

City of Canada Bay

Generic Plan of Management

March 2007



City of Canada Bay Council

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Summary

This draft plan of management has been prepared to provide a basis for the long-term management of the City of Canada Bay's parks, reserves and community land. The attached plan identifies 154 parks and reserves. At the time of writing, the majority of this land is Council-owned land or Crown land, with the remainder on land owned by other government agencies.

This draft plan of management meets the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the *Act*). The *Act* emphasises a council's responsibility to actively manage land it owns or controls. It requires local councils to prepare plans of management for all their community land to ensure effective planning and management.

The plan sets strategic objectives and management strategies. Detailed action plans are not included. This gives Council flexibility to prepare specific 'on the ground' action plans at a later date, consistent with the objectives for the land.

The preparation of this draft plan has been advertised on Council's website, in local newspapers and via a mail-out to sporting clubs. Council has also publicised and held a public meeting to discuss the draft plan and relevant community issues.

Key recommendations of the draft plan are presented below.

Key strategies for community land as a whole

- Planning. Accurately categorise community land that comprises more than one category.
- Ownership and classification. Ensure land classifications reflect best use of the land; and investigate opportunities to purchase redundant State government land now used for recreation.
- Management. Ensure effective management of community lands, parks, reserves, community groups, committees with leases, licences, memorandums of understanding and deeds of agreement.
- Cultural activities. Encourage applications to undertake cultural activities in public places, provided the proposal reflects local community values for visual amenity and meets the objectives of the category.
- Park information signs. Implement Council's signage strategy in relation to providing information at parks and recreation facilities.
- Access and circulation. Plan and manage community land as an integrated system with individual land parcels linked through landscape features, habitat corridors, watercourses, and pedestrian/cycle paths.
- Disabled access. Improve and maintain access for disabled people to community land and facilities and places of public entertainment, and ensure compliance with Australian Standard AS4128.
- Safety. Maximise the safety of park visitors through regular inspection, and repair or replacement of facilities, as appropriate.
- Shade. Provide adequate shade in popular park areas to encourage visitation, particularly areas where people are relatively static, such as playgrounds, rest and BBQ/picnic areas.
- Heritage. Manage and protect heritage items on community land.
- Environment. Manage community land so it positively contributes to Council's overall commitment to total catchment management.
- Personal memorials. Discourage applications to Council to install personal memorials in public places.
- Landscape. Ensure proposals for landscape works reflect the core objectives for the land, and are of a quality that reflects the sensitive and attractive foreshore area.

Key strategies for Natural Area category

- Specific area plans. Conserve community land supporting ecologically valuable and biodiverse habitats by categorising and mapping land that falls under the Natural Area category, make a resolution declaring the land has a known natural, scenic or other feature considered by Council to warrant protection or special management considerations, and undertake specific area plans of management for this land.
- Rehabilitation. Investigate the feasibility of further environmental works to rehabilitate some parcels of community land to its original state.
- Public awareness. Enhance public awareness and appreciation of environmentally significant areas of open space through education and interpretation.

Key strategies for Sportsground category

- Complementary experiences Provide for a range of complementary experiences at sportsgrounds by providing playgrounds, seating and picnic facilities beside some sportsgrounds to improve and broaden the recreational experience of spectators.
- Improvements. Undertake improvements at sportsgrounds where need is established, where environmental and social impacts are negligible, and where funds permit.
- Aquatic centres. Further upgrade and extend Council's two aquatic centres (as appropriate) and in accordance with prescribed standards and expressed needs.
- Indoor facilities. Assess the need for more indoor sport and recreation facilities.
- Improve the visual character of sportsgrounds through perimeter landscaping.
- Minimise the impacts of sportsgrounds on surrounding neighbourhoods.
- Provide increased opportunities to access the waterways from personal watercraft.
- Prepare site-specific plans of management and strategies for sportsgrounds, where needed.

Key strategies for Park category

- Distribution. Provide adequate high quality neighbourhood open space accessible to all residents.
- Foreshore. Maximise public enjoyment of local waterways through better access points, walkways, landscaping and facilities.
- Neighbourhood parks. Provide a network of neighbourhood parks that serve the passive recreation needs of local communities.
- Play equipment. Use Council's *Play Facilities Strategy* as a guide when planning for existing and proposed playgrounds.
- Youth. Ensure youth are also provided with age-appropriate play facilities.
- Site-specific plans. Prepare site-specific plans of management, where needed.

Key strategies for General Community Use category

- Distribution. Provide sufficient and well-distributed facilities for indoor recreation and social activities.

Key strategies for community buildings on community land

- Develop and provide recreation facilities in response to user demands and available funds.
- When assessing proposed developments and activities on community land, ensure they are consistent with Council's Local Environmental Plan and with the objectives of the *Local Government Act*.

Key strategies for unused or redundant community land

- Gain a full understanding of the use of the land, any local attachments to the land, and its potential to be used for other purposes, including for greater recreational use.
- If the land has potential for greater use, implement strategies to increase use.
- If the land has little or no recreational potential, consider reclassifying, rezoning and possibly selling the land.



Overview



Overview

1 About this plan

This chapter provides background information on the plan of management.

1.1 Why prepare a plan of management?

This plan of management has been prepared to provide a basis for the long-term management of Canada Bay's parks, reserves and community land.

The plan meets the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the *Act*), as amended. The *Act* emphasises a council's responsibility to actively manage land it owns or controls. It requires local councils to prepare plans of management for all their community land to ensure effective planning and management.

A plan of management describes how public land will be managed, maintained and utilised, who is responsible for its management, its facilities and the uses and activities that occur there.

For more detail, refer **Chapter 3**.

1.2 What type of plan of management?

Plans can be 'generic' or 'specific'. A generic plan, like this one, applies to a number of similar areas of community land for which the values held and issues needing attention are similar, such as sports grounds. A specific plan is prepared for a major venue, such as Cabarita Park, Brays Bay Foreshore Reserve and Charles Heath Reserve.

1.3 Why this plan?

This generic plan of management has been prepared to address all community land and Crown land managed by Canada Bay Council. Although Council is not required to address Crown land in a generic plan of management, Council took this step due to the abundance of Crown land under its care, control and management, and its wish to create a 'snapshot' of all recreational land it manages, and to adopt a consistent approach to managing this land. The main reasons for preparing the generic plan are to:

- Incorporate the data on all community land and Crown land that had been covered under separate reports prior to the amalgamation of Concord Council and Drummoyne Council in December 2000. **Table 1.1** shows the status of park planning prior to this generic plan of management.
- Meet the other requirements of the *Act* pertaining to community land management.
- Document previously unreported recreation land, such as road closures.
- Inform staff of Council's community land portfolio and provide a management framework.
- Set a framework for meeting community needs regarding open space, which is a major component of the quality of life of many residents.

The plan is a strategic document, and detailed action plans are not included. This gives Council flexibility to prepare specific 'on the ground' action plans at a later date, consistent with the objectives for the land. It also enables Council to take advantage of any opportunities that arise during the life of the plan that enable implementation of the strategies in ways that may be more cost-effective, more time-efficient, or in some other way provide benefits that were unavailable or not recognised during preparation of the plan.

1.4 Land not addressed in this plan

This plan addresses all land classified as community land, including land for which site-specific plans have been prepared previously by Concord and Drummoyne councils, until such time as these plans are in accordance with the *Act*.

Council plans to review and update significant area plans as resources permit.

Significant areas of open space are accessible to the general public within the Breakfast Point, Liberty Grove, Yaralla and Rhodes Estates. These are administered and maintained by the developer or the local community, and are not covered by this plan.

1.5 Funding and timing

The implementation of strategies in this plan of management will be an ongoing process that will proceed in response to community expectations, user needs, and availability of funds.

Open space and recreation initiatives in Council's capital works budget are not dependent on the passage of this plan of management. The annual schedule of works is available on Council's website and from Council's customer services counter.

1.6 Consistency with legislation and policy

This plan of management is consistent with community values, Council's objectives for open space, and State Government principles and objectives relating to community land.

Table 1.1 – Plans of management and action plans in Canada Bay

Category or name of land and year prepared	Type of plan
Plans in previous Concord Council area	
Natural areas (1996)	Generic
Sportsgrounds (1996)	Generic
Parks (1996)	Generic
General community use (1996)	Generic
Cabarita Park (1987)	Specific
Prince Edward Park (1996)	Specific
Wangal Centenary Bushland Reserve (1983)	Specific
Bayview Park (1997)	Specific
St Luke's Park and Cintra Park (2000)	Management action plan
Brays Bay Foreshore Park, including Mcllwaine Park, Brays Bay Reserve and Rhodes Park (1999)	Specific
Powell's Creek (2000)	Specific
Majors Bay and Arthur Walker Reserves (2000)	Management action plan
Queen Elizabeth Park Remnant Turpentine Woodland Rehabilitation (1992)	Specific

Category or name of land and year prepared	Type of plan
Plans in previous Drummoyne Council area	
Sportsgrounds (1996)	Generic
Parks (1996)	Generic
Timbrell Park (1996)	Specific
Five Dock Park (1996)	Specific
Barnwell Park Golf Course (1996)	Specific
Charles Heath Reserve (1998)	Specific
Drummoyne Park, Drummoyne Oval and Taplin Park (1996)	Specific
Howley Park (1989)	Specific

This chapter has provided background information on the plan of management. The next chapter provides an overview of Canada Bay's open space portfolio.

2 Community land in Canada Bay

The chapter provides an overview of Canada Bay's open space portfolio. It includes community land, Crown land, and other land used as open space.

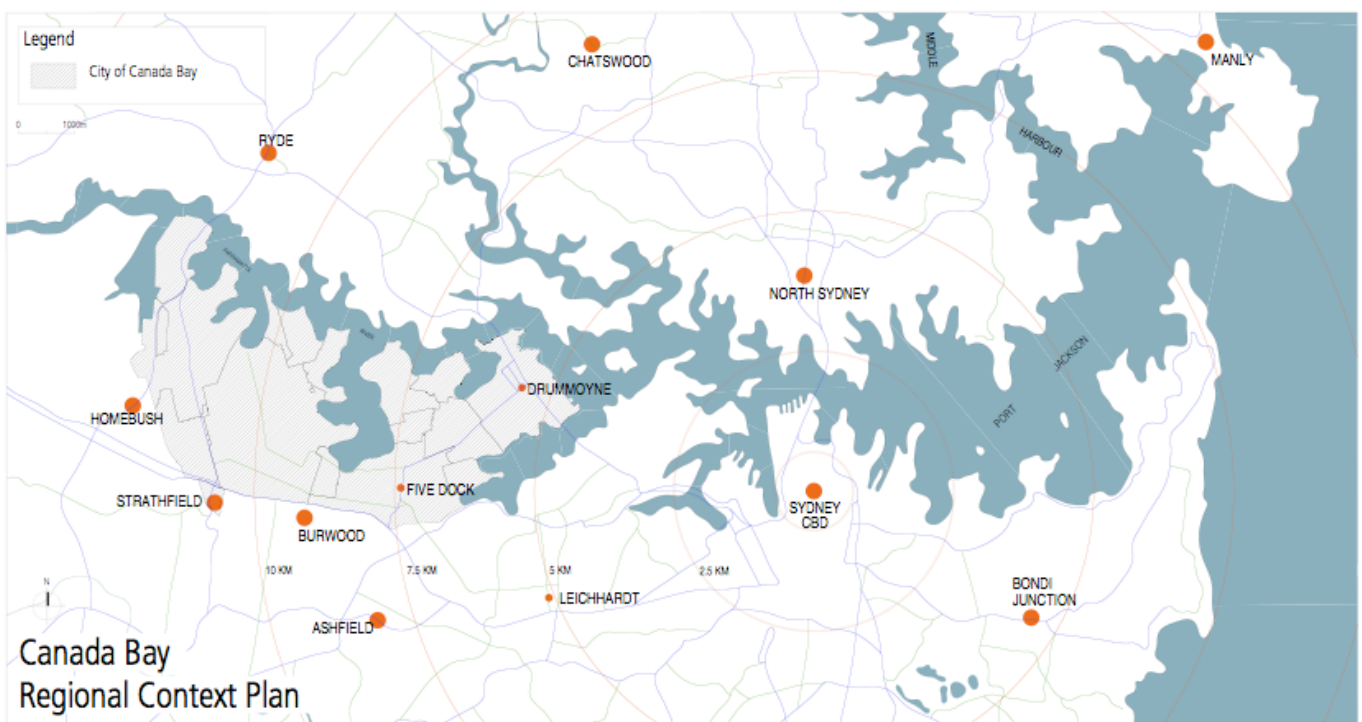
2.1 The council area

Canada Bay and the surrounding area are shown in **Figure 1**. The area covered by this plan is shown in **Figure 2**.

The City of Canada Bay covers an area of 1,982 hectares, 6 km west of Sydney CBD. Open space comprises about 15% of this area. The land is significantly altered from its original state, with few areas of remnant bushland, biodiversity corridors or natural creek systems remaining (City of Canada Bay *State of Environment Report 2004/05*).

The Council area features extensive foreshore frontage along the Parramatta River, and there is an extensive network of foreshore parks.

Figure 1 – Canada Bay Regional Context Plan



Social overview

The City of Canada Bay is an established middle-ring area, with a mix of residential, industrial, commercial and retail areas.

The population is growing steadily, largely due to urban consolidation and redevelopment of industrial sites into medium-density residential areas. It is estimated that the population will increase by about 1000 persons per year, with a population of 70,000 by 2006, culminating in a population of about 86,000 persons in 2020. The latest figures from Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources identified that the City of Canada Bay will experience the largest influx of population in the inner west of Sydney. Predictions suggest a population rise from 62,330 to 86,690 by 2031 (Council Management Plan 2005).

The community comprises people from a variety of socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. This mix is changing over time. It will therefore be important to keep parks as flexible as possible to provide diverse opportunities to satisfy changing community needs.

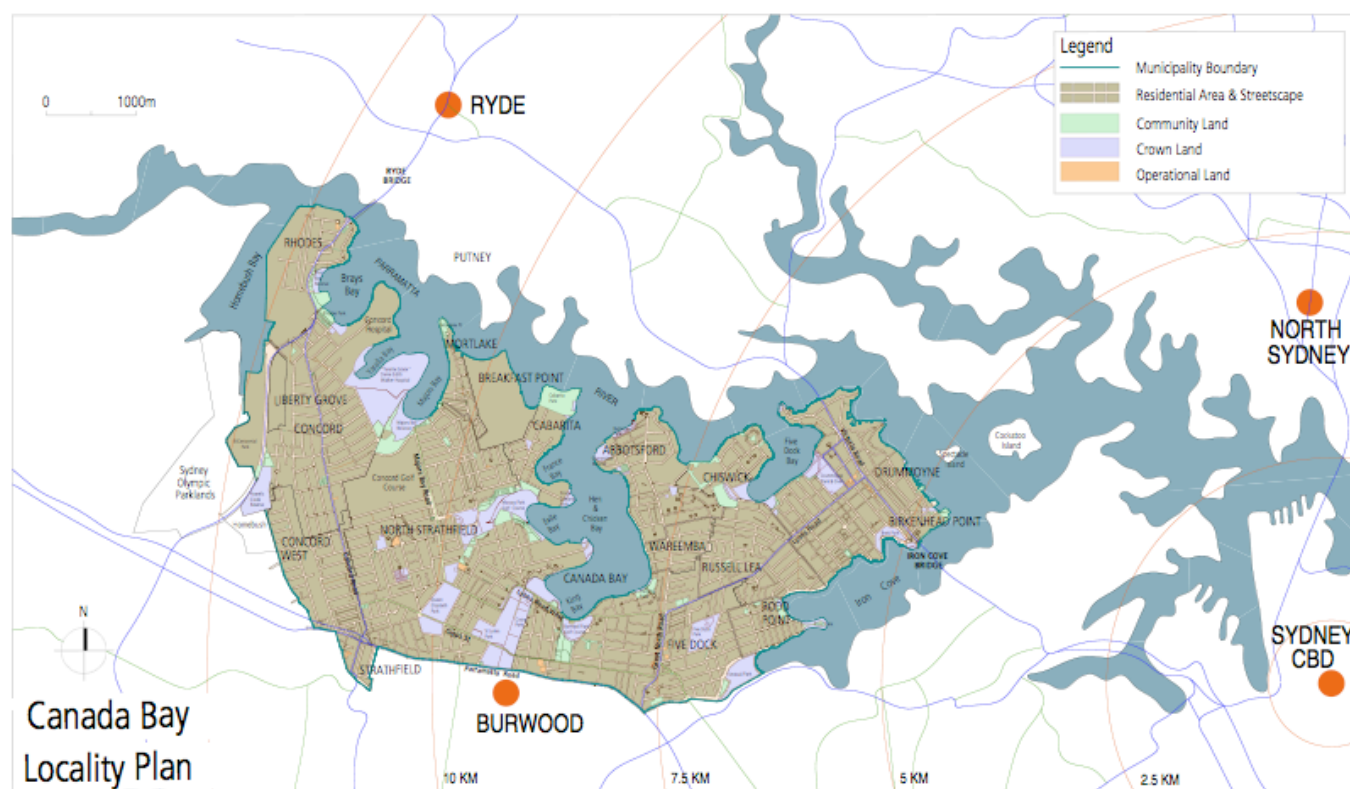
With increasing residential density, it is expected that parks will be increasingly important, as there will be a greater proportion of residents with little or no backyard space.

Financial overview

In 2004-05, Council spent \$2.2 million on maintaining recreation facilities, \$1.3 million on capital works and received income of \$380,000.

Council has a user-pays system, levying fees from organisations and groups that hire sportsgrounds and utilise parks for a variety of uses, such as weddings, filming, etc. These fees are reviewed annually and funds raised assist with improvements and maintenance of facilities.

Figure 2 – Canada Bay Locality Plan



2.2 Land covered by this plan of management

Council manages a large and diverse portfolio of publicly accessible land (refer Table 2.1). The park system includes a variety of parks, foreshore open space with water views, well known sporting venues like Concord Oval and Drummoine Oval, two swimming centres, the Bay Run and many cycle paths.

Council manages the day-to-day operations of most facilities – the parks and open space, the youth centre, and two of the community centres. But contract managers or management committees operate the aquatic centres, the Leisure Centre, Drummoine Community Centre and the golf courses on Council's behalf.

A feature of the open space is that most residents are within 500 metres of a park and within walking distance of one of the foreshore walks. Few councils in metropolitan Sydney have such ready access to such an extensive network of foreshore parks and walkways. Residents identify the large expanse of accessible foreshore as perhaps the most significant geographical feature of the area. The network of

foreshore parks is also significant on a regional basis, attracting visitors from outside the area, and providing attractive views from passing water craft.

This open space network includes:

- Community land (Council-owned land classified as community land under the Local Government Act), and lands utilised as community land.
- Crown reserves (for which Council is responsible for care, control and management).
- Operational land and road closures. There are a number of parcels of land that effectively function as public open space but are classified as operational land and are not subject to the requirements of the Local Government Act for plans of management. They are included in this plan to provide an overall picture of the recreational portfolio.
- Reserves utilising road closures, which are not community land, and are not required to be addressed under the Act. However, as they are utilised throughout the city as parks, this plan proposes recognition of their importance to the community.
- Reserves utilising carriageways (a carriageway is the space between boundaries either side of a road). Like road closures, these are not community land, and are not required to be addressed under the Act. However, as they are utilised throughout the city as parks, this plan proposes recognition of their importance to the community.

A snapshot of recreation land in the City of Canada Bay is presented in **Table 2.1**. The full list of land used for recreation is presented in **Appendix B**.

Table 2.1 – Recreation land in the City of Canada Bay

Aspect	Quantity
Total area of land in Canada Bay	1,982 ha
Area of open space managed by Council	220 ha
Area of community land	67 ha
Area of Crown land	153 ha
Area of land covered by this generic plan of management (total number of parks less those covered by site-specific plans)	127 ha
Private recreation land	See Section 1.4
Number of road closures used as reserves	27
Total number of parks and reserves	154 parks and reserves. This includes road closure and carriageway reserves, and 14 parks for which site-specific plans of management or management action plans have previously been prepared.
Number of reserves utilising carriageway	20
Natural area category	21 sites contain natural areas recognised under the Act with foreshore, watercourse or bushland features. Of these, 7 are covered by a site-specific management plan or management action plans. All 21 sites comprise several categories under the Act.
Sportsgrounds category	22 sites have sportsground facilities recognised under the Act. 11 of these are covered by a site-specific management plan or management action plan. 9 sites comprise several categories under the Act and 13 sites are single-category sportsgrounds.
Park category	101 parks are recognised under the Act. 10 of these are covered by a site-specific management plan or management action plan. 21 sites comprise several categories under the Act and 80 sites are single-category parks.

Aspect	Quantity
General community use category	6 sites have general community facilities recognised under the Act. 3 of these are covered under a site-specific management plan or management action plan. 5 sites comprise several categories under the Act and 1 site is single-category.

Council is developing an asset management system for all community buildings that will provide a strategic approach to developing and maintaining them.

This chapter has provided an overview of land used for recreation in Canada Bay. The next chapter provides an overview of legislation and policy relating to the management of community land.



Basis of Management



Basis of Management

3 Legal and policy context

This chapter presents an overview of legislation and policy relating to the management of community land.

Successful land management relies on comprehensive land use planning controls that recognise the general principles of ESD, environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation, as well as providing for a highly urbanised environment. Council's management of land within the City area also relies on State and Federal Government land management policies, and the land management policies of adjoining local government authorities
(Canada Bay Council, State of the Environment Report 2002-03)

3.1 Local Government Act 1993

The *Local Government Act 1993* provides councils with a specific approach to managing their community land.

Under the *Act*, public land is defined as any land vested in or under the control of the council. However, it does not include a road, land to which the *Crown Lands Act 1989* applies, a common, or a regional park (Department of Local Government, Practice Note no. 1, May 2000).

There are also a number of other acts and government and Council policies that relate to land management and, therefore, this plan.

Classifying the land

Under the *Act*, councils must classify all public land as either 'community' or 'operational' land. The main effect of classification is to provide a legal framework for permissible dealings and management actions, and to restrict the alienation and use of community land.

Operational land ordinarily comprises land held as a temporary asset or as an investment, land used by a council to carry out its functions, or land that may not be open to the general public, like works depots. Operational land has no special restrictions other than those that may apply to any piece of land.

Community land includes parks and reserves, sporting areas, natural areas and general community use areas. This land has importance to the community due to its use or special features. Generally, it is land intended for public access and use, and this gives rise to the restrictions in the *Act*, which are intended to preserve the qualities of the land. In particular, the *Act* states that community land:

- Must be kept for the use of the general community.
- Cannot be sold.
- Cannot be leased, licensed or have any other estate granted over the land for more than 21 years.
- Must have a plan of management prepared for it.
- Must be managed by council in accordance with the plan of management once it has been adopted

In summary, the purpose of classification is to identify that land which should be kept for use by the general public (community land) and that land which need not (operational land). The major effect of classification is that it determines the ease or difficulty with which land may be alienated by sale, leasing or some other means.

Specific and generic plans of management

The *Act* contains slightly different requirements for 'significant area' plans (pertaining to one major, highly valued public asset) and 'generic' plans (pertaining to a number of less valued areas). In particular, generic plans cannot be made for:

- Land categorised as critical habitat, or directly affected by a threat abatement plan or a recovery plan under threatened species laws.
- Land categorised by council to contain significant natural features.
- Land categorised by council to be of cultural significance.

The management objectives and performance targets in generic plans are, of necessity, quite general in nature and not specific to the land in question.

In addition, generic plans are appropriate for dealing with numerous pieces of land that contain similar facilities with similar management issues (such as sports grounds), but are not so appropriate for natural areas where there may be issues unique to the land, or for land where the issues may be more complex.

The key requirements of the *Act* for generic plans of management are set out in **Table 3.1**. This plan satisfies these requirements.

Table 3.1 – Key requirements for plans of management under the *Local Government Act 1993*

A generic plan must:	Where this plan satisfies the Local Government Act 1993
Categorise all community land.	Chapter 2
Contain objectives for managing the land.	Chapter 4 and Appendix A
Contain performance targets with respect to the land.	Chapter 10
Identify the means by which council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets.	Chapters 5–9
Identify the manner in which it will assess its performance with respect to the objectives and performance targets.	Chapter 10

Categorising the land

As presented in **Table 3.1**, the first step in a plan of management is to categorise the land.

Categorisation is intended to focus council's attention on the essential nature of community land and how that land may best be managed.

A major consequence of defining the categories of community land and core objectives for each of them is to enable environmental and other values of community land to be better identified and protected. It also enables community land to be more appropriately managed to achieve a responsible balance between protection of relevant values and use of the land by the community.

Councils are not required to adopt any category merely because the land fits the description in the *Local Government (General) Regulation 1999*. Rather, councils need to take into account all the circumstances of the land. The plan must categorise the land into one of five categories:

- **Natural Area.** Natural Areas are further categorised as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore, or a category otherwise prescribed by the *Local Government Act* or *Local Government (General) Regulation*. The category gives the land a high level of protection.
- **Area of Cultural Significance.** Cultural significance can pertain to either Aboriginal or European heritage. The category gives the land a high level of protection. These areas cannot be addressed in a generic plan.
- **Park.** The Park category comprises land used for 'passive' recreation that does not contain significant natural or cultural areas, or sporting facilities.

- **Sportsground.** This category refers to land used for ‘active’ recreation, and usually contains sporting facilities.
- **General Community Use.** This usually refers to meeting halls, town squares and venues leased out to commercial operators.

Land with multiple categories (such as sportsground, park and natural area), will need to be accurately mapped to accurately mapped to reflect categories and address particular management issues.

Objectives

The *Local Government Act* provides ‘core objectives’ for managing each of these categories of land (refer Appendix A).

Performance targets and assessment

A plan of management must list performance targets for the land to which it relates, and the means by which council proposes to assess its performance in managing the land. These are listed in Chapter 10.

Leases and licences

Leases on community land

Community land on which leases and licences currently exist are indicated on the attached plan. Details on these leases and licences are available from Council’s property manager.

The *Local Government Act* contains provisions relating to leasing. The following requirements are relevant to this plan of management:

- Leases and licences for community land must comply with the *Local Government Act*.
- Leases and licences granted over community land must be consistent with the core objectives for the land.
- The purposes for which land categorised as a natural area can be leased are much more restricted, with only very minor buildings and structures allowed on such land.
- A council may only grant a lease, licence or other estate over community land if there is an ‘express authorisation’ for such action in a plan of management.
- A generic plan of management will generally only be able to authorise the granting of a lease, licence or other estate in respect of community land to which it applies for a purpose prescribed in the regulations. Prescribed purposes will be strictly low impact.
- Leases, licences, and other estates in respect of community land may only be granted for what are essentially public purposes. Councils are not able to grant leases, rights of way, etc, for a purely private purpose, such as allowing vehicular access over community land to adjoining privately-owned land.
- A proposal by a council to grant a lease, licence, or other estate in respect of community land must be publicly notified.
- The *Act* prohibits, with some exceptions, any exclusive use or occupation of community land otherwise than in accordance with a lease, licence, or estate granted in accordance with the *Act*.
- Existing leases, licences and other matters remain in place, at least until their designated termination date, or to

Leases on Crown land

- Leases and licences on Crown land need to be ancillary and supportive of the public purpose of the land’s reservation or dedication, and meet the goals and objectives of the *Crown Lands Act*.
- Under s.106 of the *Crown Lands Act*, proceeds from any activities on Crown land must be applied for the general purposes of the Reserve Trust.

- Council, as Trust Manager, is to direct 15% of all proceeds from commercial leases and licences greater than \$2000 pa to a State-based Public Reserve Management Fund. These proceeds are distributed back to individual trusts on a merit basis.
- Reserved Crown land Trust leases generally require the consent of the Minister administering the *Crown Lands Act*.
- Any food outlet on Crown land should be consistent with the Department of Lands policy on *Food and Beverage Outlets on Crown Reserves 2004*.

3.2 Plans of management for land not owned by council

This plan of management covers a number of parks not owned by Council. For these parks, the plan must:

- (a) identify the owner of the land, and
- (b) state whether the land is subject to any trust, estate, interest, dedication, condition, restriction or covenant, and
- (c) state whether the use or management of the land is subject to any condition or restriction imposed by the owner, and
- (d) include any provisions that may be required by the person who owns the land, and
- (e) not contain any provisions inconsistent with anything required to be stated by paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

For Crown land, the plan also needs to be consistent with the principles of Crown land management, as set out in the *Crown Lands Act 1989* (refer **Section 3.3**).

Refer **Section 5.1**.

3.3 Crown land

Crown land is State-owned land for the benefit of the people of New South Wales.

Land to which the *Crown Lands Act 1989* applies is excluded from the definition of 'public land' *under the Local Government Act*. That is, *community land will not be land to which the Crown Lands Act applies* (Department of Local Government, Public Land Management, Practice Note No. 1, May 2000).

However, there are similar management issues where council manages Crown land, and Crown land may be cited and informally 'categorised' in a generic plan of management, but the categorisation has no legal standing.

The *Crown Lands Act* provides objectives and principles for Crown land management, and Crown land must be managed according to these principles.

- To observe environmental protection principles in relation to the management and administration of Crown Land.
- To conserve, wherever possible, the natural resources of Crown Land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality).
- To encourage public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land.
- To encourage multiple use of Crown land, where appropriate.
- To use and manage Crown Land in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity, where appropriate.
- To occupy, use, lease, licence or otherwise deal with Crown Land in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

3.4 Other relevant legislation

Other potentially relevant legislation is presented below in alphabetical order.

Table 3.4 – Other relevant legislation

Legislation	Relevance
<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>	This <i>Act</i> requires councils to have regard for the principles of ecologically sustainable development.
<i>Native Vegetation Act 2003</i>	The <i>Act's</i> objectives include encouraging protecting native vegetation of high conservation value; encouraging revegetation; and promoting the importance of native vegetation as a part of ecologically sustainable development. This <i>Act</i> appears to be outside the domain of a generic plan.
<i>Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948</i>	This <i>Act</i> allows for the carrying out of works to remove obstructions from and improve rivers and foreshores and to prevent erosion caused by tidal and non-tidal water. The <i>Act</i> covers the removal of vegetation, sand, gravel or rocks from the bed or bank of a river; the prevention of erosion and siltation; and the deepening, widening or improving of the course of a river.
<i>Noxious Weeds Act 1993</i>	This <i>Act</i> identifies weeds to be classified as noxious and specifies the control measures required. The responsibilities of landowners in relation to noxious weeds are described.
<i>Soil Conservation Act 1938</i>	This <i>Act</i> is primarily concerned with the conservation of soil and prevention of erosion. The act is important for managing riparian vegetation.
<i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>	This <i>Act</i> covers the protection of listed species and the listing of species as endangered, extinct or vulnerable. This <i>Act</i> appears to be outside the domain of a generic plan.
<i>Companion Animals Act, 1998</i>	This <i>Act</i> requires environmental initiatives by councils to promote responsible animal ownership.
<i>Roads Act</i>	This <i>Act</i> makes provision with respect to the roads of New South Wales. It includes provisions that set out the rights of persons who own land adjoining a public road to have access to the public road, and establishes procedures for the opening and closing of a public road, which is relevant to Canada Bay given the number of road closures that now function as recreational land.
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act</i>	The <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> is the primary piece of land use and planning legislation in New South Wales. It allows for the creation, at various levels of government, of environmental planning instruments to control land use and planning. State environmental planning policies, regional environmental plans, local environmental plans, development control plans, and council codes and policies can all be established under the <i>Act</i> .

3.5 Other planning and policy instruments

This section outlines planning and/or policy instruments that may be relevant to the preparation and/or implementation of the plan.

SEPP 19 – Bushland in Urban Areas

The City of Canada Bay contains bushland covered by SEPP 19, which aims to protect and preserve bushland in urban areas because of its natural heritage value, aesthetic value and value as a recreational, educational and scientific resource. The policy covers land zoned for public open space purposes, or adjoining sites.

In this policy, bushland means land on which there is vegetation that is either a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land or, if altered, is still representative of the structure and floristics of the natural vegetation.

SEPP 19 states that plans of management shall not be inconsistent with the aims of this policy and, in respect of bushland to which it applies, it shall, identify the bushland to which the plan applies, describe and analyse the bushland and specify management measures.

This generic plan supports the objectives of SEPP 19 but does not directly address bushland management, which would be the subject of a specific area plan.

3.6 Sydney regional environmental plans

Sydney Harbour Catchment Regional Environmental Plan (REP) 2005

The Sydney Harbour Catchment REP provides a planning framework for Sydney Harbour and its tributaries, including the waterways and immediate foreshores (an area generally 'one-street back' from the foreshore).

The REP states that this area is a valuable natural and cultural resource, a major flora and fauna habitat and recreation area, and a significant natural scenic feature.

The principal aim of the REP is to ensure the catchment, foreshores, waterways and islands of Sydney Harbour are recognised, protected and maintained as an outstanding natural asset and public asset of national and heritage significance.

The REP establishes a set of planning principles to protect the natural assets of Sydney Harbour, ensuring appropriate use of foreshore land, and maximising public access to and along the foreshores. The principles need to be taken into consideration in preparing environmental planning instruments, development control plans), environmental studies and master plans.

Sydney Harbour – Foreshores and Waterways Area Development Control Plan

The REP is supported by a DCP that needs to be considered by landowners, developers and consent authorities when preparing or assessing development applications within the area covered by the Foreshores and Waterways Area of the REP.

The DCP establishes performance-based criteria and guidelines relating to matters such as foreshore access, visual and natural environments, recreation and maritime industrial uses. Its aims include to:

- Protect ecological communities.
- Ensure scenic quality is protected or enhanced..

Key relevant planning principles for the Foreshores and Waterways Area are that:

- Development should protect, maintain and enhance the natural assets and unique environmental qualities of Sydney Harbour and its islands and foreshores.
- Public access to and along the foreshore should be increased, maintained and improved, while minimising its impact on watercourses, wetlands, riparian lands and remnant vegetation.
- Development along the foreshore and waterways should maintain, protect and enhance the unique visual qualities of Sydney Harbour and its islands and foreshores.

This chapter has provided an overview of the State legal and policy context. The next chapter provides an overview of Canada Bay Council's general objectives and policies for community land.

4 Council objectives and community values

This chapter provides an overview of Canada Bay Council's general objectives and policies for community land.

Council's land management strategies rely on comprehensive land use planning controls that incorporate the principles of ESD, environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation. Council's management of land within the City area also relies on State and Federal Government land management policies, and the land management policies of adjoining local government authorities to ensure that land management achieves the best possible results for the future of the community.

4.1 Council's management plan 2005

Council's *Management Plan* (2005) contains key concepts like **sustainability** and **community wellbeing** that help guide community land management.

The key thrust of the management plan is that Council has embarked on a journey to create a more environmentally and economically sustainable City, in which it will invest in creating greater community wellbeing that meets today's needs without detrimentally affecting tomorrow's communities.

Community wellbeing includes integrating new communities in the self-contained developments of Rhodes and Breakfast Point, to develop communities with a strong sense of identity within a socially cohesive city. Council recognises that recreation facilities can play an important role in this process as they are areas where people from all walks of life can meet.

The management plan mentions key programs that will encourage communities to enjoy time together. These include:

- Wellbeing programs that take advantage of the area's recreation assets: the water, the parks and playing fields, walking and cycling amenities.
- A community events program that links to the cultural program.
- Addressing the needs of the whole community by tackling challenges such as the grey boomer revolution, and promoting effective use of leisure time.

All these programs relate to the open space system, and Council's objective of enabling residents to enjoy a good quality of life in an active, vibrant community.

4.2 Community values

Canada Bay's community places a high value on parks, and residents consider parks an integral part of the area in which they live. Community values are reflected in recent reports, including *Council's Management Plan* (2005), *City of Canada Bay Recreation Plan* (2005), and *City Planning Framework community consultation report* (City of Canada Bay Council, 2003). **Table 4.1** presents some common value statements about Canada Bay's community land. These values should underpin future planning and works on community land.

Table 4.1 – Community values regarding community land

Value statement
<p>Access</p> <p>The community places a high value on the ease of access to community land, regardless of age or physical ability, and that no parks contain areas that permanently alienate members of the public. However, there is a desire for a network of local paths to link with the foreshore walks.</p> <p>The community also values equity of access to recreational opportunities.</p>
<p>Aesthetics</p> <p>The community values community land as attractive places to visit and view, providing a sense of place, and character, for nearby neighbourhoods.</p>
<p>Culture and well-being</p> <p>The community values community land as places to promote good health, and as venues for cultural activities, events and festivals.</p>
<p>Ecology</p> <p>The community values the natural environment, and there is a strong desire to rehabilitate natural areas. Trees are highly valued, and there is a general view that more trees be planted, but not at the expense of local views.</p>
<p>Education</p> <p>Some parks are valued as places for learning about the ecology and history of the area.</p>
<p>Foreshores</p> <p>The community places a particularly high value on foreshore parks and walking trails. There is a strong view that the foreshore should continue to be improved and the foreshore walk be completed, from Drummoyne to Olympic Park.</p>
<p>Heritage</p> <p>Some parks are valued as places containing visual and social links to earlier times. There is a community desire to identify and conserve areas of heritage significance.</p>
<p>Maintenance</p> <p>The community values community land that is well maintained.</p>
<p>Partnerships</p> <p>The community values an ability to have a say and be involved in the future of community land.</p>
<p>Recreation</p> <p>The community values the wide range of quality recreation and leisure experiences offered on community land. However, there is a desire for more park facilities, new and/or upgraded facilities (such as picnic facilities in district parks), more walking tracks and bike tracks, and year-round swimming.</p>
<p>Social</p> <p>The parks are valued as places for people to meet. Well maintained, non-threatening parks are appreciated as venues for family gatherings.</p>

4.3 Vision for community land

Community land in Canada Bay will function as a sustainable and accessible network of quality and safe open spaces that are, where appropriate, green, open and natural, and offer relief from the urban environment. Council and the community will work together to ensure these areas offer a variety of settings and experiences to meet the recreational and social needs of the whole community.

This chapter has presented an overview of Council and community objectives for community land. The next chapter presents strategies and actions for managing community land.



Generic Plans of Management

A stylized, light blue outline map of Europe is positioned in the upper half of the page, tilted diagonally from the bottom left towards the top right. The map shows the major landmasses of Europe, including the British Isles, Scandinavia, and the Mediterranean coast.

Generic Plans of Management

5 Generic action plan for all community land

This chapter contains generic strategies and actions that address issues relating to all categories of community land. It is structured as follows:

- Explanation of the 'issue'.
- Broad strategy to address the issue.
- More detailed actions to address the issue.

Subsequent chapters present strategies and actions that pertain specifically to each category: Natural Area, Park, Sportsground, and General Community Use.

These plans do not specify, but take as a given, that all new works would be undertaken in accordance with relevant Australian Standards.

5.1 Planning

Categorisation

Some parcels of community land comprise more than one category. In these cases, it is beyond the scope of this generic plan to accurately categorise the land.

Strategy

- Accurately categorise community land that comprises more than one category.

Actions

- Through a combination of site visits and aerial photographic interpretation, map the categories of community land that comprises more than one category.

Ownership and classification

Council's parks and reserves portfolio includes a number of parcels of land that are owned by other authorities and have, over time, assumed an open space purpose. These include a number of road closures and road reserves.

In the longer term, it would make sense to assess the recreational potential of these parks and reserves. For land with recreational potential, it may be advantageous to classify as community land, with an appropriate category, and even to consider acquiring this land. Council could also consider removing parks and reserves from its portfolio that do not have recreational potential.

Strategy

- Ensure land classifications reflect best use of the land.
- Investigate purchasing redundant State government land now used for recreation.

Actions

- Undertake an on-the-ground audit of land that is used as open space but is not classified as community land to verify recreational use and potential.
- Propose a classification that accurately fits the parcel of land and Council's intention for it.

- Liaise with other public authorities regarding the purchasing of non-Council land now used for recreation that would enhance Council's open space portfolio.
- Formally close all road closures now used for recreation.

Land not owned by Council

This plan of management covers a number of parks not owned by Council. For these parks, Council must gain a full understanding of the ownership and purpose of the land, as set out in the action table, below. A list of Crown reserves is presented in Appendix C.

Strategy

- Gain a full understanding of the purpose of land not owned by Council.

Actions

- For land not owned by Council but managed and used as part of its open space system, collect the following information before the next revision of this plan of management:
 - Identify the owner of the land.
 - State whether the land is subject to any trust, estate, interest, dedication, condition, restriction or covenant.
 - State whether the use or management of the land is subject to any condition or restriction imposed by the owner.
 - Include any provisions that may be required by the person who owns the land.

Unused or redundant community land

This plan of management covers a number of parks and reserves that are part of the community land system, but may have little or no potential for providing reasonable recreational experiences.

For these parks, Council must gain a full understanding of the use of the land, any local attachments to the land, and its potential to be used for other purposes. (At times, a seemingly redundant parcel of land may hold great significance for a number of people.)

Strategy

- Gain a full understanding of the use of the land that appears to be redundant or unused, any local attachments to the land, and its potential to be used for other purposes.

Actions

- For land that appears to be unused or redundant:
 - Identify the owner of the land.
 - State whether the land is subject to any trust, estate, interest, dedication, condition, restriction or covenant.
 - State whether the use or management of the land is subject to any condition or restriction.
 - Gain a full understanding of the use of the land, any local attachments to the land, and its potential to be used for other purposes, including for greater recreational use.
 - If the land has potential for greater use, implement strategies to increase use.
 - If the land has little or no recreational potential, consider reclassifying, rezoning and possibly selling the land.

5.2 Provision of facilities

The *Recreation Plan* reports that many respondents to the *Park Visitor Survey* would like some significant upgrading, including more shade, drinking water, seating, and bins; and better toilets and signage; and safe road crossings (to the Bay Run). The *Plan* also identifies demands for a greater

diversity of recreation opportunities, including ‘more play equipment’, ‘more youth facilities’, more equipment for all age groups’ and better walking tracks’.

Recreation facilities vary considerably from park to park, and community needs for facilities will continue to change in line with demographic, technological and other societal changes. It is therefore critical that facilities be as flexible as possible, and broadly reflect changes in recreation demand.

Strategy

- Ensure park planning and design are based on Council’s assessment of community needs. Periodically reassess community recreation needs.
- This plan authorises capital improvements that are not detrimental to the purposes of the park or reserve.

Actions

- Develop and provide recreation facilities in response to user demands and available funds.
- Provide sufficient open space to meet the recreation needs of existing and forecast populations. With respect to this provide new parks in under-provided areas (eg Drummoyne and Five Dock) where opportunities arise (via s94 contributions, acquisitions from the proceeds of land sales or other affordable means).

5.3 Park use

Occasionally, the way a park is used can lead to conflicts between park users. The following strategies are intended to help Council minimise such conflicts.

Advertising and promotion

Park users, including sporting teams and local businesses, may seek to display advertising in parks. It is important to remember that many people visit to parks to escape commercialism, so advertising in parks can affect the visual amenity and enjoyment of the park for these users, and compromise community values.

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and *SEPP 64 (Advertising and Signage)* provide councils with powers and guidance regarding advertising and signage in public places. Commercial advertising may be considered on merit in situations where the proposal will not detrimentally affect the use of community land but provide opportunity to improve facilities and assist Council to achieve management objectives.

Strategy

Under the provisions of SEPP 64:

- Only the following types of advertisements are permissible on open space zoned land: building identification signs; business identification signs; and signs classified as ‘Exempt Development’. Where advertising signs are permissible, they should be low-key in appearance through the use of appropriate shapes, colours and construction materials.
- Proposed signs should not detract from the amenity or visual quality of any environmentally sensitive areas, heritage areas, natural or other conservation areas, open space areas, waterways, rural landscapes or residential areas.

Actions

- Applications for advertising signs or banners may only be approved where they are consistent with Council’s policy and SEPP 64.
- Signs are to be removed by the advertiser when no longer relevant.

Domestic animals

Almost half of all households own a dog, so dog owners are a substantial group of park users. Owning a dog encourages people to exercise and visit their local park, and helps create community links.

However, exercising dogs can lead to conflicts of interest between park users when animal wastes are left on site, when owners fail to adequately control their dogs, and when commercial dog-walkers use parks without consent or payment for use of the space.

The *Companion Animals Act 1998* requires that any dog outside the owners' property must be under the effective control of a competent person by means of an adequate chain, cord or leash, unless in a specified off-leash area. The *Act* also requires that dogs not come within 10 metres of playgrounds and food preparation areas (eg BBQ and picnic areas).

Council has designated certain parks to cater for dog walking (a new policy is being prepared). There are two types of designation:

- Unrestricted "off-leash" areas.
- Time restricted areas, namely, "off-leash" before 9.00 am and after 5.00 pm only; and "off-leash" on weekends before 9.00 am.

Horse-riding in parks also requires Council consent.

Strategy

Minimise conflicts of interest between park users by monitoring user requirements for domestic animal use of parks, and by providing advice, enforcement and facilities where necessary.

Actions

- Develop a 'companion animals' policy, including the identification and promotion of both on and off-leash areas in accessible locations across the City.
- Ensure leash-free areas are attractive to dog owners, to maximise their use of these areas.
- Promote off-leash areas and dog zones within parks.
- Provide dog tidy stations where dog walking is most common.
- Monitor dog walking firms' use of parks, and negotiate and enforce payment for this use as a means of contributing to park maintenance. Set up a database of dog walking firms.
- Ensure Council's ordinance inspectors continue to monitor activities in off-leash areas and enforce penalties where necessary.

Leases, licences and venue hire

Council may approve leases and licences on community land that accord with the requirements of the *Local Government Act*. Leases and licences must be expressly authorised in plans of management (existing leases and licences in breach of new conditions of this Act may continue until the end of their term). Existing leases are shown in the attached plan.

This plan of management authorises leases, licenses, deeds of agreement, memorandums of understanding or similar agreements for the management, maintenance and occupation of community land, whether these parcels or land have identified or not in the attached schedule, consistent with the objectives of this plan of management. This plan also authorises leases and licenses over community land for service authorities and telecommunications purposes which may not be consistent with the objectives indicated in this plan.

In addition, Council has a venue hire policy to guide the equitable hiring of venues.

Strategy

- Ensure leases and licences comply with the *Local Government Act*; are undertaken in the best interests of the community; and are consistent with core objectives for respective land categories.
- Implement Council's *Public Open Space Hire Policy* when hiring Council venues.

Actions

- In considering lease and licence applications, only approve those that do not compromise the passive recreational uses of the park.
- Ensure leases and licences comply with the requirements of the *Local Government Act*.
- This plan of management formally authorises all existing leases and licences that have been granted by Council over land to which this plan applies (refer attached plan).
- Implement Council's *Public Open Space Hire Policy* when hiring Council venues.

In certain situations, kiosks, refreshment stands or similar facilities may also be considered and permitted within community land to meet management objectives. The plan authorises easements, access, demolition, maintenance and development consents consistent with local planning instruments and related public uses and purposes on community land.

Permissible developments

Council's Local Environmental Plan lists developments and activities that are permissible in areas zoned 6(a) Open Space, or that require development consent or are permissible without development consent.

Strategy

- Ensure proposed developments and activities on community land are consistent with Council's Local Environmental Plan and with the objectives of the *Local Government Act*.

Actions

- When assessing proposed developments and activities on community land, ensure they are consistent with Council's Local Environmental Plan and with the objectives of the *Local Government Act*.
- Development applications for properties that adjoin community or Crown land identified in this plan should be referred to Council officers tasked with administering this plan.

Telecommunications towers

Telecommunications companies occasionally need to install mobile phone facilities on community land. The 'roll out' of the mobile phone network is covered by the *Telecommunications Act 1997*, as amended.

When installing large telecommunications facilities such as mobile phone towers, telephone companies generally need to obtain local council planning permission and comply with relevant state planning laws.

However, telephone companies may install a limited range of facilities without seeking state or council planning approval. The most common of these are 'low-impact facilities'. Low-impact facilities are outlined in the *Low-impact Facilities Determination*, and include:

- Equipment that, because of size and location, is considered to have a low visual impact and be less likely to raise significant planning, heritage or environmental concerns. Low-impact facilities include small radiocommunications dishes and antennae, underground cabling and cable pits, and public payphones.
- Certain equipment proposed to be mounted on existing structures such as buildings, poles or towers, or when there is an extension of up to five metres on an existing tower, provided the tower has not previously been extended.

Facilities that are not low impact and require council approval prior to installation include:

- Overhead cabling and freestanding mobile phone towers.
- A facility to be installed in an environmentally significant area. The Low-impact Facilities Determination lists the types of areas that are considered environmentally significant.

Canada Bay Council has a Telecommunications and Radiocommunications Development Control Plan to address such applications.

Strategy

- Ensure community values are protected in relation to the installation of mobile phone facilities on community land.

Actions

- Refer to Council's Telecommunications and Radiocommunications Development Control Plan, and to leases and license clauses in this document, when approaches are made by carriers seeking to install facilities on community land.

Cultural activities

Public art and civic memorials can enhance the identity and visual quality of a public area, and even increase visitation and increase community interest.

This plan authorises the use of community land for festivals, events, showground purposes and associated activities subject to Council consent.

Strategy

- Encourage applications to Council to undertake cultural activities in public places, provided the proposal reflects local community values for visual amenity and meets the objectives of the category.

Actions

- Consider community values when assessing applications to undertake cultural activities on community land.
- Give preference for public art in appropriate high-use locations.

Personal memorials

It is becoming increasingly common for members of the public to request the placing of permanent personal memorials on community land to commemorate friends and family members. These applications include proposals to install plaques, memorial seating and plantings.

Personal memorials are different from civic memorials, which seek to commemorate a local identity. Further, they often do not enhance and do not relate to, the recreational experience, and the preferred policy is that these are best located in cemeteries, and kept out of community land.

Strategy

- Discourage applications to Council to install memorials in public places.

Actions

- Inform applicants that Council does not permit the community to install personal memorials on community land and in other public places.

Signage

All community land requires official signage presenting basic park information such as the name of the park, and permissible activities. It is important, from an aesthetic and information standpoint, that signage be attractive, have a consistent appearance across all landholdings, and use standard symbols that are recognisable to a wide range of cultures.

Strategy

- Implement Council's signage strategy for parks and recreation facilities.

Actions

- Implement Council's signage strategy for parks and recreation facilities, including the use of standard symbols recognisable to a wide range of cultures.

5.4 Access and circulation

Pedestrian and cycleway links

Canada Bay has an extensive network of foreshore parks including one of Sydney's best-used walking and cycle routes, the Bay Run. Council is continuing to extend this network, as opportunities arise.

Strategy

Plan and manage community land as an integrated system with individual land parcels linked through landscape features, habitat corridors, watercourses, and pedestrian/cycle paths.

Actions

- Progressively develop walking and cycle routes linking community land as funds allow.
- Provide support facilities for cyclists (route maps, signs, storage).

Car parks

Council maintains public car parks. Work includes inspections and repairs to road pavement, line-marking, signage and landscaping.

Strategy

- Ensure adequate parking is available at community land, where required, and as funding becomes available.

Actions

- Review adequacy of car parking at or near community land.
- Maintain car parks to maximise public safety.

Access for disabled persons

Council policy is to make community land accessible and suitably equipped with facilities for disabled people, as funds permit. Many parks and reserves lack access for people with mobility disabilities. In particular, facilities in the sportsgrounds category have poor accessibility for people with these disabilities.

Strategy

- Improve and maintain access for disabled people to community land and facilities, and ensure compliance with Australian Standard AS4128.

Actions

- Apply 'access for all' principles in the planning and management of mainstream recreation facilities – including the provision of age-specific and culturally relevant opportunities for populations with special needs (children, youth, seniors, women, aboriginals, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds).
- Undertake a comprehensive disability access audit of major community land venues to ascertain compliance with Australian Standard AS4128.
- Consult with Access Committee, sports and user groups to consider new and better access points.
- Where there is a lack of compliance with AS4128, undertake works to ensure compliance, based on user demand.

- Provide ‘accessible’ playgrounds in accordance with Council’s playground strategy.
- Prepare a list of accessible venues and promote them.

5.5 Health and safety

Security

Council aims to ensure that community land containing public amenities is sufficiently secure to minimise loss of property through theft and vandalism.

Strategy

- Maximise the security of public amenities and the safety of the visiting public in community land.

Actions

- Provide adequate public amenities, including lighting for safe access, particularly in high-use areas and where night-time use is encouraged.
- Ensure amenity buildings are locked when not in use.
- Undertake regular maintenance of fences, locks, lighting and surveillance systems.
- Respond promptly to reports of failed equipment and replace as funds become available.

Shade

Park visitors require adequate shade, especially during summer months. Shade is particularly important over areas where people are relatively static, such as playgrounds, seating and BBQ/picnic areas.

Strategy

- Provide adequate shade in popular park areas to encourage visitation, particularly areas where people are relatively static, such as playgrounds, rest and BBQ/picnic areas.

Actions

- Undertake an audit of all community land that contains playgrounds, seating and BBQ/picnic areas.
- Provide adequate shade (through either shade trees or structures) in these areas, giving priority to areas where visitation is higher.

Safety and public liability

Maximising public safety is a key Council concern. Public safety encompasses such aspects as the provision and maintenance of safe equipment and walking paths, and careful site planning to maintain reasonable sight lines into a park.

Council is currently upgrading playgrounds to bring them into line with Australian safety standards.

In terms of public safety, Council complies with the *Local Government Act* requirement that “council must make arrangements for its adequate insurance against public liability and professional liability”.

Strategy

- Maximise the safety of park visitors.

Actions

- Inspect all facilities on a regular basis to ascertain any safety issues.
- Undertake park maintenance as required, and as funds permit. Ensure that maintenance includes activities required to fulfil requirements of Council’s public liability insurance.

- Replace or repair facilities that represent a safety hazard.
- Respond promptly to reports of faulty equipment.

Fencing

Fences may be required around or within parks or certain facilities to limit access for security, safety or other reasons.

Strategy

- Ensure fences within and around community land are in good order, and sufficiently secure to minimise loss or damage to public property, or entry by unauthorised vehicles.

Actions

- Under the *Dividing Fences Act*, Council is not obliged to contribute to the cost of dividing fences adjoining parks and reserves.

5.6 Environment and heritage

Refer also generic plan for natural area.

Heritage

Some community land in Canada Bay contains items of heritage significance. These items, and management guidelines for them, are identified in Council's LEP.

Council is committed to maintaining aboriginal and non-aboriginal heritage and to the interests of all cultural groups in the local government area. The *Social Plan 2003* provides a means of incorporating the interests of all social groups including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, and will assist in raising the profile of Aboriginal history. Council's heritage advisor contributes significantly in effectively managing heritage buildings and sites throughout the City of Canada Bay. (Refer CCBC website.)

Strategy

- Manage and protect heritage items on community land.

Actions

- Liaise with Council's heritage adviser regarding the management and protection of heritage items on community land.
- Manage Aboriginal cultural and heritage issues in accordance with Council's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study and Management Plan.

Catchment management

The City of Canada Bay is located within the Parramatta River catchment and includes a large foreshore area of the Parramatta River. This proximity to the river means stormwater runoff and point source discharges from the Canada Bay area have a direct impact on water quality. Water quality is a major environmental issue for Council and the local community.

Community land represents major areas of infiltration to the catchment.

Council has implemented a number of water quality improvement initiatives, including working with the Lower Parramatta River Catchment Group of Councils, enforcement of requirements for sedimentation controls at development sites and water quality monitoring through the Harbourwatch and Streamwatch water testing programs. Council also manages a series of pollution control devices, which have been installed to remove litter and other wastes transported through the stormwater system (CCBC web site).

Council's response to the issue of water pollution is comprehensive and ongoing with much work being undertaken as a result of funding through the Stormwater Trust Grant scheme. Activities include:

construction and monitoring of a sand filtration device in Drummoyne Park; construction of the St George's Crescent Oil/Grit Separator Project and the Barnwell Park Golf Course Sand Filter Water Re-Use Project; use of the Rhodes Park Kiosk as a Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) demonstration site; continuation of the Mosquito Surveillance Program; membership of The Water Campaign; involvement in the Lower Parramatta River Biological Monitoring Program; and routine cleaning of numerous pollution control devices located throughout the city. Council also investigates all water pollution complaints and, where required, instigates water pollution education and follow up actions to ensure local water quality is maintained at a high standard.

Council's new Management Plan will provide a mechanism for improving local water quality management, with periodic reviews providing Council and the community with information on the performance of water quality related programs during the term of the management plan.

Strategy

- Manage community land so that it positively contributes to Council's overall commitment to total catchment management.

Actions

- Use Council's Stormwater Management Plan as a basis for managing stormwater on community land.

Water-saving initiatives

Council is investigating the use of non-potable water supplies to irrigate parks and reserves. These initiatives include re-use of rainwater and stormwater, and sewer mining.

Strategy

Investigate the use of non-potable water supplies to irrigate parks and reserves, and implement these subject to feasibility and satisfactory community feedback.

Actions

- Investigate a range of non-potable water initiatives to irrigate parks and reserves.
- Consult with the community regarding any proposed non-potable irrigation water initiatives.
- Implement non-potable irrigation water initiatives subject to feasibility and satisfactory community feedback.

5.7 Landscape improvements

Ideally, the landscape of community land should provide an attractive and safe experience. Landscape proposals for community land should.

Strategy

Ensure proposals for landscape works reflect the core objectives for the land, and are of a quality that reflects the sensitive and attractive foreshore area.

Actions

- Undertake landscape improvements to community land consistent with the core objectives for the land.
- Develop park furniture standards and colour schemes – ensuring a consistency of quality across Council's recreation assets.

This chapter presents strategies to address a range of generic issues that related to all categories of community land. The next chapter presents a generic plan of community land in the Natural Area category.

6 Generic action plan for the Natural Area category

This chapter presents strategies and actions for land categorised as ‘natural area’.

Much of Canada Bay was once heavily forested with tall trees. This flora is now rarely evident, but there are pockets of native vegetation and many groups or single large remnant trees. Some can be seen at Queen Elizabeth II Park, Werrell Park and Quarantine Reserve. Also, along the waterfront in the shallow bays, are a number of mangrove stands.

Despite the small size, isolation and relatively degraded condition of the City of Canada Bay’s natural environment, the area retains a surprisingly diverse range of endemic flora and fauna. Studies carried out by ecological consultants in 2002/2003 revealed that there are a total of 159 different native plant species present in the Canada Bay Local Government Area.

Council is committed to the conservation and protection of the few areas of native vegetation and associated wildlife habitats still existing.

There are 7 ha of remaining native bushland under public ownership, and 4 ha under private ownership (in the Yarralla Estate region).

In addition, the City of Canada Bay provides habitat for three Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs) and one vulnerable plant species (Narrow-leaf *Wilsonia*, which is known to occur in two locations in the Sydney Basin) listed under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. Canada Bay may also provide foraging habitat to vulnerable bat and frog species that are known to occur in the adjoining Bicentennial Park.

The three Endangered Ecological Communities are:

- **Sydney Turpentine** Ironbark Forest (this vegetation community is also recognised as Critically Endangered under the *Federal Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*). A remnant exists in Queen Elizabeth Park.
- **Coastal Saltmarsh**. (The foreshores of Majors Bay and Lovedale Place contain mangrove and mangrove/saltmarsh communities, respectively. These are listed on the National Estate as either threatened or locally/regionally significant.)
- **Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest**.

Council is required by law to actively manage the recovery of these Endangered Ecological Communities where appropriate.

Bushcare groups are active in many of these areas, including Queen Elizabeth II Park, Prince Edward Park, Sisters Bay and Half Moon Bay, and Figtree Bay Reserve.

6.1 Specific area plans

The City of Canada Bay contains natural areas across the following sub-categories: Bushland, Wetland, Watercourse, and Foreshore. However, there are very few natural areas. This makes it imperative that Council maintains – and perhaps increases – its current initiatives in habitat protection and restoration.

Under the *Local Government Act*, community land supporting ecologically valuable and biodiverse habitats is categorised as Natural Area, and must be addressed in a specific area plan of management – it cannot be addressed in a generic plan of management. (Such land must be the subject of a resolution of council that declares that the land is the site of a known, natural, geological, geomorphological, scenic or other feature that is considered by council to warrant protection or special management considerations, or is a wildlife corridor.)

These recommendations relate to the parks in which natural areas have been identified (refer **Appendix C**).

Strategy

- Conserve and actively rehabilitate community land supporting ecologically valuable and biodiverse habitats.

Actions

- Identify, categorise and map all areas of community land that fall under the Natural Area category.
- Council to make a resolution declaring the land has a known natural, geological, geomorphological, scenic or other feature that is considered by Council to warrant protection or special management considerations.
- Undertake specific area plans of management for community land categorised as Natural Area.

6.2 Land rehabilitation

Though Canada Bay has very limited natural vegetation, there is an increasing community awareness of the importance and attraction of native vegetation. It may be feasible to rehabilitate some parcels of community land to its original state.

Strategy

Investigate the feasibility of further environmental works to rehabilitate some parcels of community land to its original state with a view to creating a strategic network of green corridors.

Actions

- Identify a strategic network of green corridors, where an integrated approach to landscaping can accommodate the creation of habitat plantings that link areas of larger remnant habitat. Corridors can be established through public parks, golf courses and other open space areas. They can also double as 'seed orchards', providing a source of local provenance seeds for propagation, which in turn can relieve the pressure of collecting seeds in remnant bushland areas.
- Identify areas of community land with potential to be rehabilitated.
- In undertaking bushland rehabilitation, make reference to Council's Landscape Code, which lists plant species suitable for different landscaping and bush regeneration/habitat creation purposes.
- Undertake community consultation to ascertain community response.
- If acceptable, re-categorise selected parcels of land to 'natural area'.

6.3 Public awareness

Public awareness and acceptance of natural areas is critical for their future protection and enjoyment.

Strategy

- Enhance public awareness and appreciation of environmentally significant areas of open space through education and interpretation.

Actions

- Enhance public awareness of environmentally significant areas through education and interpretation programs, including school visits, brochures, fact sheets, signs and/or self-guided walks.

6.4 Site-specific plans of management

In addition to the above generic strategies and actions, a number of parks have been identified as requiring site-specific plans of management and strategies.

Strategy

- Prepare or review site-specific plans of management and strategies for natural areas, where needed.

Actions

- Prepare or review site-specific plans of management and strategies for natural areas, as identified in **Appendix C**.

6.5 Fauna

Canada Bay's parks and reserves contain fauna habitat areas. Council is working to protect and improve the habitat value of these areas and to effectively manage native fauna.

Strategy

- Prepare strategies to protect and improve the habitat value of fauna habitat areas and effectively manage native fauna.

Actions

- Prepare strategies to protect and improve the habitat value of fauna habitat areas and effectively manage native fauna.

The next chapter presents a generic action plan for land categorised as 'sportsground'.

7 Generic action plan for the Sportsground category

This chapter presents key strategies and actions for land categorised as ‘sportsground’.

The sportsgrounds category relates to any venue developed for organised sporting activities, even though those venues may also be used for casual recreation. It includes sports fields, golf courses, courts, swimming pools, and indoor sports centres, and applies to the playing surface as well as the structures and facilities associated with them (such as dressing sheds, grandstands and amenities).

7.1 Multiple use

Where possible, sportsgrounds should be able to be used for a range of activities outside the primary activity. For example, spectators should be provided with comfortable and interesting places from which to watch.

Strategy

- Provide for a range of complementary experiences at sportsgrounds.

Actions

- Undertake improvements, including (but not limited to) playgrounds, seating and picnic facilities beside some sportsgrounds to improve and broaden the recreational experience of spectators.

7.2 Quality of facilities

Council’s policy is to provide and maintain high quality sportsgrounds based on community needs.

The *Recreation Plan* (2005) found that while some sports organizations rate the quality of grounds (and associated facilities - amenities, seating, kiosks) as ‘good’ or ‘excellent’, many rate them in the ‘poor’ to ‘adequate’ range (particularly ‘amenities’ and ‘spectator facilities’). The main issue raised by sporting organisations is the condition of the playing surfaces, which are coming under pressure due to increasing use, and lack of space. There is a need to determine ways to maximise use while improving and protecting the surfaces.

These organizations are also seeking better floodlighting, maintenance/cleaning/lock-up, more spectator seating, waste management, and player amenities.

Strategy

- Undertake improvements at sportsgrounds where need is established, where environmental and social impacts are negligible, and where funds permit.

Actions

- Undertake improvements at sportsgrounds, including (but not limited to) floodlighting, playing surfaces, amenities, drainage, irrigation, spectator seating/shelter, and car parks to maximise usage.
- Liaise regularly with clubs to get priority lists for sportsground improvements.
- Report on the quality of these sportsgrounds, including playing surfaces and ancillary facilities (amenities, lighting, kiosks, seating, scoreboards, goals, etc). Rank these improvements in order of priority.

- Investigate optimum ways to increase use while maintaining reasonable surface conditions (for example, the installation of irrigation systems, synthetic surfaces, and field rotations).

7.3 Swimming centres

Canada Bay has two popular swimming centres: Drummoyne and Cabarita. However, they do not operate during winter, and there is a strong unfulfilled demand for year-round swimming. (This is reflected in the finding that 86% of *pool user survey* respondents visit pools in other LGAs during winter.)

Strategy

- Further upgrade and extend Council's two aquatic centres (as appropriate) and in accordance with prescribed standards and expressed needs.

Actions

- Further assess options for enhancing Drummoyne Pool, including provision of a year-round heated indoor pool.

Include Cabarita pool in the plan of management for Cabarita Park.

7.4 Indoor centres

On a national benchmark basis, Canada Bay has a low provision of indoor sport and recreation facilities. The City has one community-based indoor sports centre (Five Dock Leisure Centre), and residents have access to several others in surrounding LGAs.

This is significant given the growing popularity of indoor sport and recreation, particularly among people from non-English speaking backgrounds. Providing more indoor recreation opportunities would align with Council's policy to respond to changing community needs and to ensure that opportunities are provided on an equitable basis.

Strategy

- Assess the need for more indoor sport and recreation facilities.

Actions

- Prepare a study to assess the need for more indoor sport and recreation facilities, taking into account those facilities provided in adjoining LGAs and Olympic Park.
- Review the need for and feasibility of extending the Five Dock Leisure centre.

7.5 Landscaping

A number of sportsgrounds lack visual character due to a deficit of perimeter landscaping. Providing perimeter landscaping would improve the experience for players, spectators and casual visitors.

Strategy

Improve the visual character of sportsgrounds through perimeter landscaping.

Actions

- Prepare landscape design plans, and ensure view corridors are created so that residents' city and water views are protected.
- Involve the community in planting programs where appropriate.

7.6 Manage 'spillover' impacts

Almost all sportsgrounds adjoin residential areas. This inevitably leads to potential conflicts with nearby residents over such matters as noise, lighting, litter and parking. These impacts need to be minimized.

Strategy

- Minimise the impacts of sportsgrounds on surrounding neighbourhoods.

Actions

- Compile a list of parks where impacts appear to be greatest, and address key issues.

7.7 Boating access

There is a need to improve boating access, which would expand the recreational experience.

Strategy

- Provide increased opportunities to access the waterways.

Actions

- Develop an integrated management strategy (with the NSW Waterways Authority) on the use of personal watercraft (eg in Hen & Chicken Bay).
- Develop a dinghy storage policy to reduce impacts on foreshore parks,
- Develop more water sports support facilities (such as wash down/soft launching facilities)

7.8 Site-specific plans of management

In addition to the above generic strategies and actions, a number of parks have been identified as requiring site-specific plans of management and strategies.

Strategy

- Prepare or review site-specific plans of management and strategies for sportsgrounds, where needed.

Actions

- Prepare or review site-specific plans of management and strategies for sportsgrounds, identified in **Appendix C**.

8 Generic action plan for the Park category

This chapter presents key strategies and actions for community land categorised as ‘park’. The park category relates to land set aside and used to encourage, promote and facilitate ‘passive’ recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities.

8.1 Distribution

The *Recreation Plan* reports that the provision of (non-sport) parks (at 1.33+ ha/thousand people) is comparative to the traditional standard (of 1.62 ha/thousand).

The distribution of parks in the City is uneven – with relatively low per capita provision in the Drummoyne/Rodd Point area and very high provision in Concord West/Rhodes/ Liberty Grove.

A fairly high proportion (42%) of local parks are less than 0.3 hectares – a size which does not facilitate the provision of a diversity of ‘walk to’ recreation opportunities unless they are well located foreshore parks.

Due to these distributional and size characteristics, it would appear that a significant minority of the population is not adequately serviced by high quality neighbourhood open space.

Strategy

- Provide adequate high quality neighbourhood open space accessible to all residents.

Actions

- Identify areas that may be lacking access to high quality neighbourhood open space.
- Seek feasible ways to address any shortcomings.

8.2 Foreshore parks

Foreshore parks are by far the most popular with residents, with scenic quality being the major attraction. Walking, sitting, relaxing and enjoying the water views are a few of the most common uses of the foreshore open space. Others include cycling, picnicking and playground activities.

The key issues relating to foreshore parks are: access; landscaping, views and amenity; and structures.

Strategy

- Maximise public enjoyment of local waterways through better access points, walkways, landscaping and facilities.

Actions

- Access
 - Improve access to to the water via paths and steps.
 - Investigate opportunities to further link foreshore reserves by extending pathways or building boardwalks in areas where public access is denied.
 - Create links through interpretative signage and directional signage.
 - Identify opportunities to provide circulation routes to facilitate easy movement for people with disabilities between car parking, walkways, picnic facilities, play facilities and toilets.

- Landscaping, views and amenity
 - Investigate opportunities to increase landscaping in the foreshore parks, particularly along walkways. Use low-maintenance landscaping, with native planting a priority. New landscaping should take into account the possible effects on views out of and through these areas.
 - Preserve and enhance existing vegetation in foreshore parks, reserves and walkways. Determine which plantings are of heritage significance.
 - Implement weed management strategies.
- Structures
 - Consider the aesthetic appearance of new equipment and structures at parks in high profile locations. This includes signs, furniture, amenities buildings. Consider coordinating the look of new structures.
 - Compile an inventory of structures to ascertain if they are meeting user needs as well as safety and disability access requirements.

8.3 Neighbourhood parks

Neighbourhood parks are mainly small parcels of land where the main function is 'passive' recreation. Neighbourhood parks add greenery, provide habitat for wildlife, and give local residents convenient and accessible areas for passive recreation.

The key issues relating to neighbourhood parks are: access, landscape character, park furniture, and dogs. Many of these issues are addressed in **Chapter 6**. Others are addressed below.

Strategy

- Provide a network of neighbourhood parks that serve the passive recreation needs of local communities.

Actions

- Identify parks that require a 'make-over'. Prepare a landscape plan or concept plan for these parks. Give priority to parks with high use, and parks with special scenic qualities.
- The make-over could include works such as barbecue facilities, shade, lighting (street and park), seating, fencing, signs, landscaping.
- Extend the size of very small parks (throughout the City) and provide new parks (in the Drummoyne/Five Dock area where opportunities arise (via s94 contributions, acquisitions from the proceeds of land sales or other affordable means).

8.4 Play equipment

Playgrounds are an important feature of many parks, and are designed mainly to cater for children between 3-12 years of age. They provide an important focus for informal gatherings and are the 'heart and soul' of many open space areas.

Playgrounds are located on land categorised as park. Council's policies regarding play equipment and associated facilities are contained in the *Play Facilities Strategy* (City of Canada Bay Council 2005). The *Strategy* includes recommendations for the upgrading, removal and/or relocation of facilities.

Strategy

- Use Council's *Play Facilities Strategy* as a guide when planning for existing and proposed playgrounds.
- Ensure youth are also provided with age-appropriate play facilities.

Actions

- Use Council's *Play Facilities Strategy* as a guide when planning for existing and proposed playgrounds.
- Provide youth-oriented play facilities (including skateboard facilities & suitable playgrounds at key accessible sites within the City).

8.5 Site-specific plans

In addition to the above generic strategies and actions, a number of parks require site-specific plans of management and strategies.

Strategy

- Prepare or review site-specific plans of management and strategies, where needed.

Actions

- Prepare or review site-specific plans of management and strategies for the park category, identified in **Appendix B**.

9 Generic action plan for the General Community Use category

This chapter presents key strategies and actions for community land categorised as ‘general community use’. General community use includes halls, community centres, and civic areas (such as town squares). Because it is the least restrictive of the categories, it is also particularly appropriate for permitting commercial developments, such as cafes, leased to private operators.

9.1 Halls and community centres

Halls and community centres offer the public a variety of recreational opportunities. Council provides access to various facilities throughout the city. Venues and booking information are available on Council’s website.

Strategy

- Provide sufficient and well-distributed facilities for indoor recreation and social activities.

Actions

- Investigate opportunities for increasing public space for meetings, activities, and to facilitate cultural activities.

10 Performance targets & assessment

The *Local Government Act* requires a plan of management to:

- Identify the means by which a council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets.
- Identify the manner in which it will assess its performance with respect to the objectives and performance targets.

This chapter presents a framework for Council to undertake these tasks.

10.1 Performance targets

A performance target is defined as the intended level of performance that is to be achieved within a specified period of time. That is, it is a statement of what Council intends to achieve.

Targets can be as general or as specific as Council deems appropriate. Examples of general performance targets are:

- To satisfy the broad range of community needs for parks and reserves.
- To provide a level of service that is commensurate with community needs.
- To maximise visitation to parks and reserves, without adversely affecting the condition of the land.
- To preserve and enhance the environment.

Examples of more detailed performance targets are presented below.

Access

- To provide community land that is easily accessible to the nearby community, including people with mobility problems and other disabilities, in accordance with Australian Standard AS 1428 ('Design for Access and Mobility').
- To provide a well-linked community land network.
- To provide attractive and informative directional and interpretive signs, and clear entry points.
- To ensure that park structures and use do not permanently alienate the general community from any areas within parks.
- To complete the foreshore path, from Drummoyne to Olympic Park.

Aesthetic

- To provide vegetation and facilities that are well planned, designed, and maintained.
- To provide sufficient shade in high use areas.

Ecological

- To manage community land according to sustainability principles.
- To conserve and, where possible, rehabilitate, local endemic plant species and biodiversity.
- To maintain high standard water quality.
- To replace weeds over time by healthy stands of indigenous species.
- To enlarge the area of indigenous vegetation capable of natural regeneration.
- To increase public appreciation of natural features.
- To prevent buildings or major structures in the Natural Area.

Heritage

- To offer opportunities for learning about the ecology and history of the area.

Recreation

- To provide a range of passive and active recreational opportunities for individuals and groups of all ages.
- To provide sporting venues able to sustain high levels of use.
- To prepare site master plans for major venues.
- To provide complementary recreation facilities provided and/or improved at a range of sportsgrounds.
- To investigate the provision of year-round swimming.
- To provide for the reasonable recreational needs of unrepresented 'groups' with particular needs, such as young children and their carers, adolescents, and dog owners.
- To ensure commercial activities are compatible with park use.

Social

- To provide places that comply with relevant safety standards, and feel safe to visit.
- To provide places that are well maintained, with sufficient seating and amenities.
- To provide sufficient meeting places – for planned community gatherings and spontaneous meetings.
- To provide community buildings and facilities that are available to the general public, as appropriate, and maintained to a level commensurate with reasonable public expectations.
- Shade trees which also enable sufficient water views from nearby homes.
- Facilities (shelters, seating, paths, play equipment,) that complement the scenic values of the park and meet visitor needs.

10.2 How council will assess its performance

Council may assess its performance with respect to the objectives and performance targets in this plan of management in various ways, more or less as it sees fit. Some recommended ways to assess performance include:

- Documentation of sites where works are undertaken; assessment of time and funds spent.
- Inspection of community land where capital works have been undertaken to ascertain changes in recreational use.
- Regular inspection of community land by Council maintenance crews to ascertain the condition of the land and structures, and maintenance standards. This would be supplemented by assessment of aerial photographs.
- Customer satisfaction surveys (whole-of-council area surveys) capturing at least 200 visitors per sampling period.
- Visitor satisfaction surveys (on-the-ground visitor surveys) capturing at least 200 visitors per sampling period.
- Reporting the implementation of the action plan in Council's asset management database.



Appendices

Appendices



Appendix A – Core objectives for managing community land

A1 Natural area

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a natural area are:

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

The Act also contains core objectives for natural areas categorised as bushland, wetland, watercourse and foreshore.

A2 Sportsground

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a sportsground are:

- (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and
- (b) to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.

A3 Park

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are:

- (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities,
- (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and
- (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.

A4 General Community Use

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:

- (a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and

- (b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

Appendix B – Land covered by this generic plan

Land covered by this generic plan, and the proposed categorization of the land, is presented in the table below. For more detail, see <http://www.canadabay.nsw.gov.au/eservice/content/customer/parksandwalks.htm>

Park name	Street	Suburb	Description	Cat	Sub cat	D	FP	Own	L		Refer
Abbotsford Cove Foreshore Park	Melrose Cres	Abbotsford	Passive	Park/Nat	Bush	L	X	CO			
Ada Street Closure	Ada Street	North Strathfield	Passive	Park		L		CO		Road closure	
Alexandra Street Reserve	Alexandra Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		CO		Road closure	
Allison Park	Blackwall Point Road	Chiswick	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Anderson Road Reserve	Anderson Road	Concord	Passive	Park		L		CO		Road closure	
Apex Park	Victoria Road	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Armitage Reserve	Bortfield Drive	Chiswick	Passive	Park		L	X	CO			
Arthur Walker Reserve	Nullawarra Avenue	Concord West	Sports	Spts		D		CO			Management action plan
Barnwell Park Golf Course	Lyons Road	Canada Bay	Golf Course	Spts		R	X	CO/CR			Site specific plan
Battersea Park	Battersea Street	Abbotsford	Passive	Park		L	X	CR			
Bay Run	Henley Marine Drive	Drummoyne	Passive			R	X	CO		Use of carriageway	
Bayview Park	Burwood Road	Concord	Passive	Park		D	X	CR			Site specific plan
Bill Fisher Reserve	Dening Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Blackwall Point Reserve	Bortfield Drive	Abbotsford	Passive	Park		L	X	DUAP/CO			
Bob Smith Reserve	Victoria Place	Drummoyne	Passive			L		RTA		Road embankment	
Bourke Square	Thompson Street	Drummoyne	Passive			L		CO		Roundabout	
Bradley Park	Wentworth Drive	Liberty Grove	Passive					PR			
Brays Bay Reserve	Concord Road	Rhodes	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	R	X	CO			Management action plan
Brett Park	Henley Marine Drive	Drummoyne	Passive	Park/Nat	Bush	L		CR			
Bridge Street Wharf Reserve	Cary Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO			
Brunswick Park	Wentworth Drive	Liberty Grove	Passive					PR			Strata title
Budd Lane Reserve	Budd Street	Drummoyne	Passive			L		CO		Use of carriageway	
Burns Crescent Reserve	Burns Crescent	Chiswick	Passive			L		CO		Use of carriageway	
Cabarita Road Reserve	Frederick Street	Cabarita	Passive			L		CO		Use of carriageway	
Cabarita Park	Cabarita Road	Cabarita	Passive	Park/Nat/ Gen Com	Fore / Bush	R		CO/CR			Site specific plan

Highlighted parks represent sites where consultation on heritage issues should be undertaken.

Park name	Street	Suburb	Description	Cat	Sub cat	D	FP	Own	L		Refer
Cambridge Road Reserve	Cambridge Road	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		RTA			
Campbell Park	Parkview Road	Chiswick	Sports	Spts		L		CO/CR			
Carlton Place Reserve	Wellbank Street	Concord	Passive			L		CO		Use of carriageway	
Cary Street Reserve	Cary Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO			
Central Park	Wellbank Street	Concord	Passive	Park		L		CO/CR			
Chambers Park	Hezlet Street	Chiswick	Passive	Park		L	X	CO			
Charles Heath Reserve	Queens Road	Five Dock	Sports	Spts		R		CO			Site specific plan
Charlton Park	Charlton Drive	Liberty Grove	Passive					PR			Strata title
Chiswick Park	Bortfield Drive	Chiswick	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Chiswick Steps	Chiswick Street	Chiswick	Passive	Park		L	X	CO		Road closure	
Churchill Tucker Reserve	Blaxland Road	Rhodes	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Cintra Park	Crane Street	Concord	Sports	Park/Spts/ Gen Com		R		CO			Management action plan
Concord Memorial Hall	Majors Bay Road	Concord	Civic	Gen Com		D		CO		Community Hall	
Concord Oval	Gipps Street	Concord	Sports	Spts/Gen Com		R		CO/CR			Site specific plan required
Concord Square	Brewer Street	Concord	Passive			L		CO		Roundabout/carpark	
Concord West Station Gardens	Queen Street	Concord West	Passive			L		CO		Use of carriageway	
Coralie Reserve	Coralie Street	Wareemba	Passive	Park		L		CO		Road closure	
Corby Avenue Reserve	Corby Avenue	Concord	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Croker Park	Harrabrook Avenue	Five Dock	Passive	Park/Spts		L		CO			
Cropley Street Reserve	Cropley Street	Rhodes	Passive			L		CO		Use of carriageway	
Day Street Reserve	Day Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		CO		Road closure	
Dorking Road Reserve	Dorking Road	Cabarita	Passive			L		CO		Use of carriageway	
Drummoyne Rowing Club	Henley Marine Drive	Drummoyne	Sports			R	X	CR			
Drummoyne Swimming Centre	Henley Marine Drive	Drummoyne	Sports			R	X	CR			

Park name	Street	Suburb	Description	Cat	Sub cat	D	FP	Own	L		Refer
Drummoyne Park / Oval	Bayswater Street	Drummoyne	Sports	Spts/Gen Com		R		CO/CR			Site specific plan
Dunlop Reserve	Roseby Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO			
Durnham Street Reserve	Durham Street	Canada Bay	Passive	Park		L	X	CO			
Edith Avenue Reserve	Edith Avenue	Concord	Passive	Park		L		C		Road closure	
Edward Street Garden	Edward Street	North Strathfield	Passive	Park		L		C		Road closure	
Edwards Park	Brewer Street	Concord	Sports	Spts		D		CO			
Edwin Street Reserve	Edwin Street	Mortlake	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	L	X	CO		Road closure	
Eliza Park		Liberty Grove						PR			Strata title
Fig Tree Bay Reserve	Fortescue Street	Chiswick	Passive	Park/Nat	Bush	L	X	CO		Road closure	
Five Dock Park	Park Road	Five Dock	Pass/Sports	Park/Spts		R		CO			Site specific plan
Fred Kelly Reserve	Great North Road	Five Dock	Passive			L		CO		Operational land	
Friend Avenue Foreshore Reserve	Friend Avenue	Five Dock	Passive			L	X	CO		Use of carriageway	
Gipps Street Reserve	Gipps Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		CO		Road closure	
Goddard Park	Gipps Street	Concord	Sports	Spts		D		CR			
Greenlees Park	Wellbank Street	Concord	Sports	Spts		D		CO/CR			
Halliday Park	McGraths Avenue	Five Dock	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	L	X	CO/CR			
Henley Park	Pitt Street	Concord	Passive	Park		L		CO/CR			
Henry Lawson Park	Abbotsford Parade	Abbotsford	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore/Bus h	L	X	CO/CR			
Hiatt Reserve	Lyons Road	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Hilly Street Reserves	Hilly Street	Mortlake	Passive			L		CO		Use of carriageway	
Hospital Road Reserve	Hospital Road	Concord West	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Howley Park	Viictoria Place	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO			
Howse Park	Turner Avenue	Concord	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Hycraft Reserve	Harris Road	Five Dock	Passive	Park		L		CO			

Park name	Street	Suburb	Description	Cat	Sub cat	D	FP	Own	L		Refer
Ingham Avenue Reserve	Ingham Avenue	Five Dock	Passive			L		CO		Use of carriageway	
Jarrett Reserve	Thornley Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		CO/CR			
Jesse Stewart Reserve	Rhonda Place	Concord	Sports	Spts		D		CO/CR			
Kendall Reserve	Cabarita Road	Cabarita	Passive	Park		L		CR			
King George V Reserve	Concord Road	Rhodes	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Kings Bay Park	Kings Bay Circuit	Five Dock	Passive	Park		L		CO			
King Street Reserve	King Street	Concord West	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Larkins Reserve	Cairns Avenue	Rodd Point	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Little Sisters of the Poor Reserve	Lyons Road East	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO		Road closure	
Loftus Park		Liberty Grove						PR			Strata title
Longview Street Reserve	Longview Street	Five Dock	Passive	Park		L		CO		Road closure	
Lovedale Place Reserve	Killoola Street	Concord West	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	L	X	CO			
Lysaght Park	Swannell Avenue	Chiswick	Passive	Park/Spts		L	X	CR			
Majors Bay Reserve	Norman Street	Concord	Pass/Sports	Park/Spts/Nat	Fore	R	X	CO/CR			Management action plan
Maple Reserve	Regatta Road	Canada Bay	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Marmion Lane Reserve	Walton Crescent	Abbotsford	Passive	Park		L	X	CO		Road closure	
Mary Street Reserves	Concord Road	Rhodes	Passive			L		CO		Station/carriageway	
Massey Park Golf Course	Ian Parade	Concord	Golf Course	Spts		R	X	CO/CR			
McIlwaine Park	Concord Road	Rhodes	Passive	Park/ Gen		L	X	CO/CR			Management action plan
Menzies Reserve	Wolseley Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CR			
Millar Street Steps	Millar Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		CO		Road closure	
Montague Park	Therry Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Montrose Reserve	Walton Crescent	Abbotsford	Passive	Park		L	X	CO		Road closure	
Motor Registry Reserve	Henley Marine Drive	Five Dock	Passive			L		CO		Use of carriageway	

Park name	Street	Suburb	Description	Cat	Sub cat	D	FP	Own	L		Refer
Murphy Reserve	Hilly Street	Mortlake	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Mutton Reserve	Killoola Street	Concord West	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Nield Park	Henley Marine Drive	Rodd Point	Sports	Spts		D		CO/CR			
North Strathfield Station Gardens	Queen Street	North Strathfield	Passive			L		RCORP		Station gardens	
Northcote Street Reserve	Northcote Street	Mortlake	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	L	X	CO		Road closure	
O H Watts Reserve	Coonardo Close	Canada Bay	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Patterson Street Site	Patterson Street	Concord						CO		Housing	
Pelican Reserve	St Georges Crescent	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO/CR			
Peppercorn Reserve	St Georges Crescent	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO			
Powell's Creek Reserve	Conway Street	Concord West	Pass/Sports	Park/Spts/Nat	Water	R		CO			Site specific plan
Prince Edward Park	Phillips Street	Cabarita	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	L	X	CO			Site specific plan
Prince Henry Place Gardens	Majors Bay Road	Concord	Passive			L		CO		Road medium strip	
Punt Park	Hilly Street	Mortlake	Passive			L	X	CO		Operational land	
Quarantine Reserve	Spring Street	Abbotsford	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore/Bush	L	X	CR			
Queen Elizabeth Park	Gipps Street	Concord	Pass/Sports	Park/Spts/Nat	Bush	D		CR			
Queen Victoria Street Reserve	Queen Victoria Street	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO		Road closure	
Raymond Avenue Reserve	The Esplanade	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO		Road closure	
Rea Reserve	Drummoyne Avenue	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO		Road closure	
Red Cross Reserve	Cambridge Road	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO		Road closure	
Regatta Road Reserve	Lyons Road	Canada Bay	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Rhodes Park	Killoola Street	Concord West	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	R	X	CO			Management action plan
Roberts Road Garden	Roberts Road	Cabarita	Passive	Park		L	X	CO		Road closure	
Roberts Reserve	Noble Street	Rodd Point	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Rodd Park	Henley Marine Drive	Rodd Point	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	D	X	CO/CR			

Park name	Street	Suburb	Description	Cat	Sub cat	D	FP	Own	L		Refer
Roseby Street Reserve	Roseby Street	Drummoyne	Passive								
Rotary Reserve	Bayswater Street	Drummoyne	Passive			L		CO		Operational land	
Rothwell Park	Crane Street	Concord	Sports	Spts		D		CR			
Russell Park	The Parade	Drummoyne	Passive	Park/Spts		L	X	CO/CR			
Salton Reserve	St Georges Crescent	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CR			
Samuel Lee Place Garden	Ian Parade	Concord	Passive			L		CO		Roundabout	
Sanders Reserve	Sanders Parade	Concord	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Shadrack Shaw Reserve	Bertram Street	Mortlake	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	L	X	CO			
Sibbick Street Reserve	Russell Street	Russell Lea	Passive	Park		L		CO			
St Georges Crescent Reserve	St Georges Crescent	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		CO			
St Luke's Park (inc Crane Street)	Crane Street	Concord	Sports	Park/Spts/ Gen Com		D		CO			Management action plan
Stanton Place Reserve	Mortlake Street	Concord	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Stevenson Reserve	Fairlight Street	Five Dock	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Storey Park	Lyons Road	Five Dock	Passive	Parks/Gen Com		L		CO			
Strathfield Station Gardens	Everton Road	Strathfield	Passive			L		CO		Use of carriageway	
Taplin Park	Bayswater Street	Drummoyne	Sports	Spts		D	X	CO/CR			
The Esplanade Foreshore Reserve	The Esplanade	Drummoyne	Passive			L	X	CO		Use of carriageway	
Timbrell Park	Henley Marine Drive	Five Dock	Sports	Spts		D		CO/CR			Site specific plan
Uhrs Point Reserve	Concord Road	Rhodes	Passive	Park		L	X	CR			
Utz Reserve	Wrights Road	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CO			
Van Hee Street closures	Van Hee Street	Concord	Passive	Park		L		CO		Road closure	
Village Green	Settlers Blvd	Liberty Grove	Passive					PR			Strata title
W.A. McInnes Reserve	George Street	North Strathfield	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Walker Sreet Reserve	Walker Street	Canada Bay	Passive	Park		L		CO		Road closure	

Park name	Street	Suburb	Description	Cat	Sub cat	D	FP	Own	L		Refer
Wangal Reserve	Hilly Street	Mortlake	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	L	X	CO			Site specific plan
Warbrick Park	Yaralla Street	Concord West	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Wearns Reserve	Henley Marine Drive	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Werrell Reserve	Teviot Avenue	Abbotsford	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	L		CO			
Wire Mill Park	Blackwall Point Road	Abbotsford	Passive	Park		L		CO			
Wrights Point Reserve	Drummoyne Avenue	Drummoyne	Passive	Park		L	X	CR			
Wympston Parade Walkway	Wympston Parade	Wareemba	Passive			L	X	CO		Use of carriageway	
Young St Reserve	Young Street	North Strathfield	Passive	Park		L		CO		Road closure	
Younger Reserve	Bertram Street	Mortlake	Passive	Park/Nat	Fore	L	X	CO		Road closure	
Note											
Breakfast Point Development		Breakfast Point	Passive			L	X	PR		Public reserves	Under development
Rhodes Peninsula		Rhodes	Passive			L	X	PR		Public reserves	Under development

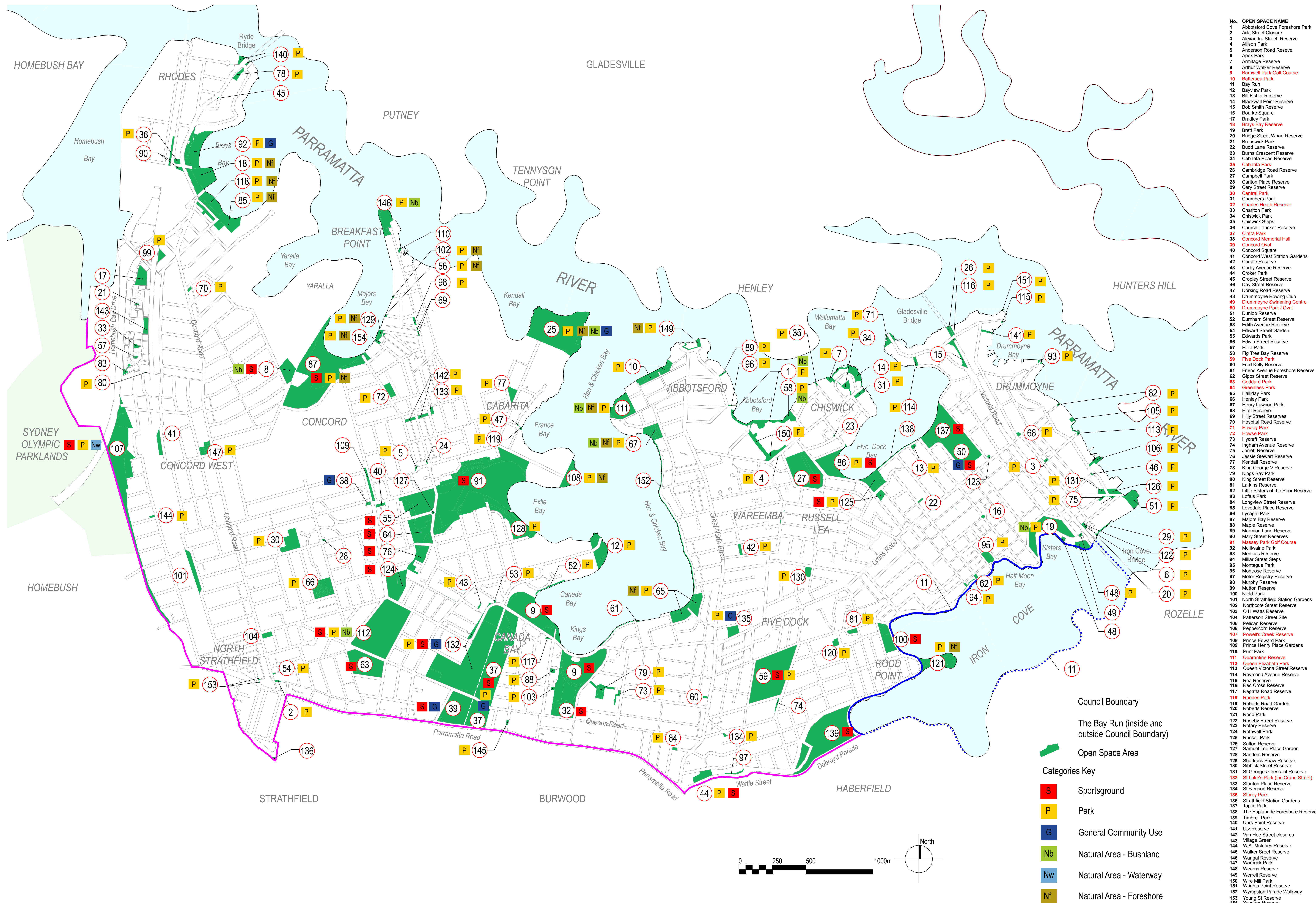


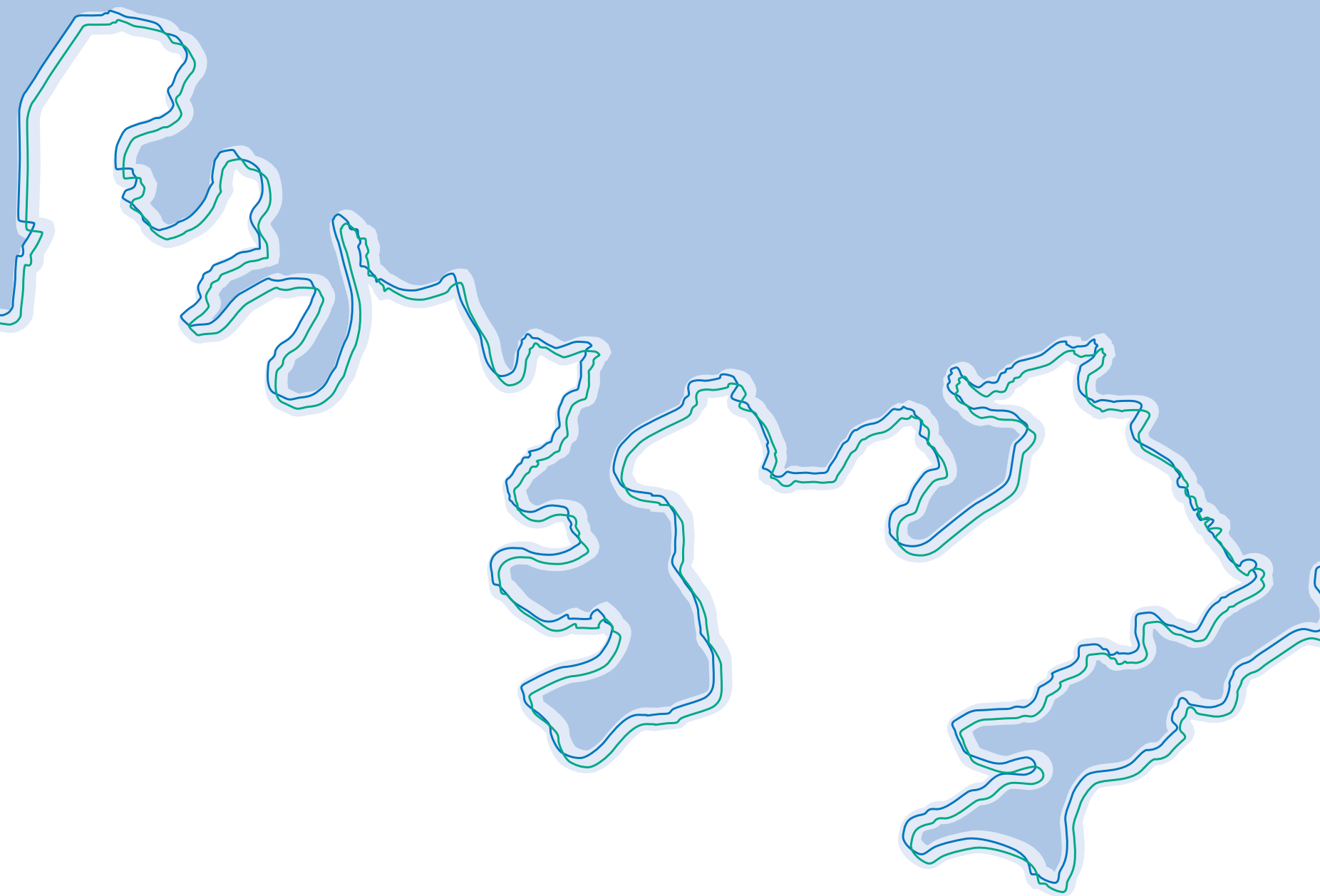
FIGURE 1 - CITY OF CANADA BAY PARKS AND RESERVES

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