



Henley Precinct open space PLAN OF MANAGEMENT



Prepared For Hunter's Hill Council

By CGM Planning + Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd + EConPlan

July 2022

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Hunter's Hill Council acknowledge and honour the Wallumedegal as the traditional owners of the land we care for. We pay respect to the Elders past, present and emerging, and honour Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to place and society.



Cover images: Henley Precinct open space

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1 KEY INFORMATION

1.1 What is the Plan of Management

A Plan of Management (PoM) is a document which provides a clear set of guidelines for the short and long term management of a parcel of Community Land owned and managed by Council or Crown Land under Council's care, control and management. A Plan of Management outlines how a park or reserve will be used and improved and managed in the future. It identifies Council's goals and objectives for the lands and establishes the overall direction for its planning, resource management and maintenance. The Plan of Management is generally accompanied by a landscape Masterplan also allows Council to set priorities when preparing Works Programs and related budgets.

Under section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) a Plan must:

- categorise the land in accordance with the legislation
- contain objectives and performance targets for the management of the land
- specify the means by which Council proposes to achieve the objectives and performance targets, and
- specify how achievement of the objectives and performance targets is to be assessed.

Under section 37 of the Local Government Act the Plan must also:

- describe the condition of the land, any buildings or other improvements on the land as at the adoption of the plan
- describe the use of the land: and
- State the purposes for which the land will be used

If there is any further development proposed of the Community Land other than that authorised by this Plan of Management, or a change in the categorisation of Sportsground, Park, General Community Use, Natural Area – Bushland, and Natural Area – Foreshore is proposed, amendment and re-exhibition of the Plan of Management is required.

This Plan of Management has been prepared in accordance with and seeks adoption under the LG Act, and Crown Lands Management Act 2016 (CLM Act).

How to read this Plan of Management:

Part 1 introduces the Henley Precinct and provides information about the management context within which the Plan of Management was developed. The key site characteristics of Henley Precinct are described.

Part 2 provides a framework for managing Henley Precinct. A range of objectives and strategies are recommended for the park generally and for key aspects of park function and management. The current park Masterplan is also provided in this section.

1.2 Scope of the Plan of Management

This Henley Precinct Plan of Management covers Crown Reserves comprising Gladesville Reserve, Riverside Pre School and Henley Cottage located on Victoria Road and Crown Street, Henley as indicated on **Figures 1.1** and 1.2 on pages 9 and 10.

1.3 Hunter's Hill Council

Hunter's Hill Council is located 7 kilometres from the Sydney GPO and covers approximately 570 hectares with 19kms of river frontage. It is the smallest local government area in Sydney.

The Hunters Hill peninsula is within Sydney Harbour and is bounded by the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers, extending west to Pittwater Road, Gladesville

Hunter's Hill Council includes the suburbs of Gladesville (part), Henley, Hunters Hill, Huntley's Cove, Huntley's Point and Woolwich. The local government area is predominantly residential, including many parks

and reserves with very little commercial land use. Hunters Hill is recognized as Australia's oldest garden suburb.

The original inhabitants of the Hunters Hill area were the Wallumedegal Indigenous people. European settlement dates from 1795 when land was first farmed. The area has a certain French feel, with many of the early houses being designed by the Joubert brothers, who used local Italian stonemasons and sandstone. Therefore, the most distinguishing feature of Hunters Hill is its buildings, structures and gardens. It is these that has led to a majority of the Municipality being recognised as a Conservation Area.

Hunters Hill today is mainly comprised of low scale residential land uses that reflect key housing development periods in Sydney's expansion over the years, and recreational and open spaces land that form the leafy garden, bushland and foreshore setting of the inner suburban LGA. There are some limited commercial, foreshore and industrial land uses in the area.

Hunters Hill has a population of 14,909 (2018). Most households are families with children (1,838, 53.2%), but couples (1,201, 34.8%) and lone person households (1,110, 24.2%) are significant. An increase in single households is predicted as the population ages, a characteristic of the Australian population. The LGA is well known for its schools, accessible location, open spaces and community spirit.

1.4 Plan of Management adoption

This plan of management received final approval by the Minister for Lands and was adopted by Hunter's Hill Council on 15 August 2022.



Figure 1.1 The Henley Precinct site



Figure 1.2 Land details of the Crown Reserves

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Corporate objectives

Community Strategic Plan – Your Vision for our Future 2018 – 2028

The Hunter's Hill Community Strategic Plan (CSP) is a 10 year plan that identifies the community's priorities and aspirations for the future as well as the challenges in working towards a sustainable future. Delivery of the CSP is underpinned by its vision: *To protect and enhance the integrity, character and visual amenity of the Hunter's Hill Local Government Area through leadership, community involvement and the pursuit of excellence.* The Plan provides a snapshot of the Hunters Hill community, including population projections and community feedback. Five key directions were identified by the Plan, the following are the most applicable for the reserves in this Plan of Management.

Table 2.1 Your Vision summary

Key Direction	Strategic Objectives	Actions
Focus on the community	Plans of management reflect community need.	New plans of management are prepared.
	Council encourages a sense of belonging and connection to the local community.	Support and facilitate initiatives and projects to promote local community groups.
	Council provides accessible services and facilities to residents of all abilities.	Implement the Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP). Review the use of open spaces, parks, reserves, playgrounds in line with DIAP, Plans of Management and Council's Asset Management Plans. Universal Design Principles are incorporate into plans and documents. Maximise access to and usage of Council's community and sporting facilities.
	Services and facilities that are child, youth, family and age friendly are supported.	Improve and maximise access to and use of parks, community, sporting and cultural facilities.
	Council provides a diverse and well-supported arts and cultural program	Promote Hunters Hill as a destination for arts and culture Promote public art installations
Maintain Character and Manage Growth Planning	Council has well planned accessible foreshore access.	Continue to advocate to improve foreshore access and boating facilities.
	Public places are vibrant and active.	Maintain public places to ensure they are clean and attractive. Ensure public spaces provide for a range of people and can be easily adapted to suit the changing needs of the community.
Manage and Preserve our Environment	A leader in sustainability by responding proactively to pressure facing our natural environment	Review the Environmental Management Plan and include sustainability, upcycling, community gardens, street libraries, tree canopy and energy efficiency
	Our natural environment is protected and enhanced for future generations.	Manage and maintain parks and reserves. Manage, protect and rehabilitate degraded and fragmented natural areas and improve habitat and wildlife corridors.

Key Direction	Strategic Objectives	Actions
		<p>Improve the protection of foreshores and waterways.</p> <p>Implement effective weed control programs including track maintenance.</p> <p>Carry out feral animal control programs.</p>

The Plan also commits Council to the following service standards in relation to its parks and reserves:

- parks and reserves will be mowed at least every four (4) weeks in summer and every six (6) weeks in winter, or assessed if mowing is not needed with a date to be specified;
- park facilities, including amenity blocks will be cleaned at least every two (2) days;
- open/closure details of playing fields will be updated regularly on Council's website; and
- waste in public spaces, parks and reserves will be monitored and cleared on an ongoing basis.

Hunter's Hill Local Strategic Planning Statement

The Hunter's Hill Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) was adopted by Council in April 2020 and outlines a 20-year vision for land use in the LGA. It sets the framework for how the Greater Sydney Regional Plan and the North District Plan's directions are to be implemented locally.

The LSPS considers economic, social and environmental matters along with housing, place making and land supply needs for new and renewal lands. It includes planning priorities and actions, an implementation program and a structure plan, which visually shows key directions and principles for the local government area over the next 20 years.

The LSPS involves public and private lands and operates alongside the Community Strategic Plan (Local Government Act).

This Plan of Management may contribute to the attainment of the following actions:

6. Work with community and local stakeholders to develop places for business and community interaction:

- 6.2. Prepare a masterplan for Gladesville Hospital Precinct (south of Victoria Road, Gladesville and including the former Gladesville Hospital site), to address an overall precinct vision and the relationship of the former Gladesville Hospital site with other lands uses in the precinct (*ensure this process is coordinated with management consideration of the Henley precinct*)

7. Encourage the development of local centres to support business and provide focal centres for the community.

- 7.2. Investigate provision of active transport options (bicycles/walking), to support improved connections to local centres and public transport nodes (ferries and buses) and throughout Hunters Hill for recreation, health and wellbeing.

8. Maintain and enhance the natural and built heritage character of Hunters Hill:

- 8.5. Investigate opportunities for improved stormwater management and work with the Parramatta River Catchment Group to improve the health and sustainability of the river catchment.
- 8.6. Develop and implement strategies to improve the public domain in line with sustainable practices and community expectations e.g. LED street light program for energy efficiency, e-car technology, biodiversity.
- 8.7. Expand the urban tree canopy in the public domain to support the Greater Sydney Green Grid. Explore and expand the provision of trees on private lands at the development stage to support the Greater Sydney Green Grid.

Crown Land 2031 - State Strategic Plan for Crown Land

The *State Strategic Plan for Crown Land* takes into account environmental, social, cultural heritage and economic considerations for the management of Crown land.

The vision embodied in this plan is for: *Crown land supports resilient, sustainable and prosperous communities across NSW.*

The priorities identified for Crown land over the next 10 years are to:

- strengthen community connections with Crown lands;
- accelerate economic progress in regional and rural NSW;
- accelerate the realisation of Aboriginal land rights and native title in partnership with Aboriginal people;
- protect cultural heritage on Crown land: and
- protect environmental assets, improve and expand green space and build climate change resilience.

These priorities are supported by a set of outcomes to be achieved over the early, middle and full decade of the plan.

2.2 Land to which this plan applies

2.2.1 Location

The subject land includes Gladesville Reserve, Riverside Pre School and Henley Cottage located on Victoria Road and Crown Street, Henley as indicated on Figure 1.1 on page 9. The open space is bounded by:

Victoria Road	to the north
Crown Street	to the west
Parramatta River	to the south
Huntleys Point Road	to the east

2.2.2 Site Area

The overall crown reserve areas subject to this Plan of Management total 8.68 hectares (86,859.18 m²). This comprises the following:

Table 2.2 Reserve areas

RESERVE No.	RESERVE NAME	AREA
96659	Henley Cottage Reserve	1815.181 m ² (0.18 ha)
500263	Gladesville Reserve	83,367.37 m ² (8.33 ha)
1002995	Gladesville Reserve Preschool	1676.62 m ² (0.167 ha)
	Total area	86,859.18 m² (8.68 ha)

2.2.3 Legal title

The Henley Precinct comprises several sub-precincts as indicated on Figure 1.2 on page 10, and as summarised in the table below

Table 2.3 Land Information

RESERVE No.	RESERVE NAME	GAZETTED	RESERVE PURPOSE	RP IDENTIFIER (LOTS/DP)	SUBURB
96659	Henley Cottage Reserve	25/03/1983	Community Purposes	Lot 874 DP 45649	Henley
500263	Gladesville Reserve	17/09/1920	Public Recreation	Lot 40 DP 1000859, Lot 903 DP 1017546	Henley
1002995	Gladesville Reserve Preschool	23/02/2001	Community Purposes	Lot 902 DP 1017546	Henley

2.2.4 Land use zoning

Under the Hunters Hill Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 the zoning of the Henley Precinct includes **RE1 - Public Recreation, R2 – Low Density Residential, and E2 Environmental Conservation** Refer to **Figure 2.1** below.

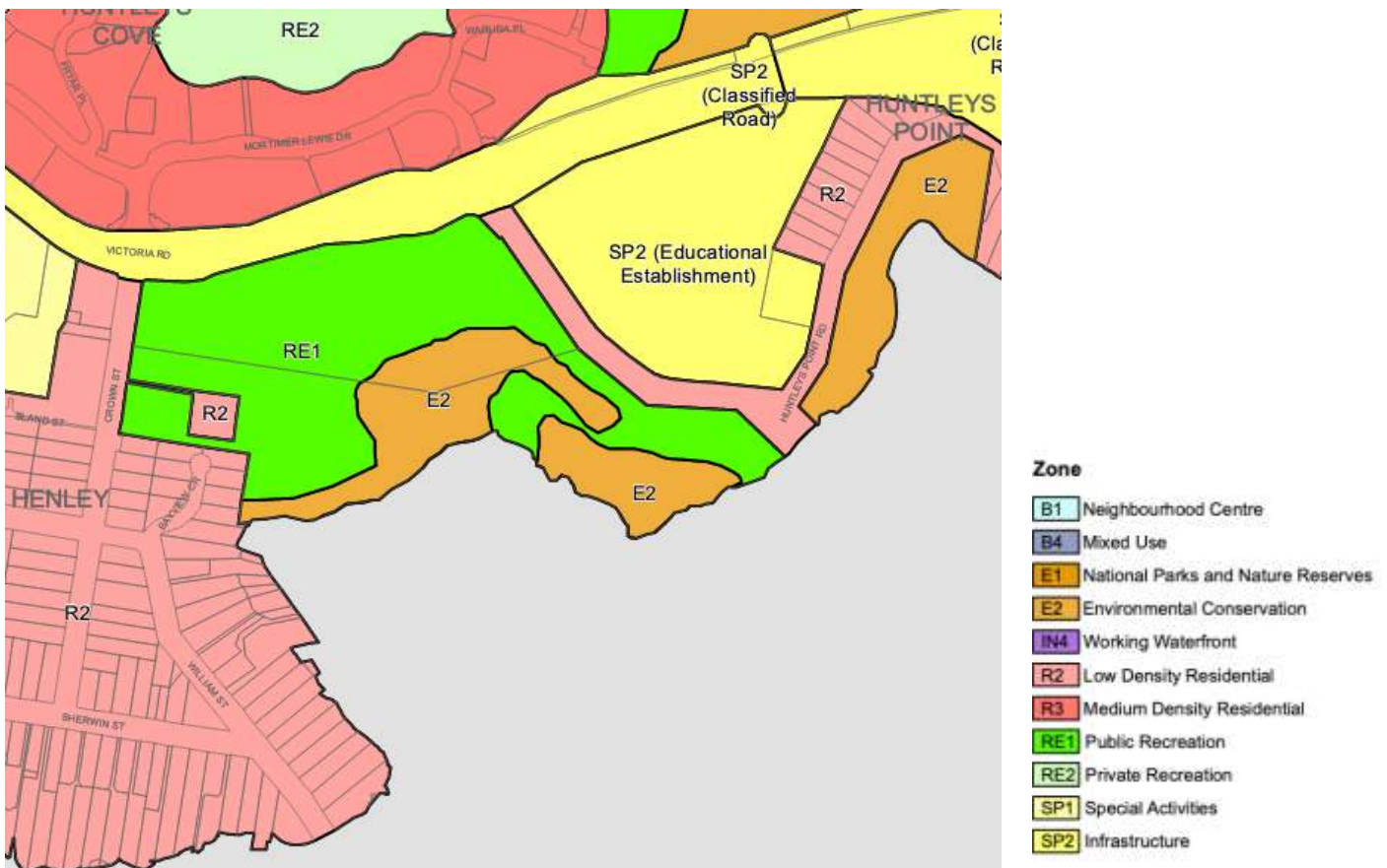


Figure 2.1 Land Zoning (Source: Hunters Hill LEP 2012)

2.2.5 Owner of the land

The subject land is owned by the Crown and is managed by Hunter's Hill Council as Crown Land Manager under the Crown Land Management Act 2016. The land is not subject to any registered restrictions, covenants or easements.

2.2.6 Community Land categorisation

The new Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act) commenced 1 July 2018 and implements reforms identified through a State Government comprehensive review of Crown land management.

Reserve managers have automatically transitioned under the new Act so that appointed managers continue to have the care, control and management responsibility for their Crown reserves. In relation, all existing assets, liabilities, tenures and contracts of the reserve trust automatically transitioned to the Hunter's Hill Council as the Crown land manager. The CLM Act introduces significant changes to the management of Crown land by Council. Specifically, Hunter's Hill Council will now manage dedicated or reserved Crown land, where Council is the Crown land manager, as if it were public land under the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act), and the majority of this Crown land is managed as Community Land.

A central requirement of the LG Act is that all Community Land must be assigned one or more land categories whereby the land category defines how Council will manage each parcel of land. Each category has an associated set of guidelines for assignment of categories and core objectives to provide guidance to the management of land (refer table following page).

The CLM Act requires that assignment of Community Land categorisations to Crown Reserves have close regard for the Crown Reserve Purpose. The reserve purposes for Henley Precinct include:

Gladesville Reserve:	Public Recreation
Gladesville Reserve Pre School:	Community Purposes
Henley Cottage:	Community Purposes

This purpose is supported by the management of the open space as a multi-use recreational, leisure, and community destination for the district and local community. Considering this background this Plan of Management recommends the categorisations as listed in **Table 2.4**, and illustrated on **Figure 2.1** following page:

General Community Use

Relates to the building facilities on the site including Henley Cottage, Henley Community Centre (former Bowling Club) and the Riverglade Pre School which have and are proposed to be leased or licenced for a variety of community, commercial and recreational purposes, in addition to the landward extent of Gladesville Wharf.

Sportsground

Relates to the level playing field area of Gladesville Reserve used for club and school competitive sports and training, and includes the amenities buildings and field surrounds.

Park

Relates to the area of open spaces catering for informal recreational and leisure uses and includes the upper park adjoining Victoria Road (including ball court and skate park) and the open grassed "glade" leading down to the foreshore and at Gladesville Wharf.

Natural Area Bushland

Relates to the regenerated bushland areas sloping down to the foreshore and encompasses the E2 Environmental Conservation zoned areas on the site.

Natural Area Foreshore

Relates to the transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment.

Table 2.4 following compares Council's assigned categories advice to the Crown regarding categorisation of Crown Land in 2018 with the categorisations in this Plan of Management.

Table 2.4 Community Land categorisation

Land Parcel	Initial category advice to Crown Lands	Category
Lot 40 DP 1000859 Gladesville Reserve	Park	Part Sportsground Part Park Part General Community Use Part Natural Area Bushland Part Natural Area Foreshore
Lot 902 DP 1017546 Gladesville Reserve pre School	General Community Use	General Community Use
Lot 874 DP 45649 Henley Cottage	General Community Use	General Community Use

Tables in Sections 9-11 outline the Guidelines for Categorisation of Community Land, as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Part 4, as well as Community Land and core objectives from the Local Government Act 1993 Sections 36E-36N.



Figure 2.2 Community Land Categories under this Plan of Management

2.2.7 Summary Land Information

Then following table summarises the information provided in sections 2.2.2 – 2.2.6 for easy reference:

Table 2.5 Full summary land Information

Item	Description		
Site Name:	Henley Precinct		
Address:	Victoria Road and Crown Street, Henley		
Ownership	State of NSW		
Reserve Name	HENLEY COTTAGE RESERVE	GLADESVILLE RESERVE	GLADESVILLE RESERVE PRESCHOOL
Reserve Number	96659	500263	1002995
Gazetted	25/03/1983	17/09/1920	23/02/2001
Purpose	Community Purposes	Public Recreation	Community Purposes
RP Identifier	Lot 874 DP 45649	Lot 40 DP 1000859, Lot 903 DP 1017546	Lot 902 DP 1017546
Suburb	Henley	Henley	Henley
Zoning (Refer to Figure 1.1 page 9)	R2 Low density Residential	RE1 Public Recreation C2 Environmental Conservation	R2 Low density Residential
Area Overall 8.68ha	1815.181 m2 (0.18 ha)	83,367.37 m2 (8.33 ha)	1676.62 m2 (0.167 ha)
Categorisation (Council initial categorisation)	General Community Use	Park	General Community Use
Categorisation (Proposed)	General Community Use	Park, Sportsground General Community Use, Natural Area Bushland, Natural Area Foreshore	General Community Use
Restrictions / easements	N/A	N/A	N/A
Care, control, management:	Hunter's Hill Council	Hunter's Hill Council	Hunter's Hill Council

3 RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Legislative framework

The primary legislation that affects how Community Land is managed or used is briefly described below. You can find more information about these Acts at www.legislation.nsw.gov.au

3.1.1 Crown Land Management Act 2016

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

The CLM Act 2016 abolished reserve trusts and reserve trust managers under the former Act and provided for the appointment of local Councils (and others) as 'Crown land managers' in respect of land which was previously held by reserve trusts. Under the CLM Act, 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 manage Crown land in accordance with the principles of Crown land management outlined in the CLM Act. The 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, licenced 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 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 are made.

There are no conditions attached to any Crown land manager appointment notice for Council, and only one Crown land management rule applies to Hunter's Hill LGA:

This rule has been made under s.3.15 of the CLM Act and can be viewed in full at: [Granting leases and licences for communication infrastructure-related purposes on Crown land](#)

The rule:

Crown land managers cannot, under any act (including the Local Government Act 1993), grant any lease or licence authorising:

- *the installation or construction of communication infrastructure on Crown land;*
- *the placement of communication infrastructure on Crown land;*
- *the use of communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land;*
- *access to communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land.*

However, the rule does not prevent the holder of a holding granted by the Minister administering the Crown Land Management Act 2016 subletting of communication infrastructure located on Crown land in accordance with the conditions of a holding granted by the minister.

Reserve Purpose

Crown lands are to be used for the original gazetted purpose for which they were dedicated or reserved. Multiple uses of reserves are encouraged, where those uses are consistent with the original purpose of the reserve and the use does not impact on native title rights and interests under the *Native Title Act 1993*. The Reserve Purpose of Gladesville Reserve is **Public Recreation**, while the Reserve Purpose of Henley Cottage and the Gladesville Pre School is **Community Purposes**.

Leasing and Licencing on Crown Reserves

Leasing and licencing of Crown land ensures there is legal and suitable occupation of Crown land. Under the CLM Act, a lease or licence is a type of tenure that gives permission to occupy and use Crown land for a specified purpose and term. The CLM Act enables council Crown land managers to enter leases and licences in accordance with the LG Act once a compliant plan of management is in place or the land is classified as operational, whichever occurs first.

The Council Crown land manager is required to ensure all monies received from the use of Community Land is directed to maintaining and sustaining long-term use and enjoyment of the reserve/s. The income generated from leasing and licencing is a primary form of funding for a Crown land manager. It allows a Crown land manager to cover long-term running costs (at a minimum) and invest over the long term for future generations to use and enjoy the Crown land in their community. All Crown land managers should have lease and licence agreements in place with users of the reserves that they manage. Refer to Part 2 for leases and licences authorised by this Plan of Management.

3.1.2 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
- any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land
- 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.

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: bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse, foreshore or a category prescribed by the regulations.

3.1.3 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

The NT Act may affect use of Crown land, particularly development of the land and granting of tenures.

In particular, 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 may be valid or not valid under the NT Act.

The council must obtain the written advice from an accredited native title manager as to whether 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's Native Title Manager has been and will continue to be consulted in all relevant aspects of native title pertaining to the land that is covered by this Plan of Management.

3.2 Other state and federal legislation

3.2.1 NSW state legislation

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 that 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 that 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).

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.

Biosecurity Act 2015

The NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSWB Act) enables landholders, community, industry and Government to effectively manage and respond to biosecurity incursions and risks. A fundamental principle of the NSWB Act is that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility, and all land managers have the same responsibilities - a duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise risk as far as reasonably practicable.

Council has obligations under this Act to manage Priority Weeds on Council land or Council managed land. Under the Act, weeds are divided into State, Regional and Local Priority Weeds (formerly referred to as

Noxious Weeds). State and Regional priority weeds are identified in the *Greater Sydney Regional Weed Management Plan (September 2019)* and outcomes for these weeds needs to demonstrate compliance with the Biosecurity Duty for the species listed in Appendix 1 of the Weed Management Plan.

Since 1 July 2018, the management of pest animals has been administered under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. Foxes/rabbits are included in the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Plan 2018-2023* and a threat abatement plan to rid them has been prepared under the Biodiversity Conservation Act.

Coastal Management Act 2016

Coastal Management Act 2016 addresses the ecologically sustainable management, use and development of the coastal environment and defined “coastal zone” areas.

The Act defines the coastal zone as comprising four coastal management areas. Each coastal management area has differentiated objectives under the Act, which respond to their social and environmental values and key threats.

Heritage Act 1977

This Act contains provisions for the conservation of items of heritage and may relate to Community Land categorised as cultural significance, natural area or park.

Local heritage items and heritage conservation areas are included in the Hunters Hill LEP 2012 and comprise sites and areas within this Plan of Management. State heritage items are found in the State Heritage Register.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Statutory responsibilities for council arising from this Act specifically relate to the protection of sites of pre- and post-European contact archaeological significance and the protection of native flora and fauna. This Act may affect Community Land categorised as of cultural significance, as a natural area or park.

Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Under the Act it is an offence to harm (destroy, deface, or damage) or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, or in relation to an object, move the object from the land on which it has been situated.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

This Act covers conservation of threatened species, populations, and ecological communities, and relates to Community Land categorised as natural area. It sets out a process for listing threatened plants and animals and establishes the “Saving our Species” biodiversity conservation programme for threatened species and threatened ecological communities.

One endangered ecological community occurs, and a number of threatened fauna species have been recorded in Gladesville/Henley precinct (see Section 4).

The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 applies to Gladesville Reserve as:

- Coastal Saltmarsh in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions exists in the foreshore areas of the Reserve and is listed as endangered under the Act.
- a colony of Grey Headed Flying Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), listed as vulnerable under the Act, exists in Riverglade Reserve along Tarban Creek and the bats use the Gladesville Reserve and surrounding area as foraging habitat.

Although not sighted in the Reserve to date, there is potential for other endangered or migratory species listed under the *Act* to occur in the Reserve (See section 4)

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).

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.

3.2.2 Commonwealth legislation**Environmental 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 Plan of Management.

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

The Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP incorporates the following provisions:

- Chapter 2 – Vegetation in non-rural areas contains planning rules and controls relating to the clearing of native vegetation in NSW on land zoned for urban and environmental purposes that is not linked to a development application.
- Chapter 6 – Bushland in urban areas contains provisions which seeks to protect and preserve bushland within public open space zones and reservations.
- Chapter 10 – Sydney Harbour Catchment contains provisions to manage and improve environmental outcomes for Sydney Harbour and its tributaries.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018

The aim of this planning policy is to promote an integrated and co-ordinated approach to land use planning in the coastal zone in a manner consistent with the objectives of the *Coastal Management Act 2016*.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

This planning policy lists development allowed with consent or without consent on Community Land.

SEPP Exempt and Complying Development Codes 2008

This Policy aims to provide streamlined assessment processes for development that complies with specified development standards by identifying, in the exempt development codes, types of development that are of minimal environmental impact that may be carried out without the need for development consent.

Other State relevant legislation, policies and plans

Companion Animals Act 1998

Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cwlth)

Disability Inclusion Act 2014

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Management Act 1999 (Cwlth)

Local Land Services Act 2013

Operations Act 1997

Pesticides Act 1999

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

Retail Leases Act 1994

Soil Conservation Act 1938

Telecommunications Act 1997 (Cwlth)

Waste Minimisation Act 1995

NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008–2015

National Local Government Biodiversity Strategy

NSW Biodiversity Strategy

Australian Natural Heritage Charter

3.2.4 Strategic regional plans and actions

North District Plan

The North District Plan published in 2018 by the Greater Sydney Commission covers Hornsby, Hunter's Hill, Ku-ring-gai, Lane Cove, Mosman, North Sydney, Northern Beaches, Ryde and Willoughby local government areas.

The *North District Plan* is a 20-year plan to manage growth to achieve the 40-year vision for Greater Sydney as set out in the Greater Sydney Region Plan, *A Metropolis of Three Cities*. This vision for Greater Sydney is a metropolis of three cities – the Western Parkland City, the Central River City and the Eastern Harbour City and a 30 minute city – with quicker and easier access to a wider range of jobs, housing types and activities.

In the North District this will be achieved by:

- Creating and renewing great places while protecting heritage and local character and improving places for people
- improving walking and safe cycling ways
- enhancing foreshore access to Sydney Harbour and the District's waterways
- enhancing the quality and improving access to open space, and increasing urban tree canopy
- protecting and enhancing the District's unique natural assets including waterways, coastlines and bushland.

The North District Plan focuses on identifying the Planning Priorities to achieve a liveable, productive and sustainable future for the District and was used in formulating Council's Local Strategic Planning Statement.

NSW Greener Places Policy and Draft Greener Places Design Guide 2020

Greener Places, the urban green infrastructure policy for NSW, is intended to guide the design, planning and delivery of green infrastructure across the state.

The aim is to create healthier and more liveable cities and towns by improving community access to recreation and exercise, supporting walking and cycling connections, and improving the environmental quality and resilience of our urban areas.

The key components of the green infrastructure framework that are outlined in detail in the Draft Greener Places Design Guide are:

- parks and open space – to deliver green infrastructure for people;
- the urban tree canopy – to deliver green infrastructure for climate change adaptation and resilience;
- bushland and waterways – to deliver green infrastructure for habitat and ecological health.

The State Government's Metropolitan Plan, Premiers Priorities, Greener Places Design Framework, Draft Greener Places Design Guide, and the Green Grid in the Northern District Plan encourage green connected corridors through the urban landscape and an increase in tree canopy to protect and enhance biodiversity, water quality and liveability, and reduce urban heat from a changing climate.

Everyone Can Play – A Guideline to Create Inclusive Playspaces (2019)

This guideline provides the process steps to planning, designing and delivering inclusive playspaces for people of all ages, abilities and cultures to come together. In modernising the play spaces within the parks and reserves within the Hunter LGA and in this Plan of Management, Everyone Can Play, offers a best practice toolkit, with clear implementable strategies.

Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2019

The NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013-2021 and NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 provides a streamlined, clear framework to manage a range of pests, diseases and weeds.

The *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan* is a direct response to this strategic and legislative reform. Appendix 1 includes priority weeds for the region and the state and well as other weeds of

regional concern. These weeds will need to be targeted in bushland management within the Reserves across the LGA.

A full list of priority weeds for Hunter's Hill Municipality is available on the NSW Department of Primary Industries website.

Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan 2018-2023

The *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan* supports regional implementation of the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015* and NSW *Biosecurity Strategy* and provides guidance to Council to implement their duty under the Act in controlling priority pest species including the red fox, wild rabbit, cats and Indian myna.

Parramatta River Master Plan 2018

This document was prepared by the Parramatta River Catchment Group (PRCG) an alliance of councils (including Hunter's Hill Council), government agencies and community groups, working to transform the Parramatta River and its tributaries into living waterways. The Masterplan is relevant for Reserves along the Parramatta River including Gladesville Reserve.

The Masterplan sets out agreed actions to make the Parramatta River a world-class, swimmable river, based on scientific studies and community consultation. It provides plans for the required works, with ongoing monitoring to give the public confidence about water quality.

Relevant actions for this Plan of Management include:

- a) Ensure the capture and use of stormwater on all new developments and redevelopments;
- b) Ensure bioretention (or equivalent stormwater management) systems are installed on local and major roads and ensure an ongoing funding source for monitoring and maintenance;
- c) Undertake an audit of existing stormwater infrastructure and water sensitive urban design infrastructure across the catchment and routinely report on how well they are operating. Optimise the functioning of assets not currently operating to their design intent and/or justify the installation of new infrastructure to replace it that results in equal or better water quality outcomes for the river.
- d) Undertake joint community education and compliance activities focused on reducing stormwater and source pollution where it is linked to community behaviour and actions e.g. sediment laden runoff, dog droppings, illegal sewer connections, stormwater and chemical pollution from industrial sites, and environment incidents from Rivercats and other vessels;
- e) Maintain, improve and create new habitats for the Parramatta River catchment's five iconic species mascots as indicators of water quality and catchment health through a region-wide citizen science program, supported by scientific monitoring. This includes creation and enhancement of estuarine habitat, offline wetlands, hollow bearing trees and dense, fully structured vegetation. The 5 mascots are
 - Powerful Owl
 - Striped Marsh Frog
 - Bar-tailed Godwit
 - Southern Myotis
 - Eastern Long-necked Turtle
- f) Map and reference key habitat areas and priority corridors within regional strategic plans and Council LEPs in alignment with the NSW Government Architect's Bushland and Waterways Guide; and
- g) Introduce signage at key locations with information on the five mascots and how to get involved in related Citizen Science activities.

Parramatta River Estuary Coastal Zone Management Plan 2013

The Parramatta River Estuary Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) is a legislated plan to protect and rehabilitate the Parramatta River estuary, including the waterway, bays, foreshores and adjacent lands of the Parramatta River and its tidal tributaries. It was prepared by Cardno for the Parramatta River Estuary Management Committee. The CZMP was formally certified in accordance with Section 55G of the Coastal Protection Act by the Minister for Planning in 2016 and was supported by Hunter's Hill Council along with other local and state government agencies.

The Plan includes management aims and objectives, priority issues, options and an implementation strategy that includes generic and council specific actions to be executed within 10 years of adoption of the Plan. Main issues identified in the Plan, and of relevance to this Plan of Management, relate to:

- land use and management
- stormwater pollution, sedimentation and bank condition – water and sediment quality in the estuary is generally poor
- estuarine vegetation impacts
- recreation impacts
- cultural heritage
- climate change impacts

3.3 Council plans and policies relating to this Plan of Management

Hunter's Hill Council has developed plans and policies that are concerned to some extent with the management of Community Land. These documents have been taken into account when preparing this Plan of Management.

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

- Community Strategic Plan 2018-2028
- Local Strategic Planning Statement
- Draft Hunter's Hill Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2021
- Hunters Hill LEP 2012
- Hunters Hill DCP 2013

3.4 Purpose of the Plan of Management

The purpose of this Plan of Management is to:

- contribute to Hunter's Hill Council's broader strategic goals and vision as set out in the Community Strategic Plan 2018;
- ensure compliance with the LG Act and the CLM Act;
- provide clarity in the future development, use and management of the Community Land;
- authorise leases, licences and other estates on the land; and
- ensure consistent management that supports a unified approach to meeting the varied needs of the community.

3.5 Community Consultation

Past Consultation

Development of this Plan of Management has integrated and drawn on several streams of consultation. This has included.

1. Stakeholder Forum
2. On site Have a Say Pop-Up
3. On line consultation by Council

Key outcomes from this consultation are listed In Appendix 1.

Public Exhibition

The plan was placed on public exhibition from 4 November 2021 to 14 January 2022. The exhibition period allowed for interested parties to comment on the Draft Plan. Council considered all comments and the final document has been amended where appropriate.

Key comments are tabulated below.

Comment	Response for Plan of Management finalisation
Remove any references to Draft Property Strategy	References to draft Property Strategy removed.
Remove any references to synthetic playing field	References to synthetic field removed from body of Plan, but retained in Appendix 1 as part of the consultation records. The consultation feedback has been moved from section 3.5 to Appendix 1.
Alter categorisation of sportsground to park or general community use to reflect its primary use for passive recreation	No change to categorisation as sportsground category is consistent with the guideline for categorisation in the LG Regulations. The reserve purpose of Public Recreation is a broad term and can cover all the categories of community land under the LG Act.
Limit the range of permitted uses	No change to the range of permitted uses
Limit the length of leases and licences	Length of leases and licences amended to be consistent with the LG Act.

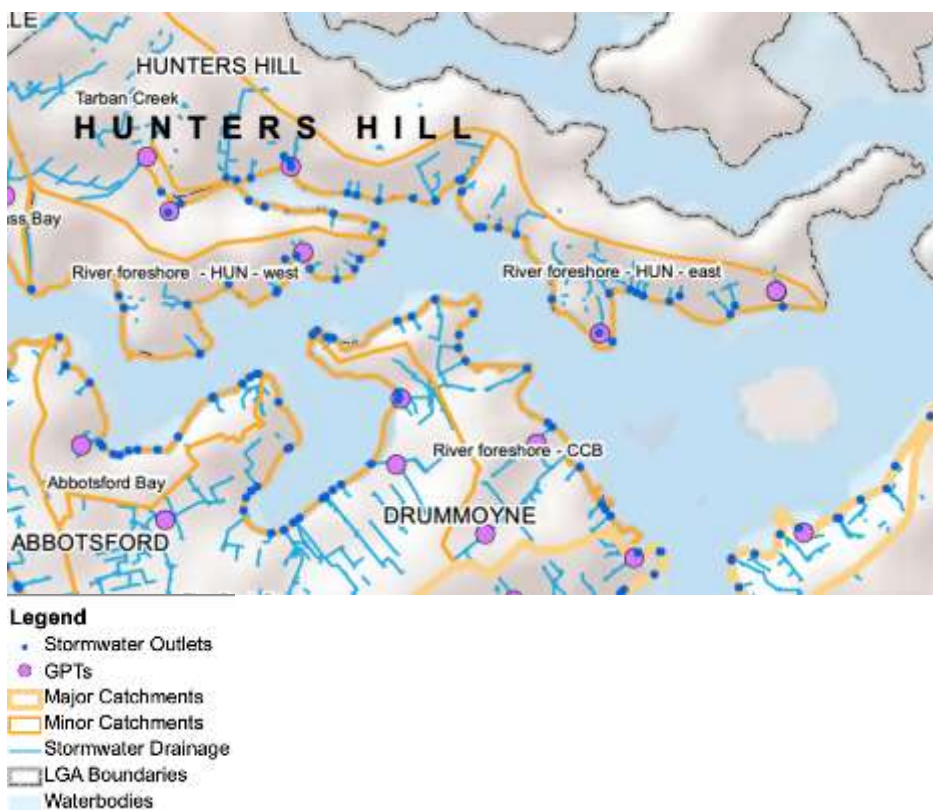
4 HABITAT AND ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Landform and hydrology

Gladesville Reserve forms a continuous edge of natural rocky foreshore, remnant and semi-natural vegetation and sandy beaches. The topography is steeply sloping from Victoria Road (which has a peak of approximately 50 m above sea level along the ridgeline) to the Parramatta River foreshores. The Reserve has a southern aspect

The catchment for the reserve is bounded by Victoria Road to the north which follows the ridge of the Gladesville Peninsula. Stormwater from the Gladesville Reserve playing field exits at lower Gladesville Reserve near the base of a steep embankment. Catchment and drainage are the cause of many environmental issues that require management in the Reserve.

Figure 4.1: Stormwater network around Gladesville Reserve



Source: Cardno 2010 Stormwater network and Water Quality Controls Parramatta River Estuary Coastal Zone Management Plan Fig 2.6

4.2 Geology and soils

According to the Soil Conservation Service of NSW Soil Landscape Series Sheet 9130. Sydney 1:100,000 map sheet Chapman *et al* (1989), the reserve contains two soil landscapes:

- a. Gynea Soil Landscape, which is typified by undulating to rolling rises and low hills on Hawkesbury Sandstone. Slopes on this group are typically between 1:10 and 1:4. Sandstone outcrops occur on slopes steeper than 1:4. Vegetation related to the Gynea group includes cleared forest and open woodland. The Henley Peninsula and Huntley's Point are the only locations where the group extends to the foreshore edge. Limitations of this group include localised steep slopes and outcrops, high erosion hazard, and highly permeable soils of low fertility.
- b. A disturbed soil landscape due to site modifications over time. The site's natural soils have been largely modified by cutting and extensive filling (landfill) works undertaken to create terraced areas for playing fields, carparks and the bowling club greens.

4.3 Contribution to urban canopy and regional biodiversity corridors

The State Government’s Metropolitan Plan, Premiers Priorities, Greener Places Design Framework, Draft Greener Places Design Guide, and the Green Grid in the Northern District Plan encourage green connected corridors through the urban landscape and an increase in tree canopy to protect and enhance biodiversity, water quality and liveability, and reduce urban heat from a changing climate.

Gladesville Reserve contributes to the urban canopy of Hunter’s Hill LGA and assists in cooling the environment. The vegetation cover in Gladesville Reserve helps to modify the urban heat effect, according to the OEH Urban Heat Green Cover Mapping, which maps relative heat vulnerability based on amount of tree coverage:

Table 4.1 Gladesville Reserve Urban Heat Green Cover statistics

Degrees above baseline	4.3°C
Heat vulnerability index	1 (least vulnerable)
Tree and shrub percentage cover	51%
Tree canopy cover	41.7% (current Sydney average -21%)
Per all vegetation	66.6%

NSW SEED search August 2020

Figure 4.2: North Sydney Green Grid



Source: North District Sydney Green Grid Spatial Framework and Project Opportunities by Tyrells Studio prepared for the Office of the Government Architect p. 23

Gladesville Reserve is situated within a vegetation corridor between the Parramatta River and Lane Cove River and forms important wildlife habitat links through the suburbs. The corridor and Gladesville Reserve have been targeted for native vegetation enhancement since the 1990s as part of various improvement programs along the Parramatta River Foreshore. From 2010-2013 major investment was made as part of the River to River Corridors Project funded under the NSW Environmental Trust grant which aimed to establish new and enhanced habitats for fauna and reconnect fragmented bushland between the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers.

4.4 Native Vegetation

The vegetation in Gladesville Reserve has been restored or has naturally regenerated over the last 70 years since the site was largely cleared in the last century (refer **Fig 4.2.** (1943 aerial image). Given the highly disturbed nature of the site, many of the natural values that are considered in this Plan may be derived, artificial, non-native plants or weeds.

Figure 4.3: 1943 Aerial view of Gladesville Reserve



More than 90 native plant species have previously been recorded in the reserve, nearly all are common to the area. No threatened native plants have been identified in past surveys. Brown Stringy Bark (*Eucalyptus capitellata*) is a locally significant species known to exist within the Reserve and is one of very few of this species remaining in Hunter's Hill local government area (Hunter's Hill Council website).

NSW Government Vegetation Mapping in the Sydney Basin in 2016 indicates two native vegetation communities in the Reserve:

- Smooth-barked apple – Coast Banksia / Cheese Tree Open forest on sandstone slopes on the foreshore of the drowned river valleys of Sydney – also known as Coastal Sandstone Foreshores Forest.
- Saltmarsh in estuaries of the Sydney Basin Bioregion and South East Corner Bioregion



Figure 4.4: Vegetation Map of Gladesville Reserve

Coastal Sandstone Foreshores Forest is found along the foreshores of the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers. It is an open forest with a moist shrub layer and a ground cover of ferns, rushes and grasses. A prominent layer of hardy mesic small trees and shrubs are typical of its structure.

Saltmarsh comprises low succulent herbs and rushes. It is a salt-tolerant plant community located between high and low tide areas, commonly behind mangroves. Saltmarsh provides an important nursery for small crustaceans and invertebrates that form the basis of important complex food chains that sustain fish populations. This plant community occurs in two separate strips along the water's edge at the head of Wallumatta Bay. Dominant species are Samphire (*Sarcocornia quinqueflora*), Seablite (*Suaeda australis*) and New Zealand Spinach (*Tetragonia tetragonioides*). There are small specimens of Grey Mangrove *Avicennia marina* occurring as outliers of this community. (*Total Earth Care 2010 p. 6*).

As saltmarsh communities have declined over time, saltmarsh has been listed as a vulnerable ecological community under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and as an endangered ecological community under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

Table 4.2 Saltmarsh Conservation Status

Legislation	Listing
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh ecological community (vulnerable)
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	Coastal Saltmarsh in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions (Endangered)

Note: The Coastal Saltmarsh in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions listed as endangered under the New South Wales Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 corresponds in part to the Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh ecological community.

(<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/pubs/118-conservation-advice.pdf>;
<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowcommunity.pl?id=118&status=Vulnerable>)

4.5 Non-native plant communities

Mapping by the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority in 2009 identified approximately 1.8 hectares of the Reserve as Urban Exotic/Native. These include landscape gardens and bowling greens associated with the Henley Community Centre and planted woodland and grassland vegetation with no natural genesis in managed and active open space. These include areas where soil conditions have been modified to such an extent that any degree of resilience is absent and the possibility of a sustainable bushland community after revegetation in the current conditions is negligible.

4.6 Fauna

The Native Habitat Recovery in the Parramatta River Catchment Project (2014) aimed to expand, restore and manage the extent of native habitats in the fragmented landscapes of the Parramatta River catchment. The study identified that Gladesville Reserve is located within a riparian corridor from Bedlam Bay to Tarban Creek which is of medium to high priority for fauna habitat corridor works in the Parramatta River Catchment. (Applied Ecology 2014 86). This biodiversity corridor also includes Looking Glass Bay Reserve and Banjo Paterson Park, Gladesville Park, Betts Park, Huntleys Point Reserve, Riverglade Reserve and Tarban Creek Reserve.

Since the 2014 Habitat Recovery Project, DPIE has given grants to Council for estuary restoration in Gladesville Reserve, expanding and connecting vegetation and funding from the Environmental Trust has been used to undertake a survey of small passerine birds.

Fauna habitat in the Reserve includes

- rocky foreshore
- remnant native vegetation of coastal sandstone communities
- intertidal habitat – mangroves, saltmarsh and beaches
- areas of dense introduced vegetation suited to small birds uncommon in the urban environment
- planted woodland and mown exotic grasses

No threatened fauna species have been identified within the Reserve however the locally rare or threatened species listed below have been recorded within 5 km of the Reserve and have the potential to occur.

Table 4.3: Threatened or locally rare fauna that could occur in Gladesville Reserve

Common Name	Scientific name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
Monotreme			
Short-beaked Echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>		
Reptile			
Long-necked Tortoise	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>		
Marsupil			
Long nosed bandicoot	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>		
Eastern Pygmy possum	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>		Vulnerable
Bats			
Eastern Bentwing-bat	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>		Vulnerable
Southern myotis	<i>Myotis macropus</i>		Vulnerable
Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>		Vulnerable
Little Bent-winged Bat	<i>Miniopterus australia</i>		Vulnerable
Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Amphibians			
Red-crowned Toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>		Vulnerable
Birds			
Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>		Vulnerable
Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens</i>		Vulnerable
Birds			
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>		
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>		
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Migratory	

Common Name	Scientific name	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>		Vulnerable
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Migratory	Vulnerable
Eastern Osprey	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>		Vulnerable
Little lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>		Vulnerable
Little tern	<i>Sternula albrifrons</i>	Migratory	Endangered
Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>		Endangered
Varied Sitella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>		Vulnerable

Source: Threatened or locally significant Animals in HHLGA (HH website source)

Bionet 2020, <https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowmigratory.pl>;
<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/>

Little penguins have been seen near the reserve in Wallumatta Bay. Foreshore parks also provide habitat and function as a corridor for the movement of migratory and nomadic birds. "Species listed under international conservation agreements — China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA), Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA) — have been recorded in the Hunter's Hill local government area and may occasionally frequent the reserve" (NPWS Parramatta River Regional Park Plan of Management 2015). In addition to the migratory birds identified within 5 km of the reserve in Table 4.3 above, the following birds could also visit the site:

- white-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)
- fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*)
- white-bellied sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*)
- cattle egret (*Ardea ibis*)
- eastern great egret (*Ardea modesta*)
- crested tern (*Thalasseus bergii*)
- common tern (*Sterna hirundo*)
- oriental cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*)

Source: NPWS Parramatta River Regional Park Plan of Management 2015

Other common species likely within the Reserve include the eastern blue-tongue (*Tiliqua scincoides*), red-bellied black snake (*Pseudechis porphyriacus*), a variety of skinks, the common ringtail possums (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*) and common brushtail possums (*Trichosurus vulpecula*). (Parramatta River Regional Park Plan of management NPWS BB POM NPWS 2015)

4.7 Bush Fire Management

Gladesville Reserve is not identified on Hunter's Hill Council's Bush Fire Prone Land map because the bushland remnants are very small and disconnected from more fire prone vegetation. Fires have not occurred in the Reserve for many decades and the fire history is not known.

The Draft *Hunter's Hill, Lane Cove, Parramatta, Ryde Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2019 – 2024* helps to identify significant locations at risk of bush fires and sets out strategies to protect identified assets.

These strategies can include hazard reduction fuel management, community education and engagement, creation and maintenance of asset protection zones, management of public access and the use of bushland areas on extreme bushfire danger days. <https://www.huntershill.nsw.gov.au/news/bushfire-risk-management-plan-for-hunters-hill/>

5 HERITAGE AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The original inhabitants of the area were the Wallumedegal people. Many Aboriginal occupation sites have been lost to development pressures and vandalism across Sydney and those that remain are mainly located within bushland reserves, particularly sites on steep terrain of foreshore reserves. (*Total Earth Care 2010 13*)

The NSW Government's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System contains six recorded sites that include middens and rock shelters. Three sites have also been recorded in neighbouring Betts Park. These sites have not been identified or promoted to visitors (or their location described in this Plan) to assist in their protection. The *Hunter's Hill Aboriginal Site Management Report* prepared by the Aboriginal Heritage Office in 2004, contains site management recommendations that have been considered in this Plan of Management.

The significance of the Aboriginal heritage in the area has been commemorated by the renaming of the bay at Gladesville Reserve to Wallumatta Bay. A plaque unveiled in 2002 at a ceremony within the reserve, acknowledges that the Hunter's Hill Municipality lies within the Traditional country of the Wallumedegal people.

The relevant Aboriginal Land Council for the Hunter's Hill LGA is the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, and their input is sought on any issues relating to Aboriginal culture and heritage.

5.2 Post 1788 Cultural Heritage

The first evidence of European influence in the area was the inclusion of the Asylum Reserve, on which Gladesville Hospital was built in 1838. It is possible that the reserves may have been used for farming / grazing as the hospital had extensive agricultural interests. The Asylum Reserve was originally sandwiched between two estates, Henley (bought by William Band in 1837) and Huntley's Point (bought by Alfred Huntley in 1857).

The old Gladesville Bridge was opened in 1881 and was accessed by Great Northern Road (now Huntleys Point Road). This was a busy traffic route until the new Gladesville Bridge was opened in 1965. The original bridge abutment is listed as a heritage site, and provides an informal lookout and good opportunities for interpretation.

Gladesville Reserve was dedicated for public recreation in 1920 and Council was made Trustee in July 1960. It is thought that Betts Park adjoining to the east was named after Edward Marsden Betts, a former Mayor of Hunters Hill.

The Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum on the banks of the Parramatta River was opened in 1838 and was the first purpose-built mental asylum in New South Wales. Much of the architecture was designed by Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis and built between 1836 and 1838. In 1869 it became the Gladesville Hospital for the Insane, and in 1915 the Gladesville Mental Hospital.

Henley Cottage was built in approximately 1908, and used to be part of Hospital. Henley Cottage is a heritage building with a veranda facing north towards Victoria Road. In 1983 Henley Cottage was dedicated for Community Purposes.

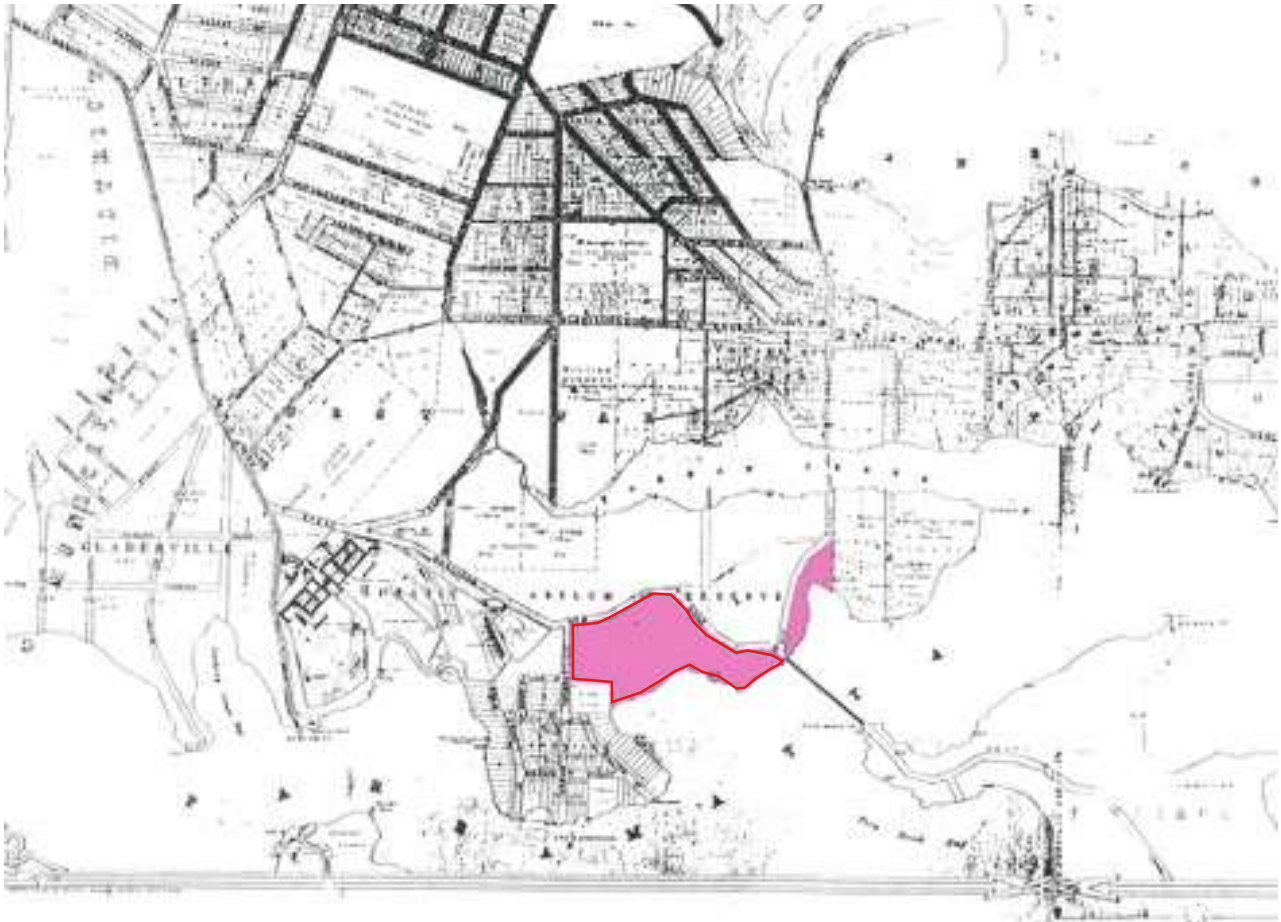


Figure 5.1: Hunter’s Hill Parish Map 1886 – Gladesville Reserve (with red boundary) and Betts Park

Significant Tree Register

A mature Port Jackson (*Ficus rubiginosa*) located near Gladesville Wharf at the end of Huntleys Point Road is listed on Council’s Significant Tree Register. The tree is significant due to its association with the former Gladesville Bridge and Wharf and the continuation of the theme of tropical style planting common in the late 19th century and early 20th century. The tree also marks the location of the path of the Great Northern Road. The fig is considered to have significance at a local level in terms of its historic, aesthetic and botanical/scientific value.

Heritage Listings

The Hunter’s Hill LEP Schedule 5 – identifies several heritage items directly adjoining the subject site on Huntleys Point Rd and in the vicinity of Gladesville Wharf. These include:

Gladesville Wharf	ref no I456
Moreton Bay Fig Tree	ref no I452
Remains of Gladesville Bridge	ref no I468
Wharf site and steps	ref no I442

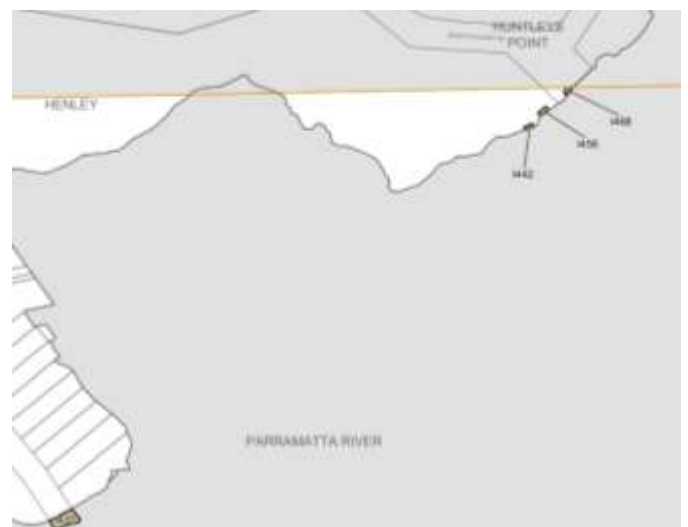


Figure 5.2: Extract from Hunter’s Hill LEP 2012

6 DEVELOPMENT AND USE

6.1 Current use of the land

The Henley Precinct has catered for a range of community uses since the reserve's dedication for public recreation in 1920. The northern area of Gladesville Reserve has an active recreation focus consisting of a lower playing field area and an upper mixed use grassed area with an amenities building located in between.

The main playing field is located near the corner of Victoria and Huntleys Point Road and is used for cricket and soccer by All Saints Soccer Club, Gladesville United Soccer Club, and Gladesville District Cricket Association. It is also used by Riverside Girls High School (located across Huntleys Point Road). This use of the playing field is managed through seasonal hire arrangements with Council. The playing field is used for other recreational activities when it is not used for organised sports training and games.

The field has a synthetic turf wicket and a cricket net is located north of the amenities block. New lighting for the main field was installed in 2002. Sports users have in recent years approached Council regarding the limitations of the field surface to cater for the current and future levels of use.

A playground is located to the immediate west of the playing field. The previous Plan of Management identified the concern that the current location of the play space was not ideal being located directly behind the western goal square and within the hitting zone of the cricket nets. Consultation as part of this plan of management reinforced this challenge and alternatives for longer term relocation need to be explored.

There is a hard surfaced ball court in the upper grassed area adjoining Victoria Road to the west of the soccer / cricket field. Council has also developed a skate park in this area which is highly popular.

A maintained grassed "glade" adjoining the foreshore in Gladesville Reserve has good views of the Parramatta River and is a popular location for picnics and passive recreation. Dinghy Storage is location at the eastern end of the clearing on the foreshore. However this location is problematic in relation to existing Saltmarsh communities and storage, while desirable, should be relocated to avoid impacts to habitat.

Dogs are permitted off-leash in Gladesville Reserve in a sign posted area all day Monday-Friday and until 9.30am Saturday and Sunday.

In addition to organised and informal uses of the open space the reserves contain several built facilities. The Henley Bowling Club was constructed in the early 1960's. Since that time utilisation as a Bowling and Recreation Club has waned to the point that the building has not been used as a bowling club for over a decade. The building is now called the Henley Community Centre, under the care control and management of Hunter's Hill Council, and is currently used for community activities such as Bridge Club and one off uses. Optimising a sustainable level of community use and benefit of the building is essential and may assist with funding long term maintenance.

The Riverside Pre-school is situated on land that was once a former bowling green of the adjacent Bowling Club. It was built by Council and the community, and was completed in 1999. The design and construction of the building seek to minimise visual impact of this foreshore location and also use the principles of best practice ecologically sustainable development.

One of the remaining two greens: the western green, has been partially occupied by the Happy Hens Community Garden, a community initiative with strong community interest and support.

Existing Leases and Licences

Henley Precinct reserve	Lot and DP	Address	Lessee/licencee
Gladesville Reserve Pre-school R1002995	Lot 902 DP 1017546	Off Crown St	Riverside Pre-school – licence expires 31 December 2021, then 5 year licence to 31 December 2026

Henley Cottage Reserve R96659	Lot 874 DP 45649	Victoria Rd	2RRR - licence expired 31 December 2020, now monthly tenure
Henley Community Centre R500263	Lot 903 DP 1017546	Off Crown St	Hunter's Hill Bridge Club – 1 year licence to 31 May 2022
Gladesville Reserve R500263	Lot 903 DP 1017546	Green north of Henley Community Centre	Happy Hens community garden – monthly tenure
Gladesville Reserve R500263	Lot 903 DP 1017546	Car park north of Henley Community Centre	Return and Earn facility – 1 year licence to March 2022

Seasonal hire arrangements

Henley Precinct reserve	Lot and DP	Address	Hire arrangement
Gladesville Reserve R500263	Lot 40 DP1000859	Gladesville Reserve playing field	Seasonal sportsground hire to All Saints Hunters Hill FC, Pirates CC, Riverside Girls HS

6.2 Condition of the land and structures

Henley Precinct has a range of existing built facilities. The following summarises the basic aspects of each and identifies the most recent building and facilities condition reporting.

Table 6.1 Facilities condition summary

Item / features	Condition
Sportsground	
Field	Fair
Field sports lights	Fair
Amenities	Fair
Playspace	Fair to good
Ball Court	Good
Park	
Vegetated areas	Good
General Community Use - Henley Community centre (former Bowling Club)	
Club building	Poor
Lower carpark	Poor
Upper carpark	Fair

Item / features	Condition
Former greens	Fair
Landscape curtilage	Poor
General Community Use – Preschool	
Preschool building	Good
Landscape curtilage	Good
Carpark	Good
General Community Use –Henley Cottage	
Cottage building	Fair to good
Landscape curtilage	Fair
Natural Area Bushland	
Vegetated areas	Fair
Natural Area Foreshore	
Vegetated areas	Fair

Management of sports field usage

The *NSROC Regional Sportsground Strategy Review 2017* undertaken across the Northern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (NSROC), identified a shortfall in the amount of playing fields to cater for increased population growth and participation numbers in sports over the next 2 decades, particularly in inner Council areas.

The report identified a need to increase the number of fields by 40% by 2036. Lack of space for additional fields places the emphasis on increasing the capacity of the existing fields to sustain a much higher level of use by community sports.

Gladesville Reserve is currently used for 26 hours every week in winter by the All Saints Football Club and by Riverside Girls High School for 10 hours every week throughout the school year, through seasonal hire arrangements with Council. Around 35 hrs / week is in excess of the sustainable capacity of the grassed field.

Further investigations into the upgrading of the sports field surface are being undertaken in order to help address the significant field capacity challenges faced by Council.

6.3 Permitted use and future use

6.3.1 Future use and development

This Plan of Management sets out a vision for the future use and development of the Henley Precinct.

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Park, Sportsground, General Community Use and Natural Areas, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in tables in Part 2 of this Plan of Management.

Permissible uses and developments at Henley Precinct must be in accordance with relevant legislation.

Permissible uses and developments must comply with:

- guidelines for and core objectives of the relevant categories of Community Land under the LG Act;
- uses for which leases, licences and other estates may be granted on Community Land under the LG Act.

Permissible uses and developments must also comply with the objectives of the land use zonings under the Hunters Hill LEP 2012:

RE1 Public Recreation zoning

- 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.
- to protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.

R2 Low Density Residential zoning

- to provide for the housing needs of the community within a low density residential environment.
- to enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- to maintain the identity of Hunters Hill by ensuring that new buildings are compatible with the garden suburb character and heritage values that distinguish the low density localities.
- to provide for high levels of amenity that are consistent with a low density residential environment.

C2 Environmental Conservation zoning

- 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.

Permitted uses and developments must all support and enhance the other values of the site including open space and recreation.

Any use or development that would further encroach on the open space of the site should be minimised, unless it can be shown that the proposed use or development is a more efficient use of the space, has a community benefit, and is consistent with the objectives of this Plan of Management.

Uses and activities permitted at Henley Precinct must consider the impacts on local residents, workers and adjoining land uses in terms of noise, lighting, traffic and parking.

Developments and structures are limited to those which support the desired activities, consistent with the objectives of this Plan of Management.

Uses of buildings and structures will support and reflect the core objectives of the Community Land categories in accordance with the relevant land use zoning.

6.3.2 Scale and intensity of use and development

Management of use must have regard for the potential impacts of activities and development on adjoining uses and users. Some key considerations include:

Organised sports use

The Plan of Management specifically authorises activities at Henley Precinct which may attract high numbers of people including organised sport activities and training, school sport competitions, commercial activities and one-off community events and performances.

The scale and intensity of such activities will be managed by Council's booking process and associated conditions of use

Informal use

The intensity of use of informal recreation facilities across Henley Precinct and settings (such as playspace and park seating) would be determined by community use of the site.

Traffic and car parking

The impact of traffic and parking associated with organised sport or community events on local residents and businesses will be managed by preparing a Traffic and Parking Plan on a case-by-case basis for consideration by Council when granting consent for such activities / events.

Impacts on adjoining land uses

The planning and management of uses and activities permitted at Henley Precinct must consider the impacts on adjoining land uses in terms of noise, lighting, traffic and parking in accordance with the core objectives for the community land categorisations.

6.3.3 Prohibited activities

Activities that are not consistent with core objectives of the Reserve purpose of Public Recreation are prohibited on the site. Similarly, activities and uses that are not consistent with the core objectives of the Community Land category (sportsground, park, natural area or general community use) are also prohibited.

Certain activities at Henley Precinct may also be prohibited by the land use zoning of the site and Hunter's Hill Council may prohibit certain activities from time to time. Prohibited use will be communicated via Council on-site regulatory signage, Council bookings, leases and licence agreements, or otherwise communicated where prohibited activities may be temporary.

6.3.4 Express authorisation

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 Plan of Management and the capacity of the community land itself and the local area to support the activity.

A lease and licence exceeding 5 years may only be granted by tender unless it is granted to a non-profit organisation, as set out in S46A(3) of the LG Act.

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.

This Plan of Management expressly authorises the issue of leases, licences and other estates over the land covered by the Plan of Management, 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 2021
- 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 2021
- 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.

Tables in the relevant category sections of this Plan of Management further identify the purposes for which leases and licences may be issued over the reserves identified in this Plan of Management.

Short term licences

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

Short-term licences are authorised for the purpose 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.

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

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*.

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.

7 A VISION FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Values and roles

Providing an important foundation for management, Values are the qualities of the Henley Precinct that the community seeks to protect and enhance, while roles distil the functions the precinct plays for the local and district community and the environment. The following values and roles have been identified from consultation, and review of community use and activities, and are listed together under several categories fundamental to open space management.

Table 7.1 Values and Roles

Values	Roles
Access and accessibility	
<i>A destination and hub for walking running and cycling in addition to through routes to various locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of walking and cycling access for commuters and day to day users to adjoining destinations (eg Ferry Wharf, School) • Provision of loop walking and jogging routes for leisure and fitness
<i>Physical and visual connections with the Parramatta River</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of walking access to the river's edge –(to be able to “touch” the water) • Availability of locations to view and appreciate the Parramatta River environment
<i>A place that is accessible to (within the constraints of existing landform and environmental management)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of facilities that are universally accessible wherever feasible
Community use	
<i>A place that plays an important role in the organised sporting fabric of the Hunters Hill community</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of quality sports field surface catering for a range of sports
<i>A place that is valued for its informal recreational qualities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of facilities that encourage informal active pursuits (eg ball courts / skate park and other) • Provision of a variety of walking path and track opportunities • Availability of open spaces that can be used for a range of informal recreational uses
<i>A place that is valued for its capacity to bring the community together</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised sports • Community garden • Festivals and events • Provision of buildings and amenities
<i>A place that is valued for its natural qualities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of experiences that bring users into contact with nature
Environment and sustainability	
<i>A place that conserves natural and semi natural habitats that contribute to terrestrial and marine environments and enable a variety of human experiences</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of native bushland habitats and character across the site • Ability to experience natural environments • Feeling of unstructured character
<i>A place that is sustainable and manages and limits impacts of uses on the natural environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of stormwater volumes and quality entering the Parramatta River • Re-cycling and reuse through the community garden • Upgraded and appropriate buildings and amenities

Values	Roles
Culture and heritage	
<i>A place that conserves and protects Indigenous heritage and contributes to the understanding of Aboriginal culture past and present</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservatory of indigenous artefacts • Provision of tools and experiences that increase understanding and knowledge
<i>A place that conserves and protects post 1788 history and contributes to the understanding of Aboriginal culture past and present</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservatory of heritage listed items • Provision of tools and experiences that increase understanding and knowledge

Vision

The following vision has been developed for Henley Precinct, based on community feedback outlined in Section 3.5.

Conserve and enhance the natural foreshore and bushland environment of the reserves for use and appreciation by current and future generations. Cater for a wide variety of community uses including organised sports, informal leisure pursuits, and community activities and services compatible with environmental and heritage conservation objectives.

7.2 Landscape Concept Plan

A draft Landscape Concept Plan has been prepared by Environmental Partnerships as a supporting document to this Plan of Management and conceptualises the following Landscape Concept recommendations. These recommendations outline the strategic planning and development for Henley Precinct open space.

The draft Landscape Concept Plan will be further refined and developed during the implementation of this Plan of Management, to allow a degree of flexibility to respond to community issues. From time to time, Council may prepare and adopt a masterplan and/or landscape concept plan outlining details of any proposed major works within these reserves, consistent with the objectives of this Plan of Management, and undertake community engagement during the project development.

Table 7.2 below details the Landscape Concept recommendations for Henley Precinct open space.

Table 7.2 Landscape Concept Recommendations

Location	Description	Potential Actions
Henley Cottage	Provide flexible spaces for community activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and manage uses • Maintain and upgrade building to facilitate flexible use
Upper Park	Upgrade facilities to support informal community recreational use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing ball court upgraded to multi-purpose court • Option to upgrade basketball court to 2-3 courts • Upgrade skate facility • Existing picnic shelter • Review fence to Victoria Rd to replace in long term with more visually sympathetic design
	Relocate playspace to safer / more usable location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred option is to relocate to west green of Henley Green adjoining Community centre • Alternative Option : to west side of existing trees away from edge of field / line of cricket nets - naturally shaded area - opportunity to partially integrate into slope – nature and landform play
	Improve function and appearance of carpark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate refinement of spaces to improve access and capacity • Replace aged carpark vehicle barriers • Upgrade night lighting of carpark for safe use

Location	Description	Potential Actions
Sports field	Improve capacity of field to cater for extended usage hours to meet district needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate improvements to the playing field to increase resilience and usage hours of field Improve drainage infrastructure Facilitate stormwater harvesting
	Improve functionality and appearance of public amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate extension/upgrade or replacement of public and sports facilities Sports and maintenance storage
Existing tree canopy in maintained grass	Improve quality and ability to maintain ground surface under major trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review desirability for tree health and effective maintenance of mulching under specific trees / groups of trees
Access between sports field and community centre	Step and long term ramped access to sports field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stairway access up steep bank linking sports field and shared path to Henley Green and Community Centre Plan and implement DDA ramp access integrated into grass embankment
	Universal access from upper carpark to Henley Community Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate potential ramp from carpark to greens level to provide for compliant universal access Provide night lighting
Lower park carpark	Improve function and appearance of carpark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate refinement of spaces to improve access and capacity Replace aged carpark vehicle barriers Upgrade night lighting of carpark for safe use Return and earn facility
Henley Green	Community use of former bowling greens area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptive re-use of former bowling greens East green provides flexible open grassed area suitable for events and day to day use including croquet / bocce West green provides for expanded community garden and additional flexible events lawn Preferred Option for Playspace on West green (preferred option) Paved forecourt to Henley Community Centre
Henley Community Centre	Adaptive re-use of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressively address building maintenance issues Investigate adaptive re-use of building including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintaining current community uses - integrating other community uses - providing for event and community function use - providing café uses to serve park – integrated balcony and external spaces - enabling sports club use for post game day functions etc - activating functional use of lower level of building Long term building upgrade or replacement to provide more sympathetic built form / architectural design to foreshore location
	Optimise use of foreshore in area of existing lower carpark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate potential covering of carpark to create usable space above – eg Yoga terrace connected to lower level of building Investigate potential to provide universal access from the lower carpark via a lift integrated with Henley Community Centre
	Council maintenance area below club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushcare shed and greenhouse
Gladesville Reserve	Environmental Conservation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate potential covering of carpark to create usable space above – eg Yoga terrace connected to lower level of building

Location	Description	Potential Actions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate potential to provide universal access from the lower carpark via a lift integrated with Henley Community Centre
	Foreshore bush track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate potential recreational and interpretive bush track access (integrating boardwalk / steps as required) between Henley Green and foreshore glade. Emphasise connectivity between walkways and the foreshore
	Foreshore glade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain grassed access and glade for foreshore access interpretation of natural environment and Aboriginal culture
	Foreshore steps near Community Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review role of existing steps and track and address safety concerns if to be retained Investigate opportunities for access to sandy beach
	Mountain Bike Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review LGA wide opportunities to cater for formalised Mountain bike use Current activity in the C2 zone to be subject to further investigations including risk management, environmental impact, and Development Application
	Shared path link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade existing cross site path to shared path link from Huntleys Point Road to Crown Street
	Existing bush track to rock platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage existing track access to prevent environmental and heritage impacts

8 PLAN OF MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

8.1 Reporting, evaluation and review

This Plan of Management will require regular review in order to align with community values and changing community needs, and to reflect changes in council priorities. There will be an internal review of the Plan of Management requirements as outlined in Part 2 every 4 years to prioritise actions.

The Plan of Management will be reviewed on an as needs basis including when there is a category change, an additional purpose, acquisition of land, legislative changes.

Each new draft Plan of Management must be referred to any landowner and placed on public exhibition where the community will have an opportunity to comment prior to Council adoption.

PART 2

DETAILED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES

9 SPORTSGROUND AND PARK

9.1 Introduction

Categorisation and Crown Reserve Purpose

For the Henley Precinct Key Management Requirements for areas categorised as Sportsground and Park are grouped together. This reflects the significant parallels in the planning and management of these areas and the day to day issues to be addressed. At the same time this approach maintains the ability to provide specific guidance for either park or sportsground areas and their usage and facilities where required. Authorisations for use development and leases and licences are expressed in both common listings across both categories and category specific items where applicable.

The table following outlines for the Sportsground and Park categories, the Guidelines for categorisation (as listed in the LG Act Regulation 2021). In addition core objectives for management are listed (as per LG Act, sect 36F-G).

Guidelines for Categorisation	Core objectives for management
Sportsground	
Land should be categorised as a sportsground under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is used or proposed to be used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.	The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as a sportsground are: (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and (b) to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.
Park	
Land should be categorised as a park under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.	The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as a park are: (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.

9.2 Key management issues

The following pressures and opportunities influence management of the areas categorised as Sportsground and Park, and must be addressed in ongoing management and assessment.

Access and accessibility

- potential to extend path and track network to link existing facilities and spaces and enhance loop use for recreation and fitness
- lack of night lighting limits cross park access at night and makes after training access to cars etc a security issue for sports users including children
- need to improve pedestrian and cycle wayfinding
- need to improve vehicular parking wayfinding to adjoining streets and within park
- vehicular barriers to carparks are aged and need replacing
- use of parking areas for commuter parking – parking use overflows onto adjoining streets placing pressure on resident parking

- ferry commuter parking is available for use for after hours (weekday training) and to a lesser extent game days (weekends)

Community Use

- level of use of sportsfield regularly exceeds preferred maximum hours per week for current sports turf
- sports users have identified condition of playing surface as ongoing constraint to use
- provision of improved surface would benefit sports club users and riverside girls school who also use the field
- some members of the community would prefer the field to stay as natural turf
- lack of understanding of guidelines for use of the different areas of the park
- informal use of grassed spaces in park is highly valued
- community appreciate unstructured character of park areas

Environment and sustainability

- potential to significantly improve environmental performance of all facilities (power, water use and water quality)
- overshadowing and wear on grass under trees leads to denuded areas
- poor quality and look of most fencing

Culture and heritage

- potential to interpret 1920's dedication of reserve for public recreation with information on site
- lack of any park or area historical information

Buildings and facilities

- lack of storage for sporting users
- lack of club rooms for game day activities
- change rooms do not have preferred capacity for age group separation etc
- informal park users use amenities toilets day to day
- potential for Henley Community Centre to provide access to public toilets for park users on lower level
- structured summer shade is limited in sportsground and park areas– but tree shade is extensive through park areas

Relationship to adjoining uses

- impacts of sports use on adjoining residents is minimal
- close proximity of busy road frontages – safety fencing is necessary

Maintenance

- clarity required as to role of sports users in sportsfield management and maintenance
- steep gradients of some grassed areas in park areas make maintenance difficult

9.3 Management framework for areas categorised as Sportsground and Park

The table below outlines the management objectives or desired outcomes for sportsground and park areas, means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by Council.

Table 9.1 Management Framework

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1	ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY		
1.1	To provide adequate vehicular access without compromising open space	Limit public vehicular access to park to current parking areas – complemented by long street frontage to Huntleys Point Rd and Crown Street	Existing extent of access maintained
1.2	To provide adequate and effective to use vehicular parking	Maintain existing off street parking to Park and General Community Use zones complemented by extensive amount of adjoining on street parking to Huntleys Point Rd	Reports / occurrences of illegal parking are reduced
1.3		Improve existing off street parking by linemarking and ensure required disabled provisions	Parking efficiency improved Disabled parking available
1.4		Review and investigate strategies to limit impacts of commuter parking on adjoining streets	
1.5	To provide effective vehicular wayfinding	Review and upgrade parking wayfinding information to adjoining streets	Implementation of signage User feedback
1.6		Provide clear parking regulatory signage	Implementation of signage User feedback
1.7	To provide effective maintenance access	Provide clear and effective maintenance access from street frontage and through adjoining reserve categories where applicable	Access is available Access is used and inappropriate access avoided
1.8	To provide effective emergency access	Provide clear and effective emergency access from street frontage and through adjoining reserve categories where applicable. Ensure sporting groups understand emergency access system and protocols	Access is available
1.9	To provide effective pedestrian and cycle access	Review and upgrade where necessary accessible routes from carparking to adjoining streets and within reserve is adequate	Review complete Access implemented
1.10		Provide night lighting to cross park path link	Review complete Lighting implemented
1.11		Provide night lighting to pedestrian access from parking to Henley Community Centre	Review complete Lighting implemented
1.12	To provide safe access between facilities and carparking for patrons	Investigate Stairway access up steep bank linking sports field and shared path to Henley Green and Henley Community Centre building. Plan and implement future possible ramp access integrated into grass embankment	Review complete Access implemented
1.13	To provide for effective universal access	Lower park carpark Investigate potential ramp from lower park carpark to greens level to provide for compliant universal access – provide night lighting	Review complete Access implemented

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1.14		Upper park carpark <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate refinement of spaces to improve access and capacity Replace aged carpark vehicle barriers upgrade night lighting of carpark for safe use 	Review complete Improvements implemented
1.15	To provide for effective universal access	Upgrade access from parking areas to facilities and between facilities as per General Community Use Framework	Review complete Access implemented
1.16	To provide effective pedestrian and cycle Wayfinding	Review wayfinding across site from entry points, at destinations and along district routes – plan and implement upgraded wayfinding integrating regulatory and interpretive elements	Review complete Wayfinding implemented
1.17	To provide effective pedestrian access from Community Centre and Greens to foreshore	Investigate and implement track access to foreshore using where possible existing links, integrating drainage and signage and rehabilitating degraded areas	Review complete Access implemented
1.18	To ensure access to foreshore at Community Centre is safe and functional	Review existing access below former bowling club carpark – either close if deemed unsafe / undesirable or upgrade for community use	Review completed and direction confirmed Implementation of works
1.19	To provide cross site shared access path in accordance with Council strategies	Investigate and design path widening and provision of supporting linemarking and signage	Review completed and direction confirmed Design & implementation of works
2	COMMUNITY USE		
2.1	Organised sports		
2.1.1	To provide a sustainable high quality Sportsfield	Improve resilience and usage hours of field area integrating drainage management and water harvesting	Design and consultation complete Works implemented
2.1.2	To provide effective equitable and safe Amenities for a broad range of users	Liaise with user groups to determine long terms requirements for effective upgraded / extended or replacement amenities integrating upgraded change rooms, public toilets, sports storage and other requirements as determined – plan and implement improvements	Consultation and refine user brief Design and consultation complete Works implemented
2.1.3	To provide for effective universal access	Review and upgrade as required universal access to amenities	Review completed and direction confirmed Implementation of works
2.1.4	To ensure field allocation is made on a fair and equitable basis	Undertake yearly review of field usage and bookings and confirm approach to sporting allocations for the year	Review completed and direction confirmed
2.1.5	To ensure sports facilities are effectively maintained	Implement service levels as per Council policy to sports field and amenities	Implementation of maintenance Regular inspections
2.1.6		Review maintenance levels on yearly basis to confirm service levels address site and user requirements	Monitor effectiveness of maintenance Liaise with user groups
2.1.7		Review maintenance on yearly basis to ensure that preventative maintenance program is being planned and implemented to	Monitor effectiveness of maintenance Liaise with user groups

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		sustain and maximise safe usable lifespans of facilities	
2.1.8	To effectively control sale of alcohol on sportsground areas	Prohibit consumption of alcohol within sportsgrounds where indicated by ordinance regulations	Alcohol controls observed
2.1.9		Require site users to obtain Council consent and a Liquor licence if sale of alcohol during events is proposed, in compliance with Liquor Act 1982 and Liquor Regulations 1996. Evidence of current Liquor licence supplied to Council annually or as required for issue of permits	Licences in place
2.3	Informal / passive recreation		
2.3.1	To maximise informal recreational value of sportsground areas in complement to the organised sports focus	Ensure that sports field areas are generally accessible for appropriate general community use in non training and game times – ensure sports users are educated on this and information signage supports and informs. Monitor to identify any issues	Sports field areas are available in non game and training times Scheduling provides a degree of non game / training time in all seasons
2.1.2	To provide a variety of multi-use grassed spaces	Maintain the range of flexible grassed spaces of different sizes and aspects Provide a limited amount of park furniture to facilitate effective use by a broad range of users	Monitor use of spaces User liaison / consultation
2.1.3	To provide a quality Playspace for community benefit in an appropriate and attractive location	Undertake investigations and design to relocate playspace to west side of existing trees away from edge of field / line of cricket nets Option 1 Take advantage of naturally shaded area Opportunity to partially integrate into slope – nature and landform play Option 2 (preferred option) Integrate into lower greens area near happy Hens Community Garden Design and implement works having regard for “Everyone Can Play” guidelines	Review complete and direction established Design and consultation complete Works implemented
2.3.4	To provide publicly accessible toilets to serve passive recreational use	Maintain public access to toilet facilities in upgraded sports amenities block	Toilet facilities available
2.3.5		Investigate potential for public toilet access as part of Henley Community Centre building (refer section 10. General Community use)	Review complete Toilet facilities available
2.3.6	To facilitate informal fitness and exercise use	Integrate outdoor fitness elements through overall park including sportsground zone to offer a range of fitness opportunities for community	Design and consultation complete Works implemented
2.3.7	Companion animals	Manage and enforce dog and other domestic pet access in accordance with Council policies and strategies	Monitor dog access on site Complaints and requests for action

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
3	SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENT		
3.1	Drainage and Water use		
3.1.1	To improve Quality of stormwater entering river	Review drainage from sportsground and park areas to ensure points source controls re implemented to improve quality of downstream outputs to river	Review complete Measures implemented Water quality exiting site is not degraded
3.1.2	To maximise stormwater harvesting and reduce potable water demand	Undertake site wide water balance study and identify long term strategy for site water management Progressively implement actions	Review complete Measures implemented Potable water use reduced
3.2	Energy management		
3.2.1	To reduce power demand from non-sustainable sources	Investigate and implement sustainability initiatives on Amenities building including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solar power generation - Low power use fittings 	Review complete Measures implemented Energy use comparatively reduced
3.3	Vegetation management		
3.3.1	Vegetation management	Review desirability for tree health and effective maintenance of mulching under specific trees / groups of trees. Identify selective zones to receive treatment to ensure that sightlines are maintain for safe use and access in park, and effective access is maintained	Review complete Works implemented
3.3.2	To maintain and increase tree canopy across sportsground areas to improve shade provision, habitat quality and visual character	Identify and implement opportunities to increase tree canopy surrounding sportsground areas for shade provision and habitat quality Suitable locations will be clear of operational areas for sports fields and will avoid excessive overshadowing of sports turf surfaces	Tree canopy increased
3.4	Shade and heat management		
3.4.1	To ensure that natural shade is available throughout the parkland	Conserve existing shade tree canopy and review opportunities to increase tree canopy	Natural and structured shade increased
3.5	Affordability		
3.5.1	To ensure pay for use facilities are affordable across the community	Pay for use of Sportsfield and other sports facilities to be reviewed and monitored to ensure equity of access economically disadvantaged members of community including schools	Council wide review and benchmarking Community comments
3.6	Amenity and character		
3.6.1	To maintain and improve fencelines to limit adverse impacts on visual character	Review and upgrade effectively and efficiently all fencelines to sports facilities and where required to boundaries – fence treatments to mitigate visual intrusion	Review complete Works implemented
3.6.2		Review fence to Victoria Road to replace in long term with more visually sympathetic design	Review complete Works implemented

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
3.6.3	To maintain and improve sportsground and park facilities to limit adverse impacts on visual character	Review and upgrade furniture and fixtures to be fit for purpose and contribute to visual quality of sportsground area	Review complete Works implemented
3.6.4		Replace aged carpark barriers (timber bollards) with an agreed long term bollard treatment	Works implemented
4	CULTURE AND HERITAGE		
4.1	Heritage conservation		
4.1.1	To ensure items and aspects of heritage significance are effectively conserved and managed	Identify items of heritage significance from Aboriginal and historical perspective	Review completed and direction established
4.1.2		Plan and Implement effective conservation and management of items and aspects of heritage significance	Planning and design completed Heritage interpretation initiatives implemented
4.2	Heritage interpretation		
4.2.1	To highlight and improve access to heritage narratives to enhance community uses experiences and education	Plan and Implement interpretation of natural and cultural heritage within sportsground areas and park as applicable including significance of 1920's dedication of reserve for Public Recreation	Planning and design completed Heritage interpretation initiatives implemented
4.2.2		Monitor potential and facilitate where appropriate community events that support and celebrate natural and cultural heritage	Events calendar established Events successfully undertaken
4.3	Public Art		
4.3.3	To facilitate public art to appropriate locations	Integrate temporary or permanent public art where it is compatible and complements core objectives and does not adversely affect use or other values	Public art implemented Community feedback
5	MAINTENANCE		
5.1	To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to Sportsground Park areas	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of Sportsfields and sports facility management and general park facilities management	Program available Program implemented
5.2	To plan and implement appropriate Waste Management	Review and monitor waste management across sportsground areas – identify issues for priority action	Review completed Program implemented
5.3		Review and monitor illegal dumping across sportsground areas – address dumping immediately in accordance with Council policy	Review completed Program implemented
5.4	To facilitate appropriate role of organised users in sportsground maintenance and upkeep	Monitor and facilitate opportunities for organised sports users to assist with maintenance and upkeep of sports facilities	Review completed Strategies implemented
6	MANAGEMENT		
6.1	To facilitate decision making not foreshadowed in this document	Any management decisions or issues outside of the scope of this Plan of Management should be assessed and resolved in the context of the Core Objectives for the Sportsground and Park categories as per the LGA 1993, the Crown Reserve Purpose, the Land Zoning, and Council Policy	Future decision making is informed and effectively facilitated

9.4 Permitted development and use

The Plan of Management specifically authorises activities at the Henley Precinct which may attract high numbers of people including organised sport activities and training, school sport competitions, commercial activities and one-off community events and performances.

The allocation of facilities for organised sport and school sport will comply with Council's seasonal allocations process. Applications for permissible activities will be assessed on a case-by- case basis.

The scale and intensity of such activities will be managed by Council's booking process and associated conditions of use. **Tables 9.2-9.4** following outline the permitted development and uses of areas of Henley Precinct categorised as Sportsground and Park:

Table 9.2 - Permissible Uses and Developments common to Sportsground and Park categories: subject to Council assessment, approvals and booking/hire systems.

Uses and Activities	Developments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised and unstructured recreation and sporting activities • Casual or informal recreation • Meetings, community events and gatherings (including for social, recreational, educational or cultural purposes) • Group recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations • Festivals, parades, markets, fairs, exhibitions and similar events and gatherings • Concerts, including all musical genres • Performances (including film and stage) • Exhibitions • Fairs and parades • Leisure or training classes • Entertainment facilities • Filming and photographic projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of outdoor and indoor facilities to facilitate the permissible uses and activities. • Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the land, for example paths, public art, pergolas • Change room/locker areas • Shower/toilet facilities • Car parking and loading areas • Ancillary areas (staff rooms, meeting rooms, recording rooms, equipment storage areas) • Shade structures • Storage ancillary to sporting and recreational uses, community events or gatherings, and public meetings • Provision of amenities to facilitate use and enjoyment of the Community Land including seating, change rooms, toilets, storage, first aid areas • Heritage and cultural interpretation, e.g. signs • Equipment sales/hire areas • Meeting rooms/staff areas • Amenities to facilitate the safe use and enjoyment of the park, for example picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas • Café or refreshment areas (kiosks) including external seating • Lighting, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas • Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ relate to approved uses/activities ○ are discreet and temporary ○ 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

Table 9.3 Additional Specific Category Permissible Purposes, Uses and Developments - Sportsground

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active and passive recreational and sporting activities compatible with the nature of the land and any relevant facilities • Commercial uses associated with sports facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development for the purpose of conducting and facilitating organised sport (both amateur and professional), for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sports field (cricket, football, track and field athletics, baseball, softball) ▪ Marked court (basketball, volleyball, badminton, tennis, hockey, netball etc.) • Professional rooms associated with the reserve purposes for hire • Facilities for sports training • Compatible small scale commercial uses (eg sports tuition)

Table 9.4 Additional Specific Category Permissible Purposes, Uses and Developments - Park

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active and passive recreation including children's play and cycling • Eating and drinking in a relaxed setting • Publicly accessible ancillary areas, such as toilets • Low-intensity commercial activities (for example recreational equipment hire) • Busking • Public address (speeches) • Community gardens • Entertainment such as organised movie nights, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development for the purposes of active recreation such as play equipment, exercise equipment, bike racks, half-court basketball courts, bocce courts • Commercial development that is sympathetic to and supports use in the area, for example hire of recreation equipment

9.5 Express authorisation of leases, licences and other estates

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over Community Land must be expressly authorised by a Plan of Management.

Granting of leases, licences, other estates and easements for the use or occupation of Henley Precinct are permissible for uses consistent with:

- the uses listed in Sections 46 and 47 of the LG Act;
- the guidelines and core objectives for Sportsground and Park categories of Community Land;
- zoning under the Hunters Hill LEP 2012 and conditions of development consent if required; and
- this Plan of Management.

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of a lease, licence or other estate must also:

- be in keeping with the purpose, category and core objectives of the land;
- have no negative impact on historical or heritage sites;
- not alienate Henley Precinct open space unreasonably;
- be ecologically sustainable;
- have a component of community benefit;
- demonstrate a clear nexus between the activity and the Henley Precinct open space;
- not result in overuse of the area or conflict with community use of the area;
- ensure traffic and parking implications are considered; and
- be in accordance with all Council policies and procedures governing the use of open space.

Sub-leases are permissible where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for Community Land. Any proposed sub-leasing of the land must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the LG Act.

Licences for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may be granted for the Henley Precinct in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

All short-term casual uses and occupation are subject to Council's standard conditions for hire, approval processes, and booking fees and in accord with a temporary licence as issued by Council. Fees and Charges applicable for short-term, casual bookings will be in accordance with Hunter's Hill Council advertised fees and charges. The use or occupation of any Community Land for short-term or casual licence shall not involve the erection of any permanent building or structure.

Table 9.5 and 9.6 following outline purposes for which tenure may be granted on Community Land categorised as Sportsground and Park.

Table 9.5 Permitted leases, licences and other estates for areas Categorised as Sportsground and Park

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease Short term up to 5 years Long term up to 21 years More than 21 years and less than 30 years only in special circumstances with Minister's consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence Short term up to 5 years Long term up to 21 years More than 21 years and less than 30 years only in special circumstances with Minister's consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment • recreational purposes, including fitness classes
Short-term licence up to 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access through a reserve, • advertising consistent with reserve purposes, • catering, • community, training or education, • community events and festivals • community functions, • conducting a commercial photography session • delivering a public address • emergency occupation, • engaging in an appropriate trade or business • entertainment, • environmental protection, conservation or restoration or environmental studies, • exhibitions, • fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities • filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993), • hiring of equipment, • markets, • meetings, • playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward • picnics and private celebrations eg weddings and family gatherings • public performances and shows, • site investigations, • sporting and organised recreational activities, • storage.
Other estates	<p>This Plan of Management allows the council to grant 'an estate' over Community Land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act.</p> <p>Estates may also be granted across Community Land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the Community Land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on Community Land.</p>

Table 9.6 Additional permitted leases, licences and other estates for areas Categorised as Sportsground

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal, one-off, and irregular sporting competitions and training • management of sportsfield and court facilities
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal, one-off, and irregular sporting competitions and training • management of sportsfield and court facilities

10 GENERAL COMMUNITY USE

10.1 Introduction

The table following outlines for the General Community Use category, the Guidelines for categorisation (as listed in the LG Act Regulation 2021), in addition to core objectives for management (LG Act, sect 36I).

Guidelines for Categorisation	Core objectives for management
General Community Use	
<p>The land may be made available for use for any purpose for which Community Land may be used, whether by the public at large or by specific sections of the public; and</p> <p>The land is not required to be categorised as a natural area and does not satisfy the guidelines for categorisation as a natural area, sportsground, park or an area of cultural significance</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:</p> <p>(a) In relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and</p> <p>(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).</p>

10.2 Key management influences

The following pressures and opportunities influence management of the areas categorised as General Community Use and must be addressed in ongoing management and assessment.

Access and accessibility

- lack of effective accessible route from parking area above greens to Henley Community Centre Building
- lack of defined pedestrian access from upper park and sportsfield to club
- loose and informal nature of parking to parking area to childcare centre - – potential to identify spaces and improve capacity and function
- limited off street parking available for Henley Cottage

Community Use

- general community concern that Henley Community Centre building is not used effectively – community use could be increased
- strong interest in community events (such as market day held in September 2020)
- concern around security in Henley Community Centre building for equipment

Environment and sustainability

- community gardens have generated significant interest in sustainable practises
- strong interest in sustainable practises and recycling – role of community gardens in promoting sustainable living
- potential for former club and greens to have a sustainability focus through their future management and use building on the community gardens facility
- poor quality and look of most fencing

Culture and heritage

- Henley Cottage should be managed and maintained so conserve its character as part of the Gladesville complex

Buildings and facilities

- much of community believe that Henley Community Centre facility is under-utilised
- potential to create community hub in area of Henley Community Centre and greens
- sports users would be interested in using club building for post game activities
- Henley Community Centre building requires significant work to set up its future effective use and maintenance

Relationship to adjoining uses

- Henley Community Centre building lies in close proximity to residences – noise and other factors to be considered

Maintenance

- day to day maintenance of Henley Community Centre building is costly
- potential role of site users and tenants in day to day maintenance of Henley Community Centre building

10.3 Management framework for areas categorised as General Community Use

The table below outlines the management objectives or desired outcomes for general community use areas, means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by Council.

Table 10.1 Management Framework

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1	ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY		
1.1	To provide adequate vehicular access without compromising open space	Limit public vehicular access to current parking areas – complemented by long street frontage to Huntleys Point Rd and Crown Street	Existing extent of access maintained
1.2	To provide effective vehicular wayfinding	Review and upgrade parking wayfinding information to adjoining streets –	Implementation of signage User feedback
1.3		Provide clear parking regulatory signage	Implementation of signage User feedback
1.4	To provide effective maintenance access	Provide clear and effective maintenance access from street frontage and through adjoining reserve categories where applicable	Access is available Access is used and inappropriate access avoided
1.5	To provide effective emergency access	Provide clear and effective emergency access from street frontage and through adjoining reserve categories where applicable. Ensure sporting groups understand emergency access system and protocols	Access is available
1.6	To provide safe access between facilities and carparking for patrons	Review and upgrade where necessary accessible routes from carparking to adjoining streets and within reserve is adequate	Review completed Works implemented
		Provide night lighting to cross park path link	Review completed Lighting implemented
		Provide night lighting to pedestrian access from parking to Henley Community Centre	Review completed Lighting implemented
1.7	To provide effective pedestrian and cycle Wayfinding	Review wayfinding across site from entry points, at destinations and along district routes – plan and implement upgraded wayfinding integrating regulatory and interpretive elements	Review completed Works implemented
1.8	To provide for effective universal access	Investigate potential ramp from carpark to greens level to provide for compliant universal access – provide night lighting	Review completed Works implemented
2	COMMUNITY USE		
2.1	Henley Community Centre building and greens		
2.1.1	To establish a long term framework of use for Henley Community Centre building and greens that addresses a need in the LGA	Investigate adaptive re-use of bowling club building to create a community hub including: - maintaining current community uses - integrating other community uses - providing for event and function use - providing café uses to serve park – integrated balcony and external spaces	Review completed Management and use approach established developed Management and use approach established implemented

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enabling sports club use for post game day functions etc - activating functional use of lower level of building 	
2.1.2		<p>Investigate further adaptive re-use of former bowling greens:</p> <p>east green provided flexible open grassed area suitable for events and day to day use</p> <p>west green provides for expanded community garden and additional flexible events lawn</p> <p>paved forecourt to Henley Community Centre</p>	<p>Review completed</p> <p>Works implemented</p>
2.1.3	To ensure that the Henley Community Centre building and greens are in a safe and functional condition for community use	<p>Review building condition and asset management reporting.</p> <p>Develop action plan for future maintenance and refurbishment of building coordinated with any long term plans for major upgrade / replacement</p>	<p>Review completed</p> <p>Plan developed</p> <p>Plan implemented</p>
2.1.4		Investigate and implement effective shade and shelter for community garden users	<p>Review completed</p> <p>Works implemented</p>
2.1.5		Investigate improved security in Henley Community Centre building	<p>Review completed</p> <p>Works implemented</p>
2.1.6	To ensure that effective security is provided to Henley Community Centre building to enable community uses to proceed and prevent vandalism	<p>Review security strategies for building in coordination with longer term use and management thinking.</p> <p>Formalise an approach, actions and responsibilities</p>	<p>Review completed</p> <p>Works implemented</p> <p>Management implemented</p>
2.1.7	To make most beneficial and environmentally effective community use of existing parking area at frontage of Henley Community Centre building	Investigate potential covering of lower carpark to create usable space above – eg Yoga terrace connected to lower level of building	<p>Review completed</p> <p>Plan developed</p> <p>Plan implemented</p>
2.1.8	To build on success of community gardens in creating a hub for community activities and sustainability initiatives	<p>Maintain and enhance community gardens operation including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -additional space -shelter for operations -ability to use Henley Community Centre spaces as appropriate 	<p>Community activity sustained and grown</p> <p>Shared use of facilities facilitated where practical</p>
2.2	Childcare Centre		
2.2.1	To ensure that the Childcare Centre is in a safe and functional condition for community use	<p>Review building condition and asset management reporting.</p> <p>Develop action plan for future maintenance and refurbishment of building</p>	<p>Review completed</p> <p>Plan developed</p> <p>Plan implemented</p>
2.3	Henley Cottage		
2.3.1	To facilitate effective community use of building spaces	Review building uses on a yearly basis for community benefit and effectiveness and monitor lease / licence agreements	<p>Review completed</p> <p>Usage strategy updated as applicable</p>
2.3.2	To ensure that Henley Cottage is in a safe and functional condition for community use	<p>Review building condition and asset management reporting.</p> <p>Develop action plan for future maintenance and refurbishment of</p>	<p>Review completed</p> <p>Plan developed</p> <p>Plan implemented</p>

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		building coordinated with any long term plans for major upgrade / replacement	
2.4	Events		
2.4.1	To facilitate and encourage use of Henley Community Centre and greens for community events and activities	Plan and implement an annual program of events for the LGA and include events at this site	Calendar developed Events successfully undertaken
2.5	Passive recreation		
2.5.1	To facilitate informal fitness and exercise use	Integrate outdoor fitness elements through overall park including sportsground zone to offer a range of fitness opportunities for community	Review completed Plan developed Works implemented
2.5.2	To effectively manage pets in accordance with Companion animals legislation	Manage and enforce dog and other domestic pet access in accordance with Council policies and strategies	Monitor infringements Requests for action
3	SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENT		
3,1	Community and sustainability hub		
3.1.1	To build on success of community gardens in creating a health and wellness hub for community activities and sustainability initiatives	Maintain and enhance community gardens operation including: -additional space -shelter for operations -ability to use Henley Community Centre spaces as appropriate	Level of community activity User liaison and monitoring
3.2	Drainage and Water use		
3.2.1	To improve quality of stormwater entering river	Review drainage from general community use areas to ensure points source controls re implemented to improve quality of downstream outputs to river	Water quality is not impacted and is improved where possible
3.2.2	To maximise stormwater harvesting and reduce potable water demand	Undertake site wide water balance study and identify long term strategy for site water management Progressively implement approved strategy for site water management	Potable water use is reduced in relative terms
3.3	Energy management		
3.3.1	To reduce relative imported power consumption	Investigate and implement sustainability initiatives including: - solar power generation - water reuse (e rain water tanks)	Power use is reduced in relative terms
3.3.2	To ensure facilities are as sustainable as possible	Review sustainability performance of facilities and plan and implement potential improvements	Review completed Improvements complete
3.4	Affordability		
3.4.1	To ensure pay for use facilities are affordable across the community	Pay for use facilities to be reviewed and monitored to ensure equity of access to socially and economically disadvantaged members of community including schools	Council wide review and benchmarking Community comments
3.4	Amenity and character		
3.4.1	To maintain and improve fencelines to limit adverse impacts on visual character	Review and upgrade effectively and efficiently all fencelines to sports facilities and where required to boundaries – fence treatments to mitigate visual intrusion	Review complete Works implemented
3.4.2	To maintain and increase tree canopy across sportsground	Identify and implement opportunities to increase tree canopy across sportsground	Review complete

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
	areas to improve shade provision, habitat quality and visual character	areas for shade provision and habitat quality	Works implemented
4	CULTURE AND HERITAGE		
4.1	Heritage conservation		
4.1.1	To ensure items and aspects of heritage significance are effectively conserved and managed	Identify items of heritage significance from an Aboriginal and historical perspective	Review completed and direction established
4.1.2		Plan and implement effective conservation and management of items and aspects of heritage significance	Planning and design completed Heritage interpretation initiatives implemented
4.1.3		Henley Cottage to be managed and maintained in accordance with any applicable heritage management practises and policies (note building is not heritage listed)	Planning and design completed Heritage interpretation initiatives implemented
4.2	Heritage interpretation		
4.2.1	To highlight and improve access to heritage narratives to enhance community uses experiences and education	Plan and Implement interpretation of natural and cultural heritage within sportsground areas as applicable	Planning and design completed Heritage interpretation initiatives implemented
4.2.2		Monitor potential and facilitate where appropriate community events that support and celebrate natural and cultural heritage	Events calendar established Events successfully undertaken
4.3	Public Art		
4.3.3	To facilitate public art to appropriate locations	Integrate temporary or permanent public art where it is compatible and complements core objectives and does not adversely affect use or other values	Public art implemented Community feedback
5	MAINTENANCE		
5.1	To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to Henley Community Centre building and Henley Cottage	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of Facilities management	Program available Program implemented
5.2	To provide for Council storage and maintenance facilities on site	Maintain Council storage and maintenance facilities adjoining Lower carpark below Community centre	Storage and facilities available
5.3	To plan and implement appropriate Waste Management	Review and monitor waste management– identify issues for priority action	Review completed Program implemented
6	MANAGEMENT		
6.1	To enhance management and security on the Henley Community Centre site	As part of planning related to future use of building consider potential approaches to site management to best suit uses and address security issues	Review Complete Direction established Direction implemented
6.2	To facilitate decision making not foreshadowed in this document	Any management decisions or issues outside of the scope of this Plan of Management should be assessed and resolved in the context of the Core Objectives for the General Community Use category as per LGA 1993, Crown Reserve Purpose, Land Zoning and Council Policy	Future decision making is informed and effectively facilitated

10.4 Permitted development and use

The Plan of Management specifically authorises activities at the Henley Precinct which may attract high numbers of people including commercial activities and one-off community events and performances. The allocation of facilities for events will comply with Council’s seasonal allocations process. Applications for permissible activities will be assessed on a case-by- case basis. The scale and intensity of such activities will be managed by Council’s booking process and associated conditions of use. **Table 10.2** following outlines permitted development and uses of areas categorised as General Community Use:

Table 10.2 - Permissible Uses and Developments to General Community Use category areas: subject to Council assessment, approvals and booking/hire systems.

Uses and Activities	Developments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised and unstructured recreation and sporting activities • Community events and gatherings • Group recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations • Festivals, parades, markets, fairs, exhibitions and similar events and gatherings • Filming and photographic projects • Providing a location for, and supporting, the gathering of groups for a range of social, cultural or recreational purposes. • Casual or informal recreation • Meetings (including for social, recreational, educational or cultural purposes) • Concerts, including all musical genres • Performances (including film and stage) • Exhibitions • Fairs and parades • Leisure or training classes • Entertainment facilities • Providing multi-purpose buildings for a range of mixed use options including indoor sports and community use venues. • Specialised community uses such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - functions - workshops - childcare - designated group use (e.g. scout and girl guide use) • Community gardens • Educational centres, including information and resource centres • Small scale commercial uses compatible with the location and use of the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of outdoor and indoor facilities to facilitate the permissible uses and activities. • Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the land, for example paths, public art, pergolas • Change room/locker areas • Shower/toilet facilities • Car parking and loading areas • Ancillary areas (staff rooms, meeting rooms, recording rooms, equipment storage areas) • Shade structures • Storage ancillary to sporting and recreational uses, community events or gatherings, and public meetings • Provision of amenities to facilitate use and enjoyment of the Community Land including seating, change rooms, toilets, storage, first aid areas • Heritage and cultural interpretation, e.g. signs • Equipment sales/hire areas • Meeting rooms/staff areas • Amenities to facilitate the safe use and enjoyment of the park, for example picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas • Café or refreshment areas (kiosks/restaurants) including external seating • Lighting, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas • Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - relate to approved uses/activities - are discreet and temporary - 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 • Development for the purposes of social, community, cultural and recreational activities, such as mixed use indoor sports and community use venues, show facilities, community use facilities, men’s sheds. • Development includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provision of buildings or other amenity areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community - development (such as within buildings) to address the needs of a particular group (for example, a stage) • Environmental initiatives such as return and earn bottle recycling facility Council storage area

10.5 Express authorisation of leases, licences and other estates

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over Community Land must be expressly authorised by a Plan of Management.

Granting of leases, licences, other estates and easements for the use or occupation of Henley Precinct are permissible for uses consistent with:

- the uses listed in Sections 46 and 47 of the LG Act;
- the guidelines and core objectives for General Community Use category of Community Land;
- zoning under the Hunters Hill LEP 2012 and conditions of development consent if required; and
- this Plan of Management.

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of a lease, licence or other estate must also:

- be in keeping with the purpose, category and core objectives of the land;
- have no negative impact on historical or heritage sites;
- not alienate Henley Precinct open space unreasonably;
- be ecologically sustainable;
- have a component of community benefit;
- demonstrate a clear nexus between the activity and the Henley Precinct open space;
- not result in overuse of the area or conflict with community use of the area;
- ensure traffic and parking implications are considered; and
- be in accordance with all Council policies and procedures governing the use of open space.

Sub-leases are permissible where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for Community Land. Any proposed sub-leasing of the land must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the LG Act.

Licences for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may be granted for the Henley Precinct in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

All short-term casual uses and occupation are subject to Council's standard conditions for hire, approval processes, and booking fees and in accord with a temporary licence as issued by Council. Fees and Charges applicable for short-term, casual bookings will be in accordance with Hunter's Hill Council advertised fees and charges. The use or occupation of any Community Land for short-term or casual licence shall not involve the erection of any permanent building or structure.

Table 10.3 below outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on Community Land categorised as General Community Use.

Table 10.3 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for Community Land categorised as General Community Use

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
<p>Lease</p> <p>Short term use up to 5 years</p> <p>Long term use up to 21 years</p> <p>More than 21 years and less than 30 years only in special circumstances with Minister's consent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • child care or vacation care • health or medical practitioners associated with the relevant facility (for example, nutrition, physiotherapy) • educational purposes, including libraries, education classes, workshops • cultural purposes, including concerts, dramatic productions and galleries • recreational purposes, including fitness classes, dance classes and games • sporting uses developed/operated by a private operator • kiosk, café and refreshment purposes • commercial retail uses associated with the facility (e.g. sale or hire of sports goods)
<p>Licence</p> <p>Short term use up to 5 years</p> <p>Long term use up to 21 years</p> <p>More than 21 years and less than 30 years only in special circumstances with Minister's consent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social purposes (including child care, vacation care) • educational purposes, including libraries, education classes, workshops • recreational purposes, including fitness classes, dance classes • café/kiosk areas • sale of goods or services that are ancillary to Community Land use and reserve purpose
<p>Short-term licence up to 12 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public speeches, meetings, seminars and presentations, including educational programs • functions (including commemorative functions, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities) • displays, exhibitions, fairs, fashion parades and shows • events (including weddings, corporate functions, and community gatherings) • concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV) • broadcasts associated with any event, concert, or public speech • engaging in an appropriate trade or business delivering a public address, community events; auctions, markets and similar activities • advertising consistent with reserve purposes, • catering, • conducting a commercial photography session • emergency occupation, • filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993), • hiring of equipment, • playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward • site investigations, • storage.
<p>Other estates</p>	<p>This Plan of Management allows the council to grant 'an estate' over Community Land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act.</p> <p>Estates may also be granted across Community Land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the Community Land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on Community Land.</p>

11 NATURAL AREA BUSHLAND

11.1 Introduction

The table following outlines for the Natural Area Bushland category, the Guidelines for categorisation (as listed in the LG Act Regulation 2021), in addition to core objectives for management (LG Act, sect 36J).

Guidelines for Categorisation	Core objectives for management
Natural Area Bushland	
<p>The land (whether in an undisturbed state or not) possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative system or other natural feature or attribute that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore.</p> <p>(1) Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as bushland under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation:</p> <p>(a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or</p> <p>(b) although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality.</p> <p>(2) Such land includes:</p> <p>(a) bushland that is mostly undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and that contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as logs, shrubs, tree hollows and leaf litter), or</p> <p>(b) moderately disturbed bushland with some regeneration of trees and shrubs, where there may be a regrowth area with trees of even age, where native shrubs and grasses are present in the understorey even though there may be some weed invasion, or</p> <p>(c) highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is no natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as bushland are:</p> <p>(a) to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and</p> <p>(b) to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and</p> <p>(c) to promote the management of 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 implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</p> <p>(d) to restore degraded bushland, and</p> <p>(e) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and</p> <p>(f) 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, and</p> <p>(g) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.</p>

11.2 Key management influences

The following pressures and opportunities influence management of the areas categorised as Natural Area Bushland and must be addressed in ongoing management and assessment.

Environment and sustainability

- the diversity of flora and fauna has declined over the last 200 years due to land clearing, loss of hollow bearing trees, urbanisation, the introduction of pests, disease and weeds, degradation and fragmentation of bushland remnants, a decline of native plant species, and changes to vegetation structure and function.
- considerable weed, native mesic species and vine infestation require ongoing management to retain and enhance biodiversity and the natural structure and function of Coastal Sandstone Foreshores Forest.
- the bushland is only capable of limited recovery due to considerable disturbance over the last 200 years and weedy habitat has become important for the survival of many fauna species.
- bird surveys in the Reserve have indicated the bushland has only limited numbers of small birds which appear to be in population decline across the urban landscape. Small birds favour dense weed dominated vegetation and require corridors that are unfragmented to move around. Weedy habitat requires careful management to avoid impacts to fauna including small birds.

- at times, foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), domestic cats (*Felis catus*) and off-leash dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*) are observed in the reserve and along the foreshore. These animals predate, scare and disturb wildlife, pollute with their faeces and spread weed seed. Shorebirds are particularly impacted by dogs off lead.
- predation by exotic animals including foxes, cats and dogs has been a major cause for the widespread loss of fauna in the area. Council is a member of the Sydney North Vertebrate Pest Committee that takes a regional approach to the management of foxes.
- dogs off leash can disturb native fauna, other visitors and dog faeces left in the bushland encourages weeds and is unpleasant for visitors.
- twelve known weed species are listed as weeds of State, Regional or Local Priority and require targeted management under the NSW Biosecurity Act.
- rehabilitation of particularly weedy areas of bushland adjoining the Henley bowling club will require significant resources.
- pathogens and disease including *Phytophthora cinnamomi* can significantly impact vegetation health and distribution.
- bushfire is an important component in maintaining ecological health. Fire is unlikely to occur in the bushland unless part of a planned ecological burn such as a pile burn.

Culture and heritage

- some Aboriginal heritage sites are subject to trampling by visitors and their dogs due to the creation of unauthorised trails and general informal public access that can disturb, erode and compact sites.
- weed removal, planting and standard operations can damage Aboriginal heritage sites due to soil disturbance
- currently Aboriginal heritage is not well interpreted in the Reserve. Some sites may have the opportunity to reflect and celebrate Aboriginal heritage in consultation with key stakeholders
- whilst there are 6 recorded Aboriginal heritage sites in the Reserve, there is significant potential for more sites to occur
- more detailed investigation is required to better understand the heritage values and mitigate potential impacts in line with the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1973* and due diligence processes.
- currently the Aboriginal community is not involved in cultural burning practices on the site. Given the documented success of indigenous cultural burns in reducing fuel loads and promoting less fire loving plants as they tend to be 'cool burns', Council could consider including cultural burning in the bushfire management plan. Cultural burns are also an activity with a deep cultural meaning that enhances connection to Country and promotes environmental health.

Access and accessibility

- unauthorised tracks and trails fragment the bushland causing erosion, trampling of vegetation and disturbing native fauna.
- access to foreshore is difficult from some areas of the Reserve. One quality access point is needed from Henley Community Centre to the beach / foreshore directly below. The existing track is precarious and requires refurbishment or replacement.

Community Use

- visitors to the bushland area would benefit from more wayfinding signage and interpretation of values. The sign advising of saltmarsh has fallen over and requires replacement.
- homeless people camp in the bushland from time to time.
- an unauthorised and elaborate mountain bike track is located within a weedy section of bushland east of Henley Community Centre. The constructed trails, lumps and turns have fragmented the vegetation, reformed the terrain, compacted the soil, changed the hydrological flow and limited opportunities to rehabilitate the area with endemic plants.

- population growth and Covid 19 have increased demand on the Reserve as a place for respite and recreation which can put pressure on bushland, causing vegetation damage and erosion, particularly along the track network as well as disturbance to habitat.

Buildings and facilities

- the boat storage racks are located beside saltmarsh which is being damaged by boat movements to and from the foreshore.

Relationship to adjoining uses

- stormwater from the playing field exits near the base of the steep embankment. Stormwater from Crown Street flows into the Reserve and causes erosion of the bank below the carpark at the former Henley Bowling Club. Stormwater causes erosion, nutrifies the soil and exacerbates weed invasion.

Maintenance

- need tracks to be left wide enough for the grass cutting machines to access the grassy picnic area.
- bushland regeneration relies on Bushcare volunteers and contractors. Council's budget for contractors is small therefore projects must be targeted. The bulk of work undertaken is done by volunteers.
- inappropriate mowing regimes can occur along the bushland interface where barriers are not evident and encroach on bush regeneration.
- areas where bushland is bordered by lawn are highly impacted by exotic grass encroachment.
- visitors leave rubbish and have spray painted rock ledges from time to time.

11.3 Management framework for areas categorised as Natural Area – Bushland

The table below outlines the management objectives or desired outcomes for areas categorised as Natural Area - Bushland, means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by Council.

Table 11.1 Management Framework

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1	HABITAT MANAGEMENT		
1.1	Biodiversity restoration works improve native vegetation, floristic diversity and habitat linkages	<p>Prepare a Bushland Rehabilitation Plan that applies 'best practice' revegetation techniques to protect and restore bushland and prioritises areas of highest resilience for protection and restoration.</p> <p>Monitor and target weeds and mesic species threatening ecological stability</p> <p>Seek grants to help fund works</p>	<p>Bushland Rehabilitation Plan prepared and results regularly evaluated to inform management priorities</p> <p>Flora, fauna and weed surveys</p> <p>Grants applied for and number successful</p>
1.2	Collaborate with land management authorities and comply with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> in the management of pests and weeds and restoration of habitat corridors	<p>Continue collaboration with the Sydney North Vertebrate Pest Committee and the Central Sydney Weeds Network to coordinate action and resources</p> <p>Monitor and manage pest animals targeted in the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan (2018-2023) and future updates</p> <p>Target weeds identified in the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan and in accordance with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i></p> <p>Collaborate in programs targeted at habitat corridor restoration in the Parramatta River Catchment</p>	<p>Level of coordinated collaboration implemented</p> <p>Compliance with Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan and <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i></p> <p>Compliance with Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan and <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i></p> <p>Collaboration undertaken</p>
1.3	Collaborate with neighbours and the community to manage the bushland	<p>Engage, educate, encourage and collaborate with community Bushcare groups and potential volunteers</p> <p>Investigate volunteering opportunities for business and industry, corporate groups, schools, university students, retirement homes and other community groups</p> <p>Target iconic species mascots as indicators of water quality and catchment health through a region-wide citizen science program, supported by scientific monitoring (Powerful Owl, Striped Marsh Frog, Bar-tailed Godwit, Southern Myotis, Eastern Long-necked Turtle) as per the Parramatta River Master Plan</p> <p>Users and neighbours of the Reserve are encouraged to practice responsible pet ownership through education programs and signage</p> <p>Foster community stewardship, nature interaction and appreciation through education programs and major environment events such as Plant a Tree Day or Bushcare Big Day Out</p>	<p>Number of volunteers</p> <p>Number of volunteering projects and number of participants</p> <p>Participation in the Citizen Science program and findings</p> <p>Number of incidences</p> <p>Signage erected</p> <p>Number of programs and participants</p>

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1.4	Identify and protect threatened or endangered, rare or locally rare species of flora and fauna	Monitor for the presence of threatened or endangered, rare or locally rare species of flora and fauna. If identified, comply with relevant strategies under the NSW Government Saving our Species program or other biodiversity conservation programs.	Monitoring undertaken periodically Compliance with actions in relevant rehabilitation strategies or biodiversity conservation programs
1.5	Manage unauthorised tracks to reduce impacts on bushland and habitat	Inform and direct visitors away from sensitive areas using signage install of appropriate barriers. Close informal tracks to prevent damage to habitat, minimise erosion/sedimentation, impede feral animal movement through bushland and reduce weed spread.	Installation of signage and appropriate barriers
1.6	Stabilise erosion	Monitor for erosion and devise suitable stabilisation strategies	Monitor effectiveness of stabilisation management measures
1.7	Disturbance to native fauna and their habitat are minimised and habitat is enhanced	Promote responsible pet ownership and dogs on leash to reduce disturbance to fauna through signage, Council's website and compliance	Signage erected in appropriate locations; information on Council's website; number of compliance notices
1.8		Undertake weed management in a way that is sensitive to small bird habitat and their breeding season.	Best practice 'weedy habitat' management implemented
1.9		Where suitable, install fauna nesting boxes and create hollows in suitable dead trees to augment nesting habitat. Monitor and take appropriate maintenance action where needed	Monitor fauna occupation of created habitat hollows, condition of nesting boxes and impacts on the host tree
1.10		Investigate undertaking a baseline fauna survey that targets all taxa to better understand values and issues	Fauna surveys undertaken
1.11	Manage pest species, pathogens and diseases	Follow best practice guidelines, hygiene protocols eg for <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> and collaborate with experts	Monitor for presence or spread Implementation of best practice guidelines
1.12	The impacts of climate change on bushland are understood, minimised and managed	Assess the likely impacts on bushland values and implement strategies to minimise or manage impacts by regularly liaising with experts and relevant government agencies e.g. landward retreat of estuarine vegetation	Climate Change impacts understood and feasible strategies implemented
1.13	Support opportunities for research and monitoring of native flora and fauna in partnership with educational institutions	Liaise with education Institutions	Research and monitoring program/s undertaken
1.14	The future of the unauthorised mountain bike track is decided	Review locations LGA wide to serve need for MTB facilities in consultation with stakeholders. Prepare an erosion, vegetation and track management plan for the site	Consultation undertaken Alternative locations established and promoted with user groups Erosion, vegetation and track management plan prepared Decision made as to the future of the track

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1.15	Introduce fire to sustain ecological functioning	<p>Devise a fire regime appropriate for Coastal Sandstone Foreshore Forest</p> <p>Continue to maintain cooperative arrangements with the regional Bushfire Management Committee, NSW Fire and Rescue, Rural Fire Service and surrounding landowners in regard to fuel management and fire suppression</p> <p>Design fire strategies to not adversely impact threatened flora or fauna or regionally or locally rare species such as small birds</p>	Pile burns successfully completed; composition of plants in regeneration
1.16	Stormwater is managed to minimise erosion, soil contamination, eutrophication and weed invasion	<p>Implement Council's Stormwater Management Action Plan consistent with the Parramatta River Estuary Coastal Zone Management Plan and review the maintenance regimes for stormwater infrastructure for Gladesville Reserve to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensure existing infrastructure is maintained regularly and adequately ▪ Identify sites for stormwater infrastructure improvements / upgrades, additional Gross Pollution Traps and/or other stormwater quality controls e.g bioretention and other WSUD features ▪ ensure an ongoing funding source for installation, monitoring and maintenance ▪ Ensure the capture and use of stormwater on all new developments and redevelopments in the Reserve ▪ Ensure that new stormwater infrastructure is designed to appropriately mitigate the impacts of scour on estuarine habitats. <p>Assess the park for risks relating to presence of contaminants in sediment and stormwater - implement recommendations as required.</p> <p>Inform Sydney Water when sewer overflows affect Wallumatta Bay</p> <p>When upgrading the oval at Gladesville Reserve, Council must assess impacts to Wallumatta Bay water quality and adjoining bushland and implement appropriate mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Effectiveness of rehabilitation and mitigation works</p> <p>Infrastructure maintenance audit</p>
2 ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY			
2.1	Protect sensitive vegetation	Relocate the boat storage rack away from the sensitive saltmarsh endangered ecological community and strategically place and design it to protect sensitive foreshore vegetation from boat movements.	Saltmarsh community and other sensitive foreshore vegetation recovers
2.2		Consider bollards, extending fencing or introducing other suitable obstructions as well as signage to direct visitors and dogs away from sensitive foreshore vegetation	Saltmarsh community and other sensitive foreshore vegetation recovers
2.3		Monitor and report unauthorised activities such as orienteering, rock climbing, geocaching, mountain biking and address the impacts. This may include community education programs, penalty notice or camera observation	<p>Number of incidences reported / penalty notices issued</p> <p>Community education programs implemented</p> <p>Cameras use</p>

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
2.4	Homeless people are treated with compassion	When homeless people are found to be living in the Reserve, manage impacts and liaise with the People and Places team of Council	Number of cases and referrals
2.5	Visitors benefit from clear wayfinding signage and interpretation of values	Replace the saltmarsh sign that has fallen over Assess wayfinding and interpretation needs in consultation with stakeholders / visitors and implement findings	Visitor satisfaction
3	CULTURE AND HERITAGE		
3.1	Heritage conservation		
3.1.1	To protect and manage Aboriginal sites	Aboriginal heritage is identified, protected and conserved following statutory requirements, best practice and due diligence processes and consultation with stakeholders	Statutory compliance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, Regulations and best practice protocols Archaeological survey and cultural assessment is undertaken prior to all works with potential to impact on known Aboriginal sites or values and undertake a due diligence assessment for all other areas as a minimum Reduced incidence of impacts (approved, unapproved, inadvertent or deliberate) Stakeholders are satisfied with approach and outcomes
3.1.2		Implement where relevant, the Hunter's Hill Aboriginal Site Management Report prepared by the Aboriginal Heritage Office in 2004	Items are appropriately managed following conservation planning and implementation
3.1.3		Monitor known sites for disturbance and restrict access where possible to avoid trampling and erosion	Periodically monitor known sites and report damage Unauthorised tracks are closed and rubbish removed
3.1.4	Undertake further research into Aboriginal heritage values	Aboriginal heritage sites found within the reserve are investigated and recorded on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database	Research is undertaken and new findings are recorded on AHIMS
3.1.5		Targeted research projects with universities and experts into the Reserve's Aboriginal heritage including post 1788 and continuing connections of Aboriginal people	Incorporation of findings in the Aboriginal Education and Interpretation Strategy
3.1.6	Increase Council staff knowledge in Aboriginal heritage site management	Council's Bushland Management Officer and Operations Officer for mowing and maintenance should consider the location of Aboriginal sites and the type of site when works are proposed and ensure appropriate protections are in place.	Reduced incidence of impacts
3.2.	Connection to Country		
3.2.1	Engage and involve Aboriginal people in park management planning,	Investigate applying Aboriginal cultural burning practices to promote the health of natural values in consultation with stakeholders	Aboriginal cultural burning practices considered

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
3.2.2	operations, interpretation and education programs to improve connection to Country	Prepare an Aboriginal Education and Interpretation Strategy in consultation with Aboriginal Stakeholders and the Aboriginal Heritage Office	Aboriginal Education and Interpretation Strategy prepared and implemented 'Ownership' of site interpretation by Aboriginal stakeholders Frequency and nature of involvement of Aboriginal stakeholders
3.3	Heritage interpretation		
3.3.1	Promote and celebrate Aboriginal heritage to enhance community experiences and knowledge	Prepare an Aboriginal Education and Interpretation Strategy in consultation with Aboriginal Stakeholders and the Aboriginal Heritage Office	Aboriginal Education and Interpretation Strategy prepared and implemented Improved interpretation and education outcomes e.g. signage Visitor and stakeholder satisfaction
3.4	Public Art		
3.4.1	To facilitate public art to appropriate locations	Integrate temporary or permanent public art where it is compatible and complements core objectives and does not adversely affect use or other values	Public art implemented Community feedback
4	MAINTENANCE		
4.1	Hazards and risk from redundant infrastructure, debris and waste is managed and mitigated	Develop and maintain an operational and maintenance program that maintains and improves natural and cultural values and track maintenance	Quantity of rubbish and debris in bushland and track condition
4.2		Participate in Clean Up Australia Day and other community stewardship programs that help clean up the environment	Participation levels in Clean Up Australia Day or similar community events
4.3		Investigate the feasibility of refurbishing or replacing the existing stairs and track below the Henley Community Centre to the foreshore. In the process, investigate heritage value	Feasibility assessment undertaken; public risk and safety improved
4.4		Manage and enforce dog and other domestic pet access in accordance with Council policies and strategies	Monitor infringements Requests for action
4.5		Reduce the incidence of garden refuse dumping within the Reserve through signage, ranger patrols, community liaison and surveillance devices	Incidence of dumping
4.6		Report all illegal drug and alcohol use locations and associated damage to Council's Ranger team. Collaborate with the Local Area Command (Police) to implement management strategies	Incidence of illegal drug and alcohol use and associated damage
4.7		Regular maintenance operations are sensitive to natural and cultural values	Maintenance contractors and Council staff are briefed on site values and measures to avoid impacts

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
4.8	Mowing regimes along the bushland interface do not encroach on bushland values	Where appropriate plan to install vegetation barrier systems along lawn/ bush edge interface to stop seeds and grasses spreading into bushland.	Observe for weed encroachment
4.9	Grass cutting machines can access maintenance areas	Relevant tracks left wide enough for machinery	Appropriate access maintained
5	MANAGEMENT		
5.1	To facilitate decision making not foreshadowed in this document	Any management decisions or issues outside of the scope of this Plan of Management should be assessed and resolved in the context of the Core Objectives for the natural Area Foreshore category as per LGA 1993, Crown Reserve Purpose, Land Zoning and Council Policy	Future decision making is informed and effectively facilitated
5.2	Reserve values are protected	Monitor and report tree vandalism, encroachments, damage and sewerage pipe leaks and take swift and appropriate action Address instances of unauthorised activities in bushland including orienteering, rock climbing, geo cashing, mountain biking and camping	Number of incidences and reporting and action time.

11.4 Permitted development and use

The use and development of Community Land should be compatible with the legislated purpose of the land and the wider community context.

Generally Hunter’s Hill Council encourages a wide range of uses of Community Land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land. For Natural Areas use must be compatible with core objectives for management and limit impacts on the natural values of the area.

The general types of uses which may occur on Community Land categorised Natural Area - Bushland and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in **table 11.2** below.

Table 11.2 Permissible use and development of Community Land categorised as Natural Area - Bushland

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of council’s natural and cultural heritage • Preservation and enhancement of biological diversity and habitat • Providing a location for relaxation, passive informal recreation and filming/photographic projects • Amenities to support the use of the land • Walking/hiking • Guided bushwalks • Environmental and scientific study • Community engagement in understanding and enhancing natural and cultural values • Bush regeneration works • Carbon sequestration • Bio-banking • Approved bush care projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with protection of flora and fauna. • Bush fire hazard reduction • WSUD, soil erosion and stormwater management. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the natural areas • Any development or activity that promotes the restoration and regeneration of the land including WSUD, erosion controls, stormwater management and habitat enhancement • Visitor facilities: picnic tables, BBQs, seating areas, lighting, toilets • Low-impact walking trails • Observation platforms, boardwalks, barriers, fences • Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out or for specific one-off events • Temporary or permanent erection of art that complements the natural or cultural heritage • Locational, directional, interpretative and regulatory signage • Garbage bins • Kayak/dinghy storage racks • Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy-saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels

11.5 Express authorisation of Leases, licences and other estates

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over Community Land must be expressly authorised by a Plan of Management.

Granting of leases, licences, other estates and easements for the use or occupation of Henley Precinct are permissible for uses consistent with:

- the uses listed in Sections 46 and 47 of the LG Act;
- the guidelines and core objectives for Natural Area categories of Community Land;
- zoning under the Hunters Hill LEP 2012 and conditions of development consent if required; and
- this Plan of Management.

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of a lease, licence or other estate must also:

- be in keeping with the purpose, category and core objectives of the land;
- have no negative impact on historical or heritage sites;
- not alienate Henley Precinct open space unreasonably;
- be ecologically sustainable;
- have a component of community benefit;
- demonstrate a clear nexus between the activity and the Henley Precinct open space;
- not result in overuse of the area or conflict with community use of the area;
- ensure traffic and parking implications are considered; and
- be in accordance with all Council policies and procedures governing the use of open space.

Sub-leases are permissible where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for Community Land. Any proposed sub-leasing of the land must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the LG Act.

Licences for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may be granted for the Henley Precinct in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

All short-term casual uses and occupation are subject to Council's standard conditions for hire, approval processes, and booking fees and in accord with a temporary licence as issued by Council. Fees and Charges applicable for short-term, casual bookings will be in accordance with Hunter's Hill Council advertised fees and charges. The use or occupation of any Community Land for short-term or casual licence shall not involve the erection of any permanent building or structure.

Table 11.3 below outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on Community Land categorised as natural area - bushland.

Table 11.3 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for Community Land categorised as Natural Area - Bushland

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease Short term use up to 5 years Long term use up to 21 years More than 21 years and less than 30 years only in special circumstances with Minister's consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways • observation platforms, signs • information kiosk • bicycle/boat hire or similar • work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land • toilets • temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence Short term use up to 5 years Long term use up to 21 years More than 21 years and less than 30 years only in special circumstances with Minister's consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways • observation platforms, signs • Information kiosk • Bicycle/boat hire or similar • work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land • toilets • temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Short-term licence Up to 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scientific studies and surveys or similar • bicycle/boat hire or similar • temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates	This Plan of Management allows the council to grant 'an estate' over Community Land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act. Estates may also be granted across Community Land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the Community Land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on Community Land.

12 NATURAL AREA FORESHORE

12.1 Introduction

The table following outlines for the Natural Area Foreshore category, the Guidelines for categorisation (as listed in the LG Act Regulation 2021), in addition to core objectives for management (LG Act, sect 36N).

Guidelines for Categorisation	Core objectives for management
Natural Area Foreshore	
<p>The land (whether in an undisturbed state or not) possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative system or other natural feature or attribute that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore.</p> <p>Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as foreshore under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land is situated on the water's edge and forms a transition zone between the aquatic and terrestrial environment</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as foreshore are:</p> <p>(a) to maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment, and to protect and enhance all functions associated with the foreshore's role as a transition area, and</p> <p>(b) to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.</p>

12.2 Key management influences

The following pressures and opportunities influence management of the areas categorised as Natural Area Foreshore and must be addressed in ongoing management and assessment.

Environment and sustainability

- considerable weed infestation occurs along the foreshore and debris and rubbish from the waterway washes up to the shoreline
- Saltmarsh is prone to being damaged by trampling and the movement of dinghies between the boat racks and the water. Impacts from weed incursion and mangrove encroachment are also significant. The saltmarsh communities extent is reducing and needs targeted management
- a sign advising visitors of the presence of saltmarsh and its significance has fallen over and needs replacing
- dogs off leash can disturb native fauna, other visitors and dog faeces left on the foreshore encourages weeds and is unpleasant for visitors.
- sea level rise will inundate saltmarsh, mangroves and regenerating swamp oak forest over time unless these vegetation communities migrate landwards. Climate change has been listed as a key threatening process under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Impacts could include changes in the extent of estuarine plant communities, population size, distribution of species and modification of species composition. Scale of impact will be influenced by other pressures such as barriers to migration, slow growth rates or small population size.
- Boats are not always stored in the boat rack. When they are tied to trees on the foreshore, they damage vegetation and can block access.

Culture and heritage

- middens along the shoreline are vulnerable to short-duration erosion events caused by severe storms, vessel wash, flooding, high tides. sea-level rise from climate change will exacerbate foreshore erosion from regular inundation and lead to eventual loss of middens.

- informal public access / unauthorised tracks and trails can disturb, erode and compact sites
- weed removal, planting and standard operations can damage aboriginal sites due to soil disturbance
- currently aboriginal heritage is not well interpreted in the reserve. Some sites may have the opportunity to reflect and celebrate aboriginal heritage in consultation with key stakeholders
- whilst there are 6 recorded Aboriginal heritage sites in the reserve, there is significant potential for more sites to occur
- more detailed investigation is required to better understand the heritage values and mitigate potential impacts in line with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1973 and due diligence processes.
- heritage sites can be subject to graffiti and vandalism from time to time.

Access and accessibility

- the boat storage rack is located close to salt marsh endangered ecological community whereby vegetation is being damaged as boats are transported from or to the water from the rack.
- sensitive areas along the foreshore are trampled and damaged by walkers and dogs.
- need to redefine access routes along the foreshore to protect saltmarsh.

Buildings and facilities

- a rusty and decaying ship way and ramp/ wharf is located below Henley Community Centre which poses a hazard to the safety of visitors and the debris is a source of pollution.

Maintenance

- bushland regeneration relies on Bushcare volunteers and contractors. Council's budget for contractors is small therefore projects must be targeted. The bulk of work undertaken is done by volunteers
- lawn mowing in rear of intertidal area has the potential to disturb saltmarsh and migratory wader birds

Relationship to adjoining uses

- Parramatta River is polluted, and its embankments and sediments are contaminated with a range of heavy metals and chemicals from past industrial pollution, resulting in a commercial fishing ban.

12.3 Management framework for areas categorised as Natural Area Foreshore

The table below outlines the management objectives or desired outcomes for Natural Area Foreshore areas, means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by Council.

Table 12.1 Management Framework

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1	HABITAT MANAGEMENT		
1.1	Biodiversity restoration works improve native vegetation, floristic diversity and habitat linkages along the foreshore	<p>Apply 'best practice' revegetation techniques to protect and enhance estuarine communities</p> <p>Prepare a Bushland Rehabilitation Plan</p> <p>Educate, encourage and collaborate with community Bushcare groups to work along the foreshore</p> <p>Target weeds identified in the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan</p> <p>Seek grants</p> <p>Target the Parramatta River Catchment's relevant iconic species mascots as indicators of water quality and catchment health through a region-wide citizen science program, supported by scientific monitoring (Powerful Owl, Striped Marsh Frog, Bar-tailed Godwit, Southern Myotis, Eastern Long-necked Turtle) as per the Parramatta River Master Plan</p>	<p>Periodic flora and fauna survey</p> <p>Bushland Rehabilitation Plan prepared</p> <p>Active weed management occurs regularly according to best practice</p> <p>Grants applied for and successful</p> <p>Findings of the Citizen Science program</p>
1.2	Preserve and enhance Saltmarsh Endangered Ecological Community	<p>Implement the NSW Government Saving our Species Strategy for Coastal Saltmarsh in the Sydney Basin</p> <p>Develop a plan to allow saltmarsh to retreat over time</p> <p>Monitor and manage the encroachment of weeds and mangroves in saltmarsh</p> <p>Inform and direct visitors away from sensitive areas using signage and consider the installation of appropriate barriers, boardwalk or fencing.</p>	<p>Relevant actions in the Strategy implemented</p> <p>Saltmarsh Retreat Plan</p> <p>Saltmarsh flora survey, active mangrove and weed management</p> <p>Installation of signage and appropriate infrastructure</p> <p>Less incidence of trampling</p>
1.3	Stabilise coastal erosion	Monitor for erosion and devise suitable stabilisation strategies	Monitor effectiveness of stabilisation management measures
1.4	Negative impacts to native fauna and their habitat are minimised	<p>Promote responsible pet ownership and dogs on leash to reduce disturbance to fauna through signage and Council website</p> <p>Weed removal is sensitive to maintaining small bird habitat.</p>	<p>Signage erected in appropriate locations and information on Council's website</p> <p>Best practice 'weedy habitat' management implemented</p>
1.5	The spread of new pest species, pathogens and diseases are eliminated or prevented through timely detection and response	Follow best practice guidelines and collaborate with experts	Monitor for presence or spread

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1.6	The impacts of climate change on the foreshore are understood, minimised and managed	Assess the likely impacts of sea level rise on the foreshore values and implement strategies to minimise or manage impacts	Regional Sea Level Rise Impact Study undertaken and feasible strategies implemented for estuarine vegetation retreat and to manage foreshore erosion
1.7	The level of hazard and risk from polluted sediment and stormwater along the foreshore is understood by Council and visitors to inform response	Seek a grant to introduce a program to sample sediment with a university, citizen science, or relevant government department program to inform response e.g. signage.	Grant obtained; study undertaken
1.8	Support opportunities for research and monitoring of native flora and fauna in partnership with educational institutions	Liaise with education Institutions	Research and monitoring program/s undertaken
2	ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY		
2.1	Protect Saltmarsh Endangered Ecological Community and sensitive foreshore vegetation	Relocate the boat storage rack away from the sensitive saltmarsh endangered ecological community and strategically place and design it to protect sensitive foreshore vegetation from boat movements.	Saltmarsh community and other sensitive foreshore vegetation recovers
2.2		Consider bollards, extending fencing or introducing other suitable obstructions as well as signage to direct visitors and dogs away from sensitive foreshore vegetation	Saltmarsh community and other sensitive foreshore vegetation recovers
2.3		Regularly monitor the foreshore for illegal boat storage and take action to discourage damage to the foreshore values.	Number of illegally stored boats over a 6 month period
3	CULTURE AND HERITAGE		
3.1.1	To protect and manage Aboriginal sites	Aboriginal heritage is identified, protected and conserved following statutory requirements, best practice and due diligence processes and consultation with stakeholders	Archaeological survey and cultural assessment is undertaken prior to all works with potential to impact on known Aboriginal sites or values and undertake a due diligence assessment for all other areas as a minimum Reduced incidence of impacts (approved, unapproved, inadvertent or deliberate) Stakeholders are satisfied with approach and outcomes
3.1.2		Implement where relevant, the <i>Hunter's Hill Aboriginal Site Management Report</i> prepared by the Aboriginal Heritage Office in 2004	Items are appropriately managed following conservation planning and implementation
3.1.3		Monitor known coastal sites for disturbance and restrict access where possible to avoid trampling and erosion	Periodically monitor known sites and report damage Unauthorised tracks are closed and rubbish removed

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
3.1.4		Consult with experts as to strategies to protect middens from the impacts of sea level rise	Consultation undertaken with Aboriginal Heritage Office, State Officers who administer the NPW Act 1974, Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and other experts and stakeholders
3.1.5	Undertake further research into Aboriginal heritage values	Aboriginal heritage sites found within the reserve are investigated and recorded on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database	Research is undertaken and new findings are recorded on AHIMS
3.1.6		Targeted research projects with universities and experts into the Reserve's Aboriginal heritage including post 1788 and continuing connections of Aboriginal people	Knowledge is improved Incorporation of findings in the Aboriginal Education and Interpretation Strategy
3.1.7	Increase Council staff knowledge in Aboriginal heritage site management	Council's Bushland Management Officer and Operations Officer for mowing and maintenance should consider the location of Aboriginal sites and the type of site when works are proposed and ensure appropriate protections are in place.	Reduced incidence of impacts Numbers of staff, contractors and Bushcare officers trained
3.2.	Connection to Country		
3.2.1	Engage and involve Aboriginal people in park management planning, operations, interpretation and education programs to improve connection to Country	Prepare an Aboriginal Education and Interpretation Strategy in consultation with Aboriginal Stakeholders and the Aboriginal Heritage Office	Aboriginal Education and Interpretation Strategy prepared and implemented 'Ownership' of site interpretation by Aboriginal stakeholders Frequency and nature of involvement of Aboriginal stakeholders
3.3	Heritage interpretation		
3.3.1	Promote and celebrate Aboriginal heritage to enhance community experiences and knowledge	Prepare an Aboriginal Education and Interpretation Strategy in consultation with Aboriginal Stakeholders and the Aboriginal Heritage Office	Aboriginal Education and Interpretation Strategy prepared and implemented Improved interpretation and education outcomes e.g. signage Visitor and stakeholder satisfaction
3.4	Public Art		
3.4.1	To facilitate public art to appropriate locations	Integrate temporary or permanent public art where it is compatible and complements core objectives and does not adversely affect use or other values	Public art implemented Community feedback
4	MAINTENANCE		
4.1	Hazards and risk from redundant infrastructure, debris and waste is managed and mitigated	Develop and maintain an operational and maintenance program that maintains and improves natural and cultural values	Less rubbish and debris on foreshore
4.2		Participate in clean up Australia Day and other community steward shop programs that help clean up the environment	Participation levels in Clean Up Australia Day or similar community events
4.3		Investigate the feasibility of removing the rusty and decaying ramp/wharf below the	Feasibility assessment undertaken; public risk and safety improved

No	Management factor and objectives	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
4.4		Henley Community Centre including heritage significance	
		Manage and enforce dog and other domestic pet access in accordance with Council policies and strategies	Monitor infringements Requests for action
4.5	To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to natural area Foreshore areas	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part vegetation management	Reduced weed encroachment Reduced rubbish / litter
4.6	Regular maintenance operations are sensitive to natural and cultural values	Maintenance contractors and Council staff are briefed on site values and measures to avoid impacts	Briefing note prepared for distribution and included in contracts
5	MANAGEMENT		
5.1	To facilitate decision making not foreshadowed in this document	Any management decisions or issues outside of the scope of this Plan of Management should be assessed and resolved in the context of the Core Objectives for the natural Area Foreshore category as per the LGA 1993, the Crown Reserve Purpose, The Land Zoning, and Council Policy	Future decision making is informed and effectively facilitated

12.4 Permitted development and use

The use and development of Community Land should be compatible with the legislated purpose of the land and the wider community context.

Generally Hunter’s Hill Council encourages a wide range of uses of Community Land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land. For Natural Areas use must be compatible with core objectives for management and limit impacts on the natural values of the area.

The general types of uses which may occur on Community Land categorised Natural Area - Foreshore and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in **Table 12.2** below.

Table 12.2 Permissible use and development of Community Land categorised as Natural Area - Foreshore

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation and enhancement of council's natural and cultural heritage • Preservation of biological diversity and habitat • Providing a location for formal and informal recreation • Walking • Access to the waterway (e.g. for swimming, fishing, dinghies, kayaks and boat sheds) • Environmental and scientific study • Community engagement in understanding and enhancing natural and cultural values • Approved bush care projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with protection of flora and fauna. • Bush fire hazard reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-impact walking trails • Water sensitive urban design installations • Observation platforms, pontoon • Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out • Locational, directional, interpretative and regulatory signage • Dinghy / kayak racks • Foreshore erosion control works • Barriers • Boardwalk • Maintenance and use of existing boatsheds

12.5 Express authorisation of Leases, licences and other estates

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over Community Land must be expressly authorised by a Plan of Management.

Granting of leases, licences, other estates and easements for the use or occupation of Henley Precinct are permissible for uses consistent with:

- section 3.23 of the CLM Act;
- the uses listed in Sections 46 and 47 of the LG Act;
- the guidelines and core objectives for Natural Area categories of Community Land;
- zoning under the Hunters Hill LEP 2012 and conditions of development consent if required; and
- this Plan of Management.

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of a lease, licence or other estate must also:

- be in keeping with the purpose, category and core objectives of the land;
- have no negative impact on historical or heritage sites;
- not alienate Henley Precinct open space unreasonably;
- be ecologically sustainable;
- have a component of community benefit;
- demonstrate a clear nexus between the activity and the Henley Precinct open space;
- not result in overuse of the area or conflict with community use of the area;
- ensure traffic and parking implications are considered; and
- be in accordance with all Council policies and procedures governing the use of open space.

Sub-leases are permissible where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for Community Land. Any proposed sub-leasing of the land must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the LG Act.

Licenses for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may be granted for the Henley Precinct in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

All short-term casual uses and occupation are subject to Council's standard conditions for hire, approval processes, and booking fees and in accord with a temporary licence as issued by Council. Fees and Charges applicable for short-term, casual bookings will be in accordance with Hunter's Hill Council advertised fees and charges. The use or occupation of any Community Land for short-term or casual licence shall not involve the erection of any permanent building or structure.

Table 12.3 below outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on Community Land categorised as natural area foreshore.

Table 12.3 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for Community Land categorised as Natural Area - Foreshore

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease Short term use up to 5 years Long term use up to 21 years More than 21 years and less than 30 years only in special circumstances with Minister's consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways • observation platforms, signs • information kiosk • bicycle/boat hire or similar • work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land • toilets • temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence Short term use up to 5 years Long term use up to 21 years More than 21 years and less than 30 years only in special circumstances with Minister's consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways • observation platforms, signs • Information kiosk • Bicycle/boat hire or similar • work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land • toilets • temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Short-term licence up to 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scientific studies and surveys or similar • bicycle/boat hire or similar • temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates	This Plan of Management allows the council to grant 'an estate' over Community Land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act. Estates may also be granted across Community Land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the Community Land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on Community Land.

PART 3

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1 – Community consultation feedback during August – September 2020

Development of this Plan of Management has integrated and drawn on several streams of consultation. This has included.

1. Stakeholder Forum
2. On site Have a Say Pop-Up
3. On line consultation by Council

Key outcomes from this consultation are listed following.

Stakeholder Forum

The invited stakeholder forum was held on Wednesday 9th September 2020 at the Henley Community Centre. The stakeholders were representatives from the organisations and clubs that lease, licence or have hire agreements for parts of Henley Precinct Open Space.

Key outcomes from this consultation are:

VALUES / VALUED / IMPORTANT

- community garden – for preschool children to visit & learn, and as a community resource producing food and keeping chickens, to socialise and connect
- natural environment including the bush turkeys
- open parkland and ease and safety of access for the preschool children
- grassed space adjacent to the Community Centre for play and watching movies
- it is a best kept secret
- love the informal and unstructured nature of the space/area
- its organic evolution (keep it)
- opportunity for people to connect
- love the views and ease of parking
- love the river views
- the community buildings on the land
- love the wildness and unstructured areas
- sporting facilities
- ability to recycle material in the community garden
- linkages between spaces
- for the soccer players - the sports field is isolated and not surrounded by neighbours (lack of land use conflict is a positive)
- good car parking areas for games and training nights (use the commuter car park nearby)
- potential to be a sports hub
- Community Centre hall is perfect for the Bridge Club because of access, size and available furniture.
- Community Centre provides an opportunity for social connection and competition.
- Both the Community Centre & community garden create community
- love walking through the park
- unique site with combination of spaces, buildings and users
- outside spaces for people of all ages to meet and hang out
- spot for the community to come together for formal and informal use

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Infrastructure

- there would be more use if facilities were fit for purpose – upgrade required to sports field, amenities block and Community Centre building
- better use of areas with signage/wayfinding
- lack of understanding or clear guidelines for users across the reserve/area
- lack of good night lighting is a security concern and restricts safe use of the park
- lack of safe storage facilities for sporting and other users
- Community Centre building is underused and could be a multi-use facility adaptive to a range of uses
- area under the Community Centre building could be better used

- provide a shelter from wind, rain and sun for the users of the community garden
- install solar panels and water tank to community garden to reduce costs but also to educate and learn and demonstrate commitment to sustainability
- improve security within the Community Centre building (Bridge Club have lost equipment)

Activities

- grass surface to the sports fields limits the use of the fields when interest and membership is high
- grant funding has been obtained to upgrade the field, this would bring all soccer groups together in the one place and allow all age groups to train and learn together as well as watch out for one another at night.
- potential to get a hybrid solution of turf that enables more than one user of the fields
- the right location for the children's play equipment? soccer club concerned with balls hitting children in the nearby play area – could it be relocated?
- upgrade the children's park
- increase uses and activities across the area by connecting the upper area to the lower community garden, open field and Community Centre building

Access and movement

- improve linkages and connections across the site to the various uses
- improve signage
- upgrade fencing where aging
- fence children's park near the road
- keep disabled parking on the field near the Community Centre hall for the bridge club users due to ease of access
- the rear parking to the Community Centre is gated and only used by the users of the Community Centre however it is in need of attention (run down)
- the ferry commuter car park is a bonus as those spaces become available at night for users of the park
- steep paths in some places
- improve pedestrian access from the sports fields to the Community Centre to link uses and increase activity
- light shared cycle and pedestrian pathway through the park and to the Community Centre
- provide a foreshore walk
- bring people/cars into the centre of the site so they can disperse to the north and south?

Big picture ideas

- create a commercial use for the Community Centre building?
- co-locate new facilities into the one area (i.e. upgraded facilities for the soccer club such as change room, toilets, showers, storage) and upgrades to the Community Centre building such as a café and bar [note: soccer club needs to know whether a club house can be integrated with redevelopment of the Community Centre building or whether they should go it alone]
- make Community Centre a multi-use area/facility
- while the Community Centre building is an underused facility it is perfect for bridge club – challenge how to retain this use and bring in other uses to co-exist
- how to make car parking work if you have more than 2 events happening on the site at the one time in the one area?
- café in Community Centre with table and chairs outside – the community garden could provide produce for it, the happy hens could coffee and lunch there, soccer players could come down for coffee and lunch or have a drink after an event etc.
- human element - need for a host/monitor for the precinct to communicate to all users of the multi-use spaces
- a vision is needed for the area to guide its future

On site Have a Say Pop-Up

The popup was held on Saturday 19th September 2020 at the Soccer field and at the Henley Market Day and the Henley Community Centre and current community garden site. The “dotmocracy” boards available encouraged community perspectives on the open space.

What kind of facilities would you like to see in the Henley precinct?

(listed in relation to number of responses)

Prompt	Soccer Field	Market day	TOTAL
Fresh produce market	4	122	126
Café / restaurant	16	90	106
Outdoor music and community events	3	73	76
Increased access to waterfront	2	59	61
Synthetic field for sports and general use	20	28	48
Community playground	4	29	33
Meeting rooms	4	19	23
Gym and café	1	17	18
Increased childcare and preschool provision		3	3

How can Council increase and improve access to open?

(written suggestions – in descending priority of response - numbers in brackets reflect number of mentions)

Improve Access to Bedlam Bay Baths / Henley Baths <i>Note this is Bedlam Bay area outside this Plan of Management study area</i>	13
Don't make football field synthetic	8
Act on Bat Management (May Street / Richmond Cres resident) <i>Note this is Tarban Creek area outside this Plan of Management study area</i>	5

Other topics raised in individual comments included:

plan for seven day a week use, better beach access, provide shared pedestrian / cycle path, fix footpaths to adjoining streets and within park, provide mountain bike trails, provide bush walking trails, more amenities for disabled, retain as gardens and markets, outdoor bar.

How can Council improve community and recreational facilities?

(written suggestions – in descending priority of response - numbers in brackets reflect number of mentions)

keep Gladesville Reserve as natural grass	11
works to Kelly Street have created a blind spot at Gray St intersection	8
provide cafe	5
provide dog park	3
retain all natural vegetation	3
develop tennis courts on bowling club site	3

Other topics raised in individual comments included:

Henley can become a recreational hub, redevelop club as indoor pool (30m plus) suitable for water polo and swimming lessons, walkway access to waterfront, shade canopy over playground, seating for less mobile people, develop gym on bowling club site, before Covid 19 commuter parking on Kelly Street created pressures for local residents, provide clear pricing on goods for sale at market in future, art gallery and arts studios for local artists, more trees, consider activities that are not just sport based, library community space, no gambling or alcohol sales, dragon boat storage

On – line survey

The People and Places Survey was conducted by Hunter’s Hill Council using Social Pinpoint. This online survey was accessible via Council’s website for 5 weeks from Monday 24 August to Monday 28 September 2020. It ran concurrently with the stakeholder meetings and community pop-ups.

The main objectives of the survey were to:

- Ask the community about how they use, what they like and what could be improved about a selected number of Crown reserves that are the subject to new Plan of Managements being prepared now;
- Ask the community about Council owned community facilities that are included in the draft Community Infrastructure Plan to better understand what community facilities are being used;
- Get an indication of the community views about the proposed upgrade of the playing field at Gladesville Reserve, a project promoted by the All Saints Hunter’s Hill Football Club and for which funding has been obtained from the NSW Government.

The online survey had 2 parts – the online questionnaire and an interactive community mapping tool. No demographic data was collected from the online survey.

There was a total of individual 566 responses. Of these, 311 people filled in the online survey. There was a total of 255 comments and responses added to the interactive community map which generated 2280 up or down votes. Many respondents took the opportunity to do both the online survey and interact with the map.

The results show a significant response for Gladesville Reserve / Henley. This is expected as this precinct was the focus of one of the stakeholder workshops and the pop-up event on Saturday 19 September to coincide with morning football competition and the Henley Growers Market.

Key outcomes relevant to the Henley Precinct Plan of Management include:

The top five activities that reserves are used for included:

- walking (186)
- organised sports (154)
- enjoyment of nature (146)
- informal family recreation games (106)
- walking dog (105)

3. The qualities most highly valued included:

Green spaces/open spaces	22%
Place for nature, access to the water	19%
Place for outdoor activities including organised sports, playgrounds	17%
Beauty, peace, quiet	14%
Setting for community activities including bridge club, community gardens	13%
Close by, convenient location	9%
Easy access	6%

4 Top 5 issues that prevent / discourage people from using these places were listed as:

- equipment & facilities (53)
- maintenance (36)
- other (33)
- pathways (17)
- users (15)

5 What could be improved about Hunters Hill parks

<i>Issue</i>	<i>No of responses</i>
Support for proposed synthetic field at Gladesville Reserve, as well as other improvements for sports users	85
Comments on improving/increasing playgrounds, seating, signs and other park infrastructure	49

Support for the community garden and bridge club at Henley Community Centre	35
Support for improved sporting facilities at Gladesville Reserve and Weil Park, without reference to synthetic surface	29
Comments on access and parking, including lighting	24
Comments on park maintenance – maintenance of trees, grass, weeds and support for more tree planting and improved access	21
No changes, leave the park as is	17
Comments on dogs in reserves – in support or against	16
Comments on bikes in reserves – in support or against	8
Opposition to proposed synthetic field at Gladesville Reserve	7
Comments on the natural areas, wildlife corridors, wildlife in reserves	5

- 6 Pinpoint comments and responses – Henley Precinct
 – lists key comments and thumbs up and down votes added by members of the community

Comments	Up votes	Down votes
Support for synthetic surface at Gladesville Reserve	455	178
Opposition to synthetic surface at Gladesville Reserve	187	163
Comments in support of community gardens, bridge club and preschool	299	4
Comments on change rooms, playground and other park facilities	242	32
Comments on maintenance	4	0

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July 2022

Threat abatement plan for disease in natural ecosystems caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*

Saltmarsh https://www.mq.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/653214/Threatened-species-Final-Report-March-2016.pdf

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