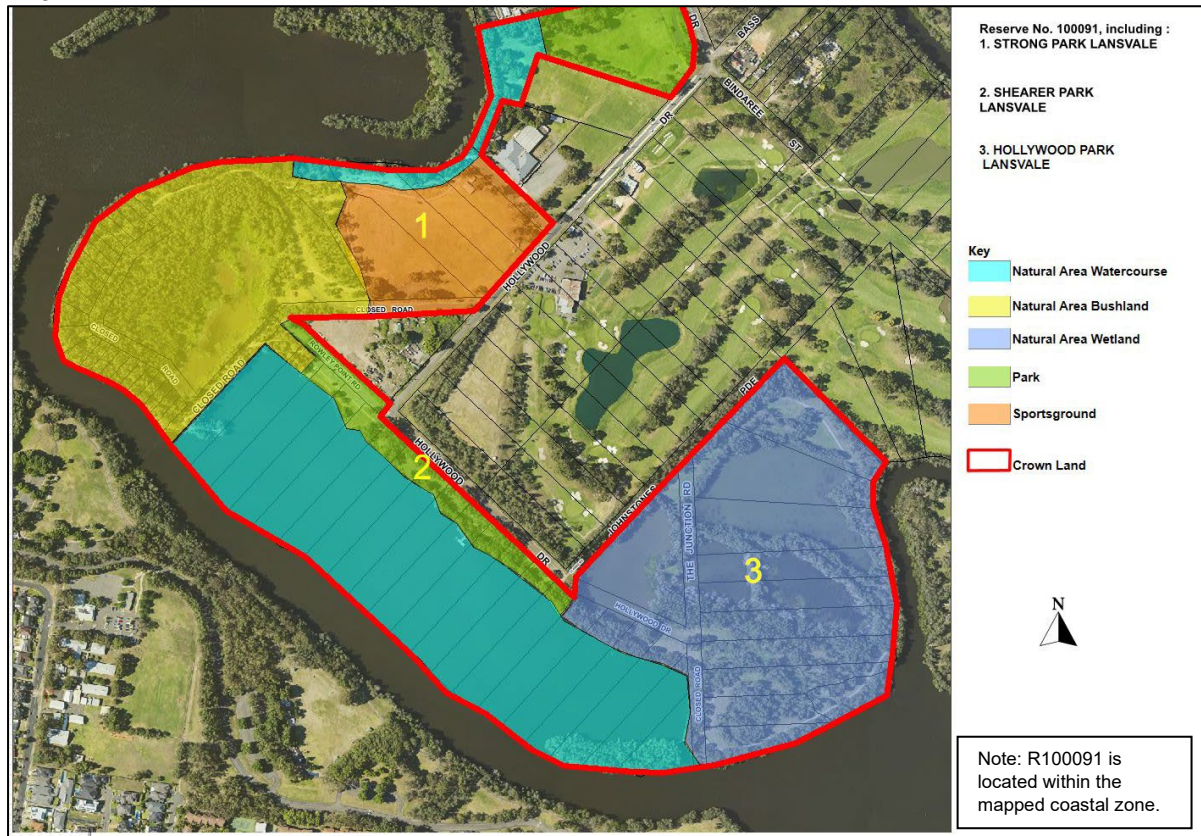
Map 15



Map 16



Map 17



Map 17A: Native Title – Restrictions on management of Crown Land

No future act (including tenures) permitted on these lands – refer to Section 5.3 – part of Rowley Park (R.100091).



Appendix A3 – Plan of Management Legislative Framework

The primary legislation that impacts on how community land is managed or used is briefly described below. You can find further information regarding these acts at www.legislation.nsw.gov.au.

Local Government Act 1993

Section 35 of the LG Act provides that community land can only be **used** in accordance with:

- the plan of management applying to that area of community land, and
- any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land, and
- the provisions of Division 2 of Chapter 6 of the Act.

Section 36 of the Act provides that a plan of management for community land must identify the following:

- a) the category of the land,
- b) the objectives and performance **targets** of the plan with respect to the land,
- c) the means by which the council proposes to **achieve** the plan's objectives and performance targets,
- d) the manner in which the council proposes **to assess its performance** with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets,

and may require the prior approval of the council to the carrying out of any specified activity on the land.

A plan of management that applies to just one area of community land:

- a) must include a description of:
 - (i) the condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements on the land, as at the date of adoption of the plan of management, and
 - (ii) the use of the land and any such buildings or improvements as at that date, and
- b) must:
 - (i) specify the purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used, and
 - (ii) specify the purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or licence or otherwise, and
 - (iii) describe the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development.

Land is to be categorised as one or more of the following:

- a) a natural area
- b) a sportsground
- c) a park
- d) an area of cultural significance
- e) general community use.

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as one or more of the following:

- a) bushland
- b) wetland
- c) escarpment
- d) watercourse
- e) foreshore
- f) a category prescribed by the regulations.

Additionally, under section 36 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act), a site-specific PoM must be made for land declared:

- as critical habitat, or directly affected by a threat abatement plan or a recovery plan under threatened species laws (sections 36A(2) and 36B(3))
- by council to contain significant natural features (section 36C(2))
- by council to be of cultural significance (section 36D(2)).

Classification of public land

The LG Act requires classification of public land into either 'community' or 'operational' land (Section 26). The classification is generally made for council-owned public land by the council's Local Environmental Plan (LEP) or in some circumstances by a resolution of the council (Section 27).

Crown reserves managed by council as Crown land manager have been classified as community land upon commencement of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act). Councils may manage these Crown reserves as operational land if written consent is obtained from the minister administering the CLM Act.

Classification of land has a direct effect on the council's ability to dispose of or alienate land by sale, leasing, licensing or some other means. Under the LG Act, community land must not be sold (except for scheduled purposes), exchanged or otherwise disposed of by the council, and the land must be used and managed in accordance with an adopted PoM. In addition, community land is subject to strict controls relating to leases and licences (sections 45, 46, 46A and 47) of the LG Act.

By comparison, no such restrictions apply to operational land that is owned by councils. For example, operational land can be sold, disposed, exchanged or leased including exclusive use over the land, unencumbered by the requirements which control the use and management of community land. Crown reserves managed by council as operational land may generally be dealt with as other operational land but may not be sold or otherwise disposed of without the written consent of the minister administering the CLM Act.

Operational land would usually include land held as a temporary asset or an investment, land which facilitates the council carrying out its functions or land which may not be open to the general public (for example, a works depot).

The classification or reclassification of council-owned public land will generally be achieved by a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) or by a resolution of council in accordance with sections 31, 32 and 33 of the LG Act. If land is not classified by resolution within a three-month period from acquisition it automatically becomes community land, regardless of whether it satisfies the objectives for community land as outlined in the LG Act.

For Crown land, Council cannot reclassify community land as operational land without consent of the minister administering the CLM Act.

Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown reserves are land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of public purposes, including environmental and heritage protection, recreation and sport, open space, community halls, special events and government services.

Crown land is governed by the CLM Act, which provides a framework for the state government, local councils and members of the community to work together to provide care, control and management of Crown reserves.

Under the CLM Act, as Council Crown land managers, councils manage Crown land as if it were public land under the LG Act. However, it must still be managed in accordance with the

purpose of the land and cannot be used for an activity incompatible with its purpose – for example, Crown land assigned the purpose of ‘environmental protection’ cannot be used in a way that compromises its environmental integrity.

Councils must also manage Crown land in accordance with the objects and principles of Crown land management outlined in the CLM Act. The objects and principles are the key values that guide Crown land management to benefit the community and to ensure that Crown land is managed for sustainable, multiple uses.

Principles of Crown land management

- Environmental protection principles are to be observed in the management and administration of Crown land.
- The natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) will be conserved wherever possible.
- Public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land are to be encouraged.
- Where appropriate, multiple uses of Crown land should be encouraged.
- Where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained.
- Crown land is to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the state of NSW, consistent with the above principles.

Crown land management compliance

In addition to management and use of Crown reserves that is aligned with the reserve purpose(s), there are other influences over council management of Crown reserves. For example, Crown land managers may have conditions attached to any appointment instruments, or councils may have to comply with specific or general Crown land management rules that may be published in the NSW Government Gazette. Councils must also comply with any Crown land regulations that may be made.

Native Title Act 1993

The Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) recognises and protects native title rights and interests. The objects of the NT Act are to:

- provide for the recognition and protection of native title,
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings,
- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title,
- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

On Crown land, Native title rights and interests must be considered unless native title has been extinguished, surrendered or determined by a court to no longer exist.

Acts (or actions) in land or water that affect (impair or extinguish) native title are referred to as ‘future acts’ and these acts must be done in compliance with the NT Act.

The NT Act specifies procedures that must be followed before future acts can be done validly (legally).

Some examples of acts which may affect native title on Crown land or Crown reserves managed by Council include:

- the construction of new buildings and other facilities such as toilet blocks, walking tracks, tennis courts, grandstands and barbecues.

- the construction of extensions to existing buildings.
- the construction of new roads or tracks.
- installation of infrastructure such as powerlines, sewerage pipes, etc.
- the creation of an easement.
- the issue of a lease or licence.
- the undertaking of major earthworks.

Specifically, the CLM Act makes it mandatory for council to engage or employ a native title manager. This role provides advice to council as to how the council's dealings and activities on Crown land can be valid or not valid in accordance with the NT Act.

Council must obtain the written advice from an accredited native title manager that Council complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation when:

- a) granting leases, licences, permits, forestry rights, easements or rights of way over the land.
- b) mortgaging the land or allowing it to be mortgaged.
- c) imposing, requiring or agreeing to covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use (or removing or releasing, or agreeing to remove or release, covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use) in connection with dealings involving the land.
- d) approving (or submitting for approval) a plan of management for the land that authorises or permits any of the kinds of dealings referred to in (a), (b) or (c).

Council plans and policies relating to this plan of management

Council has developed plans and policies that are concerned to some extent with the management of community land. These documents have been considered when preparing this PoM.

The following is a list of documents that have a direct association with this PoM:

- Fairfield City Plan
- Local Strategic Planning Statement
- Open Space and Recreation Strategy
- Community Engagement Strategy
- Biodiversity Strategy
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Review of Environmental Factors - Interim Biodiversity Offsets Policy 2020
- Fairfield Aboriginal Heritage Study
- Culture and Creativity Plan

Fairfield Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2013

The Fairfield LEP 2013 applies the NSW Standard LEP zones across the City, including all Crown Land and public reserves. The relevant Standard LEP zones, objectives and key permitted uses applying to sites listed in this PoM are detailed in the following table

Zone	Objectives	Key permitted uses
RE1- Public Recreation (applies to sportsgrounds, parks and reserves that support a range of active and passive recreation pursuits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes. • To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses. 	Aquaculture; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Community facilities; Environmental facilities; Flood

Zone	Objectives	Key permitted uses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes. 	mitigation works; Function centres; Heliports; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Kiosks; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Cafes; Roads; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities
C2 – Environmental Conservation (applies to natural areas that support important ecological processes and/or biodiversity values, including vegetation listed as threatened species under State and Federal Legislation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect, manage and restore areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values. To prevent development that could destroy, damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on those values. To enhance and protect riparian corridors and water quality associated with the waterways of Fairfield. 	Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Oyster aquaculture; Recreation areas; Roads
W2 – Recreational Waterways (applies to the section of Chipping Norton Lakes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect the ecological, scenic and recreation values of recreational waterways. To allow for water-based recreation and related uses. To provide for sustainable fishing industries and recreational fishing. 	Aquaculture; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Jetties; Kiosks; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Recreation facilities (outdoor); Water recreation structures; Wharf or boating facilities

In addition to the above, the following ‘overlay’ local clauses also apply to sections of Crown Reserves (that may or may not be zoned C2), that contain threatened ecological species or vegetation within a riparian corridor along creek line areas:

- Clause 6.5 Terrestrial biodiversity
 - Objectives of clause – to maintain terrestrial biodiversity by:
 - protecting native fauna and flora, and
 - protecting the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence, and
 - encouraging the conservation and recovery of native fauna and flora and their habitats.
- Clause 6.6 Riparian land & watercourses
 - Objective of clause - to support and maintain:
 - water quality within watercourses,
 - the stability of the bed and banks of watercourses,

- aquatic and riparian habitats,
- ecological processes within watercourses and riparian areas.

Fairfield Aboriginal Heritage Study

In 2017, Council commissioned Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Study that included a investigations into areas with potential for Aboriginal cultural or archaeological significance in the City. This led to land in various areas of the City being included in Potential Investigation Area (PIA) for Aboriginal heritage that applies to a number of Crown Reserves. As a result more detailed investigations into potential Aboriginal culture/archaeology is required for infrastructure projects in a Crown Reserve that is within a PIA.

Other state and Commonwealth legislation

NSW state legislation

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) is important legislation that recognises the rights of Aboriginal people in NSW. It recognises the need of Aboriginal people for land and acknowledges that land for Aboriginal people in the past was progressively reduced without compensation. Crown land meeting certain criteria may be granted to an Aboriginal Land Council. This Act may affect dealings with Crown land that is potentially claimable.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

Note: This Act repealed several pieces of legislation including the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*, *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, the *Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001*, and the animal and plant provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

This Act covers conservation of threatened species, populations and ecological communities, the protection of native flora and fauna. This Act primarily relates to community land categorised as natural area. However, other categories may also be affected.

The *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* has been repealed and superseded by the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. However, references to the former legislation remain in the LG Act and are therefore retained in this guideline.

The Department of Planning and Environment advises that recovery plans and threat abatement plans made under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* were repealed on the commencement of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act* in 2017. These plans have not been preserved by any savings and transitional arrangement under the Biodiversity Conservation Act or LG Act, meaning pre-existing plans have no legal effect.

For this reason, requirements relating to recovery plans and threat abatement plans for local councils preparing plans of management under section 36B of the LG Act are now redundant. Councils will be advised if future amendments are made to the LG Act to enable these mechanisms.

Certain weeds are also declared noxious under this Act, which prescribes categories to which the weeds are assigned, and these control categories identify the course of action

which needs to be carried out on the weeds. A weed may be declared noxious in part or all of the state.

Biosecurity Act 2015

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Biosecurity Act) provides a framework for the prevention, elimination and minimisation of biosecurity risks posed by biosecurity matter, dealing with biosecurity matter, carriers and potential carriers, and other activities that involve biosecurity matter, carriers or potential carriers. The Biosecurity Act emphasises shares responsibility between the State Government, industry and the community. Private landholders and local government are responsible for controlling priority weeds on their land.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) provides the framework for planning and development across NSW and guides environmental planning instruments which provide a basis for development control.

The EP&A Act ensures that effects on the natural environment, along with social and economic factors, are considered by the council when granting approval for or undertaking works, developments or activities.

This Act is also the enabling legislation for planning policies which may have a direct influence on open space management. On a state-wide level there are State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). On a regional level there are Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). On a local level there are Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) as well as Development Control Plans (DCPs).

Part 5 of the Act also establishes the framework for the review and assessment of environmental effects for development that can be carried out without development consent on Crown Land and public reserves associated with Council and state infrastructure projects. The nature of projects that can be carried under Part 5 are listed under the SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021. In addition, clause 6.8 of the Fairfield LEP 2013 allows certain council related infrastructure development in the City.

Fisheries Management Act 1994

The *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act) includes provisions for the management of state fisheries, including the conservation of fish habitats, threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation and management of the riparian zone, waterways and threatened marine/freshwater aquatic species. This relates to community land categorised as natural area (foreshore, watercourse or wetland).

Where an area of community land is declared to be critical habitat, or if that area is affected by a recovery plan or threat abatement plan under Part 7A of the FM Act, a site-specific plan of management will need to be undertaken.

Heritage Act 1977

This Act contains provisions for the conservation of items of heritage and may relate to community land categorised as cultural significance or natural area.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Statutory responsibilities on the council arising from this Act specifically relate to the protection of sites of pre- and post-European contact archaeological significance. This Act may affect community land categorised as cultural significance, natural area or park.

Rural Fires Act 1997

This Act contains provisions for bushfire risk management and the establishment of a Bushfire Management Committee. It also includes direction on development in bushfire prone lands.

Water Management Act 2000

This Act is based on the concept of ecologically sustainable development, and its objective is to provide for the sustainable and integrated management of the water sources of the state for the benefit of both present and future generations. The Act recognises:

- the fundamental health of our rivers and groundwater systems and associated wetlands, floodplains, estuaries has to be protected
- the management of water must be integrated with other natural resources such as vegetation, native fauna, soils and land
- to be properly effective, water management must be a shared responsibility between the government and the community
- water management decisions must involve consideration of environmental, social, economic, cultural and heritage aspects
- social and economic benefits to the state will result from the sustainable and efficient use of water.

Commonwealth legislation**Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999**

This Act enables the Australian Government to join with the states and territories in providing a national scheme of environment and heritage protection and biodiversity conservation. It incorporates threatened species on a national level and with relevance to Matters of National Environmental Significance.

Telecommunications Act 1997

This Act provides for telecommunication facilities being permitted on community land without authorisation in a PoM.

State Environmental Planning Policies**State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021**

This planning policy deals with bushland in urban areas, so is applicable to PoMs for community land categorised as Natural Area– Bushland.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021

This planning policy promotes an integrated and coordinated approach to land use planning in the coastal zone.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

This planning policy lists development allowed with consent or without consent on community land.

Other relevant legislation, policies and plans

Australia's Strategy for Nature 2019-2030

Australian Natural Heritage Charter 2002

Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003

Companion Animals Act 1998

Disability Discrimination Act 1992

Georges River Estuary Coastal Zone Management Plan

Local Land Services Act 2013

NSW Catchment Action Plans 2013 - 2023

NSW Coastal Design Guidelines 2023

NSW Invasive Species Plan 2023-2028

Pesticides Act 1999

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

Retail Leases Act 1994

Soil Conservation Act 1938

Appendix A4 – Schedule of leases and licences

Reserve Number	Name	Address	Suburb	Title Reference - Lot/ Sec/ DP	Type of tenure	Lessee/ licensee	Terms	Expiry Date
58658	Avery Park	57 Thorney Rd	FAIRFIELD WEST	Whole: Lots 9-11 Section 1 DP 1779	Licence	Licence held between telecommunication provider and Minister administering the Crown Lands Act.		
500072	Cabravale Memorial Park (Arthur West Memorial Hall)	7 McBurney Rd	CABRAMATTA	Lots 31, 32 Section C DP 2526	Licence	Bankstown Women's Health Centre (Lots 31 & 32)	Hold over	31 Jan 2021; Continuing until termination by either party.
100224	Carramar Community Centre	7 Karella Ave	VILLAWOOD	Whole: Lot 1 DP 811557	Licence	Woodville Alliance	Hold over	30 June 2013; Continuing monthly until termination by either party.
72388	Horsley Park Reserve	1809-1813 The Horsley Drive 1803-1807 The Horsley Drive	HORSLEY PARK	Whole: Lots 1-2 DP 347616	Licence	NSW Rural Fire Service	Continuous pursuant to Clause 14 Rural Fire District Service Agreement Cumberland Zone. Commenced 2 March 2012.	
69158	Knight Park	47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79 Fairfield St	YENNORA	Whole: Lots 2-18 DP 7333	Licence	Southern Districts Soccer Football Association	5 years	31 May 2026

Appendix A5 – Aboriginal interests in Crown land

Crown land has significant spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance to the Aboriginal peoples of NSW. The CLM Act recognises and supports Aboriginal rights, interests and involvement in Crown land.

The management of Crown land can be impacted by the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW).

Native Title

Native Title describes the rights and interests that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have in land and waters according to their traditional law and customs. Native title is governed by the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act).

Native Title does not transfer the land to the native title holder, but recognises the right to land and water by providing access to the land and, if applicable, compensation for any loss, diminution, impairment or other effect of the act on their native title rights and interests.

All Crown land in NSW can be subject to a native title claim under the NT Act. A native title claim does not generally affect Crown land where native title has been extinguished or it is considered excluded land.

When preparing a PoM, Council is required to employ or engage a qualified native title manager to provide advice and validate acts (developments and tenures) over the reserve, in line with the NT Act. The most effective way to validate acts under the NT Act is to ensure all activities align with the reserve purpose.

If native title rights are found to exist on Crown land, council Crown land managers may be liable to pay compensation for acts that impact on native title rights and interests. This compensation liability arises for local councils whether or not the act was validated under the NT Act.

For further information about native title and the future acts framework see the [Crown lands website](#).

Aboriginal Land Rights

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) seeks to compensate Aboriginal peoples for past dispossession, dislocation and removal of land in NSW (who may or may not also be native title holders).

Aboriginal land claims may be placed on any Crown land in NSW. The Department of Planning and Environment is responsible for investigating claims as defined in the ALR Act. If a claim is established, the land is transferred to the Aboriginal Land Council as freehold land.

At the time of preparing this plan of management, there are no reserves which are affected by an undetermined Aboriginal land claim. Council has considered this status in development of this plan of management.