



PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR CROWN RESERVES PARK AND NATURAL AREAS

July 2022

PREPARED FOR

HUNTER'S HILL COUNCIL

BY

CGM PLANNING & ENVIRONMENTAL PARTNERSHIP NSW WITH ECONPLAN



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Hunter's Hill Council acknowledges and honours the Wallumedegal people of the Eora Nation as the traditional custodians of this land.

Hunter's Hill Council pays respect to the Elders past, present and emerging, and honours Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to place and society.

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PART 1
INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. KEY INFORMATION

1.1 What is the plan of management

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

A plan of management (PoM) outlines community land and its features, and clarifies how Council shall manage, use or develop this land into the future. It identifies Council's goals and objectives for the land and establishes the overall direction for planning, resource management and maintenance.

A PoM is an important management tool written by Council in consultation with the community, providing a transparent and coordinated approach to public land management.

Under section 36(3) of the LG Act a PoM 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 plan's objectives and performance targets; and
- identify how Council intends to assess its performance of the objectives and performance targets.

Under section 36(3A) of the LG Act a PoM 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 other buildings and improvements as at that date;
- state the purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements will be permitted to be used;
- specify why any further development of the land will be allowed, whether under license or lease or other; and
- describe the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development.

If there are any additional development proposals of the community land other than that authorised by this PoM, including a proposed change in a categorisation of an area, amendment and re-exhibition of the PoM is required.

A PoM can be prepared for more than one parcel of land (generic or geographic) or for a single property (significant or specific). This is a generic plan for community land which covers multiple reserves.

1.2 Scope of the plan of management

This PoM has been prepared for Hunter's Hill Council for 10 Crown reserves within the Local Government Area (LGA). These are listed below by reserve number and name:

- 37233 Mornington Reserve
- 47916 Murray Prior Reserve
- 500284 Collingwood St Reserve
- 500286 Woolwich Baths and Boatshed
- 500262 St Johns Park (Part Boronia Park)
- 1000442 Wharf Reserve (Next to Kelly's Bush)
- 87323 Villa Maria Reserve
- 1000434 Valentia Street Reserve (2 Parts)
- 92875 Valencia Street Reserve (Part: Wharf) adjoins R1000434
- 1000435 Gale Street Reserve (Verge)

It was referred to the Minister administering the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*, as representative of the landowner (the State of NSW), on 18 March 2021 to enable public exhibition. Following public exhibition and consideration of submissions the PoM was referred to the Minister prior to being adopted by Council on 15 August 2022.

1.3 Hunters Hill Local Government Area

Hunters Hill LGA is located 7 kilometres from the Sydney GPO and covers approximately 570 hectares with 19 kms of river frontage. It is the smallest local government area in Sydney. The Hunter's Hill peninsula is within Sydney Harbour and is bounded by the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers, extending west to Pittwater Road, Gladesville.

Hunters Hill LGA includes the suburbs of Gladesville (part), Henley, Hunters Hill, Huntleys Cove, Huntleys Point and Woolwich. The municipality is predominantly residential, including numerous parks and reserves with very little commercial land use. Hunter's Hill is recognized as Australia's oldest garden suburb.

The original inhabitants of the Hunters Hill area are the Wallumedegal. European settlement dates from 1795 when land was first farmed. The area has a certain French feel, with many of the early houses designed by the French brothers, Didier and Jules Joubert. The Joubert brothers used local Italian stonemasons and sandstone creating the most distinguishing feature of Hunters Hill - its buildings, structures and gardens. These unique characteristics led a majority of the Municipality to be recognised as a Conservation Area.

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

Hunter's Hill's current Estimate Resident Population is 14,980 (2019)¹. The most recent Census, 2016 has Hunter's Hill population at 13,999 where of all households, 73.7% were families: families with children (1,838, 53.2%), couples without children (1,201, 34.8%) and lone person households (1,110, 24.2%)². 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics: [Hunter's Hill \(A\) : Region Data Summary \(abs.gov.au\)](https://abs.gov.au)

² Australian Bureau of Statistics: [2016 Census QuickStats: Hunter's Hill \(A\) \(abs.gov.au\)](https://abs.gov.au)

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 long term sustainability.

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 CSP provides a snapshot of the Hunter’s Hill community, including population projections and community feedback. Five key directions were identified by the Plan - the following being the most applicable for the reserves in this PoM.

Table 2.1 Key directions identified in the CSP most applicable to this PoM

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, PoMs 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.

KEY DIRECTION	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS
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	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. Improve the protection of foreshores and waterways. Implement effective weed control programs including track maintenance. Carry out feral animal control programs.

The CSP 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
- 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 and is a requirement under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act)

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 LGA over the next 20 years.

The LSPS covers public and private lands and operates alongside the Community Strategic Plan. This PoM may contribute to the attainment of the following LSPS sustainability action to:

8. Maintain and enhance the natural and built heritage character of Hunter's 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
- 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 What land is covered by this plan of management?

The land covered by this plan of management is identified in the schedule in **Appendix A**.

There are 10 Crown reserves managed as community land by Council as Crown land manager under this PoM. The land is defined by real property identifiers (lots and deposited plans), as well as shown by maps in **Appendix B**.

The land on these reserves has been categorised as one or more of the following:

- Park
- Natural Area – Bushland
- Natural Area – Foreshore.

Each of these categories have specific core objectives under the Local Government Act 1993 which dictates what can happen on the land. These are detailed under the relevant section/chapter of this document.

2.2.2 Land use zoning

The reserves within this PoM are zoned under the Hunters Hill LEP 2012 (LEP) as either C2 Environment Conservation or RE1 Public Recreation as shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Reserve Purposes and Land Use Zone

RESERVE No.	RESERVE NAME	RP IDENTIFIER (LOTS/DP)	CROWN LAND PURPOSE	GAZETTAL DATE	CATEGORY	HUNTER'S HILL LEP 2012
37233	Mornington Reserve	Lot 7341 DP 1155948	Access; Public Recreation	13/02/1904	Park Natural Area Bushland Natural Area Foreshore	C2
47916	Murray Prior Reserve	Lot 7343 DP 1155920	Public Baths; Recreation	3/07/1912	Park Natural Area Bushland Natural Area Foreshore	C2
500284	Collingwood St Reserve	Lot 7339 DP 1162761	Baths; Boatshed	29/01/1889	Park Natural Area Foreshore	RE1
500286	Woolwich Baths and Boatshed	Lot 7340 DP 1162761	Boatshed; Public Baths	4/12/1907	Park	RE1
500262 (PART)	St Johns Park (Part Boronia Park)	Lot 829 DP 752035 Part Lot 7352 DP 1156319	Public Recreation	6/08/1887	Natural Area Bushland	C2

RESERVE No.	RESERVE NAME	RP IDENTIFIER (LOTS/DP)	CROWN LAND PURPOSE	GAZETAL DATE	CATEGORY	HUNTER'S HILL LEP 2012
1000442	Wharf Reserve [Next to Kelly's Bush]	Lot 1 DP 1154490	Public Wharf	29/04/1884	Natural Area Bushland	C2
87323	Villa Maria Reserve	Lot 1 DP 909044	Public Recreation	8/08/1969	Park	RE1
1000434	Valentia Street Reserve [2 Parts]	Lot 1 DP 725593	Wharfage	18/01/1884	Park	RE1
92875	Valencia Street Reserve (Part: Wharf) Adjoins R1000434	Lot 2 DP 909048	Wharf Site	11/07/1980	Park	RE1
1000435	Gale Street Reserve [Verge]	Lot 1 DP 1153661	Public Wharf	29/04/1884	Park	RE1

The objectives of these zones and the permissible uses can be found within the LEP and should be referenced to ensure that development is consistent not only with this PoM but also the LEP.

2.2.3 Owner of the land

The subject land is owned by the State of NSW (Crown land).

Refer to 3.1.1 Crown land management compliance for any conditions applying to the land.

2.2.4 About this plan of management

The LG Act requires community land to be managed and used in accordance with an adopted PoM.

This PoM is a generic document covering the community land and open space within the Hunter's Hill LGA categorised as Park and Natural area. Natural area community land is further categorised into bushland and foreshore.

This PoM applies to Crown reserves where Hunter's Hill Council was appointed Crown land manager in 2018 on the commencement of the CLM Act. See 3.1.1 for primary legislation that affects how community land is managed, and further explanation of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*.

A single cohesive plan enables consistent management of the open space network and enhanced appreciation by the wider community of its benefits, variety and distribution.

2.2.5 Categorises for community land

Section 36(4) of the LG Act defines five categories of community land:

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

All community land must be assigned to one or more LG Act community land 'categories' which define how Council will manage each parcel of land. Each category has set guidelines for assigning categories and core objectives providing guidance to the management of community land. The core objectives for each category give a broad strategic direction for management of this land, which is the same for all community land of the same category across NSW.

The CLM Act requires that assignment of community land categorisations to Crown reserves have close regard for the Crown reserve's purpose. The reserve purposes for the 10 reserves within this PoM are listed in Table 2.2.

Table 2.3 Community land categorisation summary

RESERVE NUMBER LAND PARCEL	INITIAL ASSIGNED AND DIRECTED CATEGORY	CATEGORY UNDER THIS PoM
Mornington Reserve No 37233 Lot 7341 DP 1155948	Natural Area (directed broad category but not specific)	Park, Natural Area – Bushland Natural Area - Foreshore
Murray Prior Reserve No 47916 Lot 7343 DP 1155920	Park	Park, Natural Area – Bushland, Natural Area – Foreshore
Collingwood Street Reserve No 500284 Lot 7339 DP 1162761	Park and General Community Use	Park, Natural Area - Foreshore
Woolwich Baths and Boatsheds Reserve No 500286 Lot 7340 DP 1162761	Park (directed)	Park
St Johns Park (part Boronia Park) Reserve No 500262 (Part) Lot 829 DP 752035 Part Lot 7352 DP 1156319	Park	Natural Area - Bushland

RESERVE NUMBER LAND PARCEL	INITIAL ASSIGNED AND DIRECTED CATEGORY	CATEGORY UNDER THIS POM
Wharf Reserve (Next to Kelly's Bush) No 1000442 Lot 1 DP 1154490	Natural Area Bushland (directed)	Natural Area - Bushland
Villa Maria Reserve No 87323 Lot 1 DP 909044	Park	Park
Valentia Street Reserve No 1000434 Lot 1 DP 725593	Park (directed)	Park
Valencia Street Reserve (Part Wharf) Reserve No 92875 Lot 2 DP 909048	General Community Use	Park
Gale Street Reserve No 1000435 Lot 1 DP 1153661	General Community Use	Park

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.

Many Crown reserves in NSW were previously managed by councils on behalf of the NSW Government under a trust structure. The CLM Act 2016 abolished these reserve trusts and reserve trust managers and provided for the appointment of local Councils (and others) as 'Crown land managers' with regard to the land previously held by reserve trusts. Irrespective of these changes, land must still be managed in accordance with the purpose of the land and cannot be used for an activity incompatible with its purpose, e.g: Crown land assigned the purpose of 'environmental protection' cannot be used in a way that compromises its environmental integrity.

Additionally, 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, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the state of NSW, consistent with the above principles.

Crown land management compliance

Management of Crown reserves shall be in alignment with the reserve purposes, and generally there are additional elements that may influence how Council shall manage Crown reserve. Examples of this include conditional attachments to appointment instruments, or compliance requirements with specific or general rules published in 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 gazetted 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*. See **Appendix A** for a list of the reserves and their purpose covered by this generic PoM.

Leasing and Licencing on Crown Reserves

Leasing and licensing 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. This may occur once a compliant plan of management is in place or the land is classified as operational, whichever occurs first.

Council cannot enter into agreements for use, as lessor or licensor, on devolved reserves, which are not community or public land under the LG Act. These reserves are managed by Council under the LG Act as section 48 'public reserves' and a PoM is not required for these reserves.

The Council Crown land manager is required to ensure all income 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 each category section of this document for leases and licenses authorised by this PoM.

3.1.2 Local Government Act 1993

Section 35 of the LG Act provides that community land can only be used and managed 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; and
- the provisions of Division 2, Part 2 (public land) of Chapter 6 of the Act.

Section 36(3) of the LG 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; and
 - 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.

Section 36(4) states that 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 or
- e) general community use.

Section 36(5) outlines that land 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 in Section 3 of the NT Act are:

- to provide for the recognition and protection of native title; and
- to establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings; and
- to establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title; and
- 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 tenure. Specifically, the CLM Act makes it mandatory for council to engage or employ a native title manager. This role provides advice to Council as to how the Council's dealings and activities on Crown land may be valid or not valid under the NT Act.

Generally, 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 PoM.

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 work, development, 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 that meets 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 Hunter's Hill LEP 2012 and comprise sites and areas within this PoM. State heritage items are found in the State Heritage Register.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Statutory responsibilities on the council arising from this Act specifically relate to the protection of sites of pre- and post-European contact archaeological significance and the protection of native flora and fauna. This Act may affect community land categorised as cultural significance, 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 move an 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 applies only to the terrestrial environment.

It sets out a process for listing threatened plants and animals and establishes the “Saving our Species” biodiversity conservation program for threatened species and threatened ecological communities.

No endangered or threatened species have been recorded for the parks and reserves in this PoM.

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* applies to the following reserves:

- Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest in St Johns Park - listed as a Critically Endangered Ecological Community 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. These bats use the reserves within Hunter’s Hill LGA as foraging habitat.
- Although not sighted in any reserves to date, there is potential for other endangered or migratory species listed under the Act to be present.

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 PoM.

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.

SEPP Exempt and Complying Development Codes 2008 covers tents, marquees, etc.

3.2.4 Strategic regional plans and actions

North District Plan 2018

The North District Plan published 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 aimed at managing growth in order to achieve the 40-year vision for Greater Sydney, as set out in the Greater Sydney Region Plan: A Metropolis of Three Cities. This plan is a bold vision for three, integrated and connected cities that will rebalance Greater Sydney: the Western Parkland City, the Central River City and the Eastern Harbour City. A Metropolis of Three Cities aspires to a 30-minute city, where housing, jobs, infrastructure and services are easily available to all residents.

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, thereby reducing 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 play spaces for people of all ages, abilities and cultures to come together. In modernising the play spaces within the parks and reserves within the Hunter's Hill Municipality and in this PoM, 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 of this includes priority weeds for the region and the state, as 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 are 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.

Lane Cove River Coastal Zone Management Plan 2013

Relevant for reserves along the Lane Cove River Estuary including Mornington Reserve, Woolwich Baths and Collingwood Reserve.

The Lane Cove River Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) was prepared by BMT WBM, on behalf of the Lane Cove River Estuary Management Plan Implementation Committee. The Committee represents Hunter's Hill Council, Lane Cove Council, City of Ryde and Willoughby Council and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), now Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).

The Plan covers the entire Lane Cove River Estuary and builds on the Lane Cove River Estuary Management Plan 2004. The primary purpose of the Lane Cove CZMP is to provide strategic direction and guidance on future actions within the estuary and its catchment, which helps to achieve long term balanced environmental sustainability.

The Lane Cove CZMP addresses issues including water quality, climate change, aquatic and riparian habitat, foreshore protection, estuary health monitoring and evaluation, recreation and public health, natural and cultural heritage and community education. This PoM addresses the management aims of the CZMP.

Parramatta River Master Plan 2018

The Parramatta River Master Plan 2018 (the Masterplan) was prepared by the Parramatta River Catchment Group (PRCG) an alliance of councils (including Hunter's Hill Council), government agencies and community groups, all working to transform the Parramatta River and its tributaries into living waterways. The Masterplan is relevant for reserves along the Parramatta River and Tarban Creek including Wharf Reserve and Murray Prior 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 PoM include the following.

- a) Ensure the capture and use of stormwater on all new developments and redevelopment
- 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
- d) 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
- e) 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
- f) 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 five mascots are the:
 - Powerful Owl
 - Striped Marsh Frog
 - Bar-tailed Godwit
 - Southern Myotis and
 - Eastern Long-necked Turtle.
- g) 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
- h) 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 (Parramatta 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 2016* by the Minister for Planning in 2016 and was supported by Hunter's Hill Council along with other local and state government agencies.

The CZMP 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 CZMP, and of relevance to this PoM, 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.

3.2.5 Other relevant legislation, policies and plans

Companion Animals Act 1998

Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cwlth)

Disability Inclusion Act 2014

Local Land Services Act 2013

Pesticides Act 1999

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

Retail Leases Act 1994

Soil Conservation Act 1938

NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008–2015

Australian Natural Heritage Charter 1997

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 PoM.

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

- Community Strategic Plan 2018-2028
- Local Strategic Planning Statement
- Draft Hunter's Hill Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (in preparation)
- Hunters Hill LEP 2012
- Hunter's Hill DCP 2013.

3.4 Purpose of the plan of management

The purpose of this PoM 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
- ensure consistent management that supports a unified approach to meeting the varied needs of the community.

3.5 Review of plan of management

Implementation of this PoM and its ongoing relevance will be reviewed annually as part of Council's internal and external reporting processes.

Refer to section 5.0 for further detail on the review process and protocols.

3.6 Community Consultation

Past Consultation

Development of this PoM has drawn on Council's online consultation using Social Pinpoint with survey and questionnaire.

The main objective of the survey was to obtain feedback from the community about a range of issues, some of which are relevant to this Plan including:

- how they use, what they like, and what could be improved about a select number of Crown reserves that were the subject of new draft Plan/s being prepared
- Council owned community facilities to better understand what community facilities are being used.

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 a number of stakeholder meetings and community pop-ups.

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 566 individual responses. Of these, 311 people filled in the online survey. Many respondents took the opportunity to do both the online survey and interact with the map.

The top 6 activities identified for the Crown reserves were walking, enjoyment of nature, walking the dog, fitness exercise and informal family recreation/games. These reserves were visited at least weekly with the qualities most liked being:

- green spaces/open space
- place for nature, access to water
- place for outdoor activities
- beauty, peace, quiet
- setting for community activities.

The maintenance of parks, equipment and facilities was an identified area for future improvement along with improved signage, way finding, lighting, seating and other park infrastructure. In terms of specific comments relating to some of the reserves in this PoM, improving access to Woolwich Baths and concerns about flying foxes at Murray Prior Reserve were identified.

3.6.1 Public Exhibition

The draft PoM was placed on public exhibition from 4 November 2021 to 14 January 2022. The extended exhibition period allows for interested parties to comment on the draft PoM. Council has considered comments and made some minor amendments to the draft PoM.

Key comments were reviewed and are tabulated below.

COMMENT	RESPONSE FOR PoM FINALISATION
Length of terms for leases and licences	Amended to 21 years consistent with LG Act section 47
Range of Permitted uses	Range of uses retained
Reference to draft Property Strategy	All references deleted

4 HERITAGE AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The original inhabitants and Traditional Custodians of this land are the Wallumedegal people, who form part of the wider Eora Nation. 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.³

Numerous sites have been recorded on the NSW Government's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System include middens and rock shelters. These sites have not been identified or promoted to visitors (or their location described in this Plan) in an attempt 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 PoM.

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

4.2 Post 1788 Cultural Heritage

Hunter's Hill derives its name from Captain John Hunter, who sighted the area when charting Sydney Harbour in early 1788. It was a wooded peninsula developed in 1840s to 1880s as a residential retreat from the city.⁴ The Municipality of Hunter's Hill was established in 1861 and remains essentially unchanged today.

In 1981 the Register of the National Estate classified Hunter's Hill as a Conservation Area for its importance as a low density garden estate with fine buildings.

Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage of the Hunter's Hill LEP 2012 lists several of the reserves and parks in this plan of management.

- Mornington Reserve: identified as a park in Schedule 5 of the LEP - local heritage item I429 and is within the Hunter's Hill Conservation Area No 2 - The Peninsula.
- The Great North Walk, created in 1988, linking Sydney with Newcastle (some 250kms) passes through Mornington Reserve, one of several harbourside reserves in the LGA. The reserve offers a parkland setting with scenic harbour views, remnant bushland and sandstone outcrops.
- The Wharf Reserve (part of Kelly's Bush) is within the Hunter's Hill Conservation Area No 2 - The Peninsula and a Landscape Conservation area known as Sunnyside Estate Subdivision.
- St John's Park is part of Boronia Park which is listed as a local heritage item No I86 under the LEP and is within the Hunter's Hill Conservation Area No 2 - The Peninsula.

³ (Total Earth Care 2010).

⁴ A Brief History of Hunter's Hill, Hunter's Hill Historical Society 2019.

- Collingwood Reserve, Woolwich Baths and Boatshed, Valencia Street Reserve (part Wharf), Valentia Street Reserve and Gale Street Reserve are within the Hunter's Hill Conservation Area No 2 - The Peninsula. In addition, the stone wall along Gale Street abutting the reserve is a heritage item No I287.

5 PLAN ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.1 Reporting, evaluation and review

This PoM will require regular review in order to align with community values and changing community needs, and to reflect changes in Council priorities. Typically, PoMs are reviewed every five years, with consideration of update or rewrite after ten years.

Council's four year operational plans, and delivery plans may impact on the priorities of PoM actions being implemented, however this PoM will be a major support to the capital and operation funds expenditure, as well as regular operational maintenance expenditure.

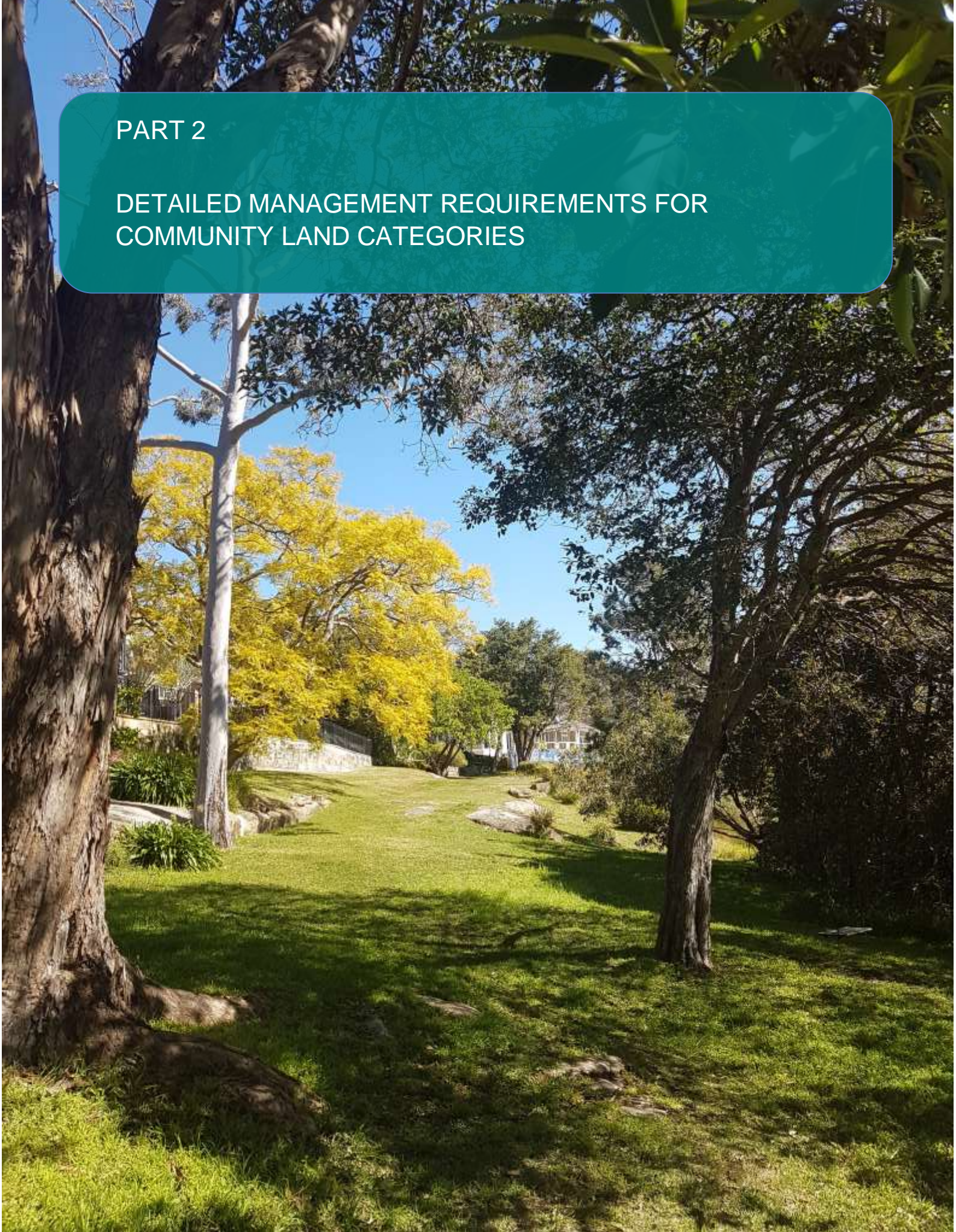
The performance of this PoM will be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that community land is well maintained and provides a safe environment for public enjoyment. Council should regularly monitor and evaluate the progress of implementation and review of performance targets, means of achievement and method of assessment annually.

Any change to an adopted PoM will require the preparation of a new draft PoM, which may include a simple alteration to existing schedules and text, or a change of category from park to general community use or sportsgrounds.

Each new draft PoM 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



6 PARK

6.1 Introduction

The following table outlines the core objectives of the Park category (in the LG Act) and the Guidelines for categorisation from the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* (LG Regulation). These are to be used in categorising the land.

REGULATION GUIDELINES FOR CATEGORISATION	CORE OBJECTIVES FOR MANAGEMENT
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.



6.1.1 Reserves with a Park category

There are eight reserves with a Park category over part or whole of the land as set out in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Reserves with a Park category

RESERVE NUMBER	RESERVE NAME	CROWN LAND PURPOSE	RP IDENTIFIER (LOTS/DP)	SUBURB
37233	Mornington Reserve	Access; Public Recreation	Lot 7341 DP 1155948	Hunter's Hill
47916	Murray Prior Reserve	Public Baths; Recreation	Lot 7343 DP 1155920	Hunter's Hill
1000434	Valentia Street Reserve	Wharfage	Lot 1 DP 725593	Woolwich
92875	Valencia Street Reserve (part: wharf)	Wharf Site	Lot 2 DP 909048	Woolwich
500286	Woolwich Baths and Boatshed	Boatshed; Public Baths	Lot 7340 DP 1162761	Woolwich
500284	Collingwood St Reserve	Baths; Boatshed	Lot 7339 DP 1162761	Woolwich
87323	Villa Maria Reserve	Public Recreation	Lot 1 DP 909044	Hunter's Hill
1000435	Gale Street Reserve	Public Wharf	Lot 1 DP 1153661	Woolwich

Five of these reserves are categorised as solely Park:

- Valentia Street Reserve and Valencia Street Reserve
- Villa Maria Reserve
- Woolwich Baths and Boatshed Reserve
- Gale Street Reserve.

Three reserves have Park category and a Natural Area category, these are:

- Mornington Reserve
- Murray Prior Reserve
- Collingwood Street Reserve, forming part of Woolwich Baths Park.

The following diagrams provide a location map, aerial and description for each of the reserves with a Park category. These images have been taken from the NSW Crown land managers reserve portal.

VALENTIA/VALENCIA STREET RESERVES (TWO RESERVES)	
RESERVE LOCATION	AERIAL
	



Valentia Street reserves provide a park amenity to the Woolwich wharf. The park includes open grassland/turf with mature trees that provide amenity and shade. The western portion contains seating, playground and water station. The eastern side is the focus of public transport with seating, bicycle rack and a covered waiting room – now bus station. The parks sit either side of a circular road and commuter car park with the prime visual focus being the formal wharf and ferry service infrastructure.

GALE STREET RESERVE	
RESERVE LOCATION	AERIAL
	

Gale Street Reserve is a relatively simple and small park comprising a two-part remnant of a larger reserve, now fragmented by an excision of land for the Sydney Water pump station. Gale Street Reserve is effectively a road-side grass area with a remnant of concrete wall at water's edge. The most significant aspect of this reserve is that Council-owned community land is across the road and provides an attractive and usable park with mature fig tree and boat rack with simple water entry.

VILLA MARIA RESERVE	
RESERVE LOCATION	AERIAL
	



Villa Maria Reserve is a relatively simple and small park. It is a remnant residential land block of which approximately half is owned by Council as community land, and the balance being land as Crown reserve that extends to the water's edge. The park is grassed with mature trees and bounded at the street with coppers log fencing. The water's edge of the park is rock wall without any created access.

WOOLWICH BATHS & BOATSHED RESERVE	
RESERVE LOCATION	AERIAL
	

Woolwich Baths and Boatshed Reserve

Woolwich Baths and Boatshed Reserve has a sole category of Park, has no boatsheds and is a small triangular parcel of land to the west of the Baths. The site slopes to the foreshore with a stone retaining wall on the edge of an intertidal beach. Access areas are paved, and native vegetation is largely planted. The canopy includes mature Eucalyptus, Fig, Banksia and Casuarina species that provide shade and habitat.



Collingwood Street Reserve	
Reserve Location	Aerial
	

Collingwood Reserve

Collingwood Reserve (eastern side) includes wooden boatsheds and provides access to a wood boardwalk, approximately 50m long and 2.5m wide, that has wood fencing and leads to a small, connected pontoon and steps into the baths. The opposite corner of the netted baths also has another similar sized floating pontoon connected to a netting pylon. Consequently, the reserve has a Natural Area – Foreshore and Park category and is mapped in **Appendix C**.

Collingwood Reserve has been extensively cleared of weeds and revegetated by the Collingwood Street Bushcare Group with assistance from Council staff.

There are three boat sheds and skids on Collingwood Street reserve water's edge totalling 118m² of floorspace. All the boat sheds are Maritime Property under tenure from State Government. Council has entered into a lease with NSW Roads and Maritime to provide for community use of the larger boatshed to assist Ecopaddle with equipment storage. The group is a community-based club that paddles the Lane Cove River removing rubbish, conserving natural oyster beds and replanting local mangrove and seagrass beds.



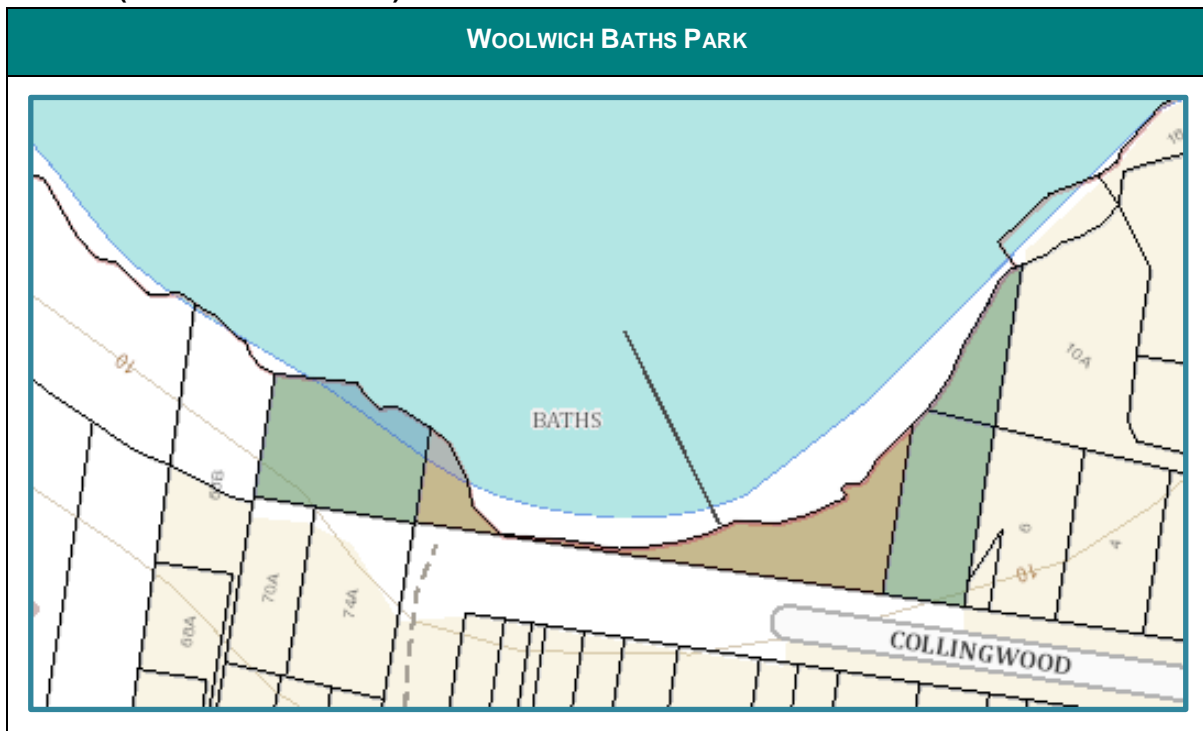
Woolwich Baths Park – Woolwich Baths and Boatshed Reserve and Collingwood Street Reserve

Woolwich Baths Park comprises the two Crown reserves (Woolwich Baths and Boatshed Reserve and Collingwood Street Reserve) under Council Crown land management (shaded brown) and two other Crown reserves managed by Council as devolved reserves under Section 48 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

This PoM currently covers the two Crown reserves managed by Council as Crown land manager coloured brown in Figure 1 below.

These reserves provide the access, parkland and foreshore areas (see Natural Area – Foreshore Section 7.6) that serve the netted and tidal harbour baths.

Figure 1 Woolwich Baths Park – Woolwich Baths and Boatshed Reserve and Collingwood Street Reserve (both coloured brown)



Source: NSW Crown land managers reserve portal

The reserves are accessed in two main ways. Pedestrian only access down a long set of stairs from Woolwich Road, or by restricted vehicular access along Collingwood Street. The Collingwood Street entrance provides limited car-parking and a very tight turning circle space.

Both reserves have a northerly aspect to the Lane Cove River. Mangroves are colonising the intertidal area to the west of the baths and the reserve drains into the swimming area where sea grass meadows occur.

Most of the Baths facilities for change rooms, toilets, picnic tables and roof-top viewing platform are sited on an unmade portion of Collingwood Road, but are treated as Crown reserve for management planning purposes. In recent years, timber handrails, damaged and loose deck planks, and main baths piling have been repaired.

At either ends of the two reserves that comprise Woolwich Baths Park are two parcels of Crown reserve under the devolved management of Council as shown in blue in Figure 2. Devolved management under Section 48 of the LG Act, a devolved managed Crown reserve does not require a community land PoM. Council may continue to manage these reserves as a local public authority, consistent with the reserve purposes, the Hunter's Hill LEP and any other planning or pertinent legislation.

The two devolved-managed reserves are both reserved for the purpose of Public Recreation:

- R88853 - adjacent Collingwood Street Reserve
- R96177 - adjacent Woolwich Baths Reserve.

Figure 2 Devolved Crown Reserves at Woolwich Baths (shown in blue)

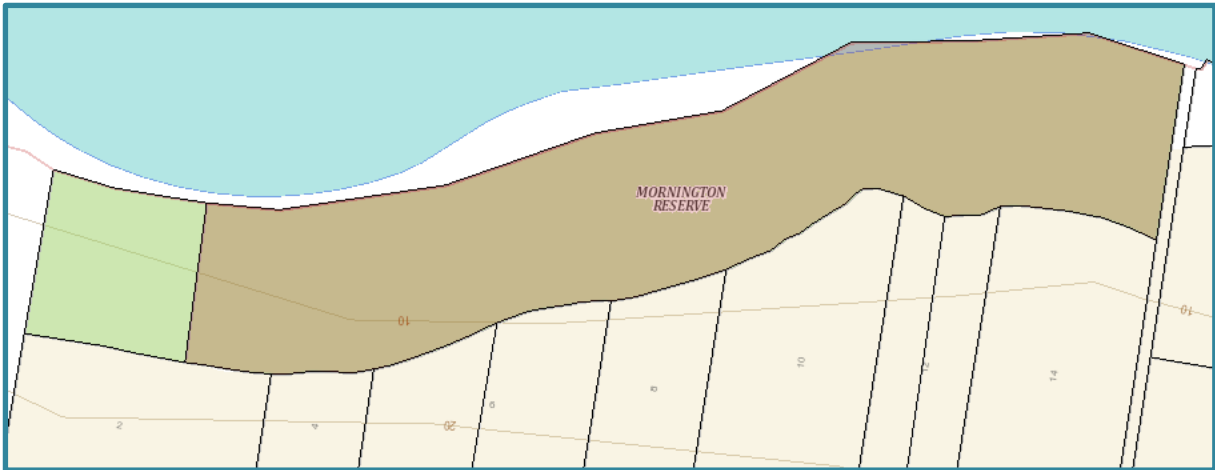


(Left blue parcel) R96177: adjacent Woolwich Baths Reserve, and (Right blue parcel): R88853 adjacent Collingwood Street Reserve.

Woolwich Baths users can expect to access and use both the devolved reserves (R96177 and R88853) as the land is public Crown land reserved for public recreation shown as blue coloured land parcels in Figure 2. It would be beneficial for Council and State Government to address the devolved management land status and management, as well as private encroachments onto the public land, and have the land all part of the reserves that comprise Woolwich Baths Park under Council Crown land management. The pathway and stairs to Woolwich Baths off Woolwich Road is an unclosed road (Northumberland Street, Woolwich).

Mornington Reserve

Mornington Reserve shown in Figure 3 is a long Crown reserve situated between residential land north of Vernon Street and Sydney harbour. It is approximately 200 metres long and varies between 25 – 35 metres in width. The reserve is predominantly a Natural Area – Bushland category (see Section 7.2) with a narrow strip of mown grasses, semi-mature and mature trees and rock platforms between residences and bushland, which ranges between 8 -15 metres in width.



Source: NSW Crown land managers reserve portal

Figure 3 Morningside Reserve



In line with its current use, the Park category area is a harbour side segment of the 250 km long walking trail, The Great North Walk that travels between Sydney and Newcastle. The passage through Morningside Reserve is one of the few notable harbour viewing points along the walk through Hunter's Hill Municipality.

The relationship between the public recreation and access reserve purposes, and the interface with Natural Area - Bushland is an important combination in developing management treatments for the Park category area. The park amenity provides an open aspect with access and sightlines to the harbour, as well as simple and safe, yet varied walking surfaces. There is a significant opportunity to provide equitable access with the installation of a boardwalk and viewing platform, and a turn-around from the Brooks Street car parking area across the reserve to suit the terrain.



Retaining the grasses as regularly mown will allow the park area to act not only as a walkway and unstructured parkland, but also to act as a buffer between the residences and bushland. Future vegetation plantings and management should maintain the open park amenity. Incorporating natural and endemic grasses and ground-cover plants at the edges of natural area and park interface will achieve this. However, the park area should retain its focus on thoroughfare, sightlines and passive leisure such as picnicking, as well as open landscape space between residences and bushland.

There is a small area of Council-owned community land on the foreshore at the eastern end of the reserve (Lot 4 DP 607282). The pathway at this end of Mornington Reserve connects with Vernon Street and forms part of the Great North Walk.

There is another Crown reserve immediate to the western edge of Mornington Reserve, shown as a green square with red-border in Figure 4. This reserve is perceptively part of Mornington Reserve but is a reserve (R1000433) for the purpose of 'Landing Place' and under the direct management of the Minister administering the CLM Act.

Figure 4 R1000433 Landing Place. Woolwich – west of Morningson Reserve



Source: NSW Crown land managers reserve portal

In addition to Reserve R1000433, the adjoining road reservation for Brookes Street extends to the water's edge but is not a made road. This land is also perceived as part of Morningson Reserve.

There is an access track that extends from Morningson Reserve, through the R1000433 and onto the unmade road down to the water and a small beach.

Morningson Reserve users can be expected to use R1000433 and access the water and land in the unmade road under the accurate belief that the land is public land. It would be beneficial for Council and State Government to address the fragmented land status and management, as well as private encroachments onto the public land, and have the land all part of Morningson Reserve under Council Crown land management.



Murray Prior Reserve

Murray Prior Reserve is a small reserve situated on the north side of the junction of Tarban Creek's entry into the harbour and Tarban Bay. See **Figure 5**. The reserve is predominantly Natural Area – Bushland category (see Section 7.2) with a Natural Area – Foreshore (see Section 7.6) edge to Tarban Bay.

Figure 5 Murray Prior Reserve



Source: NSW Crown land managers reserve portal



The Park category area is a small section, approximately 500 m² of the reserve's total 6,200 m², along George Street, effectively a street frontage and entrance to the larger reserve. This area is mown grass with wood fencing along George Street and a manicured hedge that borders the park from the natural areas. There is a park name sign and some heritage interpretive signage near the relatively unmarked and discreet entrance leading down into the larger reserve.

A small portion of George Street appears to encroach on Murray Prior Reserve in the north east corner. **See Figure 5.** Council intends to formalise the status of that portion of the reserve as a public road by acquisition.

6.2 Key management issues

The following pressures and opportunities influence management of the areas categorised as Park and will be addressed in the ongoing management and assessment of the land.

Landscape Character - design, grounds and vegetation management

The character of a park landscape and the associated available amenities are important features in the community appreciation of the reserves. The landscape setting, including the appropriate supply and availability of a range of facilities such as seating and table, shade, play equipment, paths, signage and amenities buildings such as toilets, provide support and opportunity to further enhance and make safe the park landscape.

- **Landscape amenity and aesthetics**
Park landscape needs to be varied, usable and accessible to a range of community members and groups. View lines and scenic design can vary from long range and open views to the close and carefully designed and managed smaller areas that create a sense of safety as well as variation.
- **Park furniture and other structures**
The supply of park furniture and structures assists in the safe enjoyment of parks and enables a range of activities and opportunities for recreation. Seating, tables, BBQs, shade structures, pathways and bridges, rubbish containers and signage are typically afforded to provide the basis for a range of human age group activity, social family and group interaction.
- **Playgrounds, fitness equipment and skate parks**
Parks provide an excellent location for many types of play and fitness infrastructure associated with casual and informal recreation, health and fitness, and the development of motor skills for all ages and stages of human development.
- **Trees, vegetation and landscape protection**
Tress, shrub and flower planting as well as grass or turf space in parks provides a respite from the built environment. Opportunities increase for community members to relax in natural surroundings, whilst experiencing open-air recreation and leisure.

Open space, natural area and park vegetation provides a range of environmental benefits such as wind reduction, water conservation and increased habitat and biodiversity advancing community health such as shade and aesthetic landscaping benefits.

Trees provide shade, landscape variation as well as a range of aesthetic benefits in the changing seasons. Planting of shrubs and flower beds can define space or add colour and texture to the landscape, reducing landscape monotony and providing seasonal variation.

Those reserves where a Park category is assigned adjacent to a Natural Area category and landscaping, (such as at Mornington and Murray Prior reserves) will need to be recognised as Natural-Style Parklands, providing for access and use as parks but also operating, particularly at Mornington Reserve, as a buffer to reduce human impacts and invasive species into the natural area bushland from adjacent residential and walkway uses.

Culture and heritage

Hunter's Hill has a significant cultural and environmental heritage associated with its peninsula and riverine environments.

Evidence of millennia of indigenous occupation and culture over the high points, harbour and riverine interfaces can be found, predominantly in Natural Area category land. It is important to recognise this pre-European ownership and settlement as well as protect any identified locations, sites and artefacts of Aboriginal culture and occupation.

The European settlement of Hunter's Hill has a strong maritime theme with many sites of Crown reserves used as wharfs, landing places and waterway travel. The areas around Clarke's Point are a prime example of the maritime history and retention of heritage and culture in the public spaces and landscape.

The high quality and presence of bushland and aquatic interface plant species require conservation and restoration. Hunter's Hill community and Council have demonstrated commitment to bushland conservation as evidenced by the preservation of Kelly's Bush 50 years ago, and other areas of indigenous landscapes and vegetation.

Items of State and Local heritage significance need to be recognised in park and public space use, planning and management. It is important to not only conserve and protect items and areas of cultural and environmental heritage but to also provide opportunities to interpret and experience these heritage values.

Connectivity with other open space reserves and parks

Improved integration of the network of parks with sports grounds and nearby land uses of residential, schools, or other local open space will aid community use and assist in service delivery. It is important for those areas where there are natural area values to have increased linkages to other similar reserves and open spaces for biodiversity and habitat linkage development.

Public access and multiple use

All the land categorised as Park are Crown reserves with a mix of purposes. A number of the purposes are historical and no longer relevant such as wharf site, public wharf, and wharfage. These reserves have either not realised their original purpose or are now parks adjacent to existing wharves. Murray Prior Reserve also fits this category as the purpose of public baths at that reserve reflects the former netted baths area that no longer exist.

Apart from the reserves with the broad and general purpose of public recreation, the other purposes reflect the nature of the current facilities and opportunities, e.g: boatshed or public baths, and access.

This primary purpose of the reserves coupled with the multi-use and equitable access objectives of the CLM Act sets the framework for open and accessible use of the land and facilities. Equity of access is fundamental to parks use for all age groups and levels of ability, particularly to promote independence and social and economic inclusion of people with disabilities.

Aged, less mobile and people with disability, parents with young children or prams, people using wheelchairs or needing ambulatory support, all have a right to access and enjoy parks. Accessible car parking, paving and level changes, suitable facilities, sightlines, equal access furniture and equipment help to make a park an equally accessible environment for individuals who may feel constrained in the use of a park when these accessible and designed facilities are not available.

Barriers to access such as lack of car parking or high steps, guttering, soft or unsteady surfaces should be limited, and park design and improvements/developments should incorporate equitable access as a priority.

Development and uses

Developments in parks and public spaces should be in accordance with reserve purposes, category objectives and subject to Council planning assessment as may be required under the Hunter's Hill LEP.

Any proposed development that would have a significant impact on the landscape, amenity or commerciality of the park or public space should be publicly exhibited through a site Masterplan.

Dogs in parks and public spaces

Walking and playing with dogs is a popular recreational activity with physical and mental health benefits. The use of Council footpaths, parks and reserves for casual dog walking and play is generally accepted by the community.

The *Companion Animals Act 1998* provides the framework for management of dogs in NSW. The aim of this Act is to provide for effective and responsible care and management of companion animals, and responsible and co-operative management of dogs in public spaces.

Under the Companion Animals Act, and subject to any Council signage, dogs may be walked anywhere on a lead, except within 10 metres of:

- a children's playground or
- a food preparation area.

Council provides five (5) Dog Off-Leash areas in its Municipality.

Dogs in public places must be kept under effective control at all times. This includes in public recreation areas. A person in charge of a dog must remove and dispose of any faeces produced by their dog whilst in a public space. Additionally, a dog must not inflict physical harm to other people, animals or property.

Signage and clear notices about any restrictions Council must, or chooses to, introduce will assist the community to understand and comply with safe and responsible dog and park use.

Personal Trainers, and small event bookings

Personal trainers, fitness groups and small event bookings can be accommodated in parks under licence or hiring arrangements. These events should be subject to time and area limited with use conditions to enable use to help reduce conflicts of use with the general public.

Play Equipment and Recreation Equipment

Play equipment may be installed or removed subject to Council exhibited masterplans at suitable sites. Equipment shall be regularly maintained and kept in a safe condition in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard and Council's Playspace Strategy.

Amenity Provision

Buildings and amenities may be provided where consistent with the need to facilitate the recreational use of the land. Buildings and amenities should be regularly cleaned and maintained in a tidy condition in accordance with any adopted Council procedures manual. Public toilets are only provided at sites where there is a significant number of users.

Safe maintenance and upgrade of buildings, structures and facilities

Systemic, formally planned and implemented upgrade and maintenance of parks and associated infrastructure including buildings, amenities, viewing areas and access is important to ensure reserve facilities and opportunities continue to meet necessary user standards for current use patterns and to meet future use needs.

Passive recreation infrastructure maintenance can facilitate increased use of associated and connected public spaces by the local community and visitors to the area, including shared use path linkages, open space furniture, landscape, public art and signage.

Any areas held under lease, licence or regular occupancy shall be maintained by the regular occupant. Existing assets on the land should be identified and measures taken so they are maintained in a satisfactory manner. Council may make arrangements for community groups to undertake maintenance for specific facilities on the Council's behalf.

Safety and Risk Management

Council is responsible for the safety of users and for general public park use. Booking, hire or user agreement conditions transfer a certain level of the safety and risk management responsibilities to those users.

Council preparation of a risk management and harm minimisation strategy for its parks, supplemented by an annual audit of parks and facilities for development of a repairs and maintenance schedule will assist in the management and reduction of risk along with benefits for public and user safety.

Event Management

The largest reserve in the Park category collection, Valentia Street Reserve, is the only park with the size and capacity to provide opportunities for a range of events and community activities that enrich the community and provide for celebration and festivities. Council is

responsible to ensure that events and organised activities are safe for the public and providers/organisers, as well as avoiding damage to the reserve and its facilities by users.

Environmental Management – energy, water use and run-off management, including pesticides

Operational costs for energy and water use may be reduced through a range of environmental means that warrant Council investigation. Environmental sustainability options and infrastructure, including alternate energy sources, energy and water use efficiency practices and systems, including timing systems or regulated watering practices can be implemented to reduce costs and wastage.

Surface water run-off loss reduction and collection practices not only optimise water application and reduce stormwater loss but can also provide for alternate sources of town or reticulated water supplies during periods of limited availability.

Council, and user organisations with occupancy and use agreements such as lessees, should have agreed and sustainable fertiliser and pesticide application and management plans and practices to limit dispersal into watercourse and water bodies, including the limitation of human contact from aerial or surface exposure.

Feral animals, pest animals and priority weeds

Feral animals, pest animals and priority weeds require management in parks, especially if the land interfaces with natural areas or is adjacent to residential or commercial land uses. The impact of feral animals, pest animals and priority weeds can be significant on local habitat and biodiversity, as well as human well-being and health.

Control of pest animals and priority weeds should be undertaken on a regular and programmed basis in compliance with legislation and council policies.

Signage and Advertising

Site-based signage provides clear regulatory, as well as user conditions of use, including alcohol free zones, permissible and non-permissible activities, dog leash or leash-free zones, times of specific uses, and internal site or facility directions.

It is important to create a reserve environment that is enjoyable for all users. Excessively noisy, dangerous or anti-social activities can be regulated and minimised through use of signage and ranger or ordinance officer monitoring.

Interpretive and explanatory signage, such as: simple tree genus or species name plates, and heritage or environmental information and education can enhance park use experiences as well as help to provide education or awareness for the community.

Advertising signage at Crown reserves should be ancillary or supportive of the reserve purposes and activities.

Fences

Fences may be constructed and shall be in accordance with any standards or guidelines adopted by the Council. Normally, as provided for in the *Dividing Fences Act*, boundary fences are the responsibilities of adjoining owners to construct and maintain, and Council does not contribute to fencing boundaries to private land where adjoining public parks and reserves occur.

Lighting

Where appropriate, adequate lighting shall be provided on the land to ensure public safety and security for buildings and amenities as far as possible. Night lighting should provide for safe passage through parks without being intrusive on surrounding residential areas.

Traffic and vehicle access and car parking management

The majority of Park category reserves have either limited or no on-site parking, with the availability of car parking on street. Woolwich Baths Reserves has limited street parking adjacent to the reserves, as does the western end of Mornington Reserve. It is important that Council manage the needs of reserve users and visitors with regard to parking opportunities, especially for individuals with disabilities and other special interest groups, while balancing the street parking needs of residential property owners.

Fees and charges/conditions of hire

Council publishes an annual schedule of fees and charges for a range of goods and services provided by Council and its organisation sections. Ensuring the inclusion of fees and charges in Council's annually published schedule for parks will provide the general community and user groups with clarity and budgetary assurance for short-term or casual hiring.

Clear and published conditions of hire and use, including permissible uses, times and user or hirer responsibilities, provides clarity for users and the community of access and use, user responsibilities and availability of areas within the Parks.

Encroachment on Public Land

Encroachments on public land, once identified, should be resolved as quickly as possible to minimise the impact of unlawful use or unauthorised developments on the reserves. This is a notable occurrence along the foreshore reserves in this PoM.

6.3 Management framework for areas categorised as Park

Table 6.3 below outlines the management objectives or desired outcomes for Park areas, means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by Council.

Table 6.3 Action plan for Reserves categorised as Park

MANAGEMENT ISSUES	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
LANDSCAPE DESIGN, GROUNDS AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide landscape amenity and environmental benefits at parks and community facilities. - Trees and shrubs health maintained, and public risk managed. - Grass and turf maintained to user requirements and standards. - Shade, either natural or constructed, provided at all parks that include playgrounds. - Outdoor fixtures – seats, tables, bins, provided at all sites where outdoors space is associated with significant visitor use. - Play equipment provided at sites where children are substantial number of visitors or users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain and maintain existing trees and vegetation in parks for environmental and community benefit. - Prepare landscape masterplans for high use or significant parks. - Implement vegetation management plans where parks about natural area category land for environmental benefits such as wind reduction, water conservation and increased habitat and biodiversity. - Review of outdoor spaces associated with facilities and building to evaluate shade needs and provision and outdoor fixture provision. - Review of facilities and sites with substantial numbers of children and teenagers to ensure adequate provision of play equipment and suitable health and leisure fixtures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council preparation of landscape masterplans for high use or significant parks and community facilities. - Council preparation of vegetation management plans at any identified parks for retention and improvement of existing vegetation. - Installation of shade structures or increased use of shade trees to meet shade and sun protection needs at parks with playgrounds. - Installation of park and outdoor fixtures, including play, leisure and health equipment.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
CULTURE AND HERITAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect high points and sightlines, harbour and riverine interfaces to recognise Aboriginal (pre1788) ownership and settlement. - Ensure the conservation of European settlement of Hunter's Hill maritime reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with the Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) to undertake research, identify and protect any identified locations, sites and artefacts of Aboriginal culture and occupation. - Protect and conserve Hunter's Hill European and maritime heritage in parks and public spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of Council and LALC coordinated work. - New or revised heritage items added to Council's LEP heritage schedule.
CONNECTIVITY WITH OTHER OPEN SPACE RESERVES AND PARKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved access movement between reserves and community facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide pathways and signage between parks and other reserves in the Municipality, and town centre, nearby schools and council facilities. - Better link and integrate Council's open and public spaces through the Bike Plan currently being prepared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pathway development and maintenance program approved and implemented by Council. - Council's Bike Plan is implemented.
ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS AND MULTIPLE USE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance of toilets change rooms and associated amenities infrastructure for all ability and equitable access uses. - Ensure public accessibility and multiple uses of land in any user occupancy agreements. - Provide for all ability and equitable access at high visitation or significant reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular audit of all public use and visitor facilities to evaluate equitable access and maintenance or upgrade needs for compliance with State legislation and guidelines. - Include conditions in user agreements/licences that provide for multiple uses and public accessibility where safe to permit. - Identify all ability parking spots at high use or significant fields, parks and facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amenities equitable access audit and report and response actions documented. - Publication and use of licence agreements that meet objectives. - Installation of all ability parking spots at reserves where most needed. - On-street car parking times, places and conditions sign-posted and/or marked at high use facilities and reserves.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delineate on-street parking for more efficient use of the street, enable parking close to the facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify high use grounds and facilities to clearly mark on-street parking limits and times. 	
DOGS ON RESERVES/PARKS AND COMMUNITY FACILITY OPEN SPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure dog use ability in parks and reserves, while meeting compliance with State legislation. - Manage dog walking and play on and around playgrounds, food preparation areas, footpaths, parks and reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Install signage including restricted areas, particularly on playing fields, but with an emphasis on no dogs within 10 metres of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o a children's playground or o a food preparation area. - Provide at least one leash-free dog area in the Municipality. - Publish animal and dog handling guidelines on Council website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signage installed. - leash-free dog areas in Municipality managed. - Council website publication of companion animal and dog handling rules and regulations.
PERSONAL TRAINERS, AND SMALL EVENT BOOKINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal trainers, fitness groups and small event bookings are safely conducted with minimal impacts on other reserve users and adjacent residences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal trainers, fitness groups and small event bookings are accommodated in parks under licence or hiring arrangements, subject to time and area limited with use conditions to enable use to limit conflicts of use with the general public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Licence system and documents prepared and used for personal trainers, fitness groups and small event bookings.
AMENITY PROVISION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amenity blocks are available at sites of high or frequent use. - Amenities provided are kept clean and accessible to users and visitors during daylight hours and at high or frequent visitation sites during facility or site opening hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify high user and visitor facilities and sites to evaluate amenities provision and supply to meet needs of community and visitor experience. - Regular inspection and maintenance regime that is clearly published and provides contact details for community and visitor maintenance requests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of user and visitor satisfaction surveys. - Relevant Council Director approves maintenance program and is accountable for documenting outcomes and monitoring of contact queries and complaints.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amenities are maintained for safety, usability and modern standard. 		
SAFE MAINTENANCE AND UPGRADE OF BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain buildings, parks and community facilities to required standards for users and public safety. - Regular repairs, painting and maintenance. - Safe electrical systems. - Sustainable water supply. - Fire systems compliance with NSW Standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement asset maintenance plans for all park and community facilities buildings structures and landscape assets. - System to receive reports/requests for maintenance needs is clearly published and acted upon. - Annual electrical, gas and water supply systems check and review for maintenance and upgrade needs. - Fire safety systems check for maintenance or upgrade to meet standards and codes by local Fire brigade or registered authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asset management plans in place and implemented. - Annual electrical, gas and water supply systems check and review for maintenance and upgrading needs. - Annual fire safety systems check and response actions documented.
SAFETY AND RISK MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimise public safety and user risk at parks and adjacent Council open or public spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk management and harm minimisation strategy prepared for parks, any community facilities and adjacent public spaces. - Improved lighting for security along pedestrian walkway/lanes. - Identification of community or individual use of the reserve that may risk others e.g electricity cords from residential properties into the reserve, discharge of waste water, uncontrolled weed application, fencing or encroachment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of risk minimisation strategy. - Installation of additional lighting, subject to resources and funding, to increase safety along main pedestrian pathways and thoroughfares. - Council maintenance team reporting system implemented.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
EVENT MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure any events have event management licenses or permits through bookings or hiring. - Include event management plans, traffic management plans, waste and public safety plans in licence conditions. - Maintain clear and published booking and hire system for events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare and use event licences or permits with inclusion of event management plans, traffic management plans, waste and public safety plans. - Publish booking and hire system arrangements on Council website with clear dates, times and contact details for users and community groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Event licences and permits to include conditions for event and traffic, user and organisation vehicle management plans prepared in liaison with Local Area police. - Publication and use of licences with conditions that address objectives. - Council website publication of booking and hire systems including seasonal dates and conditions of application. - All hire or booking agreements have Council officer contact details to facilitate user benefits.
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in operational costs for energy and water use through a range of environmental and sustainable means to reduce costs and wastage. - Surface water run-off loss reduction and collection practices to optimise water use and reduce stormwater loss. - Limit dispersal of sustainable fertiliser and pesticide into less robust environmental systems such 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate implementation of alternate energy sources such as solar electricity and heating systems at facilities on sites - Energy and water use efficiency practices and systems, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o timing systems or regulated watering practices: o Council investigation of investment into water efficiency actions o Safe re-use of effluent and grey waters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council investigate and consider options for cost-efficiency and sustainability of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o sources such as solar electricity and heating systems at facilities on sites o energy and water use efficiency practices and systems, including timing systems or regulated watering practices o investment into water efficiency actions

MANAGEMENT ISSUES	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
	<p>as watercourse and water bodies, and limit human contact from aerial or surface exposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and maintenance is undertaken with environmentally sustainable practices and within Australian or NSW standards. - All hazardous materials and chemicals are handled, stored and used in line with NSW legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All chemical storage, use and handling to be certified by current NSW authority, e.g: WorkSafe NSW and initiatives to replace or reduce use investigated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o safe re-use of effluent and grey waters - Council implements sustainable fertiliser and pesticide application and practices. - Chemical storage, use and handling certification and response actions reported to Council.
<p>FERAL ANIMALS, PESTS AND NOXIOUS WEEDS FERAL ANIMALS, PESTS AND NOXIOUS WEEDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removal of pests and priority weeds is undertaken and feral animals captured, removed or reduced in compliance with legislation and council policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - User/occupants to provide annual report on pests, priority weeds and feral animal management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual reports provided to relevant Council Director.
<p>PLAY EQUIPMENT AND RECREATION EQUIPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide play, recreation and fitness equipment at appropriate locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of equipment that will result in a substantial increase in visitation (e.g Regional playground) will be subject to Council exhibited masterplans. - Equipment shall be regularly maintained and kept in a safe condition in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard and Council's playground and equipment upgrade plans or policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council adopted master plans for any substantial installation of play, recreation and fitness equipment. - Regular maintenance and upgrade program.
<p>SIGNAGE AND ADVERTISING INCLUDING SITE BASED DIRECTIONAL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide clear guidance to park and community facility users on reserves conditions of use, including alcohol free zones, permissible and non- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site-based facility, structure, field and open space regulatory signage to address activity, including: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of regulatory signage at high use or visitation parks and community facilities.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
	<p>permissible activities, dog leash or leash-free zones, times of specific uses, and internal site or facility directions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advertising signage at Crown reserves should be ancillary or supportive of the reserve purposes and activities and is not generally acceptable for solely external advertising purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o alcohol free zones, o permissible and non-permissible activities, o dog leash or leash-free zones, o times of specific uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate any signage proposals for Crown reserves to ensure advertising is ancillary to reserve use and management. 	
FENCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain safe and adequate fencing and park land definition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolve ambiguity between private and public lands at the interface of reserves to ensure public access to public land and minimise risk. - Fences may be constructed and shall be in accordance with the Dividing Fences Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ambiguity identified and resolved between private and public land ownership.
LIGHTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lighting is provided for visitor and user safety in parks, any buildings and structures, and car parks where night/dark use is present. - Lighting impact on neighbours and other users not requiring lighting is minimised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of facilities and structures to evaluate lighting needs and gaps for safety and to meet users and visitor needs. - Ensure lighting spill and brightness complies with current and acceptable industry standards. - Lighting for evening and night grounds uses conform to Australian and industry/sports standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lighting needs review and implementation program prepared and provision priorities reported.. - Night/dark safe lighting needs review conducted, incorporating CPTED principles and provision priorities reported. - Relevant Council Director to manage review and ensure appropriate response/actions.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
FEES AND CHARGES / CONDITIONS OF HIRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring the inclusion of fees and charges in Council's annually published schedule for parks will provide the general community and user groups with clarity and budgetary assurance for short-term or casual hiring. - Clear standard user and hire agreements will provide clarity for users and the community of access and use, user responsibilities and availability of areas within parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual publication of fees and charges for uses and hire of parks and public spaces. - Clear and published conditions of hire and use, including permissible uses, times and user or hirer responsibilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fees and charges annual publication. - Standard hire and use agreements with conditions and responsibilities included.
ENCROACHMENT ON PUBLIC LAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encroachments on public land, once identified are resolved as quickly as possible to minimise the impact of unlawful use or unauthorised developments on the reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council audit and subsequent rectification of any identified encroachments or illegal developments on Council-owned and managed open and public spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council audit undertaken. - Sites for rectification identified and suitable action taken.

6.4 Permitted development and use

The table below outlines the management requirements, permitted development and uses of the reserves categorised as Park.

Table 6.4 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Park, subject to Council approval and any required development consent.

PURPOSE/USE	DEVELOPMENT TO FACILITATE USES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organised and unstructured recreation activities - Community events and gatherings - Active and passive recreation including children’s play and cycling - Group recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations - Eating and drinking in a relaxed setting - Publicly accessible ancillary areas, such as toilets - Festivals, parades, markets, fairs and similar - Exhibitions - Events and gatherings - Filming and photographic projects - Busking - Public address (speeches) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the reserve and its uses, for example paths, public art, pergolas - Development for the purposes of active recreation such as play equipment, exercise equipment, bike racks - Amenities to facilitate the safe use and enjoyment of the reserve, for example picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas - Landscaping and finishes, improving access, amenity and the visual character of the reserve - Café or refreshment areas (kiosks) including external seating - Lighting, seating, toilet facilities, paved areas - Hard and soft landscaped areas - Storage sheds - Car parking and loading areas - Commercial development that is sympathetic to and supports use in the area, for example hire of recreation equipment - Toilet/shower facilities - Shade structures - Storage ancillary to recreational uses, community events or gatherings, and public meetings - Locational, directional and regulatory signage - Heritage and cultural interpretation, e.g: signs - Equipment sales/hire areas ancillary to the reserve purposes and the approved uses - Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o relate to approved uses/activities o are discreet and temporary o 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 - Bio-banking and carbon sequestration initiatives

6.5 Express authorisation of leases and licences and other estates

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

The lease or licence must be for uses consistent with the reserve purposes, 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 community benefit, compatibility with this PoM, and capacity of the community land and the local area to support the activity.

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

Any proposed lease or licence for more than 5 years must be by tender unless it is to a non-profit organisation.

There are no current leases or licences over the land categorised as Park covered by this plan of management.

The authorisation of leases, licences and other estates for community land categorised as Park are set out in Table 6.5 in this plan of management.

6.6 Leases and licences authorised by this plan of management

This PoM expressly authorises the issue of leases, licences and other estates over the land covered by the PoM, 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 LG Act or the LG Regulation
- 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 NT Act
- where the land is subject to a claim under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ALR Act) 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 LG Act or the LG Regulation; and
- 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.

6.7 Short-term licences

Short-term licensing is enabled under Section 46 (1)(b)(iii) of the LG Act, and Clause 116 of the LG Regulation.

Short-term licences and bookings may be used to allow Council to program different uses of community land at different times, allowing best overall use. The LG Regulation limits the grant of

short-term, casual purpose to use, or occupation that does not involve the erection of any building or structure of a permanent nature.

Short-term licences are authorised for the purpose of:

- the playing of a musical instrument, or singing, for fee or reward
- engaging in a trade or business
- the playing of a lawful game or sport
- the delivery of a public address
- commercial photographic sessions
- picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings
- filming sessions; or
- the agistment of stock.

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

Table 6.5 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as Park.

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"> – Food and beverage outlets, such as café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables – Management of park areas and facilities – Hire or sale of recreational equipment – Cultural purposes, including concerts, dramatic productions and galleries – Recreational purposes, including fitness classes, dance classes and games
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"> – Outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables – Management of court or similar facilities – Hire or sale of recreational equipment – Recreational purposes, including fitness classes, dance classes
SHORT-TERM LICENCE UP TO 12 MONTHS General and short-term or casual licences: as issued with Council formal application process, permissions and/or approvals (LG Act, S.46, LG (General) Regulation, Cl.117)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access through a reserve – Advertising – Broadcasting or filming of sporting fixtures – Catering – Community events and festivals – Commercial photographic sessions and filming (as defined in the <i>LG Act 1993</i>) – Delivery of a public address – Emergency occupation – Entertainment – Exhibitions – Fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities – Hiring of equipment – Markets

TYPE OF TENURE ARRANGEMENT	PURPOSE FOR WHICH TENURE MAY BE GRANTED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings - Playing a musical instrument or singing for fee or reward - Playing of a lawful game or sport - Public performances - Sales - Shows - Site investigations
OTHER ESTATES	<p>This PoM 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>

7 NATURAL AREAS

7.1 Introduction

Natural areas are defined in clause 102 of the LG Regulation as:

- Land possessing a significant geological or 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.

7.1.1 Core objectives

Council may then apply more specific management objectives to community land, though these must be compatible with the core objectives for the land. Core objectives for natural areas, as outlined in Section 36E of the LG Act, are:

- to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area; and
- to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting; and
- to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land; and
- to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion; and
- to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in the *Threatened Species Conservations Act 1995 (Repealed)*⁵ or the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.



⁵ The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* has replaced the repealed *Threatened Species Conservations Act 1995* however, as of January 2020, S36E of the LG Act has not been updated to reflect this amendment. The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* began 25 August 2017.

7.1.2 Physical environment of reserves with Natural Area category

The following five reserves have been given a category of Natural Area – Foreshore or Natural Area – Bushland (in part or whole).

Table 7.1 Reserves with a Natural Area category

RESERVE No.	RESERVE NAME	RP IDENTIFIER (LOTS/DP)	CROWN LAND PURPOSE	CATEGORY	HUNTER'S HILL LEP 2012
37233	Mornington Reserve	Lot 7341 DP 1155948	Access; Public Recreation	Park Natural Area - Bushland Natural Area – Foreshore	C2
47916	Murray Prior Reserve	Lot 7343 DP 1155920	Public Baths; Recreation	Park Natural Area - Bushland Natural Area – Foreshore	C2
500284	Collingwood St Reserve	Lot 7339 DP 1162761	Baths; Boatshed	Park Natural Area – Foreshore	RE1
500262 (PART)	St Johns Park (Part Boronia Park)	Lot 829 DP 752035 Part Lot 7352 DP 1156319	Public Recreation	Natural Area - Bushland	C2
1000442	Wharf Reserve [Next to Kelly's Bush]	Lot 1 DP 1154490	Public Wharf	Natural Area - Bushland	C2

Table 7.2 below provides a description of each of these reserves with St Johns Park (part of Boronia Park) and Wharf reserve mapped below.

St Johns Park (part Boronia Park: R500262)	
Reserve Location	Aerial
	



Wharf Reserve (Adjacent to Kellys Bush)

Reserve Location



Aerial



Table 7.2 Description of reserves with a Natural Area category

RESERVE NAME	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
<p>MORNINGTON RESERVE SEE MAPS 6.1.1 RESERVES WITH A PARK CATEGORY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Accessed off Brookes Street with a pedestrian laneway off Vernon Street, Hunter’s Hill. – Long narrow reserve on the Lane Cove River with a northerly aspect, sloping steeply to the water, with rocky sandstone outcrops and water views. – Boat sheds located along the intertidal zone and houses adjoin the reserve along the southern boundary. – Vegetation is defined as Coastal Sandstone Foreshore Forest comprising Smooth-barked Apple, Coast Banksia and Cheese Tree. Originally, vegetation was dry sclerophyll open forest however a thick mix of weeds and natives, mostly mesic species has changed the vegetation structure and function to be more closed and moist, making areas of the reserve difficult to access, views difficult to see - changing the habitat significantly. – No rare or threatened species have been identified on site. A formal track from the top of the reserve to the foreshore exists in the western portion and an informal track accessing two boat sheds exists to the east. – An undefined track that forms part of the Great North Walk extends along the grassy southern portion of the reserve that is mown and maintained by Council. – The divide between public and private properties is generally delineated by property fences which allow views into and out of the land. – Heritage features include Aboriginal sites (midden). – While the whole of the reserve has been listed as a heritage item it contains old tracks, stairs, boat sheds and landscaping features that add to the overall heritage value and character.
<p>MURRAY PRIOR RESERVE SEE MAPS PG. 40</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Accessed off George Street, Hunter’s Hill. A formalised track includes stone and wooden stairs that circulates from George Street to the foreshore and then to the elevated western portion of the reserve with interpretative signage. – The site has a southerly aspect and drains to Tarban Creek and the Parramatta River. – The reserve includes rocky sandstone outcrops throughout and a steep drop to Tarban Creek to the West. – The vegetation is defined as Coastal Sandstone Foreshore Forest comprising Smooth-barked Apple, Coast Banksia and Cheese Tree. – The vegetation was originally dry sclerophyll open forest however a thick mix of weeds and natives, mostly mesic species has changed the vegetation structure and function to more closed and moist, making areas of the reserve difficult to access, views difficult to see and changing the habitat significantly. – No rare or threatened species have been identified on the site – Forty species of flora were recorded in 2020 and all were considered common species to the area. – The western elevated area of the reserve adjoins residential development. – No fencing occurs in this area and it is difficult to distinguish private from public land. This area is mown with intermittent native plantings. – The area that gently slopes to the Creek includes interpretation signage, dinghy storage racks and seating where visitors can enjoy extensive water views.

RESERVE NAME	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stormwater and sewer overflow that drain from the surrounding area into the reserve and the former baths has changed the vegetation to a nutrient rich and moist environment that has encouraged thick growth of vines, bushes and herbaceous weeds. – Adjoining vegetation includes a thicket of mangroves that are colonising the former baths used at the turn of last century which has gradually silted up. – Other heritage features include Aboriginal sites (engraving grooves, cave and midden) and an old sandstone quarry site used to construct local buildings.
<p>COLLINGWOOD ST RESERVE SEE MAPS ON PG 37</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Accessed off Collingwood Street, Woolwich and a boardwalk from Woolwich Baths to the Baths pier. – The site has a northerly aspect and slopes to the foreshore of the Lane Cove River. – The reserve includes car access to the foreshore where boat sheds have been erected in the intertidal area. – The vegetation includes thick herbaceous weeds and native plants. No vegetation community has been defined on the site. – An active bushcare group is rehabilitating the site and adjoining public land. – No rare or threatened species have been identified.
<p>ST JOHNS PARK (PART BORONIA PARK) SEE MAPS PG. 64</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Park forms a small triangle block bounded by Ryde Rd, Augustine St Hunter's Hill and residential property. – The Park gently slopes downhill towards Ryde Road and has higher nutrient shale / sandstone soils with no exposed rock formations. – A significant park in the Municipality for the presence of Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest (STIF) listed in Part 1 of Sch 2 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and under the Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999 as a Critically Endangered Ecological Community. – The STIF is in reasonable condition and structure for an open woodland, given its small size. It is mapped under Hunter's Hill LEP 2012 as of High Biodiversity Significance and as a Conservation Area – General. – The Park contains the locally significant species <i>Angophora floribunda</i> (Rough-barked Apple). There are no individual rare or threatened species identified on the site. – The Park is managed by bushland contractors from the National Trust. – One informal track traverses from the car park on Ryde Road to Augustine St. – The park includes 2 exclusive use car parks for Sydney Water to access and maintain the sewer infrastructure below ground, some signage, barrier fencing and old park furniture.

RESERVE NAME	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
<p>WHARF RESERVE [NEXT TO KELLY'S BUSH] SEE MAPS PG. 65</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Small rectangle block has no direct street access or foreshore access. – The reserve has a southern aspect and is adjoined by Kelly's Bush to the east, residential development to the north and west and Parramatta River to the south. A mesh fence has been constructed along the western boundary clearly delineating property boundaries and restricting access. – Access is possible via Kelly's Bush, but no formal tracks allow access to the reserve. – The site slopes steeply to the River via a sandstone cliff. The slope includes sandstone outcrops. – The remaining vegetation adjoining Kelly's Bush is defined as Coastal Sandstone Foreshore Forest that typically comprises Smooth-barked Apple, Coast Banksia and Cheese Tree. The vegetation was originally dry sclerophyll open forest however a thick mix of weeds and mesic native species changed the vegetation structure and function to more closed and moister environment. – The site has recently been extensively cleared of vegetation without authorisation. – No rare or threatened species have been identified on the site. – The site has some weedy vegetation and indicates some resilience as natives are germinating following the site clearing.



7.1.3 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.

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.

The use of community land is often supported by appropriate ancillary development such as amenity blocks or food kiosks.

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised Natural Area – Bushland and Natural Area – Foreshore, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in Table 7.5 & 7.9 in Sections 7.5 and 7.9, respectively. These facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community.

7.1.4 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 PoM.

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 purposes, 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 community benefit, compatibility with this PoM, and capacity of the community land and the local area to support the activity.

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

Any proposed lease or licence for more than 5 years must be by tender unless it is to a non-profit organisation.

This PoM expressly authorises the issue of leases, licences and other estates over the land covered by the PoM, 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 LG Act or the LG Regulation
- 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 NT Act
- where the land is subject to a claim under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ALR Act) 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 LG Act or the LG Regulation; and
- 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.

Short-term licensing is enabled under Section 46 (1)(b)(iii) of the LG Act, and Clause 116 of the LG Regulation. Short-term licences and bookings may be used to allow Council to program different uses of community land at different times, allowing best overall use. The LG Regulation limits the grant of short-term, casual purpose to use, or occupation that does not involve the erection of any building or structure of a permanent nature.

Council has entered into a lease with NSW Roads and Maritime of a boat shed at Collingwood Street reserve to provide for community use. A small part of this boat shed may be located on land categorised as Natural Area – Foreshore.

Table 7.1.4 outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as Natural Area - Foreshore and Natural Area - Bushland.

Table 7.1.4 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as Natural Area – Bushland and Natural Area – Foreshore.

TYPE OF TENURE ARRANGEMENT	PURPOSE FOR WHICH TENURE MAY BE GRANTED LG ACT S.47B LEASE OR LICENCE IN RESPECT OF NATURAL AREA
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 – Kiosk selling light refreshments (but not restaurants) – Bicycle/boat hire or similar – Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land – Toilets or rest rooms – Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out (with limitations as set out in s47b(7)(b))
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 – Kiosk selling light refreshments (but not restaurants) – Bicycle/boat hire or similar – Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land – Toilets or rest rooms – Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out (with limitations as set out in s47b(7)(b))
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

TYPE OF TENURE ARRANGEMENT	PURPOSE FOR WHICH TENURE MAY BE GRANTED LG ACT S.47B LEASE OR LICENCE IN RESPECT OF NATURAL AREA
OTHER ESTATES	<p>This PoM 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>

Natural Area Bushland

7.2 Introduction

This section applies to bushland areas of Murray Prior Reserve and Mornington Reserve and all the land in St John's Park and Wharf Reserve. See **Appendix B** for the mapped reserves and **Appendix C** for mapped categories (where more than one applies).

The table following outlines the core objectives of the Natural Area - Bushland category (from the LG Act) and the Guidelines for categorisation (as listed in the LG Regulation) used in preparing a PoM.

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>

7.3 Key management issues

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 and progressive degradation and fragmentation of bushland remnants due to loss of hollow bearing trees, changes to the fire regime, urbanisation, stormwater, the introduction of pests, disease and weeds, and changes to vegetation structure and function.
- St John's Park - contains the Critically Endangered Ecological Community Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest. This is a management priority for Council however funding is limited.
- Considerable weed, native mesic species and vine infestation require ongoing management to retain and enhance biodiversity which requires adequate resourcing.
- The bushland is only capable of limited recovery due to considerable disturbance over the last 150 years.
- Grey Headed Flying Foxes are a protected species and are known to forage in Murray Prior Reserve with a camp located in Tarban Creek.
- Bird surveys in Hunter's Hill 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 reserves. These animals predate, scare and disturb wildlife, pollute with their faeces and spread weed seed. Predation by exotic animals 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.
- Weed species listed as weeds of State, Regional or Local Priority require targeted management under the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*.
- Pathogens and disease including *Phytophthora cinnamomi* can significantly impact vegetation health and distribution.
- Fire adapted vegetation requires some fire events to maintain natural ecological functioning. 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 due to the creation of unauthorised trails and general informal public access causing disturbance and erosion of the sites.
- Weed removal, inappropriate planting and standard operations can damage Aboriginal sites due to soil disturbance.
- Currently Aboriginal heritage is not well interpreted in the reserves. Some sites may have the opportunity to reflect and celebrate Aboriginal heritage in consultation with key stakeholders.
- Whilst there are recorded sites in the reserves, there is significant potential for more sites to be found.

- More detailed investigation is required to better understand heritage values and mitigate potential impacts in line with the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1973* including due diligence processes.
- Currently the Aboriginal community is not involved in cultural burning practices in the reserves. Given the documented success of indigenous cultural cool burns (reducing fuel loads and promoting less fire loving plants), Council may consider including cultural burning in appropriate areas. Cultural burns are also an activity with a deep cultural meaning that enhances connection to Country and promotes environmental health.
- Heritage sites can occasionally be subject to graffiti and vandalism, such as in Murray Prior Reserve.

Access and accessibility

- Unauthorised tracks and trails fragment the bushland causing erosion, trampling of vegetation and disturbance of native fauna.
- Sections of existing tracks can be precarious, eroded and require ongoing maintenance.

Community Use

- Visitors to the bushland area would benefit from more wayfinding signage and interpretation of values.
- Homeless people camp in the bushland from time to time.
- Population growth and COVID 19 have increased demand on reserves as a place for respite and recreation which can put pressure on bushland, causing vegetation damage and erosion, particularly along the track network, causing disturbance to the habitat.
- Some park users damage reserves with graffiti, illegal campfires and leaf litter.
- Rubbish dumping occurs in bushland areas from time to time.

Buildings and facilities

- Park furniture can be vandalised or degrade over time, becoming unusable and/ or unsafe.
- Fencing and signage can be vandalised or degrade over time, and signage can become unreadable or outdated.
- Increased use requires more or different park furniture to suit needs of community.

Relationship to adjoining uses

- Stormwater flows into reserves and causes erosion, nutrifies the soil and exacerbates weed invasion.
- Unauthorised neighbour encroachment occurs along some property boundaries where fences are absent e.g: Murray Prior Reserve where private gardens extend into the reserve and garden furniture, swings and lawns are introduced which makes it difficult for visitors to distinguish public from private land.
- Unauthorised clearing and mowing within bushland areas occurs along some property boundaries e.g: Murray Prior Reserve and Wharf Reserve by neighbours clearing vegetation in the reserve without a prepared plan of work formally authorised by Council.
- Occasionally, trees and shrubs in bushland areas are pruned or poisoned to improve views from private properties.
- Mornington Reserve – Unauthorised water hoses and electrical extension cords extend from some neighbouring houses along the southern boundary, into the bushland and down to boat sheds along the foreshore causing safety and visual amenity issues.
- Garden escapes from adjoining properties spread into bushland and threaten biodiversity values.

Maintenance

- Bushland regeneration relies on Bushcare volunteers and contractors. Council's budget for contractors is small and projects must be targeted. Currently, bush regeneration contractors work once every 2 months in most of the Crown reserve bushland areas. Additional funding from NSW and Commonwealth Government grants assists in expanding the areas actively managed.
- Inappropriate mowing regimes can occur along the bushland interface. Mowing into the bushland on the edge damages the bushland vegetation and facilitates encroachment of exotic grass.
- All of the bushland areas that apply to this PoM are not identified as bush fire prone on Council's Bush Fire Prone Land map and no bushfire management therefore currently occurs.
- From time to time neighbours request reserves be 'cleaned up' as they are uninformed of the importance of debris as habitat and part of the ecology.
- Falling limbs from dead, unstable or dying trees can pose a risk to visitors and reserve values.
- Sydney Water and other key infrastructure providers require access to maintain their infrastructure within reserves which can cause environmental damage e.g: the need to clear vegetation resulting in soil erosion.

7.4 Management framework for areas categorised as Natural Area - Bushland

Table 7.4 below outlines the management objectives or desired outcomes for Natural Area - Bushland areas, means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by Council.

Table 7.4 Action plan for Natural Area – Bushland

No	s.36(3)(B) MANAGEMENT FACTOR AND OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(C) MEANS / STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	s.36(3)(D) MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
1	HABITAT MANAGEMENT		
1.1	Biodiversity restoration works improve native vegetation, floristic diversity and habitat linkages.	<p>Apply 'best practice' restoration techniques to protect and enhance bushland.</p> <p>Monitor and target mesic species threatening ecological stability.</p> <p>Collaborate in programs targeted at habitat corridor restoration.</p>	<p>Bush regeneration results regularly evaluated to inform management priorities.</p> <p>Periodic flora and fauna survey and vegetation condition surveys undertaken.</p>
		In accordance with Council's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, prepare Bushland Rehabilitation Actions Plans.	Bushland Rehabilitation Action Plans prepared and implemented.
		Seek grants for restoration works.	Grants applied for and number successful.
1.2	Identify and protect threatened or endangered, rare or locally rare species of flora and fauna and endangered ecological communities	<p>Periodically monitor for the presence of threatened or endangered, rare or locally rare species of flora and fauna and endangered ecological communities.</p> <p>If identified, comply with relevant strategies under the NSW Government Saving our Species (SOS) program or other biodiversity conservation programs</p>	<p>Periodic flora and fauna survey and vegetation condition surveys undertaken.</p> <p>Relevant SOS, recovery actions and best practice guidelines implemented.</p>
		The Grey Headed Flying Fox (GHFF) is listed as a Vulnerable species and forages in Murray Prior Reserve.	Monitor the presence of GHFF in Murray Prior and extend the education and awareness program being implemented for Tarban Creek camp to assist understanding at Murray Prior.
		Implement the Best Practice Guidelines for Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest (STIF) NSW DECC 2008 for St John's Park.	STIF resilience increased.
		Interpretation signage to inform visitors of values.	Installation of signage.

No	s.36(3)(B) MANAGEMENT FACTOR AND OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(C) MEANS / STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	s.36(3)(D) MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
		Seek grants or sponsorship for conservation works.	Grants / sponsorship applied for and resources raised.
1.3	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>Monitor and target weeds identified in the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan and in accordance with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>.</p>	<p>Level of coordinated collaboration implemented.</p> <p>Compliance with Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan, Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan and <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>.</p>
1.4	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>Foster community stewardship, nature interaction and appreciation through education programs that target community groups, business and corporate groups, schools, university students, retirement homes.</p> <p>Facilitate major community engagement environment events such as Plant a Tree Day or Bushcare's Big Day Out.</p> <p>For reserves within the Parramatta River Catchment (Murray Prior Reserve, Wharf Reserve), target relevant iconic species mascots as per the Parramatta River Masterplan.</p> <p>Users and neighbours of the reserves are encouraged to practice responsible pet ownership through education programs and signage.</p> <p>Implement a targeted education program for the neighbours of St John's Park to ensure they understand the reasoning behind the management and maintenance regime for the Critically Endangered Ecological Community Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest.</p>	<p>Number of volunteering projects and number of participants.</p> <p>Implementation of targeted education program and number of participants.</p> <p>Education signage erected where most required.</p>
1.5	No new tracks to be constructed in any reserve and manage unauthorised tracks to	<p>Inform and direct visitors away from sensitive areas using signage and appropriate barriers.</p> <p>Close informal tracks to prevent damage to habitat, minimise</p>	Installation of signage and appropriate barriers.

No	s.36(3)(B) MANAGEMENT FACTOR AND OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(C) MEANS / STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	s.36(3)(D) MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
	reduce impacts on bushland and habitat	erosion/sedimentation, impede feral animal movement through bushland and reduce weed spread.	
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.
		Undertake weed management in a way that is sensitive to small bird habitat and their breeding season.	Best practice 'weedy habitat' management implemented.
		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.
		Investigate undertaking a baseline fauna survey that targets all taxa to better understand values and issues.	Fauna surveys undertaken.
1.8	Manage pest species, pathogens and diseases	Follow best practice guidelines, hygiene protocols e.g. for <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> and collaborate with experts.	Monitor for presence or spread. Implementation of best practice guidelines.
1.9	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.	Feasible strategies to address climate change impacts on bushland developed and implemented.
1.10	Support opportunities for research and monitoring of native flora and fauna in partnership with educational institutions	Liaise with education Institutions as time allows.	Research and monitoring program/s undertaken with educational institutions.
1.11	Investigate the feasibility of introducing fire to sustain ecological functioning	Devise an appropriate fire regime for the Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest Critically Endangered Ecological community in line with the Best Practice Guidelines. Continue to maintain cooperative arrangements with the regional Bushfire Management Committee, NSW Fire and Rescue, Rural Fire Service and	Where feasible, pile burns successfully completed, composition of plants in regeneration process.

No	s.36(3)(B) MANAGEMENT FACTOR AND OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(C) MEANS / STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	s.36(3)(D) MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
		<p>surrounding landowners about fuel management and fire suppression.</p> <p>Where feasible, design fire strategies to not adversely impact threatened flora or fauna or regionally or locally rare species such as small birds.</p>	
1.12	Stormwater is managed to minimise erosion, soil contamination, eutrophication and weed invasion	<p>Implement stormwater management actions consistent with the Parramatta River Estuary Coastal Zone Management Plan and Lane Cove River Coastal Zone Management Plan and review the maintenance regimes for stormwater infrastructure 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 water sensitive urban design (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. ▪ Liaise with reserve neighbours regarding broken stormwater pipes that allow stormwater to flow into the reserves. 	<p>Effectiveness of rehabilitation and mitigation works.</p> <p>Infrastructure maintenance audit undertaken.</p>
2	ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY		
2.1	Protect sensitive vegetation	<p>Consider bollards, fencing or introducing other suitable obstructions as well as signage to direct visitors and dogs away from sensitive vegetation.</p> <p>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>	<p>Erection of barriers and site monitoring.</p> <p>Number of incidences reported / penalty notices issued.</p>

No	s.36(3)(B) MANAGEMENT FACTOR AND OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(C) MEANS / STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	s.36(3)(D) MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
2.2	Homeless people are treated with compassion	When homeless people are found to be living in reserves, manage impacts and liaise with Council's People and Places team.	Number of cases and referrals.
2.3	Visitors benefit from clear wayfinding signage and interpretation of values	Replace old or damaged signage where needed. Assess wayfinding and interpretation needs in consultation with stakeholders / visitors and implement findings.	Visitor satisfaction or social pinpoint survey.
3	CULTURE AND HERITAGE		
3.1	HERITAGE CONSERVATION		
3.1.1	To protect and manage Aboriginal sites	<p>Aboriginal heritage is identified, protected and conserved following statutory requirements, best practice and due diligence processes and consultation with stakeholders.</p> <p>Implement where relevant, the <i>Hunter's Hill Aboriginal Site Management Report</i> prepared by the Aboriginal Heritage Office in 2004.</p> <p>Monitor known sites for disturbance and restrict access where possible to avoid trampling and erosion.</p> <p>Prepare targeted action plans for Aboriginal sites in Murray Prior and Mornington Reserves.</p> <p>Amend the Hunter's Hill Bushcare Manual to include Aboriginal cultural awareness, site identification and maintenance of bushland near Aboriginal sites.</p>	<p>Archaeological survey and cultural assessment are 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.</p> <p>Reduced incidence of impacts (approved, unapproved, inadvertent or deliberate).</p> <p>Items are appropriately managed following conservation planning and implementation.</p> <p>Site monitoring, reporting of damage and rectification where appropriate in consultation with AHO / experts.</p> <p>Unauthorised tracks are closed and rubbish removed.</p> <p>Action plans prepared.</p> <p>Hunter's Hill Bushcare Manual amended to include cultural awareness, site identification and maintenance of bushland near Aboriginal Sites.</p>

No	s.36(3)(B) MANAGEMENT FACTOR AND OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(C) MEANS / STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	s.36(3)(D) MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
3.1.2	Undertake further research into Aboriginal heritage values	Aboriginal heritage sites found within reserves are investigated and recorded on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database.	Research is undertaken and new findings are recorded on AHIMS.
		Work with Parramatta River Catchment Group on potential funding for projects on Aboriginal heritage including post 1788 and continuing connections of Aboriginal people.	Incorporation of findings in Parramatta River Catchment Group's Aboriginal Heritage and Interpretation Strategy.
3.1.3	Increase Council staff knowledge in Aboriginal heritage site management	Council's Bushland Management and Operations officers 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 AND HERITAGE INTERPRETATION		
3.2.1	Engage and involve Aboriginal people in park management planning, operations, interpretation and education programs to improve connection to Country	Interpret heritage where appropriate to enrich visitor experience. Investigate applying Aboriginal cultural burning practices to promote the health of natural values in consultation with stakeholders.	Aboriginal heritage sites identified and appropriately interpreted. Aboriginal cultural burning practices considered.
3.3	POST 1788 HERITAGE		
3.3.1	Identify, protect, and interpret Post 1788 heritage sites	Monitor heritage sites for graffiti, vandalism, weathering and wear and tear. Interpret heritage where appropriate to enrich visitor experience.	Number of incidences / occurrences and action taken. Visitor satisfaction.
4	MAINTENANCE		
4.1	Hazards and risk and reduced function and visual amenity from redundant infrastructure, debris and waste is managed and mitigated	Develop and maintain an operational and maintenance program that identifies and manages hazards and risk and redundant infrastructure. St Johns Park - remove old picnic benches and redundant signage. Regularly inspect trees for public safety risk and disease.	Number of hazards and risks identified, managed or removed. Redundant infrastructure removed. New infrastructure put in place as budget allows.
		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.

No	s.36(3)(B) MANAGEMENT FACTOR AND OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(C) MEANS / STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	s.36(3)(D) MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
		Investigate the feasibility of refurbishing tracks. In the process, investigate heritage value.	Feasibility assessment undertaken, public risk and safety improved, heritage values assessed.
		Reduce the incidence of garden refuse dumping within the reserves through signage, ranger patrols, community liaison and surveillance devices.	Incidence of dumping reporting is reduced.
4.2	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.
4.3	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 or regenerating bushland being mown.	Observe for weed encroachment.
4.4	Maintain access to and minimise risk of damage to service infrastructure	Before regenerating bushland, ensure key infrastructure service providers can access infrastructure for maintenance e.g: Sydney Water and ensure that unsuitable vegetation such as fig trees do not grow within easements.	Suitable vegetation and management regime agreed for reserves where key service infrastructure exist.
4.5	Ensure ease of access to key service infrastructure is managed and maintained.	Consult with key infrastructure providers to ensure environmental impacts are minimised when they access the reserves to maintain their infrastructure.	Access points and routes agreed with infrastructure providers to minimise damage to vegetation.
5	MANAGEMENT		
5.1	To facilitate decision making not foreshadowed in this document	Any management decisions or issues outside of the scope of this PoM should be assessed and resolved in the context of the Core Objectives for the Natural Area - Bushland category as per the LG Act, the Crown Reserve Purpose, The Land Zoning, and Council Policy.	Compliance with core objectives.
5.2	Reserve values are protected	Monitor and report illegal or unauthorised activity including tree vandalism, encroachments, clearing of bushland, campfires, dumping, graffiti, damage, sewerage pipe leaks, orienteering, rock climbing, geo cashing, mountain biking, camping and unauthorised storage of dinghies / kayaks and take swift and appropriate action. Report all illegal drug and alcohol use locations and associated damage to	Number of incidences and reporting and action time. Rectification of encroachment. Appropriate action occurred following legal advice.

No	s.36(3)(B) MANAGEMENT FACTOR AND OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(C) MEANS / STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	s.36(3)(D) MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
		<p>Council's Rangers. Collaborate with the Local Area Command (Police) to implement management strategies.</p> <p>Murray Prior Reserve - Investigate encroachment that is occurring in the west of the reserve, undertake boundary surveys, liaise with relevant neighbours and develop an appropriate response.</p> <p>Wharf Reserve – Investigate unauthorised clearing that has occurred and take appropriate action following legal advice.</p>	
5.3	To provide effective management of natural area	Generally, manage the bushland in accordance with existing bushland management frameworks and strategies.	Compliance with actions in management frameworks and strategies.
5.4	Morningside Reserve - To ensure boat sheds are managed appropriately and safely	Liaise with boat shed lessee /licensee about safe and appropriate ways to access potable water and electricity to the sheds.	Lessees / licensees have been contacted and informed about Council's approach.
5.5	Manage bushland adjoining urban development	Manage bushland adjoining urban development according to Council's Bushfire Risk Management Plan.	Council's Bushfire Risk Management Plan implemented.

7.5 Permitted development and use

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 the Table 7.5.

The anticipated uses and associated development identified in the table are intended to provide a general guide.

Table 7.5 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Natural Area – Bushland, subject to Council approval and required development consent

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, 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 • Energy-saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels



Natural Area Foreshore

7.6 Introduction

This section applies to foreshore areas of Murray Prior Reserve, Mornington Reserve and Collingwood Reserve.

The table below outlines the core objectives of the Natural Area – Foreshore category (from the LG Act) and the Guidelines for categorisation in the LG Regulation.

GUIDELINES FOR CATEGORISATION	CORE OBJECTIVES FOR MANAGEMENT
Natural Area Foreshore	
<p>Natural areas are defined in LG Regulation cl 102 as:</p> <p>Land possessing a significant geological or 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>Foreshores are defined in LG Regulation cl 111 as:</p> <p>Land situated on the water's edge forming a transition zone between the aquatic and terrestrial environment.</p>	<p>The core objectives for foreshores, as outlined in Section 36N of the LG Act, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 b) facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.



7.7 Key management issues

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

Environment and sustainability

- Considerable weed infestation occurs along the foreshore.
- Dogs off leash can disturb native fauna. Visitor exercising with their dogs, and the subsequent dog faeces left on the foreshore encourages weeds.
- Sea level rising will inundate estuarine vegetation 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 as well as increased salinity. Scale of impact will be influenced by other pressures such as barriers to migration, slow growth rates or small population size.
- Need to define access routes along the foreshore to protect estuarine vegetation and manage erosion.

Culture and heritage

- Middens along the shoreline are vulnerable to short-duration erosion events caused by severe storms, vessel wash, flooding, and 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 such as in Mornington Reserve.
- Weed removal, planting and standard operations can damage Aboriginal sites due to soil disturbance.
- Currently Aboriginal heritage is not well interpreted in the reserves. Some sites may have the opportunity to reflect and celebrate Aboriginal heritage in consultation with key stakeholders.
- Whilst there are known and recorded sites in the reserve, there is significant potential for more indigenous sites to be found.
- 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 such as in Murray Prior Reserve.

Access and accessibility

- Sensitive areas along the foreshore can be trampled and damaged by walkers and dogs, especially when tracks are undefined.

Community Use

- Murray Prior Reserve – The small accessible area of the foreshore is used for launching dinghies which can damage estuarine vegetation, disturb habitat and middens and cause erosion.
- Mornington Reserve – The boatsheds within and adjoining the reserve have no potable water or electricity supply. Some boat shed owners use long hoses and electricity chords from the houses along the southern boundary which can cause hazard and safety issues.
- Mornington Reserve and Collingwood Reserve – Boat sheds are partly built within the reserves and partly within land owned and administered by the Roads and Maritime

Services. Leases, licences, and Crown Reserve Boundaries need to be investigated to ensure public liability, ownership and management responsibilities are clearly defined.

Relationship to adjoining uses

- Parramatta River and Lane Cove River are polluted especially after heavy rain, and embankments and sediments are contaminated with a range of heavy metals and chemicals from past industrial pollution, resulting in a commercial fishing ban.
- Sewer overflows and stormwater from the catchment increase nutrient levels, contaminate the foreshore areas with rubbish and pollutants and encourage weed growth.
- Debris and rubbish from the waterway wash up to the shoreline.
- Murray Prior Reserve – The landward migration of mangroves and gradual siltation of the former ‘baths’ has changed the habitat and ecology of this area which adjoins the reserve.
- Dumping of cut vegetation from adjoining residential properties and encroachment onto the reserves (such as private fences, steps, gates, landscaping) needs to be managed.

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.



7.8 Management framework for areas categorised as Natural Area - Foreshore

Table 7.8 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 7.8 Action plan for Natural Area - Foreshore

No	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
1	HABITAT MANAGEMENT		
1.1	Biodiversity restoration works improve native vegetation, floristic diversity and habitat linkages along the foreshore	<p>Apply 'best practice' restoration techniques to protect and enhance estuarine communities.</p> <p>In accordance with Council's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (draft or final), prepare Bushland Rehabilitation Action Plans</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 for restoration works.</p> <p>Target the Parramatta River Catchment's relevant iconic species mascots as per the Duba, Budu, Barra: The Parramatta River Masterplan.</p>	<p>Periodic Flora, fauna and weed survey.</p> <p>Bushland Rehabilitation Action Plans prepared and implemented.</p> <p>Active weed management occurs regularly according to best practice.</p> <p>Grants applied for and number of successful applications.</p>
1.2	Identify, preserve, and enhance Endangered Ecological Communities and threatened species	<p>Implement the NSW Government Saving our Species (SOS) program and relevant recovery plans.</p> <p>Flora / fauna survey.</p> <p>Track and foreshore access management to minimise impacts.</p> <p>Interpretation signage to inform visitors of values.</p>	<p>Relevant SOS and recovery actions implemented.</p> <p>Flora / fauna survey undertaken.</p> <p>Less incidence of trampling / disturbance.</p> <p>Installation of signage.</p>
1.3	Stabilise coastal erosion	Monitor for erosion and plan and implement programs to improve bank stability including vegetative and engineered (where applicable) in accordance with Council bushland management policies and existing riparian management frameworks and strategies.	Monitor effectiveness of stabilisation management measures.

No	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
1.4	Negative impacts to native fauna and their habitat are minimised.	Promote responsible pet ownership to reduce disturbance to fauna through signage and Council website. Weed removal processes minimise disturbance to habitat.	Signage erected in appropriate locations and information on Council's website. Best practice 'weedy habitat' management implemented through bushcare education program and bushland management contracts.
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.
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.	Sea Level Rise Impact Regional Study undertaken, and feasible strategies implemented for estuarine vegetation retreat and to manage foreshore erosion.
1.7	Mitigate water quality impact of stormwater and sewer overflows and better understand the level of hazard and risk from polluted sediment and stormwater to inform response.	Liaise with Sydney Water to undertake water quality monitoring, improve stormwater quality and lessen the incidence of sewerage overflow and other pollution. Review, plan and implement point source water sensitive urban design (WSUD) measures and gross pollutant devices.	Sydney Water response. WSUD and gross pollutant infrastructure installed and maintained.
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 sensitive foreshore vegetation from trampling and dinghies / kayaks.	Review and redesign tracks to protect sensitive foreshore vegetation from trampling and disturbance.	Sensitive foreshore vegetation recovers. Walking tracks identified, rationalised and formalised where most suited.
		Regularly monitor the foreshore for illegal boat storage and take action to discourage damage to foreshore values e.g: install or relocate racks and compliance.	Number of illegally stored boats over a 6-month period Appropriately located dinghy or kayak storage.

No	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
2.2	To Integrate sustainable access through foreshore that can add to user experiences.	Plan and implement the careful placement of foreshore access points and boardwalks. At Mornington Reserve improve signage for the Great North walk and improve universal access by incorporating a boardwalk/even surface and seating where the terrain is most suited.	Sustainable access trails created. Universal access to Great North walk from Brookes Street (where car access is possible) to feasible areas of parkland provided along with seating.
2.3	To provide effective pedestrian Wayfinding.	Provide strategic pedestrian wayfinding along decision making locations and at reserve entries.	Visitor satisfaction surveys. Installation of signage.
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.	Archaeological survey and cultural assessment are 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).
		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.
		Monitor known sites for disturbance and restrict access where possible to avoid trampling, erosion and vandalism (i.e. drawing over artefacts)	Periodically monitor known sites and report damage. Unauthorised tracks are closed and rubbish removed.
		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.

No	s.36(3)(B) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(C) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(D) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
3.1.2	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.
		Targeted research projects with universities and experts into Aboriginal heritage including post 1788 and continuing connections of Aboriginal people.	Incorporation of findings in the Aboriginal Education and Interpretation Strategy.
3.1.3	Increase Council staff knowledge in Aboriginal heritage site management.	Council's Bushland Management Officer and Operations Officer 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, 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.
3.3.2	Protect heritage sites	Monitor heritage sites for graffiti and vandalism	Number of incidences and action taken
4	MAINTENANCE		
4.1	Hazards and risk from redundant infrastructure,	Develop and maintain an operational and maintenance program that	Less rubbish and debris on foreshore.

No	s.36(3)(b) OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE TARGETS	s.36(3)(c) MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	s.36(3)(d) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE
	debris and waste is managed and mitigated.	maintains and improves natural and cultural values. 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.
4.2	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 provide effective management of natural area.	Generally, manage the natural system of the foreshore in accordance with existing riparian management frameworks and strategies.	Compliance with actions in management frameworks and strategies.
5.2	To facilitate decision making not foreshadowed in this document.	Any management decisions or issues outside of the scope of this PoM should be assessed and resolved in the context of the Core Objectives for the Natural Area - Foreshore category as per the LG Act, the Crown Reserve Purpose, the Land Zoning, and Council Policy.	Compliance with core objectives.
5.3	To ensure boat sheds are managed appropriately and safely.	Audit use and liaise with boat shed lessee /licensee about safe and appropriate ways to access potable water and electricity to the sheds.	Lessees / licensees have been contacted and informed about Council's approach.
5.4	To ensure boat sheds within the foreshore area of Mornington and Collingwood reserves are managed under appropriate leases/licences.	Investigate leases, licences, and Crown Reserve Boundaries to ensure public liability, ownership and management responsibilities are clearly defined. Liaise with DPIE and Natural Resources – Crown Lands and Roads and Maritime Services in the process.	Public liability, ownership and management responsibilities are clearly defined through appropriate legal documentation.

7.9 Permitted development and use

The general types of uses that may occur on community land categorised foreshore, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in Table 7.9 below. The anticipated uses and associated development identified in the table are intended to provide a general guide.

Table 7.9 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Foreshore, subject to Council approval and required development consent

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

APPENDICES

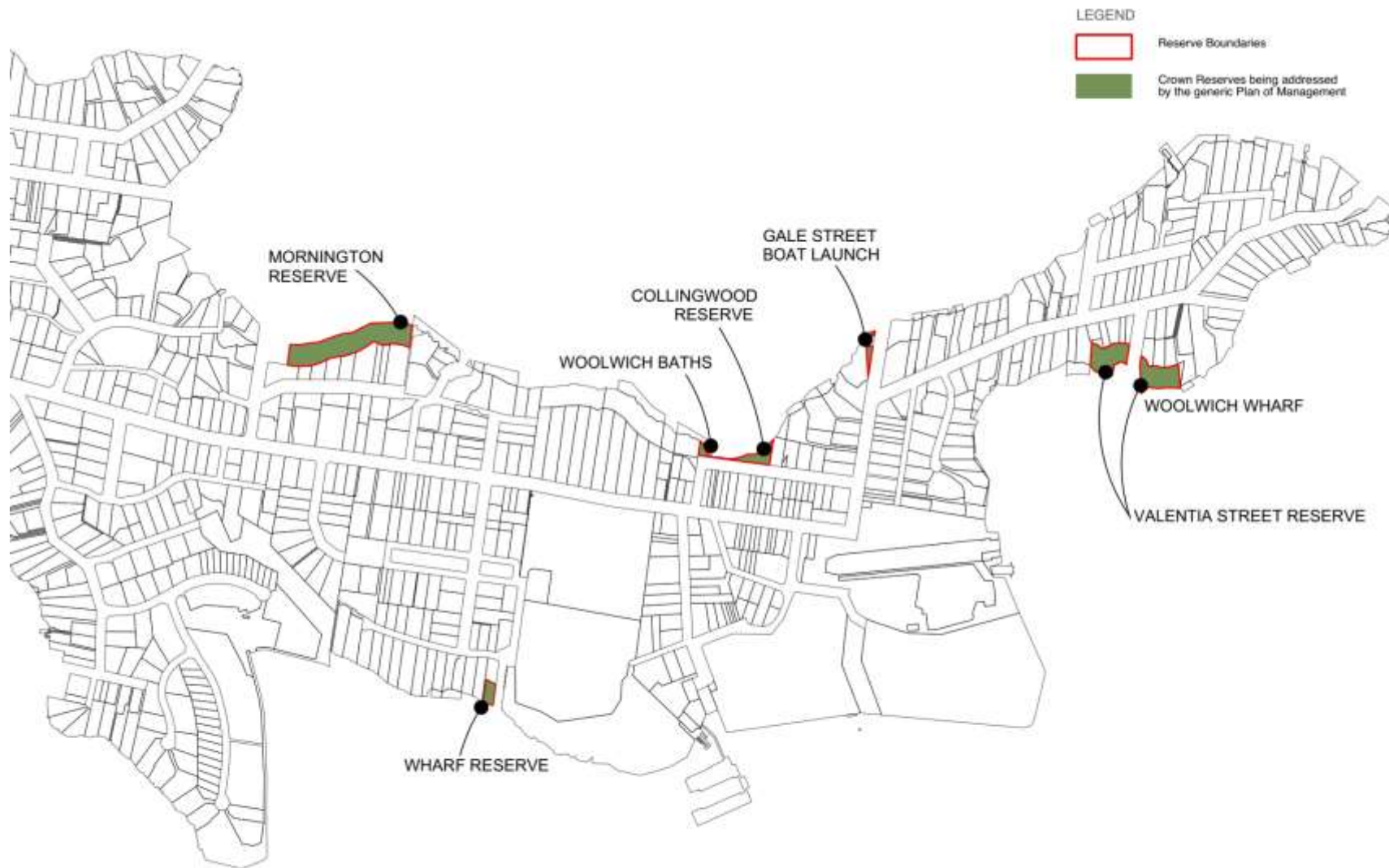
Appendix A – List of Crown reserves covered by this Plan of Management


RESERVE NUMBER	RESERVE NAME	PURPOSE	RP IDENTIFIER (LOTS/DP)	SUBURB	COUNCIL ASSIGNED CATEGORIES	DIRECTED CATEGORIES	POM CATEGORY
37233	Mornington Reserve	Access; Public Recreation	Lot 7341 DP 1155948	Hunter's Hill	General Community Use; Park	Natural Area	Park Natural Area – Bushland Natural Area - Foreshore
47916	Murray Prior Reserve	Public Baths; Recreation	Lot 7343 DP 1155920	Hunter's Hill	Park		Park Natural Area – Bushland Natural Area - Foreshore
500262 (PART)	St Johns Park (Part Boronia Park)	Public Recreation	Lot 829 DP 752035 Part Lot 7352 DP 1156319	Hunter's Hill	Park		Natural Area – Bushland
1000442	Wharf Reserve	Public Wharf	Lot 1 DP 1154490	Hunter's Hill	General Community Use	Natural Area – Bushland	Natural Area – Bushland
500284	Collingwood St Reserve	Baths; Boatshed	Lot 7339 DP 1162761	Woolwich	Park and General Community Use		Park Natural Area - Foreshore
500286	Woolwich Baths and Boatshed	Boatshed; Public Baths	Lot 7340 DP 1162761	Woolwich	Park; General Community Use	Park	Park
87323	Villa Maria Reserve	Public Recreation	Lot 1 DP 909044	Hunter's Hill	Park		Park
92875	Valencia Street Reserve (Part: Wharf)	Wharf Site	Lot 2 DP 909048	Woolwich	General Community Use		Park
1000434	Valentia Street Reserve	Wharfage	Lot 1 DP 725593	Woolwich	General Community Use	Park	Park
1000435	Gale Street Reserve	Public Wharf	Lot 1 DP 1153661	Woolwich	General Community Use		Park

- Note: Certificate of Titles for three reserves show Hunter's Hill Municipality as the land owner in the Certificate's First Schedule. The three Certificates have a Second Schedule statement that the reserves are Crown reserves within the meaning of the (repealed) Crown Lands Act 1989, now being the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*. These three reserves are, therefore, Crown reserves subject to the CLM Act and included in this PoM: 1000442 Wharf Reserve, 1000434 Valentia Street Reserve, and 1000435 Gale Street Reserve.

Appendix B – Mapped location of Crown reserves covered by this plan of management





<p>CLIENT</p> <p>HUNTER'S HILL COUNCIL</p>	<p>ep environmental partnering</p> <p>PREPARED BY</p>	<p>PROJECT</p> <p>MAP: Reserves within this generic Plan of Management: Area 2</p>	<p>Disclaimer:</p> <p>THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THESE MAPS IS TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, COURSE AND UP TO NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ERRORS OR OMISSIONS IN THE DATA PROVIDED.</p>		<p>DATE</p> <p>Nov 2020</p> <p>SCALE</p> <p>1:5000 @ A3</p>	<p>DRAWING</p> <p>ISSUE</p> <p>2</p>
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Appendix C – Mapped Crown reserves with more than one category on the land






Murray Prior Reserve

LEGEND


- Murray Prior Reserve boundary (Reserve no. 47916)

GENERIC POM LAND CATEGORISATIONS

- Park
- Natural area (Bushland)
- Natural area (Foreshore)

CLIENT HUNTER'S HILL COUNCIL	ep environmental partnership CGM PLANNING	PREPARED BY Murray Prior Reserve Plan of Management MAP: Categorisation	PROJECT	Disclaimer: THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THESE MAPS IS TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, COURAGE, OR OPINION BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. FOR CLARITY OR ACCURACY IN THE DATA PROVIDED.		DATE Nov 2020 SCALE 1:500 @ A3	DRAWING ISSUE Z
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<p>CLIENT</p> <p>HUNTER'S HILL COUNCIL</p>	<p>PREPARED BY</p> <p>ep Environment Partnership</p> <p>CGM PLANNING</p>	<p>PROJECT</p> <p>Collingwood St Reserve Plan of Management MAP: Categorisation</p>	<p>Disclaimer</p> <p>THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THESE MAPS IS TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, CONSCIENCE AND BELIEF, BUT WE DO NOT ACCEPT LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES OR INACCURACIES IN THE DATA PROVIDED.</p>		<p>DATE</p> <p>Nov 2020</p> <p>SCALE</p> <p>1:300 @ A3</p>	<p>DRAWING</p> <p>ISSUE</p> <p>2</p>
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