



Draft Plan of Management Community Land

Generic Plan for Natural Areas

June 2024

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KEY INFORMATION

Plan of Management for Community Land – Natural Areas

Penrith City Council

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2.0	2005	Plan of Management for Community Land Natural Areas
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This Plan of Management (PoM) has been prepared by Penrith City Council (Council) and provides direction as to the use and management of council-owned community land and council-managed Crown reserves classified as 'community land' in the Penrith City Council area.

The PoM is required in accordance with Section 3.23 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and Section 36 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The PoM outlines the way the land will be used and provides the framework for Council to follow in relation to the express authorisation of leases and licence on the land.

This PoM is a generic document covering most of the community land and open space within the Penrith local government area (LGA) categorised as Natural Area.

INTRODUCTION

On the western side of the Cumberland plains and at the edge of the Blue Mountains lies the Penrith Local Government Area (LGA).

Penrith City is made up of areas that range from rural to urban, from nature reserves and farmland to concentrations of high density living and commercial areas. The most recent ABS Census in 2016 showed there were 196,066 people living throughout the City in 71,111 dwellings in 36 suburbs across the City's 404km².

Penrith City's population has grown by an average of 2750 people per year for the last 10 years and has gained over 45,600 people since the 1991 Census. By 2036 the forecasted population of the Penrith LGA is 258,195. In planning for the growth of the City, we must recognise the changing composition of our communities and provide the services and social infrastructure that meets their needs through different stages of life.

Penrith is experiencing a period of significant growth. The growth in our communities is both a strength we can build on and a challenge to be managed through ensuring social sustainability for all.

Purpose of the plan of management

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

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

The purpose of this generic PoM is to:

- contribute to the council's broader strategic goals and vision as set out in the Community Plan and the Penrith Sports and Recreation Strategy,
- ensure compliance with the LG Act and the CLM Act,
- provide clarity in the future development, use and management of the community land, and
- ensure consistent management that supports a unified approach to meeting the varied needs of the community.

Community land open space, generally known as parks, reserves and sportsgrounds, is land under the care, control and management of Penrith City Council (Council). Council will manage this land to meet its vision of a sustainable and prosperous region with harmony of urban and rural qualities with a strong commitment to environmental protection and enhancement.

Community Land is a valuable resource in the Penrith LGA, playing an important role in the social, intellectual, and physical enrichment of both children and adults, and having implications for community welfare and wellbeing.

Community land is required to be used and managed in accordance with the following:

- The PoM applying to the land; and
- Any law which permits the use of land for a specific purpose, or otherwise regulates the use of the land. (This includes the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and planning instruments made under the Act).

A PoM should not be inconsistent with any environmental planning instrument applying to that land.

Process for preparing a plan of management.

Figure 1 illustrates the process undertaken by Council in preparing this PoM.

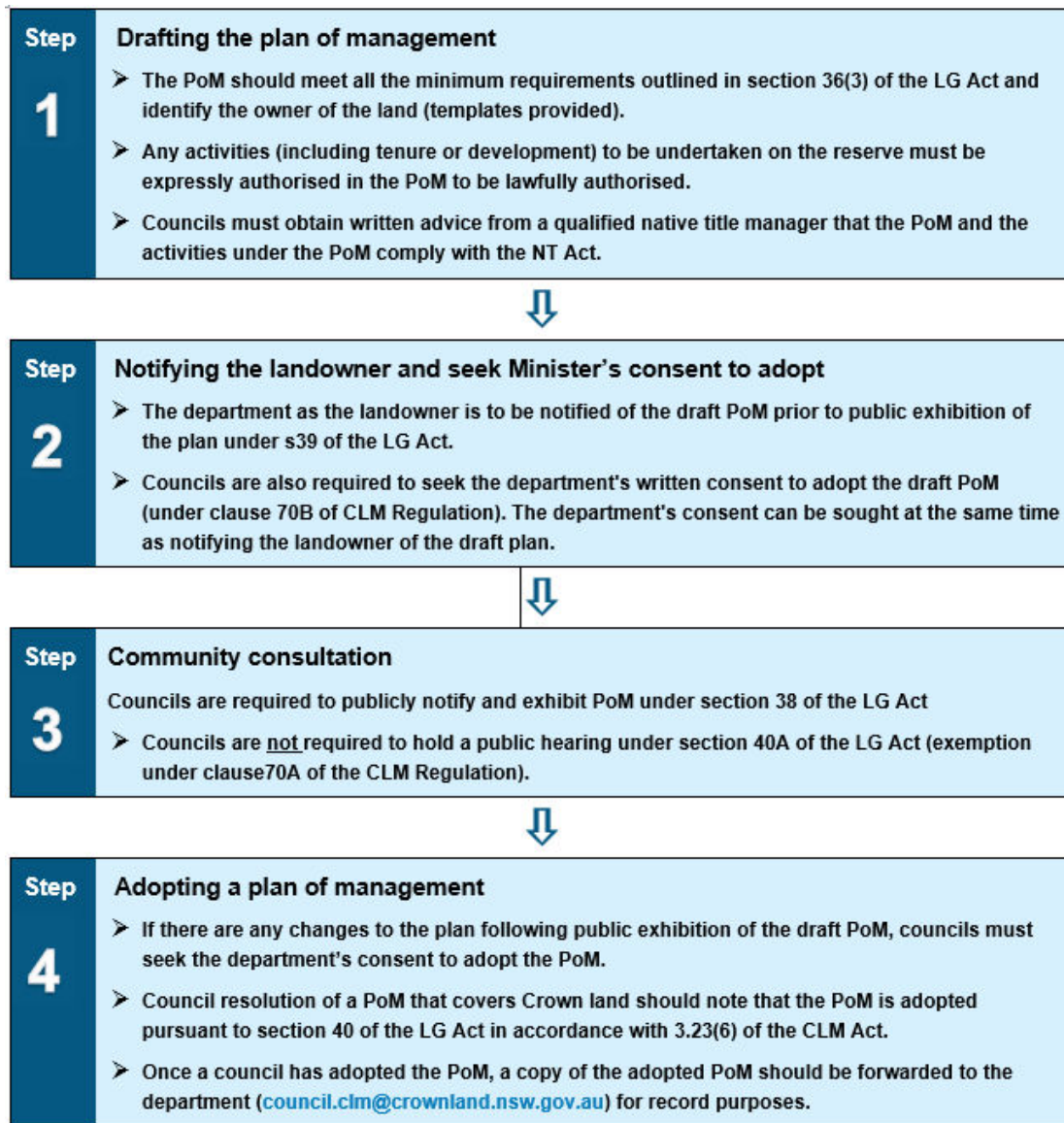


Figure 1: process for preparing a Plan of Management for council managed Crown Reserves.

Change and Review of Plan of Management

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

Council may continue to acquire or divest land for the benefit of the community. Land may also come into council's ownership by dedication of land for open space.

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

Community Consultation

This PoM was placed on public exhibition from [XX/XX/XXXX to XX/XX/XXXX], in accordance with the requirements of section 38 of the LG Act. A total of [XX] submissions were received. Council considered these submissions before adopting the PoM.

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

In addition, a public hearing must be held, in accordance with the requirements of Sections 40(A) and 47(G) of the LG Act if community land is intended to be either categorised or recategorised. Crown Lands is exempt from this.

LAND DESCRIPTION

The community land that is covered by this document is listed in Appendix A. The land covered by this document is defined by real property identifiers (lots and deposited plans) and reserve numbers (for Crown land only). For more information, please go to the Council Land Register found on the Penrith City Council website:

<https://www.penrithcity.nsw.gov.au/building-development/planning-zoning/public-land-register>

All community lands referred to within this PoM have been categorised as Natural Area and for the purpose of the PoM, this category applies to all land included in Appendix A.

Some open spaces are not covered by this PoM, generally because they need site-specific plans of management to be prepared. Contact the council or refer to the council's website for information about other public land not listed in Appendix A.

Owner of the Land

The land subject to this PoM includes council-owned land and Crown land owned by the State of New South Wales which is managed by the council as Crown land manager under the CLM Act, [and other land managed by Council that is community land]. The owner of the land is identified in Appendix A.

BASIS OF MANAGEMENT

Council intends to manage its community land to meet:

- assigned categorisation of community land
- the LG Act guidelines and core objectives for community land
- restrictions on management of Crown land community land
- Council's strategic objectives and priorities including those identified in the Biodiversity Asset Management Framework and the Roadside Vegetation Management Plan, 2018 (RVMP, 2018)
- development and use of the land outlined in Section 6 of the LG Act.

Categorisation of the land

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

The LG Act defines five categories of community land:

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

All community lands referred to within this PoM have been categorised as Natural Area and for the purpose of the PoM, this category applies to all land included in Appendix A.

Guidelines for the Categorisation of Community Land as Natural Area.

Section 102 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* (LG Regulation) provides that land should be categorised as a natural area under Section 36(4) of the LG Act if the land, whether or not in an undisturbed state, 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 under section 36(5) of the LG Act.

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

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

Bushland

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as Bushland as defined in Section 107 of the LG Regulation if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation—

- (a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or
- (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.

Such land includes—

- (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
- (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
- (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.

Wetland

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as Wetland as defined in Section 108 of the LG Regulation if the land includes marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedgelands, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a waterbody that is inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with fresh, brackish or salt water, whether slow moving or stationary

Escarpment

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as Escarpment as defined in Section 109 of the LG Regulation if:

- (a) the land includes such features as a long cliff-like ridge or rock, and
- (b) the land includes significant or unusual geological, geomorphological or scenic qualities.

Watercourse

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as Watercourse as defined in Section 110 of the LG Regulation if the land includes—

- (a) any stream of water, whether perennial or intermittent, flowing in a natural channel, or in a natural channel that has been artificially improved, or in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream of water, and any other stream of water into or from which the stream of water flows, and
- (b) associated riparian land or vegetation.

Foreshore

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as Foreshore as defined in Section 111 of the LG Regulation if the land is situated on the water's edge and forms a transition zone between the aquatic and terrestrial environment.

All community lands referred to within this PoM have been categorised as Natural Area and for the purpose of the plan, this category applies to all land included in Appendix A.

This PoM applies to all land listed in Appendix A.

Restrictions on management of Crown land

Council manages the Crown reserves described in this PoM as the Crown land manager in accordance with the CLM Act. The use of the land described in this PoM must:

- be consistent with the purpose for which the land was dedicated or reserved
- consider native title rights and interests and be consistent with the provisions of the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act)
- consider the inchoate interests of Aboriginal people where an undetermined Aboriginal Land Claim under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* exists
- consider and not be in conflict with any interests and rights granted under the CLM Act
- consider any interests held on title.

Crown land is subject to native title rights and interests under the NT Act which must be considered unless:

- native title has been extinguished; or
- native title has been surrendered; or
- determined by a court to no longer exist.

Dealings in land or water that affect (impair or extinguish) native title are referred to as 'future acts' and these acts must be done in compliance with the NT Act. The NT Act specifies procedures that must be followed before future acts can be validly done.

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

- the construction of new buildings and other facilities such as toilet blocks, walking tracks, tennis courts, grandstands and barbecues.
- the construction of extensions to existing buildings.
- the construction of new roads or tracks.
- installation of infrastructure such as powerlines, sewerage pipes, etc.
- the creation of an easement.
- the issue of a lease or licence.
- the undertaking of major earthworks.

On Crown land, a future act undertaken by Council, which is not covered by one of the Future Act subdivisions of the NTA will be invalid.

Council's strategic objectives and priorities

Penrith City Council, in consultation with the community, has developed the following strategies and plans to identify the priorities and aspirations of the community and the delivery of a vision for the future. They have a direct influence on the objectives, uses and management approach covered by PoMs and can be found on Council's website.

Penrith's Biodiversity Asset Management Framework

Penrith's Biodiversity Asset Management Framework has been developed to provide the framework for the Review on Environmental Factors and to guide any work that impacts on Council's biodiversity Assets and any plans of management over natural areas.

Penrith is located on the Cumberland Plain where endemic native vegetation is considered threatened, including certain vegetation types listed as critically endangered under NSW and National biodiversity management frameworks. This vegetation is under considerable pressure from ongoing development and urbanisation and every effort should be made to conserve and enhance its remaining extent (RVMP, 2018).

Areas of bushland and roadside reserves that contain native vegetation provide an important biodiversity asset to Council. These assets provide a range of environmental, recreation, heritage, and commercial values, including:

- Remnant vegetation acts as a corridor between otherwise isolated native vegetation stands, linking different native vegetation communities
- Habitat for native species and important refuges for feeding, shelter and breeding, including threatened native plant and animal species and communities
- Vegetated roadsides play a significant role in soil conservation and stormwater quality
- Ground-cover vegetation helps prevent soil eroding on the road shoulder and in table drains. Vegetation filters sediment and pollutants from road run-off such as petrochemicals, improving water quality entering watercourses
- Well managed native vegetation reduces weed maintenance pressure and acts as an effective means of weed control.

The Penrith City Council area contains a number of Endangered Ecological Communities (ECC), including:

- Castlereagh Shale-gravel Transition Forest
- Castlereagh Ironbark Forest
- Cumberland River Flat Forest
- Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland
- Cumberland Shale Hills Woodland
- Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland
- Agnes Banks Woodland
- Castlereagh Swamp Woodland
- Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest

In addition, the City also currently has 40 threatened fauna species and 25 threatened flora species. There are a range of threats that present a challenged to the ongoing health of these ECCs and Threatened Species. This includes:

- Dieback of mature vegetation due to pressures of fragmentation
- Spread of invasive weeds
- Clearing from a range of sources
- Slashing and under-scrubbing
- Litter and dumping
- Increase fire frequency
- Firewood removal
- Road construction and maintenance
- Stockpiling of materials
- Other infrastructure builds and maintenance

DEVELOPMENT AND USE

Current Tenures on Crown Land

There are no current leases, licences or estates on Crown land subject to this PoM.

Development of Community Land in the Penrith LGA

Development activities allowed on Community Land is subject to both State and local policies. State policies prevail over local policies. The following information is correct at the time of adoption of this PoM but is subject to change.

This PoM does not remove the requirement for a development application under Part 4, or an ecological assessment under Part 5, of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* if applicable.

The T&I SEPP

Relevant State Government legislation is the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021*, known as the T&I SEPP. Under Section 2.73 of the T&I SEPP certain development may be carried out by Council without consent in public reserves under its control. Refer to the T&I SEPP for these development types.

Under Section 2.74 of the T&I SEPP certain development is exempt development if it is carried out by Council in public reserves under its control. Refer to the T&I SEPP for these development types.

The Penrith Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2010

The Penrith LEP 2010 lists development that may be carried out with or without development consent on land that falls under certain land use zones. Refer to the latest Penrith LEP for these development types.

Crown Land

Crown land is generally managed by Council as the appointed crown land manager. Where this Crown land is classified as community land and categorised as Natural Area it is subject to this PoM and is included in Appendix A.

Council also manages other Crown land under Section 48 of the LG Act. While Council controls this land for the Crown, it is not classified as Community Land in accordance with the LG Act and is not subject to this PoM. Council will work with the DPHI – CL (responsible for the administration of the CLM Act) to ensure the appropriate management of the Crown Reserve System.

Road Reserves

Several of Council's smaller open space areas have evolved on land designated as road reserve. These areas do not have identifying lot and Deposited Plan (DP) numbers but do require the dedication of resources to maintain them.

The categorisation and inclusion of road reserves in a PoM is therefore not required under the LG Act. However, as they are managed and maintained in a similar manner as similar parcels of classified Community Land, it is appropriate to include them in this PoM. Where appropriate, Council will close these roads and classify them as Community Land under the LG Act.

Permissible uses / future uses

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

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

Council encourages a wide range of uses of community land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land, where appropriate. Within buildings, swimming

pools, and recreational and sporting facilities in particular, Council intends to permit and encourage a broad range of appropriate activities.

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

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Park, Sportsground, General Community Use and Natural Area, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in tables in the relevant category section in this PoM.

Natural area

The aims and objective of this PoM are to ensure ongoing development of open space strategies and administrative policies within Council to effectively protect and conserve the natural areas included within this plan.

Within the context of the continued provision of Council services to the community regarding these lands, this PoM identifies the natural areas of bushland, escarpment, foreshore, watercourse or wetland and establishes the means of managing the environmental values of the lands.

The LG Act prescribes clear guidelines for categorising community land as Natural Area.

Core objectives for Natural Area land

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a natural area are, as outlined in Section 36E of the LG Act, are to:

- (a) 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
- (b) maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting
- (c) provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land
- (d) 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
- (e) assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* or the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

The core objectives for management of community land further categorised as bushland as outlined in Section 36J of the LG Act are:

- (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
- (b) to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and
- (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
- (d) to restore degraded bushland, and
- (e) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and
- (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
- (g) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as wetland as outlined in Section 36K of the LG Act are:

- (a) to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, with particular reference to their hydrological environment (including water quality and water flow), and to the flora, fauna and habitat values of the wetlands, and
- (b) to restore and regenerate degraded wetlands, and
- (c) to facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and the community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as an escarpment as outlined in Section 36L of the LG Act are:

- (a) to protect any important geological, geomorphological or scenic features of the escarpment, and
- (b) to facilitate safe community use and enjoyment of the escarpment.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a watercourse as outlined in Section 36M of the LG Act are;

- (a) to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows, and
- (b) to manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability, and
- (c) to restore degraded watercourses, and
- (d) to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.

Core objectives for management of community land categorised as foreshore (S36 N)

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as foreshore as outlined in Section 36N of the LG Act are—

- (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) to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.

Management Strategies

The protection of natural areas within the City of Penrith is a high priority of Council. The ecological values of natural areas within public land are considered of significance to the community and any development of recreation or community facilities on such sites can only occur where it can be demonstrated that the sites ecological values are not threatened.

This PoM establishes a framework for the management of natural areas in accordance with the Act. Penrith City Councils objectives of this PoM are to:

- Assist in the development of proactive land management strategies and policies for natural areas within councils' operations structure
- Establish strategies to assist in the protection, conservation, regeneration and/or restoration of bushland covered in this plan, by government agencies and community-based organisations within the city
- Provide a means for monitoring the environmental management of Council operations on the lands
- Provide a means of managing the sites to retain the natural values inherent in the flora, fauna and landscape elements and their relationship to the local community
- To establish a review for the PoM.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

Land identified within this plan or management is subject to the provisions of the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* notwithstanding any lands being included in threat abatement or recovery plans for endangered species or communities. These sites are also subject to the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

All remnant natural vegetation communities identified on these sites as belonging to the Cumberland Plain Group are listed as critically endangered ecological communities under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Under provisions of this *Act* consideration must be given in the assessment of developments and activities to minimise adverse impacts.

Cumberland Plain Woodland is listed on Schedule 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* as a federally listed critically endangered ecological community and is protected under Commonwealth legislation.

Description of the lands covered by this plan

The natural areas included in this PoM apply to all listed communities within the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. It includes sites that have conservation values in a local context but have not been included in threat abatement plan or recovery plan for threatened species or ecological communities at a regional, state, or national level to date.

Conservation Significance

The conservation significance of these vegetation communities is high, regardless of their level of disturbance, their size, boundary configuration or fragmentation. In terms of protecting and conserving the biodiversity of the western Cumberland Plain they have an important role to play complimenting and reinforcing the role of formal reserves administered by the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The management of landscapes to support the conservation of a region's biodiversity outside formal reservations requires an integrated approach of threat identification and assessment, land management strategies for threat abatement and land use policy development.

Management of biodiversity implies management of flora and fauna communities of each site, and few studies have been undertaken that specifically targets ecological communities of the Cumberland Plain ¹ in terms of their overall complexity. However, on the basis of surveys undertaken within the region it is clear that native species of fauna and flora are in decline in distribution and abundance in many areas, and that introduced species are on the increase. ²

¹ CPEEC Draft Recovery Plan. NPWS (08.2000)

² Flora and Fauna Corridors Study. Penrith City Council; Fallding et al, (1997)

PERMISSIBLE USES / FUTURE USES – NATURAL AREAS

Permissible uses / future uses for Natural Areas further categorised as Bushland, Wetland, Escarpment, Watercourse and Foreshore are set out following this Section.

Authorisation of leases, licences and other estates - Natural Area

This PoM **expressly authorises** the issue of leases, licences and other estates over the land categorised as Natural Area, 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 or allowed by the provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth)
- where the land is subject to a claim under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* the issue of any lease, licence or other estate will not prevent the land from being transferred in the event the claim is granted
- the lease, licence or other estate is granted and notified in accordance with the provisions of the LG Act or the LG Regulation
- 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.

This PoM **expressly authorises** the issue of short term licences (up to 12 months) under Sec 2.20 of the CLM Act 2016, for the purposes prescribed in Clause 31 of the CLM Regulation.

A tenure or hire agreement on Crown land may impact native title rights and interests. Any use agreement issued on Crown land must be issued in accordance with the future act provisions of the NT Act and in accordance with Part 8 of the CLM Act unless native title is extinguished. For Crown land which is not *excluded land* this will require written advice from one of Council's native title managers that it complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation.

Where it is proposed to construct or establish a public work³ on reserved or dedicated Crown land, where native title is not extinguished, prior to approval Council will notify and give an opportunity for comment from any representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander bodies, registered native title bodies corporate and registered native title claimants in relation to the land or waters covered by the reservation or lease as required under the *Native Title Act 1993*

³ A public work is defined as:

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

Major earthworks are defined as:

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

D1 - Natural Area - Bushland

Guidelines – Natural Area - Bushland

Bushland is defined in clause 107 of the LG Regulation as land containing primarily native vegetation that is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or although not the natural vegetation, is still representative of the structure or floristics of the natural vegetation in the locality.

Permissible uses / future uses – Natural Area - Bushland

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Natural Area – Bushland, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in Table D1.1. below. The facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community.

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

Table D1.1. Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Natural Area – Bushland by council or the community

Purpose/Use, such as...	Development to facilitate uses, such as...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preservation of the council's natural heritage including the identified endangered ecological communities• Preservation of biological diversity and habitat• Providing a location for relaxation and passive informal recreation• Walking/hiking• Guided bushwalks• Environmental and scientific study• Bush regeneration works• Carbon sequestration• Bio-banking• Approved bush care projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with protection of flora and fauna.• Fire hazard reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visitor facilities: toilets, picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas, lighting, low impact carparks, refreshment kiosks (but not restaurants)• Low-impact walking trails• Interpretive signage, information kiosks• Water-saving initiatives such as rain gardens, swales and sediment traps• Bridges, observation platforms, signs• Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land• Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out• Locational, directional and regulatory signage

Table D1.2. further identifies the purposes for which leases and licences may be issued over the reserves identified in this PoM as Natural Area – Bushland

Table D1.2. Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as Natural Area – Bushland.

Type of tenure	Maximum term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	30 years	<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 temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence	30 years	<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 temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence (e.g. seasonal licence)	Short-term Up to 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scientific studies and surveys or similar bicycle/boat hire or similar temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates		This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and public authorities works associated with or ancillary to public utilities and public authorities and provision of services, or connections for premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council, public utility, or public authority provider on the community land in accordance with the LG Act

The granting of easements over Crown land will be subject to the provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993* and Section 8.7 of the CLM Act.

D2 - Natural Area - Wetland

Guidelines – Natural Area - Wetland

Wetlands are defined in clause 108 of the LG Regulation as marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedge lands, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a waterbody.

Permissible uses / future uses - Wetlands

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Natural Area – Wetland, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in Table D2.1 below. The facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community.

The anticipated uses and associated development identified in the table are intended to provide a general guide. The terminology used is not intended to impose an exact meaning.

Table D2.1 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Natural Area – Wetland by council or the community.

Purpose/Use, such as...	Development to facilitate uses, such as...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preservation of the council's natural heritage including the identified endangered ecological communities• Preservation of biological diversity and habitat• Providing a location for relaxation and passive informal recreation• Environmental and scientific study• Regenerative works requiring ecological restoration activities associated with protection of flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visitor facilities: toilets, picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas, lighting, low-impact carparks, refreshment kiosks (but not restaurants)• Low-impact walking trails• Interpretive signage, information kiosks• Water-saving initiatives such as rain gardens, swales and sediment traps• Energy-saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels• Bridges, observation platforms, jetties• Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land• Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out• Locational, directional and regulatory signage

Table D2.2 further identifies the purposes for which leases and licences may be issued over the reserves identified in this PoM as Natural area - wetland.

Table D2.2 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as Natural Area – Wetland.

Type of tenure	Maximum term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	30 years	<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 temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence	30 years	<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 temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence (e.g. seasonal licence)	Short-term Up to 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scientific studies and surveys or similar bicycle/boat hire or similar temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates		This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and public authorities works associated with or ancillary to public utilities and public authorities and provision of services, or connections for premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council, public utility or public authority provider on the community land in accordance with the LG Act

D3 - Natural Area – Escarpment

Guidelines – Natural Area – Escarpment

Escarpments are defined in clause 109 of the LG Regulation as land that includes such features as a long cliff-like ridge or rock, and significant or unusual geological, geomorphological or scenic qualities.

Permissible uses / future uses Escarpment

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Natural Area – Escarpment, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in Table D3.1 below. The facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community.

The anticipated uses and associated development identified in the table are intended to provide a general guide. The terminology used is not intended to impose an exact meaning.

Table D3.1 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Natural Area – Escarpment by council or the community

Purpose/Use, such as...	Development to facilitate uses, such as...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preservation of the council's natural heritage including the identified endangered ecological communities• Preservation of biological diversity and habitat• Providing a location for formal and informal recreation such as rock climbing, abseiling, paragliding and hang gliding.• Bush regeneration works	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visitor facilities: toilets, picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas, lighting, low-impact carparks, refreshment kiosks (but not restaurants)• Low-impact walking trails• Interpretive signage• Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out• Locational, directional and regulatory signage• Construction of facilities for activities such as rock climbing and abseiling

Table D3.2 further identifies the purposes for which leases and licences may be issued over the reserves identified in this PoM as Natural Area – Escarpment.

Table D3.2 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as Natural Area – Escarpment.

Type of tenure arrangement	Maximum term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	30 years	<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 temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence	30 years	<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 temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence (e.g. seasonal licence)	Short-term Up to 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scientific studies and surveys or similar bicycle/boat hire or similar temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates		This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and public authorities works associated with or ancillary to public utilities and public authorities in accordance with the LG Act.

D4 - Natural Area – Watercourse

Guidelines – Natural Area – Watercourse

Watercourses are defined in clause 110 of the LG Regulation as any stream of water, perennial or intermittent, in a natural or artificial channel, and associated riparian land or vegetation.

Permissible uses / future uses Watercourse

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Natural Area – Watercourse, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in Table D4.1 below. The facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community.

The anticipated uses and associated development identified in the table are intended to provide a general guide. The terminology used is not intended to impose an exact meaning.

Table D4.1 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Natural Area – Watercourse by council or the community

Purpose/Use, such as...	Development to facilitate uses, such as...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preservation of the council's natural heritage including the identified endangered ecological communities• Preservation of biological diversity and habitat• Providing a location for relaxation and passive, informal, water-based recreation, unless prohibited.• Approved bush care projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with the protection and conservation of flora and fauna• Restoration works associated with the protection of the biodiversity and ecological values of the in-stream environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visitor facilities: toilets, picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas, lighting, low-impact carparks, refreshment kiosks (but not restaurants)• Low-impact walking trails• Interpretive signage, information kiosks• Water-saving initiatives such as rain gardens, swales and sediment traps• Bridges, observation platforms• Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land• Bicycle/boat hire or similar• Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out• Locational, directional and regulatory signage• Flood mitigation works, such as detention basins, realignment of water flows and banks, installation of pipes, culverts and other structures to assist in control of flood waters.

Table D4.2 further identifies the purposes for which leases and licences may be issued over the reserves identified in this PoM as Natural Area – Watercourse

Table D4.2 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as Natural Area – Watercourse.

Type of tenure	Maximum term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	30 years	<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 temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence	30 years	<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 temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence (e.g. seasonal licence)	Short-term Up to 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scientific studies and surveys or similar bicycle/boat hire or similar temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates		This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and public authorities works associated with or ancillary to public utilities and public authorities and provision of services, or connections for premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council, public utility or public authority provider on the community land in accordance with the LG Act

D5 – Natural Area Foreshore

Guidelines – Natural Area – Foreshore

Foreshores are defined in clause 111 of the LG Regulation as land situated on the water's edge forming a transition zone between the aquatic and terrestrial environment.

Permissible uses / future uses Foreshore

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Natural Area – Foreshore, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in Table D5.1 below. The facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community.

The anticipated uses and associated development identified in the table are intended to provide a general guide. The terminology used is not intended to impose an exact meaning.

Table D5.1 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Natural Area – Foreshore by council or the community

Purpose/Use, such as...	Development to facilitate uses, such as...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preservation of the council's natural heritage including the identified endangered ecological communities• Preservation of biological diversity and habitat• Providing a location for formal and informal recreation• Walking and cycling• Environmental and scientific study• Approved bush care projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with protection of flora and fauna.• Fire hazard reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visitor facilities: toilets, picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas, lighting, low-impact carparks, refreshment kiosks (but not restaurants)• Low-impact walking trails• Interpretive signage and information kiosks• Water-saving initiatives such as rain gardens, swales and sediment traps• Energy-saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels• Bridges, observation platforms• Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land• Bicycle/boat hire or similar• Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out• Locational, directional and regulatory signage

Table D5.2 further identifies the purposes for which leases and licences may be issued over the reserves identified in this PoM as Natural Area – Foreshore.

Table D5.2 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as Natural Area – Foreshore.

Type of tenure	Maximum term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	30 years	<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 temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence	30 years	<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 temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence (e.g. seasonal licence)	Short-term Up to 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scientific studies and surveys or similar bicycle/boat hire or similar temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates		This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and public authorities works associated with or ancillary to public utilities and public authorities and provision of services, or connections for premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council, public utility or public authority provider on the community land in accordance with the LG Act

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES FOR NATURAL AREAS

The key strategies to be covered by this plan relate to the long term protection and conservation of the ecological values of each site, including the natural regeneration of ecological communities and/or the assisted restoration of ecological communities through planned intervention.

The issues of ecological sustainability, the reduction or elimination of processes that modify or interrupt the natural functions of the site and the need to provide access to, and management of the site are key management targets for Council.

The seven broad areas of management concern addressed in this PoM are:

1. Safety and Risk Management
2. Maintenance and Management
3. Conservation and Protection
4. Community Access and Parking
5. Recreation and Land Use
6. Landscape Character and Design
7. Community Engagement and Education

Safety and Risk Management

Public safety is of the utmost importance in the management and maintenance of Council community use areas. Council will actively identify, monitor and manage public risk through progressive and responsive mechanisms and community involvement in the recognition and remediation of public risk will be encouraged.

Council has a statutory responsibility to provide facilities that meet relevant Australian Standards and is obliged under common law to take appropriate steps to protect people from reasonably foreseeable risk or harm in the use of public spaces and public assets.

This implies a responsibility to maintain all community use areas associated facilities to an acceptable standard, hence:

- Provision needs to be made to restrict access to community land affected or potentially affected by natural disasters such as flood or severe windstorms until the safety of the public can be assured.
- Management of chemical usage needs to be assessed to minimise the potential impacts upon the community.
- Due to the number of parks, reserves and natural areas distributed over a wide area, staff are unable to inspect all areas on a regular basis.
- Antisocial behaviour and its effects are ongoing issues which need to be minimised.
- Dogs, off leash, can threaten the health and safety of users and need to be managed.

Maintenance and Management

Natural Area management aims to allow for the retention and preservation of the maximum amount of remnant bushland and waterways for the inherent ecological values they contain and for wider community benefit. Council also must ensure that optimum condition of the reserves is maintained, that conflicts are minimised, and that any works undertaken are compatible with the existing functions and character of the land.

Natural Area reserves require funding allocations to be managed and maintained at best practice level. Council will need to allocate an appropriate level of funding to cater for the embellishment of natural areas and, ensure a cost-efficient maintenance program is continued. The protection of the ecological values of these reserves can be served through adequate resource allocation.

Opportunities exist for funding under various State and Federal environments grants, particularly for sites of high conservation value. Avenues such as these should be pursued

for capital works and infrastructure spending, such as fencing and signage which offers protective and educational measures for bushland.

The role of volunteer organisations in managing bushland reserves can be further developed through partnerships with Council and the application of funding under programs such as Bushcare.

Due to the relative low use of natural areas, maintenance of these areas is often limited. Key areas to consider for maintenance and management are:

- Weed control
- Vegetation management
- Urban stormwater runoff and nutrient enrichment
- Soil erosion
- Fragmentation
- Fire management
- Boundary fencing and perimeter management
- Bushland regeneration

Weed Control

Exotic weed invasion poses one of the greatest threats to the integrity of bushland being the end result of overlying levels of modification and disturbance to the original natural system. Weeds are a response to the disturbance of soil and drainage patterns, the removal of natural vegetation and the introduction of opportunistic plant species through human agency.

The most significant weed threats to western Sydney bushland are the perennial woody species of which the African Olive *Olea africana*, Small Leaf Privet *Ligustrum sinense*, Large Leaved Privet *Ligustrum lucidum* and Lantana *Lantana camara* are included.

Successful control strategies for perennial weeds include the use of hand removal, herbicide application and mechanical removal, dependent on-site conditions, level of infestation and accessibility.

Vegetation Management

Management of vegetation on public land is often carried out in response to community request, where vegetation is either rampant, creating a fire hazard, impeding access or within a service easement.

In bushland situations the removal of native species should only be carried out where it can be demonstrated no other option is possible, and it can be demonstrated that the impact on the reserve is minimal. In many cases it may be possible to limit the removal of vegetation through pruning rather than removal, and by replanting similar species in locations away from the trouble spot.

Degraded sites often attract feral bird species such as Indian Myna and Common Starling. Vegetation management is often required. Strategies include removal of degraded vegetation and the undertaking of bushland regeneration programs to restore the site, rather than total clearing.

Urban Stormwater

Urban stormwater acts as a transport agent of weeds, nutrients, sediment, contaminants, and gross litter when allowed to be discharged into, or to travel through, natural bushland areas. Urban runoff can adversely affect the environmental qualities of remnant bushland. The transportation of nutrients and sediment into bushland areas modifies conditions to create opportunities for weed invasion and spread.

Soil Erosion

Soil erosion in bushland reserves can be caused by agents and activities from within and from outside the boundary. Unsealed and badly formed tracks and paths, vehicle use, animals and stormwater all interact to create erosion of soils. The result can be the undermining of vegetation, exposure of root systems, destabilising of trees and death of vegetation. Gullying of steep sties and the exposure of bare soils creates conditions for weed invasion and further soil loss.

Fragmentation of vegetation

The fragmentation of bushland within reserves can be the result of poorly planned paths and tracks; soil erosion and stormwater drainage lines which can isolate and fragment the vegetation communities. The smaller the reserve the greater the problems of fragmentation within, and the opportunities for weed establishment, and the loss of native species.

The development of an island of vegetation within already small remnants is unsustainable for the conservation of species over the long term.

Fire Management

The woodlands of Western Sydney are adapted to a cycle of wildfire of approx. 15 to 20 years; however, the cycle is often much shorter through accidental and deliberate burnings. The changes to fire regimes can radically alter vegetation types and patterns which can also affect the distribution and abundance of individual species and populations.

Under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* Council has responsibility for controlling land under its ownership or care, control, and management, and to ensure they do not cause damage to adjoining land of property.

Boundary Fencing and Perimeter Management

Bushland reserves often adjoin neighbouring private property with attendant issues of vegetation management and hazard reduction. A consultative approach to management of the perimeter zone with adjoining landholders can achieve favourable management outcomes.

Bushland Regeneration

Bushland regeneration has the objective of returning degraded bushland areas to a state approaching its original condition using the natural regenerative capacity of the site. This relies almost totally on the regeneration of vegetation through the germination of seed within the soil and the regeneration of root stocks. Regeneration requires intervention in the form of weed removal and site management techniques to establish conditions for regeneration to occur.

Restoration implies the more active intervention in the form of replanting species to develop a vegetation structure in highly degraded areas where regeneration is unlikely to be successful.

Collection of Seed and Other Plant and Biological Material

All fauna and flora within the lands included in this PoM is protected and the collection of seed, fruit, plant cuttings or any other biological material, including fauna, leaf litter and natural mulches is prohibited, unless express permission is granted by Council, and the purpose of the collection is for scientific or research purposes only.

Council in these circumstances has a right to charge a fee for such service provision.

Collection of Firewood, Stone, Bushrock, Gravel and other Geological Material

The collection of these is prohibited from land included in this PoM.

Cultural Items and Areas of Significance

The traditional Aboriginal people of the region were the Darug whose homelands comprised the greater part of the Cumberland Plain and parts of the Blue Mountains. It is likely that relics, artifacts and evidence of past occupation remains in many locations. It is likely that some sites hold a special significance to the Aboriginal people and with which special links are retained.

This PoM recognises the importance of this cultural heritage to the Aboriginal people in the region. All Aboriginal relics, artefacts and sites known and those that remain unknown are protected by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* on lands within this PoM.

Equally sites, relics and artefacts of European tradition and historical significance may exist on these reserves. Their importance in the heritage fabric of the region is acknowledged and protected under this PoM.

Conservation and Protection

The key issues covered in this section refer to:

- Conservation of biodiversity
- Conservation of habitat
- Rare and threatened species
- Identification of threatening process
- Conservation of landscape and scenic quality

Conservation of Biodiversity

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life forms in terms of species richness, genetic patterns and ecological communities formed by them. Genetic diversity refers to the genetic variation within distinct populations of the same species and occurs in plant and animal communities. In Western Sydney there are distinct species of plants that occur whether in isolation of other populations across the State or are at the limit of their natural distribution. This has, in some species lead to a distinct variation manifesting as either flower colour or form.

Species diversity refers to the variety of species and are usually classified into three measurements groups: richness, abundance and taxonomic diversity, each of which gives an indication of an areas number of species; how many numbers among those species, and any genetic relationships between them.

The conservation of a region's biodiversity is important in terms of reinforcing the resilience of ecosystems and their capacity to provide beneficial service in the form of nutrient breakdown and recycling protection of water resources, soil formation and protection, breakdown of contaminants, contribute to climatic stability.

Additionally, the biodiversity of a region provides social and cultural benefits of recreation opportunities, scenic landscapes and research and education.

Conservation of Habitat

Remnant bushland provides important areas of habitat for native fauna and maintains environmental conditions suitable for native plant communities. The vegetation communities of the Cumberland Plain, which forms the greater part of the Penrith LGA, have undergone significant modification and in many areas have been totally lost to urban and agricultural development. The net effect has been an overall loss in the region's biodiversity and in the area and type of habitat suitable for native species.

Bushland reserves on community land provide important communities for habitat protection and the creation of wildlife corridors through the linking of reserves with street plantings and remnants on private land.

Protection of habitat assists in the conservation of threatened fauna within the LGA including the Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami* and Regent Honeyeater *Xanthomyza phrygia*.

Rare and threatened Species

An important consideration in the protection of remnant bushland on community land is the role it plays in the conservation of rare and threatened species and endangered ecological communities which may not otherwise be protected in more formal reservations, because of size or other management considerations. This is particularly important in urban areas where bushland pockets are generally small and under pressure from adjoining land uses.

In many cases these small urban reserves offer the last examples of the original ecological communities that existed in the region predevelopment.

Identification of Threatening Process's

Threatening processes to remnant bushland in Western Sydney have been identified in several Council documents in the past. These processes are further defined by the NSW Scientific Committee in their determinations on Cumberland Plain Endangered Ecological Communities as being:

- Weed invasion
- Clearing for development
- Rubbish dumping
- Recreational (vehicles)
- Grazing and mowing
- Increase in nutrient loads
- Edge effects because of small remnant size

Conservation of Landscape and Scenic Quality

Remnant bushland on community land provides character and scenic quality in areas which are largely developed either as urban or agricultural land uses. These sites provide richness in the landscape and form a reminder of the original landscape of the area.

Community Access and Parking

In principle, all of Council's public open space areas should be accessible to the whole community, regardless of age, ability, or gender. However, natural areas have requirements for the preservation of biodiversity, and restricted or conditional access may be appropriate in some circumstances. Key areas to consider are:

- Recreation facilities
- Pathways
- Vehicle use
- Community organisations
- Education and interpretation

Recreation Facilities

Under the LG Act facilities in natural area are limited to those specifically prescribed under Section 47B(4). These are limited to:

- Walkways
- Pathways
- Bridges
- Causeways
- Observation platforms
- Signs

Additionally, the following purposes are permitted under S47B (5) of the LG Act:

- Information kiosks
- Refreshment kiosks (not restaurant)
- Work and storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land
- Toilets of rest rooms

For the purposes of this PoM no other purposes are permitted.

Pathways

Access to natural areas needs to be restricted to limit disturbance. Pathways should be well designed and constructed to limit soil erosion and run off. Pathways should remain relatively informal but should be constructed of durable and non-toxic materials.

The design of pathways can be used to delineate areas and assist in the control of weeds and act as a fire break.

Design and construction standards should meet applicable Australia Standards and requirements of the Building Code of Australia.

Signage

Signage is permitted in bushland reserves and should be designed and constructed in a manner appropriate to the site characters. Signage should be unobtrusive and placed in accessible areas.

Gates and Fences

Boundary consolidation is important in protecting natural areas from unauthorised uses, and to limit degrading edge effects. Fencing can however present problems for native fauna, and requires careful design and consideration. Fencing and gate placement should be such that it is used to restrict vehicle access and domestic animals on a site by site bases.

Vehicle Access

The use of all motorised vehicles in natural areas is not permitted unless by Council staff or contractors of Council on Council business.

The use of BMX and mountain bikes is restricted to formed pathways and are not to be used for other purposes.

Community Organisation

The use of natural area for the purposes of regeneration, restoration and rehabilitation by authorised incorporated community organisations is permitted under the LG Act.

Scientific and educational study is permitted on land included in this PoM.

Recreation and Land Use

Recreation activities are encouraged in natural areas but are subsidiary to the objective of management of the land to retain its natural features and qualities noting:

- There is a lack of dog off leash areas as well as areas for other domestic animals such as horses.
- The drinking of alcohol within natural areas can lead to anti-social behaviour as well as broken glass causing a safety issue.
- A lack of signage identifying what can or cannot occur within each natural area makes it difficult to curb certain activities. The over usage of signs can however lead to clutter and visual pollution. Currently there are private water pumps used for irrigation, located within natural areas.
- In some natural areas, overnight camping is conducted even though camping is prohibited in natural areas.
- There are few existing boat ramps in natural areas. There is little provision of access for canoeists.
- Off road recreation vehicles are prohibited in natural areas, except on properly constructed roads or where used for maintenance or management purposes.
- Where barbeques have been provided in natural areas, they are open fireplaces. This is not appropriate where bushfires can easily be started or where fuel is sourced from natural areas.
- Often cyclists or horse riders do not stick to formed tracks.
- It is difficult to prevent the use of swing ropes into the river from natural areas due to the vast number of areas requiring monitoring.
- Swimming and or diving into water bodies can be dangerous due to variable water quality and submerged logs, rocks.

Landscape Character and Design

Any structures, signs, paths etc in natural areas should be sympathetic to the existing setting, its landscape values or the unique character and features of each site. The inherent landscape features of natural areas thus need to be retained, and where possible enhanced, when developing natural areas noting:

- Site planning, materials selection and colour schemes are not often considered when designing structures in natural areas.
- Often landscape design in areas adjoining natural areas opposes the ecological values of the site.
- Often natural areas are unsigned and entrances are not obvious.
- Flooding is a constraint to the location and type of structures placed in natural areas.
- Stormwater is generally designed to flow into natural watercourses. This water often contains sediment, weed propagates and seed and is high in nutrients, thus promoting the spread of weeds into natural areas.
- Pumps and pipes within reserves can detract from the appearance of the reserve, particularly where they run down escarpments.
- Consideration of *Safer by Design* principles should be incorporated into new designs for Natural Areas where possible, to improve safety of park users and staff and reduce the incidence of crime.

Community involvement / Neighbour Relations

Good neighbourly relations are important in the management of natural areas. Neighbours and community users are vital for the contribution to the planning and management process as well as informing Council of any ongoing issues as:

- There is often encroachment or dumping of rubbish and garden refuse into natural areas.
- In some cases, the community and neighbours are affected by issues such as anti-social behaviour and presence of pest animals such as rabbits and foxes.
- Often community awareness of natural area qualities and management issues is poor. A broader understanding would ensure that as far as possible residents and visitors have a positive interaction with the bushland.

ACTION PLAN

Safety and Risk Management

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
Ensure the safety of all users when visiting natural areas	All public domain assets shall be installed, maintained, and managed in accordance with acceptable standards	Conduct regular inspections of infrastructure as per levels of service	Regular inspections of key infrastructure undertaken
	All works carried out within Natural areas complies with Councils WH&S Policy	Ensure on site safety and inspect contractor operations	All work carried out conforms with WH&S Policy
	Encourage community involvement in the recognition and reporting of public risks via the council website	Respond promptly to reports of hazards	Response and remediation of hazards as per agreed service levels
	Minimise unsafe usage of the Natural areas	Install signage prohibiting specific uses	Number of signs erected
	Protect users and staff from harm	Use 'Safer by Design' principles when developing assets	New designs consider Safer by Design principles
	To ensure that dog usage is appropriate and undertaken in a responsible manner	Ranger patrols and fines issued for dogs off leash in prohibited areas.	Number of reports of dogs being off leash in prohibited areas.
		Provide additional dog off leash areas if appropriate. Provision of signage and faeces collection bags where relevant	Areas set aside as dog off leash areas Reduction of dog faeces complaints and record number of signs
	Discourage anti - social behaviour	Provide lighting to improve safety and to act as a deterrent for anti-social behaviour where appropriate Redesign those areas that suffer anti-social behaviour to foster passive surveillance as per Use Safer by Design principles Removal of graffiti as per service levels agreements	Lights erected. Reduction in reports of vandalism

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
		Implement Alcohol free zones	
	Protect the public from sharps hazards	Provide appropriate means of disposal for sharps where appropriate	Suitable disposal bins provided
	Have a safe maintenance program in place	Safe Work Method statements and Safe Operation Procedures are in place for all maintenance procedures, including for contractors	Up to date procedures/records
	Limit public contact with chemicals whilst in Natural areas	Record all chemical spraying and use appropriate signs to indicate affected areas as per the Pesticide Use Notification Plan Staff and contractors are trained in the use of chemicals in public outdoor areas and in buildings.	Up to date procedures/records
	Public is not under threat from flood during rain events	Close areas that are threatened by flood where possible, until the area is assessed as being safe. Council communicate emergency events and closures to the community via social media Provide safe flood evacuation routes from riverside areas	Assess and close access to affected areas where possible Access routes have been assessed for safe evacuation
	Ensure the public is not under threat from Fire	Natural areas are to be closed from the public whilst there is a high threat of fire entering the reserve. Ensure barbecues are in designated formal picnic areas only, with a minimum cleared distance of 20 metres to bushland and provision of reticulated water supply on site Barbecues where possible shall not require timber for fuel.	Parks and reserves closed at appropriate times All Barbecues are located in appropriate sites Fire procedures are in place for any fires that require wood or fuel through a hire event

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
		All Council owned barbeques are electric	No BBQ's or campfires with open flames are bought into the council reserve
	Ensure the public are not at risk from Bushfires	<p>Council communicate emergency events and closures to the community via social media.</p> <p>Maintain asset protection zones</p> <p>Maintain registered fire trails within the LGA to NSW RFS standards</p>	Maintenance performed
Security	Maintain a secure public environment within Natural area facilities.	<p>Installation of security systems where appropriate</p> <p>Management of security patrols when required.</p> <p>Appropriate fencing and lighting.</p> <p>Community education.</p> <p>Use of regulatory signs.</p> <p>Liaison with Police.</p> <p>Appropriate design, siting and materials.</p>	<p>Number of complaints in relation to security</p> <p>Number of ordinance investigations and prosecutions.</p> <p>Number of public liability claims against Council.</p>

Maintenance and Management

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
Weed Control	<p>Identification of weed species of concern in remnant bushland, including native 'non endemic' species</p> <p>Target of removal of high impact woody weed species from reserves</p> <p>Controlled removal of perennial weed species from remnant bushland on priority basis with minimum disturbance to natural communities</p> <p>Reduce incidence of weed introductions to bushland through garden refuse, soil and waste materials</p> <p>Reduce impact, distribution and effect of weed species on adjoining land and property</p>	<p>Undertake survey of all sites and score weed incidence types, distribution and abundance</p> <p>Develop action plan for high priority target woody species including Privet and African Olive</p> <p>Undertake weed control on reserve priority basis using appropriate techniques</p> <p>Develop education program for residents on garden refuse</p>	<p>Survey completed</p> <p>Action plan completed and incorporated into parks maintenance program</p> <p>Reduced weed infestation on reserves</p> <p>Reduced incidence of weed invasion from adjoining properties and through dumping</p>
Vegetation Management	<p>The management of natural vegetation on public land to retain the diversity, distribution and abundance of the community</p> <p>To allay incidence of fire on adjoining properties</p>	<p>No indigenous vegetation to be removed without investigation of its significance to the site</p> <p>Boundary and perimeter vegetation to be managed in consultation with adjoining properties</p>	<p>Structure and ecological integrity of vegetation maintained</p> <p>Reduced incidence of unauthorised clearing of vegetation along property boundaries</p>
Off-site stormwater	<p>Manage water quality entering natural areas at a level close to predevelopment conditions</p> <p>No new direct discharge of road or property drainage into natural areas</p> <p>Pipe discharges into bushland areas to have water dissipators designed to slow discharge velocity</p>	<p>Manage stormwater in accordance with Council SW Management Plan</p> <p>Design and divert discharge flows of stormwater away from natural areas</p> <p>Retrofit existing discharge pipes with dissipation and stilling devices</p>	<p>Reduction in sediment and nutrient loads entering natural areas</p> <p>Reduction in erosion</p>
Soil erosion	<p>On site soil erosion to be reduced through application of best practice controls on soil movement, transport, and protection during any development works</p> <p>Off-site transport of soil into natural areas through stormwater to be reduced</p>	<p>Implement sound sedimentation controls on off site developments</p>	<p>Controls implemented</p>

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
	On site erosion effected by off site causes to be monitored and reduced. Off site effects can result in contamination of soil and water by toxins; introduction of weeds; and sedimentation of drainage lines and ground vegetation,		
Fire Management	<p>Fire is important in the health of natural areas' systems and requires a balanced management approach</p> <p>The protection of ecological values of bushland and the protection and safety of adjoining properties are of equal consideration</p>	Develop fire management plan for council reserves	Plan in place
Boundary and Perimeter Management	<p>Perimeters of natural areas are generally areas of high disturbance where delineation of the edge is often blurred and where weeds and litter accumulate. These areas are often subject to regular mowing or slashing with the net effect of further edge disturbance and encroachment on the core values.</p> <p>Boundaries need to be managed to protect the natural values of the natural area and to protect the interests of adjoining properties</p> <p>Edge effects need to be reduced on all natural areas through an integrated management approach incorporating strategic boundary definition and review of maintenance practices</p> <p>The consolidation of natural areas is important to discourage and eliminate the use of unauthorised vehicles on the sites. Additionally this will discourage the use of the sites for unauthorised or illegal activities</p>	<p>Consolidate and implement no mow zones in all bushland reserves</p> <p>Consult with neighbouring property owners to establish joint management practices for boundaries</p> <p>Fence natural areas</p>	Joint management practices agreed on
Bush regeneration	Bush regeneration is an ecological and cost effective tool for the rehabilitation and management of degraded bushland		

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
	<p>Bushland regeneration denotes a pro active approach to bushland management and incorporates community involvement in the ongoing management of areas biodiversity, habitat</p> <p>Natural regeneration of degraded sites can be complemented with the planting of endemic species propagated from seed or propagation material collected on site or of local provenience</p> <p>Bushland regeneration activities by volunteer organisations assists in fostering an awareness and local ownership of bushland reserves</p>	<p>Employ bush regeneration teams in sites identified for priority protection and restoration</p> <p>Establish local Bushcare groups</p>	<p>Regeneration of vegetation occurring</p> <p>Bushcare groups established</p>
Collection of Seed and Other Plant Material	The uncontrolled collection of plant material including seed, cuttings and fruit limits the availability of the natural resource for natural regeneration of new plants and restricts the availability of food sources for native fauna particularly birds. The collection of these materials is not permitted in any land covered by this PoM unless specifically authorised by and with expressed permission of Council	Prohibit collection of seed and plant material	
Collection of Firewood, Leaf Litter, Bushrock, Other Stone, Grave and Soil	The collection of firewood or any geological derived material is not permitted on any land within this PoM	Prohibit collection of any other material from reserves	

Conservation and Protection

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
Biodiversity Conservation	The conservation of a site's total biological diversity To assist in the recovery, conservation and protection of rare and threatened species and communities in the city	Identify and assess and prioritise natural areas within this plan for protection and recovery	Identification plan completed
Habitat Conservation	The protection of existing wildlife habitat on community land The recovery of habitat for native fauna and flora species Introduction of habitat that has been loss both natural and artificial	Implement habitat management program Regenerate/ restore degraded habitat areas Installation of nesting boxes, habitat hollows, repurposing of logs and rootballs.	Successful regeneration of native plant communities and habitat Fauna surveys
Rare, threatened, and endangered species or communities	Protect sites containing RTE species/ communities	Implement habitat restoration program	Protection of sites implemented
Threatening processes	Reduce/ eliminate threatening processes at local level	Identify threatening processes at a local level	Stabilised habitat

Community Access and Parking

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
Recreation Facilities	<p>Only those facilities and activities prescribed under S47B of the LG Act are permitted on land included in this plan. These facilities are described in Section 4.3 of this plan.</p> <p>All developments are to be subject to site specific approvals dependent upon investigations to determine the level and nature of disturbance to the area</p>	Refer to the Sport and Recreation strategy for a review of natural areas.	Natural areas used for passive recreation
Leases, licenses and other estates	Leases, licenses and other estates over land included in this plan may only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the lease, license or other estate will not damage disturb or cause the extinction of species on the site, and may only be granted for the purposes prescribed in S47B of the LG Act		
Walkways and Paths	New walkways and pathways through bushland areas should have minimal disturbance on the vegetation and should be designed and constructed of non toxic materials to minimise runoff and erosion; provide a safe and durable walking surface and provide effective non vehicular access to all members of the community	<p>Appropriate design for pavements, facilities, structures and parking to comply with Australian Standard and Council's Codes, Policies and Regulations.</p> <p>Plan the path of new tracks/cycle ways.</p> <p>Upgrade or develop parking facilities when funding is available</p>	<p>Number of paths/cycle ways developed.</p> <p>Number of reported accidents and comments of user conflicts.</p> <p>Number of community comments about the provision of access ways.</p>
Gates and Fences	Gates and fences on natural areas help consolidate the boundary and assist in site management by having clearly defined access points. They can however limit movement of some native animals a through natural area corridors and therefore should be designed with this in mind		

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
	Gate and fence materials should be durable and of a design that integrates with the sites landscape character		
Signage	Signage should be located at entry points to natural areas and should clearly identify the reserve Interpretive signage assets in the communities understanding of bushland management issues and can be installed in selected reserves. The design should be effective and durable	Develop a policy for signage on community land	Sign Policy developed
Vehicle access including cars; motorcycles; BMX and mountain bikes	Inappropriate use of vehicles in natural areas creates problems with soil erosion, noise, soil compaction and contamination, vegetation damage and habitat loss. Vehicle use in these reserves is restricted to authorised users including Council staff or contractors on Council business Motorcycles are not permitted on land covered by this PoM BMX and mountain bikes are permitted only on formed paths on land covered by this plan	Close non-essential vehicular access. Stop permanent or temporary use of tracks through natural areas for access to private lands. Inspect roads, parking areas and walking tracks annually and maintain when necessary Provide appropriate parking facilities and signage Use of traffic control devices such as boom gates, barriers and bollards. Provide gate keys to appropriate emergency services	Number of tracks closed successfully Number of access points closed. Roads and Paths maintained. Comply with traffic management plans for events. Areas affected by unauthorised parking Number of access ways provided (lineal measure).
Community Organisations	Incorporated community environment organisations such as local Bushcare groups should be encouraged to form and undertake generation and restoration works in reserves in partnership with Council The use of reserves is permitted for educational and scientific study purposes with express permission of Council		

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
Provide the whole community with access to natural areas	<p>The design of green, open and public space should meet Australian standards for mobility and access and should integrate the principles of inclusion for the design and delivery of play spaces.</p> <p>Walking tracks/cycle ways constructed where appropriate to improve access to and within Natural areas. Paths should be accessible where possible.</p> <p>Parking, including all ability access parking, provided where relevant, considering the effect on residents</p>	<p>Appropriate design for pavements, facilities, structures and parking to comply with Australian Standard and Council's Codes, Policies and Regulations.</p> <p>Plan the path of new tracks/cycle ways.</p> <p>Upgrade or develop parking facilities when funding is available</p>	<p>Number of paths/cycle ways developed.</p> <p>Number of reported accidents and comments of user conflicts.</p> <p>Number of community comments about the provision of access ways.</p>

Recreation and Land Use

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
To enhance the recreational opportunities of Natural areas	Passive recreation activities permitted such as walking, photography, bird watching and other unstructured recreation	Refer to the Sport and Recreation strategy for a review of community use areas.	Natural areas used for passive recreation
To provide for the community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise damage caused by human intrusion	<p>Restrict the following activities except in areas designated: Camping, caravans, off road recreation</p> <p>Unauthorised vehicles prohibited, as identified by signs</p> <p>Recreational activity restricted to specific areas, times, or seasons where this is necessary to achieve the objectives of the plan.</p>	<p>Install Signs in problem areas</p> <p>Restrict inappropriate recreational activities where unacceptable disturbance is being caused.</p> <p>When necessary, areas are cordoned off from the public. Signage and use of advertising may be appropriate to inform the public</p>	<p>Reduction in number of complaints and the amount of damage caused</p> <p>Use of unauthorised vehicles within Natural areas, reduced</p> <p>Less damaged caused</p>
Informal Recreation e.g. Ball, Frisbee	Games allowed that are suitable within the Natural Area.	Use of regulatory signs.	Number of community comments about activity.
Outdoor Performance Area	Outdoor performances and performance space provided where appropriate with minimal impact on the community.	<p>Regulation by Council.</p> <p>Provision of facility in appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Number of comments received about public acceptance of the outdoor area.</p> <p>Number of bookings of facility per annum.</p>
Allow outdoor Seating Concessions for approved food related businesses	Licensing or leasing of outdoor seating concessions allowed for approved outdoor dining food related businesses in line with Council's Policy, Guidelines and procedures	Enter in appropriate Leasing/Licensing Agreement subject to council approval	<p>Number of incidents of non-compliance with the terms and conditions of approval and the License or Lease Agreement.</p> <p>Number of Leases/Licences issued.</p>
Provide appropriate furniture and equipment	Allow for the provision of furniture and equipment that is appropriate for community use	<p>Complement and be consistent with the local theme.</p> <p>Appropriate design, siting, use of materials and erection of furniture.</p>	<p>Number of complaints about suitability of the location and the style.</p> <p>Number of comments regarding</p>

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance against targets
			community satisfaction with the opportunity to provide input.
Public Art	Allow for public and community artworks in appropriate settings. Manage, maintain and decommission.	Co-ordination by Council's Community Arts Officer and relevant people involved in the project to identify, commission and erect artworks. Comply with Council's Place Making and Public Art Policy	Number of comments about public acceptance. Number of public involved in the Project. Number of reported incidents of vandalism and damage to artwork.
Ensure Natural areas do not impact upon adjacent areas	Ensure land use is appropriate to consider noise, lighting and other factors on neighbouring and adjacent properties. Restrict community uses for activities that may affect neighbouring lands.	Consider adjacent uses and assess appropriate of uses through community consultation. Have management agreements in place.	Compliance management agreements in place with users.
Ensure signage / advertising within Natural areas does not affect visual quality.	Limit amount of unnecessary signage	Develop a policy for signage on community land	Sign Policy developed
Ensure all community land is identifiable	All community land to have signage that identifies the land	Install identifying signage and regulatory signage within community use parks where required (except where leased)	Signs installed
Consider life cycle costs in the planning and design of capital works	All new capital works programs will include a maintenance budget.	Ensure future maintenance budgets take into account the future requirements of new developments.	Maintenance costs considered for all new works

Landscape Character and Design

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Measure of performance against targets
Ensure that the landscape character of Natural areas is retained	<p>Any structures, signs, paths, planting etc should be sympathetic to the existing setting, its landscape values, heritage and unique character.</p> <p>Retain and enhance where possible, inherent landscape features.</p> <p>Comply with any Council open space landscape standard design guidelines and construction specifications, strategies and policies</p>	<p>Plan and design appropriately, including materials selection and colour schemes</p> <p>Approval of Council staff for all designs before construction</p> <p>Landscape designs to enhance landscape features</p> <p>Identify and allocate appropriate budgets for maintenance of landscape</p> <p>Develop design guidelines</p>	<p>Landscape plans are approved by council and meet Council's vision</p> <p>Design reflect the objectives of the designs or master plans, as developed by the community</p> <p>Landscape features retained</p> <p>Budgets are allocated to the maintenance of landscapes</p>
Consider constraints and opportunities such as flooding, geo-tech, services, native vegetation, etc. when siting facilities.	<p>Full assessment and consideration of all factors are done before design commences.</p> <p>All opportunities and constraints of a site are considered in the design of infrastructure</p>	<p>Engagement of all stakeholders.</p> <p>All investigative studies and surveys completed to inform design.</p> <p>Assess impact of flood on structures when deciding on suitable location and design</p>	<p>Efficient process in the assessment and design of landscapes</p> <p>Coordinated approach to the design and delivery of all infrastructure</p>
Consider adjacent land use when enhancing and managing community land	Manage environmental concerns on community land adjacent to natural areas, considering habitat, aesthetic, and shade values of trees.	<p>Retain trees for habitat value as well as shade and aesthetic values where possible</p> <p>Weed removal</p>	Habitat trees retained
Landscape is designed and managed using sustainability principles	All landscape considers sustainability principles in design and maintenance	Comply with the standards and policies of Sustainability (e.g. cooling the city strategy, water sensitive urban design)	All landscape is sustainable

Community Engagement and Education

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Measure of performance against targets
To involve the community in the management of Natural areas	<p>Involve the Community and stakeholders in the design of community assets where possible</p> <p>Community is involved in the operation and management of community land where appropriate</p> <p>Encourage the participation of the community in reporting incidents</p> <p>Community volunteer to help with Bushcare and other groups</p>	<p>Implement the Community Engagement Strategy</p> <p>Community based committees and clubs are supported by Council</p> <p>Respond quickly to incident reports</p>	The community participates in the operation and management of Natural areas
Build relationships with the community to be able to best manage issues that arise	<p>Encourage neighbours to notify Council of any concerns regarding vandalism, dumping, noise etc</p> <p>Implement objectives under the Customer Promise to improve responsiveness to Community concerns and complaints</p>	Build relations through Council communications.	Concerns followed up promptly
To reduce the impact of neighbouring properties on community land	Prevent unpermitted land access across Community Land	<p>Ensure compliance of Council's permit application process to access Council land</p> <p>Identify encroachment and dumping of rubbish on and issue cleanup notices</p>	<p>Number of Permits issued, compliance to permit conditions</p> <p>Reduction in damage</p>

APPENDICIES

Appendix A - Land Categorised as Natural Areas

Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
CADDENS	Caddens AFL Field	229 Caddens Road CADDENS NSW 2747	Lot 754 DP 1180111	Penrith City Council	No	CNC – Community / Natural Area / Watercourse ⁴	RE1 SP294
CAMBRIDGE PARK	Public Reserve	176 Richmond Road CAMBRIDGE PARK NSW 2747	Lot 7 DP 1295641	Penrith City Council	No	CNC – Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
CAMBRIDGE PARK	Public Reserve	1a Tasman Street CAMBRIDGE PARK NSW 2747	Lot 8 DP 1295641	Penrith City Council	No	CNC – Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
CLAREMONT MEADOWS	Public Reserve	33-37 Heaton Ave CLAREMONT MEADOWS NSW 2747	Lot 138 DP 1088137	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	C2
CLAREMONT MEADOWS	Public Reserve	27-37 Fowler Street CLAREMONT MEADOWS NSW 2747	Lot 16 DP 1088875	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	C2
CLAREMONT MEADOWS	Public Reserve	39-47 Fowler Street CLAREMONT MEADOWS NSW 2747	Lot 2 DP 1090232	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	C2
CLAREMONT MEADOWS	Public Reserve	404-408 Caddens Rd CLAREMONT MEADOWS NSW 2747	Lot 6 DP 1090232	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	C2
CLAREMONT MEADOWS	Public Reserve	39-43 Heaton Ave CLAREMONT MEADOWS NSW 2747	Lot 219 DP 1093617	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	C2
CLAREMONT MEADOWS	Public Reserve	1A Castle Road CLAREMONT MEADOWS NSW 2747	Lot 3 DP 1101381	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	C2
CLAREMONT MEADOWS		Lot 52 Off Caddens Road CLAREMONT MEADOWS NSW 2747	Lot 52 DP 1166569	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	C2

⁴ See Diagrams following this Table for the part of Caddens AFL Field categorised as Natural Area - Watercourse

Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
CLAREMONT MEADOWS		419 Caddens Road CLAREMONT MEADOWS NSW 2747	Lot 13-15 DP 1226529	Department of Planning Industry & Environment	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland ⁵	C2
COLYTON		96-106 Roper Road COLYTON NSW 2760	Lot 1 DP 342275	Department of Planning	No	CNC – Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1 C2
COLYTON		108-114 Roper Road COLYTON NSW 2760	Lot 2 DP 342275	Department of Planning	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1 C2
COLYTON		106a Roper Road COLYTON NSW 2760	Lot 3 DP 342275	Department of Planning	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
CRANE BROOK		Cranebrook Road, Hooworth Street, CRANE BROOK, 2749	Lots 1-37 Sec D DP 1613	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1 C2
CRANE BROOK		86 Nepean Street, CRANE BROOK, 2749	Lot 2 DP 612798	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
CRANE BROOK		Nepean Street, CRANE BROOK, 2749	Lot 1001 DP 634348	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
CRANE BROOK		Soling Crescent, CRANE BROOK, 2749	Part Lot 111 DP 730065	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
CRANE BROOK		Nepean Street, CRANE BROOK, 2749	Lots 43-119 Sec A DP 1613	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1 C2
CRANE BROOK		Braddock Street, Milham Street, CRANE BROOK, 2749	Lots 38-105, 112-125 Sec B DP 1613	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1 C2
CRANE BROOK		Milham Street, Hooworth Street, CRANE BROOK, 2749	Lots 29-61, 104-127 Sec C DP 1613	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1 C2
EMU HEIGHTS	Public Reserve	45a Greenhaven Drive EMU HEIGHTS NSW 2750	Lot 89 DP 238135	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1

⁵ See Diagrams following this Table for the part of 419 Caddens Road categorised as Natural Area - Bushland. Part of this Reserve is also categorised as Park and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
EMU HEIGHTS	McCanns Island	Russell Street, EMU HEIGHTS NSW 2750	Part Lot 1 DP 194851	Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (Minister for Justice) ⁶	Yes	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
		Reserve No.:91443 Gazetted 25 May 1979 Purpose: Public Recreation					
EMU PLAINS	Dukes Oval	Lawson Street EMU PLAINS NSW 2750	Part Lot 7051 DP 1055094	The State of New South Wales	Yes	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse ⁷	RE1
		Part Reserve No.: 500406 Gazetted: 18/02/1870 Purpose: Public Recreation					
EMU PLAINS	Darcy Smith Oval & Emu Park & Hunter Fields	Cary Street EMU PLAINS NSW 2750	Part Lot 7052 DP 1055094	The State of New South Wales	Yes	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse ⁸	RE1
		Part Reserve No.: 500406 Gazetted: 18/02/1870 Purpose: Public Recreation					
EMU PLAINS	Hollier Reserve	54 Emerald Street EMU PLAINS NSW 2750	Lot 11 DP 239410	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
EMU PLAINS		2a Great Western Highway EMU PLAINS NSW 2750	Lot 1 DP 614436	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
EMU PLAINS	Huntington Reserve	94a Nepean Street EMU PLAINS NSW 2750	Lot 23 DP 243048	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
EMU PLAINS	River Road Reserve	4 River Road EMU PLAINS NSW 2750	Lot 9 DP 228204	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
EMU PLAINS	Public Reserve	8a Palmer Place EMU PLAINS NSW 2750	Lot 29 DP 259234	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1

⁶ Lot 1 DP 194851 was declared land able to be dealt with as though it were Crown land under Section 25A of the *Crown Lands Consolidation Act 1913* on 26 February 1960.

⁷ See Diagrams following this Table for the Part of Dukes Oval (R.500406) categorised as Natural Area – Watercourse. Part of this Reserve is also categorised as Sportsground and Park and are addressed in Plans of Management for those categories.

⁸ See Diagrams following this Table for the Part of Darcy Smith Oval & Emu Park & Hunter Fields (R.500406) categorised as Natural Area – Watercourse. Part of this Reserve is also categorised as Sportsground and Park and are addressed in Plans of Management for those categories.

Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
EMU PLAINS	Huntington Reserve	94b Nepean Street EMU PLAINS NSW 2750	Lot 3 DP 710639	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
EMU PLAINS	Public Reserve	Lot 3 Nepean Street EMU PLAINS NSW 2750	Lot 3 DP 255380	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
EMU PLAINS		Lot 2 Off Mackellar Street EMU PLAINS NSW 2750	Lot 2 DP 1164474	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
ERSKINE PARK		10a Erskine Park Road ERSKINE PARK NSW 2759	Lot 30 DP 604320	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1 C2
ERSKINE PARK		Lot 11 Lenore Drive ERSKINE PARK NSW 2759	Lot 25 DP 624876	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1 C2
ERSKINE PARK		Lot 11 Lenore Drive ERSKINE PARK NSW 2759	Lot 11 DP 1157476	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1 C2
ERSKINE PARK		6A-8A Erskine Park Road ERSKINE PARK NSW 2759	Lot 27 DP 583277	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1 C2
ERSKINE PARK		6A-8A Erskine Park Road ERSKINE PARK NSW 2759	Lot 29 DP 589546	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland	RE1 C2
GLENMORE PARK	Public Reserve	Lot 4009 Regentville Road GLENMORE PARK NSW 2745	Lot 4009 DP 825280	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
GLENMORE PARK	Public Reserve	81-107 Garswood Road GLENMORE PARK NSW 2745	Lot 42 DP 877987	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	C2
GLENMORE PARK	Drainage Reserve	90c Forestwood Drive GLENMORE PARK NSW 2745	Lot 100 DP 1272622	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	C2
JAMISONTOWN	Tench Reserve	476-482 Jamison Road JAMISONTOWN NSW 2750	Lot 7A DP 38950	Planning Ministerial Corporation	No	Natural Area / Foreshore ⁹	RE1
JAMISONTOWN	Tench Reserve	Lot 2 Tench Avenue JAMISONTOWN NSW 2750	Lot 1 DP 612169	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
JORDAN SPRINGS	Drainage Reserve	97 Lakeside Parade JORDAN SPRINGS NSW 2747	Lot 4000 DP 1280971	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	UR

⁹ See Diagrams following this Table for the part of the Tench Reserve categorised as Natural Area - Foreshore. Part of this land is also categorised as Park and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
KINGSWOOD	Public Reserve	246 Algie Crescent KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 40 DP 242174	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
KINGSWOOD	Public Reserve	79 Great Western Highway KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 12 Sec G DP 935	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	IN2
KINGSWOOD	Public Reserve	79 Great Western Highway KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 13 Sec G DP 935	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	IN2
KINGSWOOD	Public Reserve	79 Great Western Highway KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 14 Sec G DP 935	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	IN2
KINGSWOOD	Public Reserve	79 Great Western Highway KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 15 Sec G DP 935	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	IN2
KINGSWOOD	Public Reserve	79 Great Western Highway KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 16 Sec G DP 935	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	IN2
KINGSWOOD	Public Reserve	79 Great Western Highway KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 17 Sec G DP 935	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	IN2
KINGSWOOD	Public Reserve	79 Great Western Highway KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 118 DP 129177 ¹⁰	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	IN2
KINGSWOOD	Peppermint Park	1 Peppermint Crescent KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 4008 DP 701746	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
KINGSWOOD	Peppermint Park	5 Peppermint Crescent KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 4001 DP 701746	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
KINGSWOOD	Peppermint Park	15 Peppermint Crescent KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 4002 DP 701746	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
KINGSWOOD	Peppermint Park	29 Peppermint Crescent KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 4003 DP 701746	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
KINGSWOOD	Peppermint Park	33 Peppermint Crescent KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 4004 DP 701746	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
KINGSWOOD	Peppermint Park	37 Peppermint Crescent KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 4005 DP 701746	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
KINGSWOOD	Peppermint Park	41 Peppermint Crescent KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 4006 DP 701746	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1

¹⁰ Title is Lot 18 Sec G DP 935

Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
KINGSWOOD	Peppermint Park	71 Peppermint Crescent KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 4007 DP 701746	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
KINGSWOOD	Drainage Reserve	Lot 3 Victoria Street KINGSWOOD NSW 2747	Lot 3 DP 589848	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	R3
LEONAY	River Road Reserve	197a River Road LEONAY NSW 2750	Lot 102 DP 235829	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	C2
LEONAY	River Road Reserve	197a River Road LEONAY NSW 2750	Lot 103 DP 235829	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
LEONAY	Public Reserve	194 River Road LEONAY NSW 2750	Lot 110 DP 261213	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
LONDONDERRY	Red Robins Park	255-265 Carrington Road LONDONDERRY NSW 2753	Lot 48 DP 17428	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	C2
MULGOA	Nepean Natural Park	10a Donohoes Avenue MULGOA NSW 2745	Lot C DP 164835	The State of New South Wales	Yes	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	C2
		Reserve No.: 85528 Gazetted: 05/11/1965 Purpose: Public Recreation					
MULGOA	Warragamba Park	7002 Nortons Basin Road MULGOA NSW 2745	Lot 7002 DP 1055297	The State of New South Wales	Yes	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
		Reserve No.: 500123 Gazetted: 20/11/1925 Purpose: Public Recreation					
MULGOA		427A Mulgoa Road MULGOA NSW 2745	Lot 1 DP 563748	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	C2
MULGOA		115a Martin Street MULGOA NSW 2745	Lot 1 DP 554965	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	C2
MULGOA		9a Hawkstone Close MULGOA NSW 2745	Lot 91 DP 1244177	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RU5
NORTH ST MARYS		Boronia Park Boronia Road NORTH ST MARYS NSW 2760	Part Lot 11 DP 566394	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area / Bushland ¹¹	RE1 C2

¹¹ See Diagrams following this Table for the part of Tench Reserve categorised as Natural Area - Foreshore. Part of this land is also categorised as Park and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
PENRITH		38 Bruce Neale Drive PENRITH NSW 2750	Lot 9 DP 573086	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
PENRITH		38 Bruce Neale Drive PENRITH NSW 2750	Lot 10 DP 573086	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
PENRITH		40 Bruce Neale Drive PENRITH NSW 2750	Lot 6 DP 583415	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
PENRITH		42 Bruce Neale Drive PENRITH NSW 2750	Lot 7 DP 583415	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
PENRITH	Public Reserve	32a Bruce Neale Drive PENRITH NSW 2750	Lot 2 DP 579647	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
PENRITH	Public Reserve	32a Bruce Neale Drive PENRITH NSW 2750	Lot 4 DP 579648	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
PENRITH	Weir Reserve	32a Peachtree Road PENRITH NSW 2750	Lot 47 DP 249986	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
PENRITH	Naval Cadets	42 Bruce Neale Drive PENRITH NSW 2750	Lot 8 DP 583415	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
PENRITH	Tench Reserve	85-93 Nepean Avenue PENRITH NSW 2750	Lot 1 DP 228331	Planning Ministerial Corporation	No	Natural Area / Foreshore ¹²	RE1
PENRITH	Tench Reserve	85-93 Nepean Avenue PENRITH NSW 2750	Lots 1-4 DP 38628	Planning Ministerial Corporation	No	Natural Area / Foreshore ¹³	RE1
PENRITH	Tench Reserve	85-93 Nepean Avenue PENRITH NSW 2750	Lot 1 DP 567225	Planning Ministerial Corporation	No	Natural Area / Foreshore ¹⁴	RE1

¹² See Diagrams following this Table for the part of Boronia Park categorised as Natural Area - Foreshore. Part of this land is also categorised as Park and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

¹³ See Diagrams following this Table for the part of Boronia Park categorised as Natural Area - Foreshore. Part of this land is also categorised as Park and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

¹⁴ See Diagrams following this Table for the part of Boronia Park categorised as Natural Area - Foreshore. Part of this land is also categorised as Park and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
PENRITH	Tench Reserve	85-93 Nepean Avenue PENRITH NSW 2750	Lot 59 DP 752044	Planning Ministerial Corporation	No	Natural Area / Foreshore ¹⁵	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	29a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 27 DP 596326	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	31a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 29 DP 596325	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	27a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 25 DP 596327	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	21a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 19 DP 596329	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	21a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 21 DP 596329	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	19a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 17 DP 596330	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	13a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 13 DP 596331	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	15a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 15 DP 596331	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	9a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 9 DP 596332	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	9a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 11 DP 596332	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	5a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 5 DP 596333	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	5a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 7 DP 596333	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	Lot 1 Factory Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 1 DP 566392	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	C2

¹⁵ See Diagrams following this Table for the part of Boronia Park categorised as Natural Area - Foreshore. Part of this land is also categorised as Park and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
REGENTVILLE		3a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 3 DP 596334	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE	Public Reserve	35 Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 43 DP 16540	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE		33a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 31 DP 596324	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE		25a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 23 DP 596328	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
REGENTVILLE		17a Bellevue Road REGENTVILLE NSW 2745	Lot 281 DP 1020286	Penrith City Council	No	CNF – Community / Natural Area / Foreshore	RE1
ST CLAIR	Public Reserve	31 Denver Road ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 524 DP 740304	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST CLAIR	Public Reserve	Lot 70 Denver Road ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 70 DP 802614	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST CLAIR	Dorothy Radford Reserve	6b Hunter Street ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 67 DP 255903	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST CLAIR	Dorothy Radford Reserve	25a Omeo Street ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 1 DP 773512	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST CLAIR	Dorothy Radford Reserve	7a Rochford Street ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 48 DP 258287	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST CLAIR	Dorothy Radford Reserve	7e Rochford Street ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 56 DP 260495	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST CLAIR	Dorothy Radford Reserve	7d Rochford Street ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 400 DP 261488	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST CLAIR	Dorothy Radford Reserve	7c Rochford Street ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 219 DP 261699	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST CLAIR	Public Reserve	97b Cook Parade ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 96 DP 262609	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST CLAIR	Dorothy Radford Reserve	1 Omeo Street ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 6 DP 701992	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST CLAIR	Dorothy Radford Reserve	2 Omeo Street ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 7 DP 701992	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST CLAIR	Dorothy Radford Reserve	11-15 Omeo Street ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 105 DP 811555	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1

Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
ST CLAIR	Dorothy Radford Reserve	7b Rochford Street ST CLAIR NSW 2759	Lot 2230 DP 872682	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1
ST MARYS		Putland Street ST MARYS NSW 2760	Lots 1-4 DP 23396	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area - Bushland	RE1 C2
ST MARYS		Schleicher Street ST MARYS NSW 2760	Lot 27 Sec C DP 1895	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area - Bushland ¹⁶	RE1 C2
ST MARYS		Schleicher Street ST MARYS NSW 2760	Lots 1 & 4 DP 201850	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area - Bushland ¹⁷	RE1 C2
WALLACIA	Public Reserve	6a Denton Place WALLACIA NSW 2745	Lot 15 DP 259033	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RU5 C2
WALLACIA	Public Reserve	6b Denton Place WALLACIA NSW 2745	Lot 10 DP 255225	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	C2
WALLACIA	Public Reserve	2a Green Street WALLACIA NSW 2745	Lot 16 DP 243981	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	C2
WALLACIA	Public Reserve	81a Greendale Road WALLACIA NSW 2745	Lot 13 DP 259806	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	C2 C3
WALLACIA	Public Reserve	17 Kadiera Close WALLACIA NSW 2745	Lot 319 DP 808445	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	C2
WALLACIA	Public Reserve	Lot 514 Montelimar Place WALLACIA NSW 2745	Lot 514 DP 789716	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	C2
WALLACIA	Public Reserve	40 Park Road WALLACIA NSW 2745	Lot 1 DP 238697	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	C2
WALLACIA	Public Reserve	8 Golfview Drive WALLACIA NSW 2745	Lot 3 DP 537578	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	C2
WALLACIA	Public Reserve	Lot 432 Kadiera Close WALLACIA NSW 2745	Lot 432 DP 843875	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	C2
WERRINGTON	Drainage Reserve	38a Burton Street WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Part Lot 1 DP 730359	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1

¹⁶ See Diagrams following this Table for the part of Putland and Schleicher St Reserve categorised as Natural Area – Bushland. Part of this land is also categorised as Park and General Community Use and is addressed in the Plans of Management for those categories.

¹⁷ See Diagrams following this Table for the part of Putland and Schleicher St Reserve categorised as Natural Area – Bushland. Part of this land is also categorised as Park and General Community Use and is addressed in the Plans of Management for those categories.

Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
WERRINGTON	Drainage Reserve	47a John Oxley Avenue WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 70 DP 248393	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
WERRINGTON	Drainage Reserve	53-63 Heavey Street WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 21 DP 1942	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
WERRINGTON		97 Parkes Avenue WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 3 DP 701601	Department of Planning	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	RE1 C2
WERRINGTON	The Kingsway Playing Fields	8 The Kingsway WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 4302 DP 1282854	Department of Planning	No	CN – Community / Natural Area / Bushland & Watercourse ¹⁸	C2 RE1
WERRINGTON	The Kingsway Playing Fields	The Kingsway WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 4401 DP 1282520	Department of Planning	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland ¹⁹	C2 RE1
WERRINGTON	The Kingsway Playing Fields	The Kingsway WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 4403 DP 1282520	Department of Planning	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland ²⁰	C2 RE1
WERRINGTON	The Kingsway Playing Fields	The Kingsway WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 801 DP 1282507	Department of Planning	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland ²¹	C2 RE1
WERRINGTON	The Kingsway Playing Fields	The Kingsway WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 4301 DP 1282854	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland ²²	C2 RE1
WERRINGTON	The Kingsway Playing Fields	The Kingsway WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 4402 DP 1282520	Penrith City Council	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland	C2
WERRINGTON	The Kingsway Playing Fields	The Kingsway WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 8 DP 624980	Department of Planning	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland ²³	C2 RE1

¹⁸ See Diagrams following this Table for the Part of Kingsway Playing Fields categorised as Natural Area – Watercourse and Natural Area – Bushland. Part of this land is also categorised as Sportsground and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

¹⁹ See Diagrams following this Table for the Part of Kingsway Playing Fields categorised as Natural Area – Bushland. Part of this land is also categorised as Sportsground and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

²⁰ See Diagrams following this Table for the Part of Kingsway Playing Fields categorised as Natural Area – Bushland. Part of this land is also categorised as Sportsground and Park and is addressed in the Plans of Management for those categories.

²¹ See Diagrams following this Table for the Part of Kingsway Playing Fields categorised as Natural Area – Bushland. Part of this land is also categorised as Sportsground and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

²² See Diagrams following this Table for the Part of Kingsway Playing Fields categorised as Natural Area – Bushland. Part of this land is also categorised as Sportsground and Park and is addressed in the Plans of Management for those categories.

²³ See Diagrams following this Table for the Part of Kingsway Playing Fields categorised as Natural Area – Bushland. Part of this land is also categorised as Sportsground and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

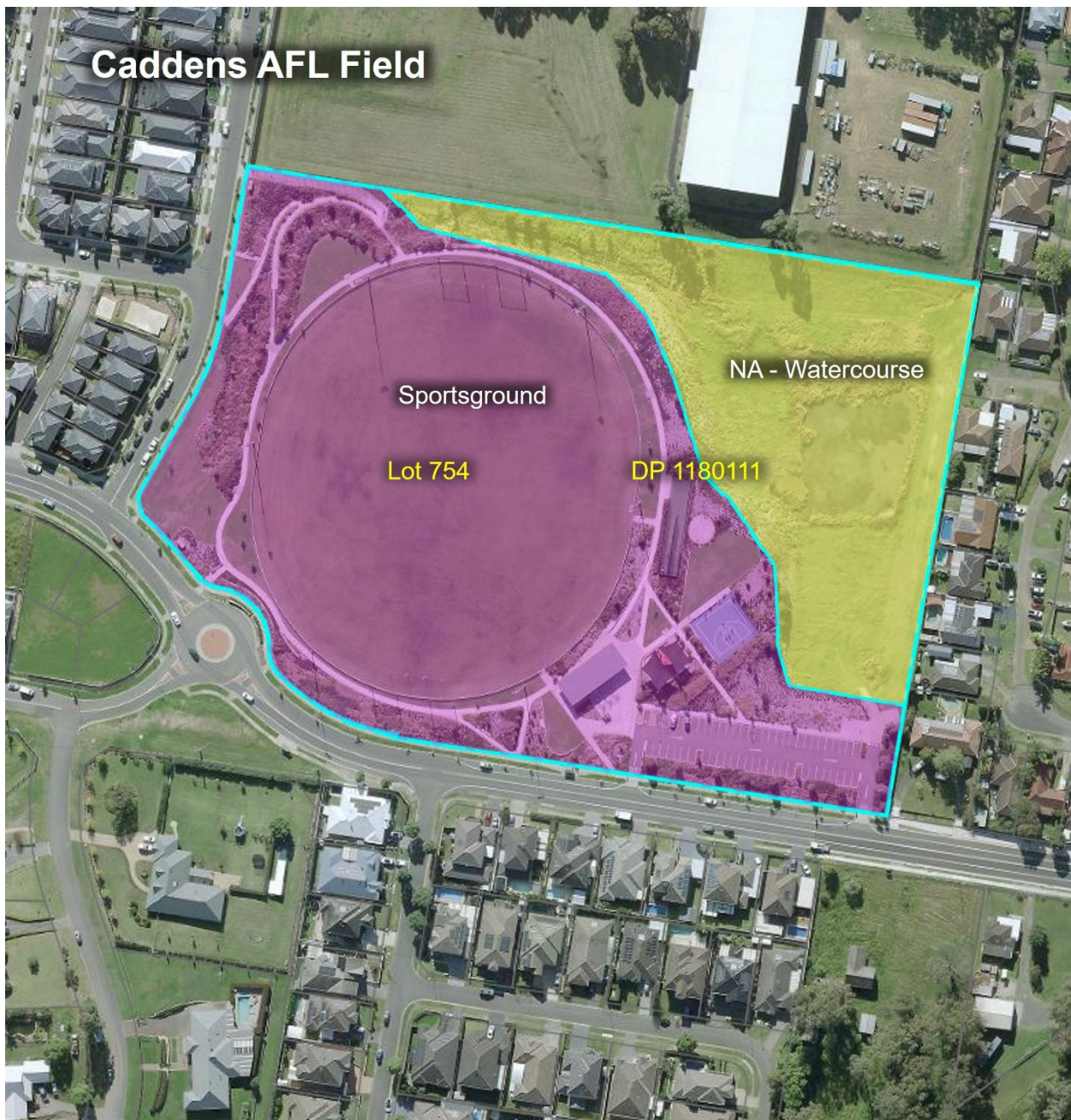
Suburb	Property Name	Property Address	Title Details	Owner	Crown Land	Category	Zone
WERRINGTON	The Kingsway Playing Fields	The Kingsway WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 13 DP 624936	Department of Planning	No	CNB – Community / Natural Area / Bushland ²⁴	C2 RE1
WERRINGTON	The Kingsway Playing Fields	The Kingsway WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 7 DP 217883	Department of Planning	No	CN – Community / Natural Area / Bushland & Watercourse ²⁵	RE1
WERRINGTON		Werrington Road WERRINGTON NSW 2747	Lot 105 DP 826498	Department of Planning	No	Natural Area - Bushland ²⁶	C2 RE1
WERRINGTON COUNTY	Drainage Reserve	2 Charles Sturt Drive WERRINGTON COUNTY NSW 2747	Lot 134 DP 243308	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
WERRINGTON COUNTY	Drainage Reserve	42 Charles Sturt Drive WERRINGTON COUNTY NSW 2747	Lot 403 DP 245602	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1
WERRINGTON DOWNS	Public Reserve	18a Pasturegate Avenue WERRINGTON DOWNS NSW 2747	Lot 9 DP 1295641	Penrith City Council	No	CNC - Community / Natural Area / Watercourse	RE1

²⁴ See Diagrams following this Table for the Part of Kingsway Playing Fields categorised as Natural Area – Bushland. Part of this land is also categorised as Sportsground and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

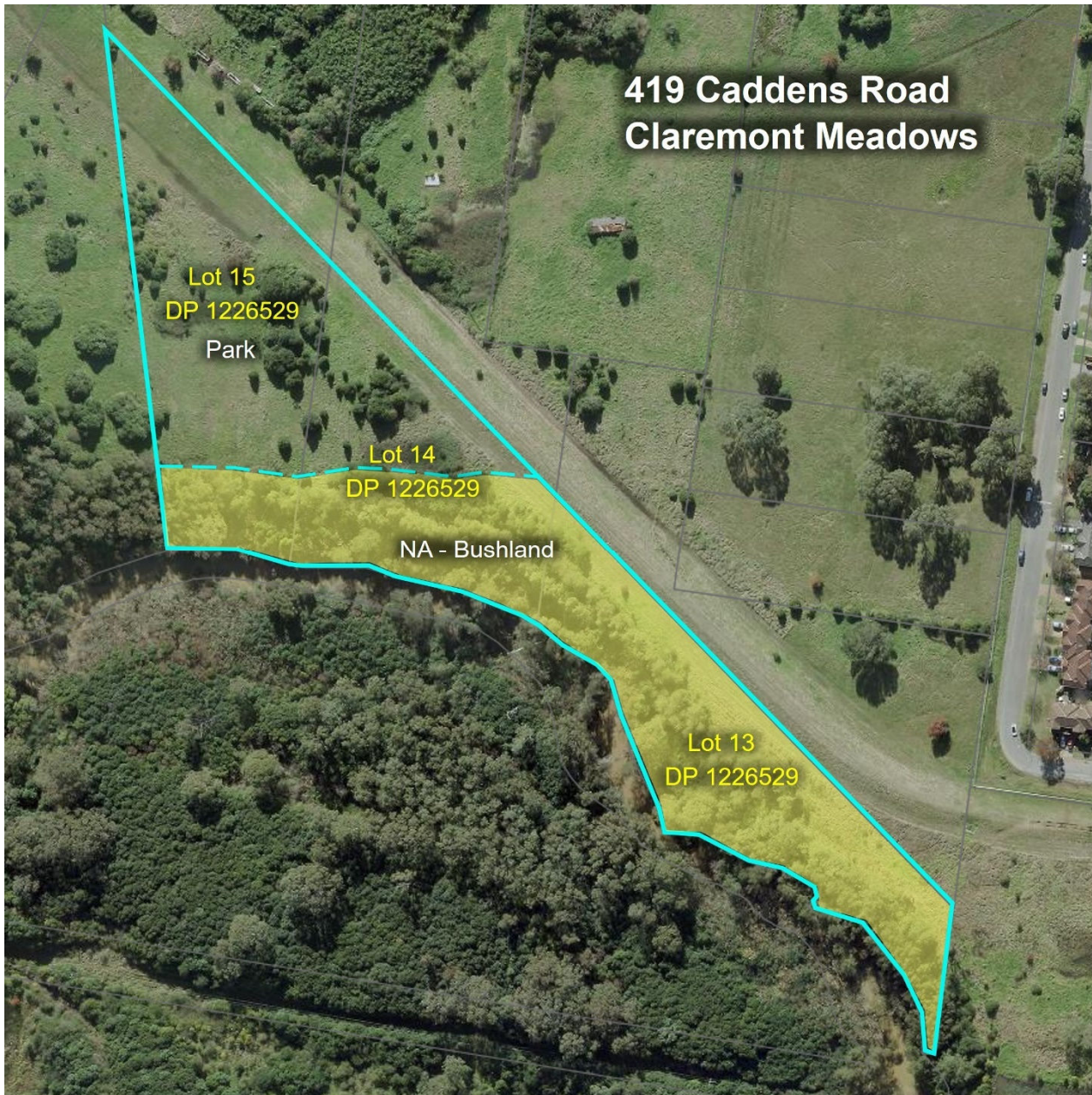
²⁵ See Diagrams following this Table for the Part of Kingsway Playing Fields categorised as Natural Area – Watercourse and Natural Area – Bushland. Part of this land is also categorised as Sportsground and is addressed in the Plan of Management for that category.

²⁶ See Diagrams following this Table for the part of Werrington Road Reserve categorised as Natural Area – Bushland. Part of this land is also categorised as Park and Sportsground and is addressed in the Plans of Management for those categories.

Categorisation Diagram – Caddens AFL Field



Categorisation Diagram – 419 Caddens Road, Claremont Meadows



Categorisation Diagram - Dukes Oval, Darcy Smith Oval & Emu Park & Hunter Fields
(R.500406)



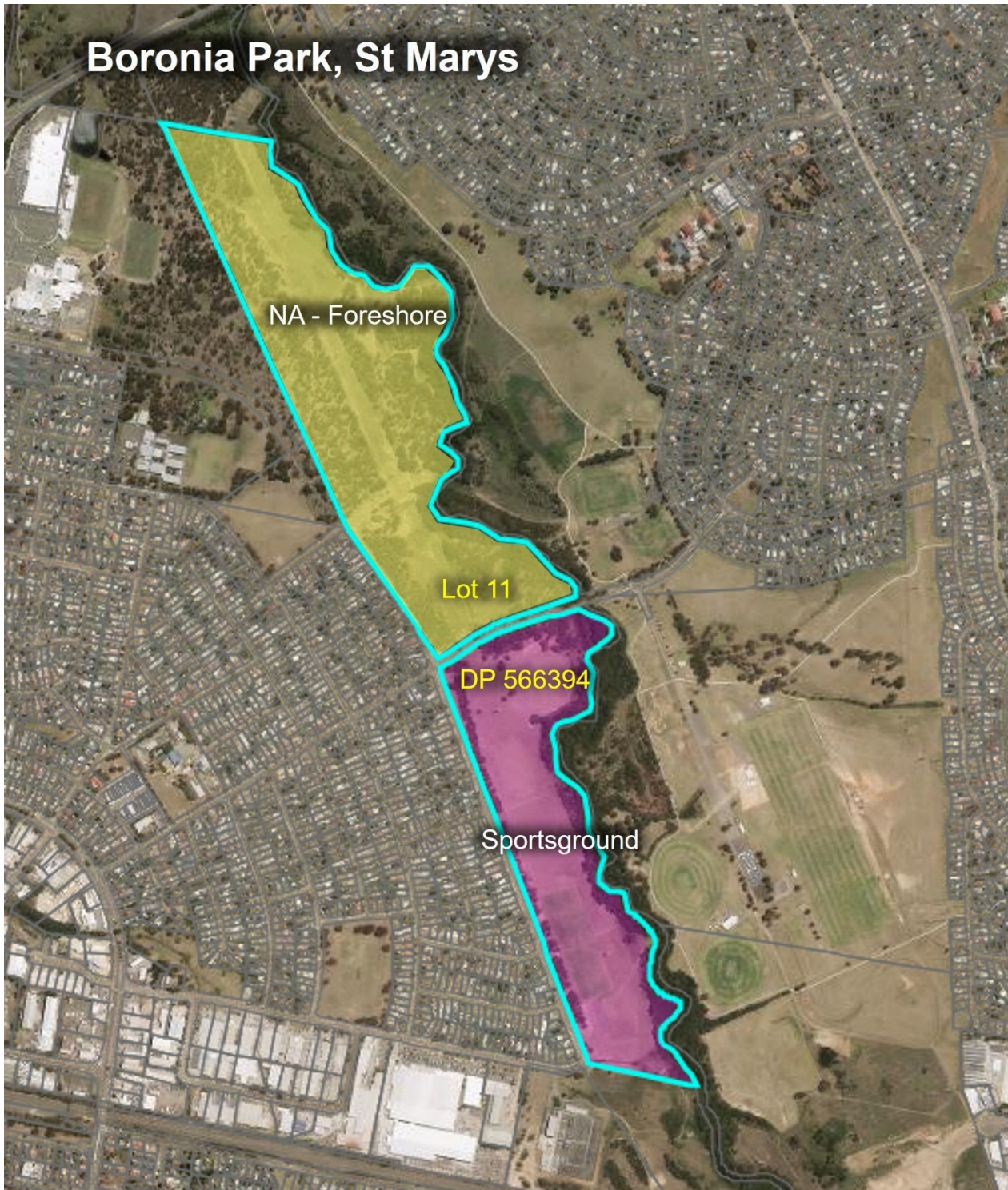
Categorisation Diagram – Tench Reserve, Jamisontown



Categorisation Diagram – Tench Reserve, Penrith



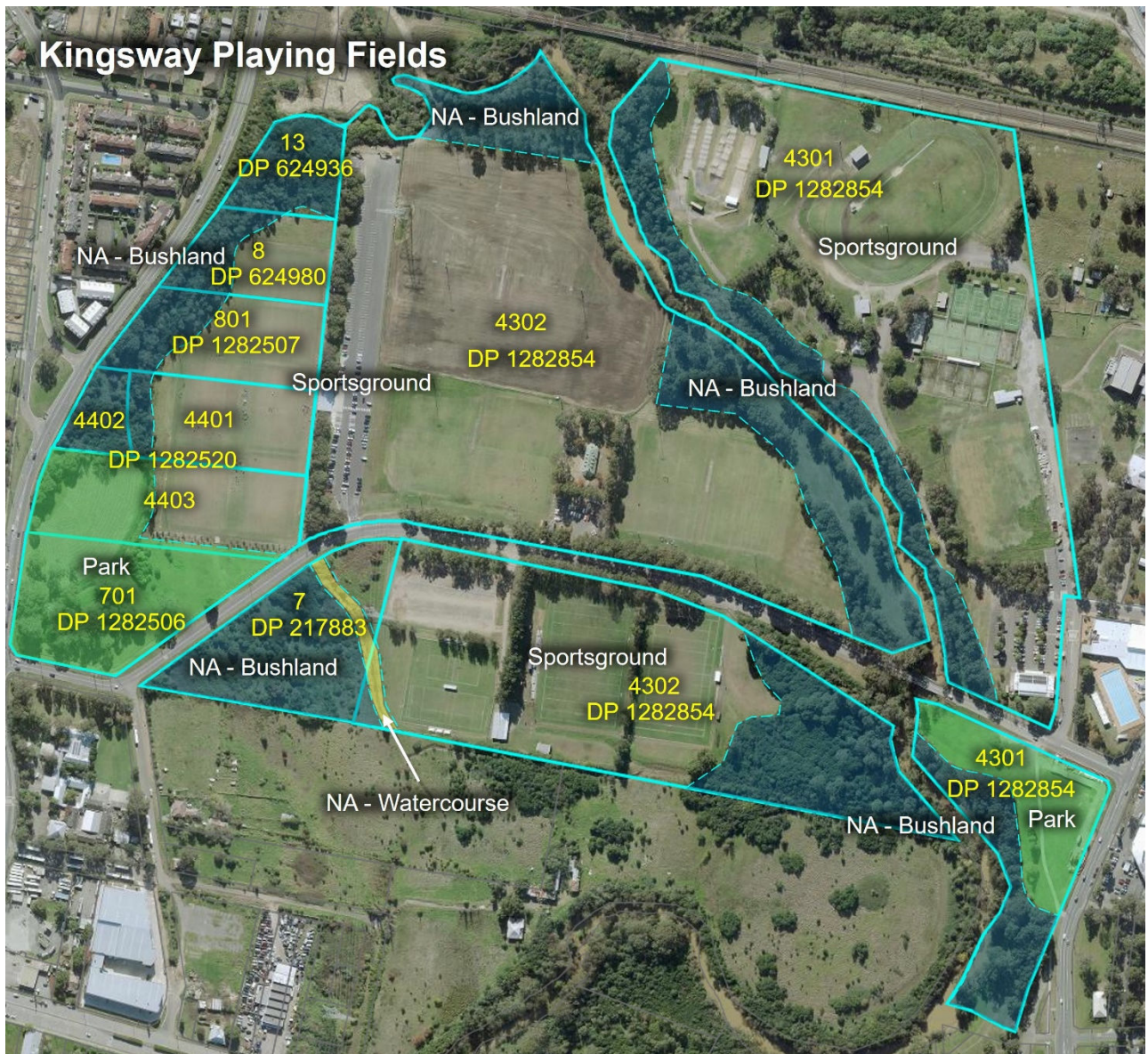
Categorisation Diagram – Boronia Park



Categorisation Diagram – Schleicher Street



Categorisation Diagram – Kingsway Playing Fields, Werrington



Categorisation Diagram – Werrington Road, Werrington



Appendix B - Legislation Pertaining to Plans of Management

Local Government Act, 1993

Community land must be managed according to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act) and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*.

The LG Act requires all Council owned land to be classified as either Operational or Community land. Community land is defined as land that must be kept for the use of the general community, and must not be sold. Community land is required to be managed in accordance with a PoM and any other laws regulating the use of the land.

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

- The PoM applying to that area of community land.
- Any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land.
- The provisions of Division 2 of Chapter 6 of the LG Act .

Crown Land Management Act 2016

The *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (the CLM Act) authorises local councils appointed to manage dedicated or reserved Crown land (council managers) to manage that land as if it were public land under the LG Act. Generally council managers will manage land as if it were community land. Under the LG Act, a PoM must be adopted by council for all community land.

Section 3.23(6) of the CLM Act requires council managers to adopt a PoM for any Crown reserve for which it is the appointed Crown land manager, and that is classified as 'community land' under the LG Act.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979

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

On a state-wide level there are State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). On a regional level there are Regional Environmental Plans. On a local level there are Local Environmental Plans as well as Development Control Plans.

On the local level, any land use proposed for any site within this PoM must be consistent with the zoning that is applied to the land by the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010 (LEP). Additionally, any land use, building or structure proposed for a site within this PoM may also require development consent under the provisions of the LEP unless it is exempt development.

The Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (cwth) (EPBC Act) protects matters of National Environmental Significance, such as threatened species and ecological communities, migratory species (protected under international agreements), and National Heritage places (among others).

The nine matters of national environmental significance are:

- World heritage properties
- National heritage places
- Wetlands of international importance (often called 'Ramsar' wetlands after the international treaty under which such wetlands are listed)

- Nationally threatened species and ecological communities
- Migratory species
- Commonwealth marine areas
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- Nuclear actions (including uranium mining)
- A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

In Penrith, the main EPBC Act consideration is several threatened ecological communities and threatened species.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

This planning policy deals with vegetation in non-rural areas and Water Catchments

Chapter 2 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021* (B&C SEPP) works together with the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the *Local Land Services Amendment Act 2016* to create a framework for the regulation of clearing of native vegetation in NSW.

The Policy applies to the following zones within the Penrith Local Government Area:

- Zone RU5 Village
- Zone R1 General Residential
- Zone R2 Low Density Residential
- Zone R3 Medium Density Residential
- Zone R4 High Density Residential
- Zone R5 Large Lot Residential
- Zone B1 Neighbourhood Centre
- Zone B2 Local Centre
- Zone B3 Commercial Core
- Zone B4 Mixed Use
- Zone B5 Business Development
- Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor
- Zone B7 Business Park
- Zone B8 Metropolitan Centre
- Zone IN1 General Industrial
- Zone IN2 Light Industrial
- Zone IN3 Heavy Industrial
- Zone IN4 Working Waterfront
- Zone SP1 Special Activities
- Zone SP2 Infrastructure
- Zone SP3 Tourist
- Zone RE1 Public Recreation
- Zone RE2 Private Recreation
- Zone E2 Environmental Conservation
- Zone E3 Environmental Management
- Zone E4 Environmental Living
- Zone W3 Working Waterways.

Section 2.7(4) of the (B&C SEPP) also allows for vegetation clearing without approval under certain circumstances. These circumstances are:

- Council is satisfied is dying or dead and is not required as the habitat of native animals.
- The removal of vegetation that the council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property.

Chapter 6 of the B&C SEPP aims to provide for healthy water catchments that will deliver high quality water while permitting development that is compatible with that goal;

- provide that a consent authority must not grant consent to a proposed development unless it is satisfied that the proposed development will have a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality; and
- support the maintenance or achievement of the water quality objectives for the Sydney drinking water catchment.

Biodiversity Conservation Act, 2016

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) provides provisions relating to the management of native vegetation. The BC Act provides a number of Assessment requirements and Licensing. It also provides provisions for threatened species and Biodiversity Value areas.

The Biodiversity Values (BV) Map identifies land with high biodiversity value that is particularly sensitive to impacts from development and clearing. The map forms part of the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme Threshold which is one of the triggers for determining whether the Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) applies to a clearing or development proposal. Any development within a BV mapped area that impacts native vegetation requires a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report or Species Impact Statement (SIS).

Section 7.3 of the BC Act outlines that a 'test of significance' is to be undertaken is a development or activity is going to impact threatened species and ecological communities. The test requires an assessment to determine if the impact is significant. If a proposed activity under Part 5 of the EP&A Act is likely to significantly affect threatened species, and the proponent does not opt into the BOS, a SIS must be prepared.

The BC Act also requires a licence to be obtained to pick or harm a threatened species. A threatened species licence, a class of biodiversity conservation licence under Part 2 of the BC Act, may be required if an action is likely to result in:

- harm to an animal that is a threatened species or part of a threatened ecological community
- picking a plant that is a threatened species or part of a threatened ecological community
- damage to the habitat of a threatened species or threatened ecological community
- damage to a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Statutory responsibilities on 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. Therefore, this relates to community land categorised as cultural significance, natural area or park.

Local Land Services Act, 2013

This Act formalised the establishment of Local Land Services which became operational in 2014.

Fisheries Management Act, 1994

The aim of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (FM Act) is to conserve, develop and share the fishery resources of the State for the benefit of present and future generations.

This includes the conservation of fish habitats, threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation.

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

Biosecurity Act, 2015

The primary objective of the *Biosecurity Act 2015* is to provide a framework for the prevention, elimination and minimisation of biosecurity risks posed by biosecurity matter, dealing with biosecurity matter, carriers and potential carriers, and other activities that involve biosecurity matter, carriers or potential carriers.

Rural Fires Act, 1997

The Rural Fires Act 1997 requires the Bushfire Coordinating Committee to establish a Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) in each local government area containing a rural fire district, or fire district with a bush fire risk.

One role of the BFMC is to prepare a Bush Fire Risk Management Plan for its area of responsibility.

The strategies established in the bush fire risk management plan address the bush fire hazard, the vulnerability of assets to fire, the safety of the community and fire fighters, the protection of the land and environment from fire. The plan also recognises some aspects of biodiversity can be managed through the application of appropriate fire regimes upon the landscape.

Heritage Act 1977

This Act contains provisions for the conservation of items of heritage. Thus, this relates to community land categorised as cultural significance or natural area.

ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)

This charter was drawn up by ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) to define the basic principles and procedures to be observed in the conservation of important cultural places. Thus, this relates to community land categorised as cultural significance.

Water Management Act, 2000

The objectives of this Act are to provide for the sustainable and integrated management of the water sources of the state for the benefit of both present and future generations and, in particular:

- ecologically sustainable development
- protect, enhance and restore water resources
- recognise and foster social and economic benefits
- recognise the role of the community
- provide efficient and equitable sharing of water
- management of water sources with other aspects of the environment including native vegetation and native fauna
- encourage the sharing of responsibility and efficient use of water
- encourage best practice management and use of water.

The objectives and principals of the *Water Management Act 2000* can be accessed at www.legislation.nsw.gov.au