

# Warrumbungle Shire Council

## Plan of Management for Community Land 2016



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## How to Use this Plan of Management

1. Read up to Appendix 1 (page 57)
2. Select the facility or parcel of land that you have an interest in from the Landuse Schedule Summary & Maps within Appendix 1.
3. Check the CL Category noted in the tables within Appendix 1.
4. Check Appendix 2, 3 and 4 to ensure that the land can be used for what you are proposing.

### **Example 1 – using the Coonabarabran Sporting Complex for a Netball Carnival**

You wish to hold a netball carnival at one of the local sports grounds.

Step 1: The first step will be to identify the land that you wish to use, for this example we will use the Sporting Complex at Coonabarabran. On page 86 you will find the Sporting Complex listed with the street location, Lot and DP along with the Community Land (CL) Category. This land is categorised as S (Sportsground). On this page you will also see the Map Number listed in the same table.

Step 2: The corresponding Map Number will take you to the map which has further planning information on it like if the land is flood or fire prone land. The Sporting Complex is listed as Map 24.

Step 3: Because the carnival is an Activity, the next step is to look at Appendix 4 on page 137 - 139 to see if the activity you are proposing to do is listed as either not requiring approval, requiring approval or prohibited.

**Using the Plan of Management it is determined that it would be possible to use the Sporting Complex at Coonabarabran to hold a netball carnival using the existing facilities on site. Under Appendix 4, Table 2 – Activities requiring Council approval - carnivals are permitted with Council approval. It would be necessary to speak with Council regarding the carnival to gain approval prior.**

### **Example 2: Using a land parcel for stock agistment or grazing**

You are seeking an area for grazing of some stock.

Step 1: The first step will be to identify the land that you wish to use, for this example we will use land known as a Public Area located at Mendooran. On page 120 you will find the Public Area listed with the street location, Lot and DP along with the Community Land (CL) Category. This land is categorised as GCU (General Community Use). On this page you will also see the Map Number listed in the same table.

Step 2: The corresponding Map Number will take you to the map which has further planning information on it like if the land is flood or fire prone land. The Public Area is listed as Map 52.

Step 3: The use relates to a continual use of the land and would trigger either a licence or a lease. Stock agistment and grazing is an authorised purpose, under either a lease or licence as per Appendix 2 on page 133 and 134.

**Using the Plan of Management it is determined that it would be possible to use the Public Area at Mendooran for stock agistment and grazing. Under Appendix 2 – Leases and Licences, it would be necessary to enter into an agreement with Council for use of this land for stock agistment or grazing purposes.**

## **A. GENERAL**

### **1. Introduction**

Warrumbungle Shire Council Local Government Area (WSC LGA) is located within Central West NSW. It covers an area of 12,380km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 9,588 (2011 Census). It includes the following towns of Baradine, Binnaway, Coolah, Coonabarabran, Dunedoo, Mendooran and the villages of Bugaldie, Kenebri, Merrygoen, Neilrex, Leadville, Cobbora, Uarbry and Ulamambri. A number of highways and main roads traverse the shire providing links with surrounding regional centres.

#### **1.1 Land to which this plan applies**

Council is responsible for the care and control of many parcels of community land. This plan applies to community land owned by Council located within WSC and is listed on Council's Community Land Register.

This Plan of Management (PoM) is a single resource that includes some 98 parcels of community land in the WSC LGA. It does not include Crown Land under Council's care and management.

The components of this PoM comprise this main document; a schedule of community land; and a set of plans. The plans are a visual representation of the schedule of community land. The plans also show the category of the land.

### **2. Legislation, Policies and Procedures**

When a Council owns public land; they are required to comply with a number of legislative, policy and procedural requirements.

#### **2.1 Local Government Act 1993**

The Local Government Act 1993 (as amended), (LG Act), requires Councils to prepare a PoM for all land classified as community land. All public land is required to be classified as either 'community land' or 'operational land'. Community land includes council owned land classified as community land.

Community land is land, which is kept for use by the general public (community) whereas operational land is land which need not be kept. Community land would ordinarily comprise land such as a public park whereas operational land would ordinarily comprise land held as a temporary asset or as an investment, land which facilitates the carrying out by a council of its functions or land which may not be open to the general public such as a works depot, sewerage works etc.

The LG Act requires that community land also be categorised into one or more of the following categories:

- Natural Area,
- Sportsground,
- Park
- General Community Use,
- An Area of Cultural Significance, and
- A land parcel might also contain a Significant Natural Feature

Natural Area is then further categorised as:

- Bushland
- Wetland
- Escarpment
- Watercourse



- Foreshore, or
- A category prescribed by the Regulations.

An individual land parcel may comprise two or more categories (e.g. Natural Area and Sportsground). Refer to **Appendix 1** and the maps accompanying this document to identify the location and the categories of specific community land parcels. For such parcels, each area is to be managed under the relevant provisions of the category assigned to that area.

### **2.1.1 Requirements under the Local Government Act 1993**

The LG Act specifies the core objectives for the management of each category of community land. The PoM outlines the use and management of the land according to its categorisation.

This PoM does not replace other existing legislation, policies or procedures relating to the approval of activities or development on the land.

## **2.2 Legislation and Statutory Controls**

This PoM does not over-rule existing legislation that also applies to the management of community land. Other legislation and policies to be considered in the management process include, but are not limited to, the:

- Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979, as amended
- Public Works Act 1912, as amended
- Threatened Species Act 1995
- Native Vegetation Act 2003
- Water Management Act 2000
- Clean Waters Act 1970
- Companion Animals Act 1998
- Rural Fires Act 1997
- Rural Fires and Environmental Assessment Legislation Amendment Act 2002
- Noxious Weeds Act 1993
- Pesticides Act 1999
- State Environmental Planning Policies
- Warrumbungle Local Environmental Plan 2013
- Warrumbungle Shire Development Control Plan
- Councils plans, strategies, policies.

### **2.2.1 Local Environmental Plan**

The Warrumbungle Local Environmental Plan 2013, (WLEP) aims to encourage the proper management, development and conservation of natural and man-made resources, to promote the social and economic welfare of the community and to provide a better environment.

Activities that are considered permissible under the WLEP may be permissible on community land depending upon the categorisation of the land. Land categorised as natural area has more restrictive objectives for management than land categorised as park, sportsground or general community use. The WLEP is amended on a regular basis. Any amendment to the WLEP shall take precedence over the provisions of this PoM.

### **2.2.2 Council Plans, Strategies, Policies and Procedures**

This PoM is to be used in conjunction with the appropriate Council plans, policies and procedures that govern the use and management of community land and any facilities located on such land.

Documents that may need to be considered in the planning and management process include, but are not limited to the following. Additional Council plans, strategies and policies adopted after the date of this plan that have relevance to the planning, use and management of community land, will apply as though they were in force at the adoption of the PoM.

Community Strategic Plan  
Operational Plan & Delivery Program 2016/17 to 2019/20  
Long Term Financial Plan  
Warrumbungle Stormwater Plan  
WSC Land Use Strategy 2013  
Warrumbungle Shire Development Control Plan 2015  
Warrumbungle Local Environmental Plan 2013  
WSC Road Safety Strategic Plan 2008-2010  
Pedestrian Access Mobility Plan (PAMP)  
Bike Plan  
S94A Contributions Plan  
Coonabarabran Urban Creeks Rehabilitation Strategy  
Asset Management Plan  
Pesticide Notification Plan  
Bushfire Prone Land Mapping  
Outdoor Smoke-Free Areas Policy

### **2.3 Heritage & Aboriginal Significance**

Schedule 5 of the WLEP lists sites containing items of heritage and aboriginal significance. Whilst most of the entries relate to privately owned items, some are located on community land.

### **2.4 Further Acquisition of Community Land Parcels**

Council will continue to add land to its community land stock. Those parcels may come as donations dedicating land; or by specific Council resolution to acquire the land. Before Council acquires land, or within three months after it acquires land, a Council may resolve that the land be classified as community land or operational land. At the end of the three-month period, if the land is not classified then it is taken to be classified by default as community land.

Council is required to categorise community land parcels, and to conduct a public hearing to inform the public of land categories.

Until new land is categorised, the use of the land must not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was being used for immediately before it was acquired. Permitted works to protect the asset and maintain the land would include: weed removal, maintenance of an APZ, or works to protect assets or ensure public safety. Once such parcels have been categorised, they will be subject to the provisions of this plan.

### **2.5 Reclassification**

From a review of existing public land resources, certain parcels of community land may be identified as surplus to the Council's existing and future needs. Those parcels of land may be suitable for reclassification and subsequent disposal.

The LG Act allows for reclassification of land that has been dedicated or donated under Section 94 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, where the Council is satisfied that the land is unsuitable for the provision, extension or augmentation of public amenities and public services by reason of its size, shape, topography, location or difficulty in providing public access. A Council resolution must specify the grounds on which the land is unsuitable.

Land that cannot be reclassified in this way, but is still considered surplus to Council's needs, can be reclassified through the making of an LEP to reclassify the land.

## **2.6 Review of this Plan**

This Plan provides the overarching guidelines for use and management of community land in the Warrumbungle Shire. Whilst these guidelines may be suitable at present, the Plan should be reviewed from time to time, to confirm its continuing relevance. The review should take place within 4-5 years of the adoption by Council of this plan.

## **2.7 Community Consultation**

The Draft of this PoM will be advertised and publically exhibited for the statutory periods required under the LG Act.

During the exhibition period, a public hearing will be held. The public hearing will provide opportunity for public comment on proposed categorisation of community land or on any existing community land parcel categories.

Submissions will be accepted until the advertised date. Appropriate amendments arising from the submissions will be incorporated into the proposed final plan. The submissions and proposed final plan will be appended to a report to Council for consideration and adoption.

## **3. Development and Maintenance**

The development and maintenance of community land in the LGA imposes a considerable burden on Council's financial operations.

Council's ongoing commitment to development and to the maintenance of these areas will depend upon its financial resources. The implementation of actions identified in this PoM will proceed as determined through Council's 10 Year Community Strategic Plan, 4 Year Delivery Program, and Annual Operational Plan and Budget.

Council funds new works on community land from a number of sources, including rate revenue, loans, federal and state government grants, and for some locations from, developer contributions.

### **3.1 Development on Adjoining Land**

Land adjoining community land may have a variety of zonings. Council's development control practices recognise and endeavour to minimise the impacts upon adjoining land parcels. Equally, Council will consider the impacts that activities carried out on adjoining land that may impact on community land.

### **3.2 Maintenance**

The extent and frequency of the maintenance of open space across the LGA is governed by Council's funding constraints. Service levels are reviewed each year in light of the annual budget allocation.

Year to year variations in weather patterns can give the impression that changes in the service levels have occurred. For example, a hot moist summer will result in more rapid grass growth between scheduled maintenance events. Additional sites brought into service during a funding year may also have an impact of diluting service levels.

Maintenance schedules are also developed for the built assets, which include inspection, regular and periodic programs, reviewed each year in the light of annual budget allocation.

### **3.3 Volunteers**

Council has also benefited from the many voluntary groups throughout the LGA that take on the care of particular parks or reserves, sportsgrounds, and community buildings in their

local neighbourhoods. These include community-operating committees, clubs, community groups and Landcare groups.

Community working bees, such as clean-ups, the care and maintenance of community land areas give the community a sense of pride and common ownership of community land. Many community groups have an interest in community land, set aside for use by the entire community. Where possible, Council encourages multiple use of community land as opposed to single use. Groups working on community land are encouraged to work collaboratively in the management of any community asset.

Community members also assist Council by keeping a watchful eye on their adjoining areas and reporting general maintenance issues, vandalism, or inappropriate use or behaviour. Requests for service or maintenance are to be directed to Council's Customer Service Centre on 02 68492 000.

### **3.4 Leases and Licences**

This plan authorises Council to grant a lease or licence over any parcel of community land to which this plan applies, for the purpose for which that land was being used at the date of commencement of this plan, or for any other purpose authorised under this plan. Purposes for which leases or licences may be granted are set out in Appendix 2.

Proposed leases and licences to apply to community land will be prepared and advertised in accordance with the provisions of the LG Act, specifically s46, 46A, 47, and 47A-D.

#### 4. Management Framework – Plan Administration and Management

Issue	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Plan of Administration and Review	1. Preview PoM	This Plan is reviewed at least once every 4 years to ensure that it continues to satisfy legislative, administrative, environmental, and community needs	PoM reviewed, exhibited, public hearing held, PoM revised as necessary, and adopted by Council.
	2. Satisfy LG Act regarding areas of Cultural Significance.	Progressively identify community land parcels that will need a significant area PoM to be prepared.	Community land identified, new PoMs prepared as required, exhibited and adopted by Council.
Community Land Categorisation	3. Community land is correctly categorised within a timely period.	Public hearing/s are conducted in accordance with the LG Act to propose categorisation of newly acquired community land parcels.	Public hearings completed, outcomes reported to Council, and land parcels incorporated into PoMs. Refer to Item 1 above.
Funding Opportunities	4. Seek additional funding for development of community land.	Identify grants and other funding opportunities to enhance the development of community land.	Additional funding obtained and projects completed over the life of the Plan.

## **B. NATURAL AREAS**

### **1. Introduction**

This section has been prepared in accordance with the LG Act. This section must be read in conjunction with one or more of Sections B1-B5. The parcels of land covered by this section comprise parcels of Community Land, categorised as a 'Natural Area'. These parcels are then further categorised as one or more of the following;

- Bushland
- Wetland
- Escarpment
- Watercourse
- Foreshore, or
- A category prescribed by the Regulations.

Refer to Appendix 1 – Land Schedule Summary and Maps for the categorisation of land parcels.

### **1.1 Categorisation of the Land**

This section applies to Community Land categorised as Natural Area under s36E of the LG Act.

### **1.2 Core objectives**

The core objectives for management of Community Land, categorised as 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*.

### **1.3 Significance of Natural Areas**

Assessing the significance or conservation status of an area is a complex process, as not every natural area has the same significance. The significance of an area can depend on the size of the ecosystem, or how common that ecosystem is in the Warrumbungle Shire area. For example, an ecosystem or species at the geographical edge of its normal distribution can be quite significant.

Natural areas may be significant because of their strategic location rather than the ecosystem. A small parcel of natural area may be a critical link between larger natural areas, or on a ridgeline, or enhance the visual significance of the area by maintaining a dominant presence in a suburban setting.

The specific species composition and habitat also influence significance. If rare (threatened and endangered) species are present or the area supports habitat for rare species, it assumes greater significance.

Smaller, less viable reserves sometimes merely require more active management. They serve to sustain flora biodiversity and more mobile species such as birds. The linking of reserves by natural corridors can assist by facilitating movement of wildlife and plant distribution between reserves.



The LG Act permits Councils to resolve that an area be identified as 'containing significant natural features'.

#### **1.4 Leases, Licences and Other Estates**

Council may consider the granting of leases or licences over Community Land categorised as a Natural Area in accordance with s46, 46A, 47, 47A & 47B of the LG Act. However there are particular limitations on leases and licences in respect to a natural area. Council may only grant a lease of a structure/building or a lease to build a structure for the purposes listed in s47B of the LG Act. (Note: Leases and licences 5 years or less are preferred for ease of legislative administration.)

The issue of a lease over land categorised as a Natural Area would be limited to:

- The use being restricted to a public purpose, and
- Development for a purpose which promotes or is ancillary/complimentary to its major function.

Council may consider the granting of a licence:

- To an owner or occupier of residential allotments on adjoining land for the short-term, casual purpose of transporting building or landscaping materials to, or waste from that property as parts of works being carried out on that property. Any such licence will be limited to access along an existing road or fire trail, or through an open area. Clearing of vegetation to gain access will not be permitted. A licence fee, and a bond may be required as a condition of any licence.
- To permit use of an area for commercial filming. As well as any requirements specific to the approval, the licence would include obligations upon the holder to ensure that the environmental qualities of the land were not compromised, and that any damage to the land was minimal and fully reinstated. A licence fee, and a bond will be required as a condition of any licence.
- To a commercial or community operator providing a recreation, cultural, educational, or tourism activity or program that compliments the objectives of this land category. As well as any requirements specific to the approval, the licence would include obligations upon the holder to ensure that the environmental qualities of the land were not compromised, and that any damage to the land was minimal and fully reinstated. A licence fee, and a bond will be required as a condition of any licence.
- For a private stormwater pipeline or utility service line across Community Land subject to the following conditions:
  - No economically viable alternative source of discharge or route is available,
  - Maintenance of the land will benefit from the underground discharge of stormwater or the underground placement of the utility services,
  - Market rent is charged for the occupation of the land, and
  - Any licence is to be in accordance with the LG Act.

As well as a licence fee, a bond may be required as a condition of any licence.

## **2. Physical Environment**

### **2.1 Topography**

The topography of the Shire varies from gently undulating to steep slopes adjacent to the Warrumbungle National Park. Some of the topographical features of the area include extensive sandy areas, rock cliffs and swamp areas.

### **2.2 Hydrology**

The Shire straddles three major catchments – the Namoi, Castlereagh and Talbragar River systems. The Castlereagh River has its headwaters to the west of Coonabarabran and flows in a circle to exit the Shire south of Coonabarabran on the western side of the Shire. The

Talbragar River system has its origin to the north east of Coolah then flows in a south westerly direction ending up in the Macquarie River. Cox's Creek starts in the Liverpool Range and flows in a northerly direction forming the Shire boundary near Mullaley. Other creeks in the north east of the Shire also flow into the Cox's Creek system which then flows into the Namoi River system. All of these rivers have significant floodplains that are heavily used for agriculture.

Surface water is vital for riparian vegetation and wetlands as well as for agriculture and urban use. Coonabarabran, Binnaway and Mendooran all rely to some extent on water from the Castlereagh River.

The current condition of groundwater within the Warrumbungle LGA varies between fresh, marginal, brackish and saline.

### **2.3 Geology**

The mineral resources of the Shire are closely associated with the geological regions. The Warrumbungle LGA is part located in the Gunnedah Basin which covers approximately two thirds of the region. Much of the area is underlain by potential coal resources in Gunnedah Basin strata. Immediately north of the LGA the Gunnedah Basin sediments host gas fields. The basin sediments overlie Ordovician to Devonian Lachlan Orogen strata which elsewhere are associated with world class deposits of gold, copper and tin.

Unprocessed construction materials are quarried in the region including basalt from the Warrumbungle Volcanics near Coonabarabran and sandstone and gravels from sediments in the east. The Warrumbungle Volcanics also have some potential for diatomite occurrences whilst a number of deposits of flint clays in Permian and Jurassic sediments near Merrygoen may have some potential as a source of refractory clays. Minor limestone occurrences occur in the south near Leadville.

### **2.4 Vegetation**

The native vegetation of the Warrumbungle LGA is diverse and complex with the existing distribution of species reflecting the diverse geology, soil types, topography, hydrological aspects found in the Shire. The vegetation has been classified according to various mapping systems, the main formations that are found in the Shire are: Western Slopes Grassy Woodland, Western Slopes Grassland, North-west Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Woodlands, Pilliga Outwash Dry Sclerophyll Forests, Northern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests.

Although vegetation patterns are changing and mapping is incomplete, studies to date have indicated the following Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC's) occur within the Warrumbungle LGA:

- Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial soils of the western slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt Southern Regions (TSC Act)
- Brigalow within the Brigalow Belt South, Nandewar and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions EEC and nationally endangered (TSC & EPBC Acts)
- Lowland Darling River aquatic ecological community (TSC & FM Act)
- White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland (TSC & EPBC Acts)
- Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Penplain, Murray-Darling Depression, Riverina and NSW South western Slopes bioregions.

Another three EEC's potentially occurring in the LGA are:

- Coolibah-Black Box woodland of the northern riverine plains in the Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South bioregions (TSC Act)
- Artesian Springs Ecological Community
- Native Vegetation on Cracking Clay Soils of the Liverpool Plains

These areas of remnant vegetation are under threat from a range of processes including land clearing, weeds, pest animals, fire regimes and climate change. In cases such as the White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland as little as 20% of this EEC remains compared to what would have occurred in the LGA before Europeans arrived.

The LGA has a total of 7 threatened flora species listed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995 (TSC), 15 threatened species under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999 (EPBC).

## 2.5 Fauna

The Warrumbungle Shire has a total of 56 fauna species listed under the TSC, 24 fauna species listed under the EPBC, 10 of which are migratory species. Four threatened fish species are listed under the Fisheries Management Act, 1994 (FM).

In terms of iconic animal species the Warrumbungle LGA is home to a significant Koala population. Warrumbungle LGA is listed in Schedule 1 of State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection. This is due to the significant Koala population which has been documented in the Pilliga forest and Warrumbungle National Park. However, recent anecdotal evidence suggested that numbers have declined.

## 2.6 Bush Fire

Bushfire legislation provides for the creation and maintenance of asset protection zones (APZs) between urban bushland and adjoining developed areas. Construction of those fire breaks must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning for Bushfire Protection: A Guide for Councils, Planners, Fire Authorities, Developers and Home Owners* (2001). Nowadays APZs may be located within Community Lands categorised as Natural Area.

## 3. Key Issues

Major issues include:

- Loss of Habitat – urban development and edge effects, invasion by exotic vegetation, feral animals
- Wildlife Corridors – habitat management, visual quality, linking of open space
- Water Quality – nutrient loading and sedimentation associated with run-off
- User Management – human impacts, misuse, and vandalism
- Planning Issues – necessity and application of relevant LEP zones
- Risk Management – Impact of APZs, safety of visitors
- Financial Issues – cost of maintenance and visitor facilities

### 3.1 Threats to Natural Areas

Many threats can be identified for remnant natural areas, especially those within urban settings. The major threats to natural areas are summarised as 'primary' impacts and 'secondary' impacts.

The **primary impacts** are considered to be:

- Mechanical impacts (clearing, tracks, filling, draining, dumping etc)
- Altered pH, fire, hydrological and nutrient regime, and
- Geographical isolation (impassable urban areas), and
- Predation by feral and domestic animals.

The **secondary impacts** are considered to be:

- Erosion and sedimentation,
- Weed invasion

### **3.2 Factors affecting Natural Areas**

Natural areas within Warrumbungle Shire have deteriorated over the years for a number of reasons. These include weed invasion, clearing, fire preclusion, urban run-off, dumping of rubbish and building debris, disturbance through infrastructure construction, and inadequate management through insufficient resources by Council.

Many of the disturbance factors, which impact on natural areas, have their greatest impact along the edges where natural areas abut human land uses. Because of the relatively small size (and therefore greater edge ratio) of patches of urban bushland, they are particularly vulnerable to these edge effects, and in fact some smaller land areas may be completely altered by edge effects.

### **4. Development and Use**

Facilities and activities permitted in land categorised as a Natural Area are limited to ensure that the overarching core objectives for that category are not compromised.

Refer to sections B1- B5 of this plan for details or the permissible facilities and activities for Natural Areas.

### **5. Management Framework**

At present, the faunal, floristic, cultural, and archaeological significance of most parcels of Community Land categorised as Natural Area is not known.

This PoM in no way precludes development within parcels categorised as natural area, however any development must be in accordance with the core objectives for the land.

## **B1. Bushland**

### **1. Introduction**

This section has been prepared in accordance with the LG Act. The land covered by this section includes those parcels of Community Land categorised as 'Natural Area – bushland'. Refer to **Appendix 1 – Land Schedule** for the categorisation details of individual land parcels.

This section must be read in conjunction with Section B – Natural areas.

#### **1.1 Categorisation of the Land.**

This section applies to Community Land categorised as natural area – Bushland under s.36(5) of the LGA. A Natural Area can also include an escarpment, foreshore, wetland, watercourse, or contain a significant natural feature. Refer to the relevant section of this PoM.

#### **1.2 Core Objectives**

The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as bushland (as per S36J LGA) are:

- a) To ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and mirco-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and
- b) To protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and
- c) To promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilities public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and
- d) To restore degraded bushland, and

- e) To protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and
- f) To retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and
- g) To protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.

### **1.3 Purpose of Bushland**

Bushland forms an integral part of the quality lifestyle of Warrumbungle Shire. Bushland supports a variety of habitats, assists in maintaining biodiversity, water, and air quality, provides aesthetic relief from urban areas, and forms some recreation opportunities within the community.

### **1.4 Status of Bushland in Warrumbungle Shire**

Past clearing for agriculture, development and infrastructure has left some areas of fragmented bushland.

### **1.5 Values Associated with Bushland**

**Landscape Amenity** – Natural areas are often primarily associated with bushland. Bushland is aesthetically pleasing due to a number of qualities that appeal to the community as a whole.

**Natural Resources** – Bushland provides habitat for native animals and maintains biodiversity. Bushland corridors allow native species to move between environments such as national parks.

**Environmental/Scientific Education** – Bushland forms the most substantial remnant of the landscape that occurred before European settlement of the region. It indicates the geological and climatic history of the region through rock outcrops, weathering patterns, caves, fossils, and soils. It is our natural heritage and supports ecosystems and species of interest that can be studied.

**Cultural/Historical Resources** – Bushland may contain sites of cultural heritage significance, both European and Aboriginal sites, of local and regional significance.

**Economic Lifestyle** – Much of the attractiveness of Warrumbungle Shire is due to the natural environment. Bushland forms a natural backdrop and buffer between the developed and undeveloped areas of the Shire.

## **2. Key Issues**

Bushland found throughout the Shire forms remnant habitat that is affected by a number of impacts, which include;

- Land clearing,
- Edge effects from development,
- Recreation development,
- Weed infestations due to disturbance,
- Feral animals,
- Reduced size of bushland remnant, enhanced habitat isolation and associated vegetation corridors, and
- Altered fire regime.

For future management a number of issues must be addressed in this section. The Management Framework detailed in section 4.0 will address:

- Biodiversity conservation
- Protection of bushland values

- Management of bushland
- Restoration and rehabilitation
- Erosion protection

### **3. Development and Use**

#### **3.1 Infrastructure and Facilities**

Subject to budgetary constraints, Council may construct or approve construction by others of a variety of facilities on this land. Any facilities approved shall be located primarily within the areas of low or medium conservation significance thus conserving areas of high conservation significance. Approved facilities are listed in **Appendix 3 – Facilities that may be approved on Community Land.**

#### **3.2 Permitted and Prohibited Activities**

For this land category, this PoM identifies activities that are permitted without approval, activities that may be permitted with approval, and activities that are prohibited on this land. Individuals and community organisations wishing to undertake activities on Community Land must obtain specific Council approval before commencing that activity. Some approvals/refusals will be straightforward. However, other activities, such as special events, may require Council approval of an event management plan and traffic management plan. Activities that may be considered are listed in **Appendix 4 – Permitted and Prohibited Activities in Community Land.**



#### 4. Management Framework for Natural Areas categorised as Bushland

Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Biodiversity Conservation	a) Ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values.	Manage the Council's natural areas such that lands containing areas of significant habitats are preserved.	All parcels identified as High Conservation Significance are to be preserved and classified as Environmental Protection or equivalent.
		Investigate the impact of introduced species on natural areas and identify appropriate eradication programs.	Introduced species are identified and a plan is established for stressed bushland ecosystems.
	Retain ecological fire regime	Control in accordance with local fire management regimes, but maintain ecologically preferable fire regimes in a core area.	Ecological processes retained through fire management
	Retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term.	Conduct detailed assessments for any proposed development.	All bushland parcels >100ha in size are protected by an appropriate zoning.
Protection of Bushland values	b) Protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, and scientific values of the land	Protect significant habitats and linkages through appropriate protective zoning in the LEP and/or a DCP	Protective zoning applied to protect the values of significant bushland areas.
Management of Bushland	c) Promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion.	Consider access and bushfire requirements, and where possible rationalise the number of tracks and rehabilitate. Upgrade selected walking tracks to decrease erosion susceptibility.	Walking trails are reassessed, upgraded or rehabilitated within bushland. Where possible walking trails and fire trails are combined.

Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Restoration and Rehabilitation	d) Restore degraded bushland	Council to support community groups, such as Landcare, to seek funding for regeneration projects in appropriate bushland areas of high conservation significance.	Support Landcare groups and encourage groups to work in areas of bushland identified as high conservation significance requiring rehabilitation.
		Educate and assist Landcare groups to prepare weed control plans, monitor and document areas worked.	Landcare groups are educated and weed control plans and areas weeded are documented in accordance with the plans.
Erosion Protection	e) Protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores	Riparian vegetation alongside major tributaries is assessed and increased where buffer is inadequate to assist the riparian filtering and buffering capacity.	Riparian vegetation is maintained, and access points to watercourses managed.
		Promote further use of vegetated drainage channels and constructed wetlands on natural areas.	Adopt water sensitive designs for future urban developments.
	f) Retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term.	Assess minimum size requirements to maintain the survival of plant and animal communities.	All bushland parcels >100ha in size are protected by an appropriate zoning.
	g) Protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.	Ensure development activities within bushland conform to established erosion mitigation techniques and appropriate species are used in soil stabilisation.	Soil loss in which vegetation is disturbed is minimised. Re-establish bushland by regeneration techniques or where not successful by replanting locally endemic species.

## **B2. Wetland**

### **1. Introduction**

This section has been prepared in accordance with the LG Act. The land covered by this plan comprises parcels of Community Land categorised as 'Natural Area – Wetland'. Refer to **Appendix 1 – Land Schedule** for the categorisation details of individual land parcels. This section must be read in conjunction with Section B – Natural Areas.

#### **1.1 Categorisation of the Land**

This section applies to Community Land categorised as 'Natural Area – Wetland' under s.36(5) of the LG Act.

A Natural Area can also include bushland, escarpment, foreshore, or watercourse, or contain a significant natural feature. Refer to sub-section of this PoM.

#### **1.2 Core Objectives**

The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as wetlands (as per S36K LGA) are:

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

#### **1.3 Statutory Planning**

The following statutory planning controls may also apply to wetland areas:

- Water Management Act 2000  
Requires that a person must not interfere with land adjoining a waterway unless they obtain an approval permit from the NSW Office of Water

#### **1.4 Purpose of Wetland**

Wetlands are habitat for a diverse range of animals and plants and are important breeding and nursery areas. Wetlands mitigate flood impacts, are important for recharging ground water and they maintain water quality of both surface and ground water. Wetlands also have social and cultural values providing opportunities for scientific research, education and recreation.

#### **1.5 Status of Wetlands in Warrumbungle Shire**

Generally associated with drainage lines within the Shire; some of these areas have been impacted by clearing and infrastructure development.

#### **1.6 Values Associated with Wetlands**

##### **1.6.1 Landscape Amenity**

The community at large holds varying views of the aesthetic value of wetland areas. However, wetlands comprise a unique vegetative composition and structure, forming a transition zone linking terrestrial and aquatic environments.

##### **1.6.2 Natural Resources**

Wetland areas form a large source of biodiversity. Wetlands sustain a set of species and ecological processes that do not occur in other land units.

##### **1.6.3 Environmental/Scientific Education**

Wetlands offer the opportunity to view the natural interaction between terrestrial and aquatic systems. They are an ecosystem with limited distribution and have a valuable function of:

- Flood storage
- Groundwater recharge, and
- Surface water filtering

They also serve as a habitat for faunal and floral species, being a foraging resource for waterbirds and various vertebrate and invertebrate aquatic species.

#### **1.6.4 Cultural/Historical Resource**

Aboriginal people have occupied the area for thousands of years. The wetland areas within Warrumbungle Shire served as a source of fresh water and food supply.

More extensive disturbance of the natural ecosystem began to occur shortly after the arrival of Europeans.

#### **1.6.5 Recreation**

Wetlands provide settings for recreation of a more contemplative nature, such as, aquatic bird watching, frog spotting, photography, and environmental education.

## **2. Key Issues**

The major current issues identified for wetlands in Warrumbungle Shire are:

- Urban and industrial development – run-off from developed areas, changed hydrology, pollution, encroachment into wetland areas.
- Weeds – including some noxious weeds and other invasive weeds,
- Clearing,
- Filling – directly or indirectly through sedimentation,
- Drains – flowing into or out of wetlands,
- Control structures, such as culverts,
- Effluent discharge – stormwater, onsite sewage management systems
- Introduced animals – eg carp
- Grazing – horses, cattle etc.
- Vehicles – off-road and on-road vehicles,
- Fire regime – generally high when wetland close to developed areas,
- Agricultural activities including clearing and filling, grazing, changed hydrology,
- Lack of appreciation of wetland values, and
- Lack of understanding of total catchment management.

To manage Warrumbungle Shire wetlands a number of issues should be addressed which are detailed in the Management Framework, and include:

- Biodiversity Conservation
- Management of Wetland
- Restoration and Rehabilitation
- Community Education

## **3. Development and Use**

### **3.1 Infrastructure and Facilities**

Council may consider constructing or approving the construction of certain facilities on this land. The development of any structures within a wetland will require specific approvals, which could include the consideration of environmental impacts. Facilities that may be considered are listed in **Appendix 3 – Facilities that may be approved on Community Land**

### **3.2 Permitted and Prohibited Activities**

For this land category, this PoM identifies activities that are permitted without approval, activities that may be permitted with approval, and activities that are prohibited on this land. Individuals and organisations wishing to undertake activities that require approval must

obtain specific Council approval before commencing that activity. Activities that may be considered are listed in **Appendix 4 – Permitted and Prohibited Activities in Community Land**.

#### 4. Management Framework for Natural Areas categorised as Wetland

Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Biodiversity	a) Protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, with particular reference to their hydrological environment (including water quality and water flow), and to the flora, fauna and habitat	Establish a buffer zone of native vegetation around the wetland.	A buffer consisting of endemic native terrestrial and wetland species is established
		Control of point source discharges and non-point sources. Identify urban runoff entry points and prioritise rehabilitation works.	Control mechanisms are situated to mitigate adverse impacts of water quality upon wetland systems.
		Treatment of nutrient-laden runoff/effluent or removal of nutrient from runoff/effluent before it enters wetland.	Control mechanisms are situated to mitigate adverse impacts of water quality upon wetland systems.
Management of Wetland	Minimise the impact of urban development upon wetland	Developments within the catchment and upon adjoining parcels are to consider conservation/protection measures associated with wetlands.	Wetland ecosystem and vegetative buffer is not removed or compromised by adjoining development.
Restoration and Rehabilitation	b) Restore and regenerate degraded wetlands.	Re-establish native aquatic and fringing native vegetation.	Removal of noxious weed species is carried out and a rehabilitation plan is developed.
		Restore or control the water regime.	Where appropriate, the water regime is manipulated to enhance the establishment of wetland plants.
		Prepare a weed control plan for significant wetland areas with weed infestation.	Prioritisation for remediation of weed infested areas incorporated into management of wetlands.
Community Education	c) Facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and the community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.	Provide low impact access to wetland areas, such as, boardwalks.	Public access and interpretation opportunities provided with minimal impact on wetland ecosystems.
		Interpretative educational material maybe provided in a manner that is consistent with the protection of the integrity of the wetland ecosystem.	



## **B3. ESCARPMENT**

### **1. Introduction**

This section has been prepared in accordance with the LG Act. The land covered by this plan consists of parcels of Community Land categorised as 'Natural Area – Escarpment'. Refer to **Appendix 1 – Land Schedule of categorisation details for individual land parcels**.

This section must be read in conjunction with section B – Natural Areas.

#### **1.1 Categorisation of the Land**

This PoM applies to Community Land categorised as '**Natural Area – Escarpment**' under s.36(5) of the LG Act 1993.

#### **1.2 Core Objectives**

The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as an escarpment (as per S36L LGA) are:

- To protect any important geological, geomorphological or scenic features of the escarpment, and
- To facilitate safe community use and enjoyment of the escarpment.

#### **1.3 Purpose of Escarpment**

Escarpments enhance the aesthetic value of the Shire in two ways. By offering vegetated ridgelines, and by offering viewpoints for scenic appreciation opportunities for recreation pursuits such as rock climbing.

#### **1.4 Status of Escarpments**

The majority of escarpments located within Warrumbungle Shire are located on land in private ownership, or within a National Park, or State Forest. Areas of escarpment are mostly vegetated and indicative of the general characteristics of the surrounding bushland. Some escarpment areas are prone to erosion. Informal pathways often impact upon the existing vegetation and increased soil erosion, due to high erosion potential associated with escarpments.

#### **1.5 Values Associated with Escarpments**

##### **1.5.1 Landscape Amenity**

Escarpments create formal and informal lookout areas.

##### **1.5.2 Natural Resources**

Escarpments form pockets of remnant vegetation, or natural vegetation fragments, with relatively few impacts from development. Due to the nature of escarpments and associated areas with steep slopes, these remnant vegetation pockets are examples of rare ecosystems. These areas also offer a refuge for wildlife, as they are often inaccessible to humans.

##### **1.5.3 Environmental/Scientific Education**

Escarpments indicate a link to the geological processes that shaped the landscape of the region. Geological outcrops are often of scientific interest and widely studied. Escarpments will often be associated with vegetative variation due to the sharp change in elevation, and subsequent effects upon the surroundings in a particular area.

##### **1.5.4 Recreation**

Escarpments and associated landscapes can also be the basis for various recreation activities such as bushwalking and hiking.

## **2. Key Issues**

To manage Council's escarpments a number of issues should be addressed which are detailed in the Management Framework, and include:

- Biodiversity Conservation
- Protection of Escarpment Values
- Restoration and Rehabilitation
- Community Access and Education

## **3. Development and Use**

### **3.1 Infrastructure and Facilities**

Council may consider constructing or approving the construction of a variety of facilities on this land. Any facilities provided shall be to support activities and uses that are consistent with the core objectives for this land. Approved facilities are listed in **Appendix 3 – Facilities that may be approved on Community Land**.

### **3.2 Permitted and Prohibited Activities**

For this land category, this PoM identifies activities that are permitted without approval, activities that may be permitted with approval, and activities that are prohibited on this land. Individuals and organisations wishing to undertake activities that require approval must obtain specific Council approval before commencing that activity. Activities that may be considered are listed in **Appendix 4 – Permitted and Prohibited Activities on Community Land**.

#### 4. Management Framework for Natural Areas categorised as Escarpment

Issue	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Biodiversity Conservation	Protect the biodiversity and ecological values associated with escarpments.	Consider the establishment of a buffer zone around significant escarpments to reduce the impact upon these unique ecosystems.	Where appropriate, a buffer zone around significant escarpment areas is established.
Protection of Escarpment Values	a) Protect any important geological, geomorphological or scenic features of the escarpment.	Protect habitat and vegetation linkages through appropriate protective zoning in the WLEP or DCP	The natural vegetation associated with the escarpment is zoned appropriately to offer greater protection.
		Developments upon adjoining parcels are to consider the conservation/protection measures associated with escarpments.	Conservation/protection of escarpments are considered in the development process for adjoining areas.
Restoration and Rehabilitation	Restore and regenerate degraded escarpment areas.	Rehabilitate areas that have been damaged by informal paths or the removal of natural vegetation	Human impacts are minimised within the surrounding area of the escarpment.
Community Access and Education	b) Facilitate safe community use and enjoyment of the escarpment.	Provision of controlled and safe walking trails to access escarpment areas.	Formal walking trails are established and utilised by the public. Consider the installation of handrails and signage, where appropriate.
		Utilise existing track guidelines for track and other facility construction eg NPWS guidelines.	Guidelines are considered when constructing new tracks.

## **B4. WATERCOURSE**

### **1. Introduction**

This PoM has been prepared in accordance with the LG Act 1993. The land covered by this plan consists of parcels of Community Land categorised as 'Natural Area – watercourse'. Refer to **Appendix 1 – Land Schedule for categorisation details of individual land parcels**.

This section must be read in conjunction with section B – Natural Areas.

#### **1.1 Categorisation of the Land**

This PoM applies to Community Land categorised as Natural Area – watercourse under s.36(5) of the LG Act.

A Natural Area can also include bushland, escarpment, foreshore, or wetland. Refer to the relevant section of this PoM if any of those particular features also occur on the land.

#### **1.2 Core Objectives**

The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as watercourse (as per S36M LGA) are:

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

#### **1.3 Statutory Planning**

The following statutory planning controls may apply to foreshore areas:

- Water Management Act 2000  
Requires inter alia that a person must not interfere with land adjoining a waterway unless they obtain an approval permit from the NSW Office of Water.

#### **1.4 Purpose of a Watercourse**

The primary role of a watercourse category within the Warrumbungle LGA is to enhance the quantity and quality of water entering a waterbody. A watercourse category also offers a habitat refuge for flora and fauna, provides for recreational opportunities and adds to the aesthetic qualities of water bodies.

#### **1.5 Status of Watercourses in Warrumbungle**

The Shire is located in three catchment areas associated with the Namoi, Castlereagh and Talbragar River systems. The watercourse areas and riparian zones need to be protected from inappropriate clearing and excessive rural residential development.

#### **1.6 Values Associated with Watercourses**

##### **1.6.1 Landscape Amenity**

Watercourses provide green corridors within environments adding aesthetic appeal to developments.

##### **1.6.2 Natural Resources**

The maintenance of riparian corridors assists in the preservation of habitat for local flora and fauna. Watercourse areas provide corridors between larger bushland areas. A network of waterways often interweaves residential areas, offering residents vegetated habitat within close proximity to their neighbourhood.

### **1.6.3 Environmental/Scientific Education**

Watercourses serve as environmental indicators, which depict the quality of water entering or exiting a system. Watercourses also serve as a bushland corridor for native flora and fauna species.

### **1.6.4 Cultural/Historical Resources**

Major watercourses were used as a source of fresh water for early settlers. Evidence of Aboriginal habitation may also occur along watercourses.

### **1.6.5 Recreation**

Any recreation activities in watercourse areas should be environmentally sustainable. Suitable activities in these areas would include exploration, bird watching, photography, canoeing. These activities are unlikely to require supporting infrastructure.

## **2. Key Issues**

A number of issues affect watercourses, including:

- Ecological impacts from sedimentation and nutrient loading in the form of runoff from urban areas.
- The progressive loss of riparian vegetation around major waterways and their tributaries.
- Increased community awareness of environmental issues.
- The recognition of the link between their actions and water quality of watercourses.

### **2.1 Threats to Watercourse**

Watercourse ecosystems have been placed under increasing stress by population growth and increased urbanisation of catchments, as well as the stresses imposed by industry, construction, tourism, recreation and other land uses.

#### **2.1.1 Point-Source Pollution**

There are some premises within Warrumbungle licenced by the EPA to discharge potential water pollutants under the Clean Waters Act. These operations generally are wastewater treatment works under Councils control.

#### **2.1.2 Diffuse Pollution**

Diffuse pollution is that which cannot be attributed to a specific source and instead comes from a large area. This type of pollution is typical of stormwater runoff from urban and agricultural areas that may contain a variety of pollutants, including bacteria and pathogens, nutrients, sediment, litter, oil and heavy metals.

#### **2.1.3 Sedimentation**

Sediment loads entering watercourses are derived from such sources as unsealed roads and road shoulders, vehicles, streambank erosion and sheet/gully erosion in rural areas. Sediment accumulated on roadways can contain high levels of toxicants, such as heavy metals and oil residues and these impacts can have adverse impacts on water quality and ecology.

#### **2.1.4 Weed Infestation**

The removal of exotic and pest plant species from waterways is an important maintenance task. Such work reduces the spread of weed species along waterways and conserves native habitats.

Similarly, if residential development is permitted too close to existing creeks and waterways, opportunities are lost to provide walking trails, and parkland areas along the watercourse and it also prevents access for maintenance.

### **3. Development and Use**

#### **3.1 Infrastructure and Facilities**

Subject to budgetary constraints, Council may construct or approve construction by others of a variety of facilities on this land. The purpose of any facilities provided shall be to support activities and uses that are consistent with the core objectives for this land category.

Approved facilities are listed in **Appendix 3 – Facilities that may be approved on Community Land.**

#### **3.2 Permitted and Prohibited Activities**

This PoM identifies activities that are permitted without approval, activities that may be permitted with approval, and activities that are prohibited on this land. Individuals and organisations wishing to undertake activities that require approval must obtain written Council approval before commencing that activity.

Activities that may be considered are listed in **Appendix 4 – Permitted and Prohibited Activities on Community Land.**

#### 4. Management Framework for Natural Areas categorised as Watercourse

Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Biodiversity Conservation	a) Manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows.	Install sediment traps and stormwater quality devices on stormwater drains and tributaries entering major creeks and rivers.	Control mechanisms are situated to mitigate adverse impacts of water quality upon aquatic systems.
		Develop and adopt a Water Sensitive Urban Design Policy that would apply to new development.	Vegetated drainage channels and constructed wetlands are set-aside within future development areas.
Management of Watercourse	b) Manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability.	Identify areas of soil erosion, scarring, and streambank degradation within the riparian zone for the re-establishment of native vegetation. Prioritise these areas and consider funding opportunities.	Where funding is secured, riparian zone is restored with appropriate endemic native species to address areas of high streambank erosion.
Restoration and Rehabilitation	c) Restore degraded watercourses	Expand the riparian vegetation alongside the major tributaries where buffers are inadequate to increase the riparian filtering and buffering capacity.	Water quality is enhanced due to the increased buffering and filtering capacity of the riparian zone.
		Remove exotic weed species and allow regeneration to occur, ensure any revegetation includes native understorey species to provide a complete habitat.	Native tree canopy, understorey and groundcover species are established through restoration projects.
		Where possible exclude all domestic grazing animals from the riparian zones and maintain buffers of riparian vegetation, by fencing between areas to be grazed, and the watercourse.	Riparian zones are fenced to control access to domestic grazing animals.
Community Education and Access	d) Promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.	Bridges and pathways are constructed to control access in a manner that does not compromise the integrity of the riparian ecosystem and does not cause erosion.	New bridges and pathways constructed in appropriate locations.

## **B5. FORESHORE**

### **1. Introduction**

This section has been prepared in accordance with the LG Act. The land covered by this section is comprised of those land parcels or part parcels land categorised as 'Natural Area – foreshore'. Refer to **Appendix 1 – Land Schedule for categorisation details of individual land parcels**.

This section must be read in conjunction with Section B – Natural Areas.

#### **1.1 Categorisation of the Land**

This PoM applies to Community Land categorised as **Natural Area – Foreshore** under s.36(5) of the LG Act 1993.

#### **1.2 Core Objectives**

The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as foreshore (as per S36N LGA) are:

- (a) To maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment, and to protect and enhance all functions associated with the foreshore's role as a transition area, and
- (b) To facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.

A Natural Area can also include bushland, escarpment, wetland, or watercourse. Refer to the relevant section of this PoM if any of those particular features also occur on the land.

#### **1.3 Statutory Planning**

Water Management Act 2000 requires that a person must not interfere with land adjoining a waterway unless they obtain an approval permit from the NSW Office of Water.

#### **1.4 Purpose of Foreshore**

Foreshores serve as a transition zone between the aquatic environment, and the adjacent foreshore areas. Foreshores can occur naturally, in a modified state but allowing access to the waters edge, or in a highly modified state as a recreational resource. Developed foreshore areas such as these are categorised as park.

#### **1.5 Status of Foreshore in Warrumbungle**

The Warrumbungle region has some recreational significance and is utilised for boating, swimming and fishing. There is one known boat-launching ramp within Coonabarabran. Some riparian vegetation has been destroyed around rivers and creek banks that have been developed for housing. In other areas the riparian plant communities have been invaded by exotic species and have been damaged through actions of individuals.

#### **1.6 Values Associated with Foreshore**

##### **1.6.1 Landscape Amenity**

Natural foreshores form a landscape of high aesthetic appeal for both residents and visitors to the Shire.

##### **1.6.2 Natural Resources**

Foreshores can consist of undeveloped, modified or highly developed areas. Residential development, commercial development and the development of parks in foreshore areas reduce biodiversity. The rehabilitation of some foreshore areas can enhance biodiversity of the foreshore environment whilst maintaining the land for recreation.



### **1.6.3 Environmental/Scientific Education**

The foreshore areas can offer an area of scientific research through the range of habitats and impacts upon foreshore areas. Geomorphic, palaeontological and riparian areas combine to provide special habitat for many birds and riparian species.

### **1.6.4 Cultural/Historical Resources**

The foreshore is one of the main features that influenced early settlement to the region with the provision of freshwater. Since that time the foreshore has had a major influence upon settlement in the region as a transitional zone between the aquatic and terrestrial environments.

### **1.6.5 Recreation**

Foreshore areas provide many opportunities for recreational activities, and users may access these areas by land or water. Activities may range from fishing, walking, lounging, picnicking, meditation, or photography, jogging, walking and cycling. Natural Areas categorised as Foreshore are more suitable for water based recreation activities.

## **2. Key Issues**

Warrumbungle foreshore areas are affected by a number of issues including:

- The removal of riparian vegetation by adjoining landowners to gain a more expansive view.
- Mowing of foreshore park areas to the water edge resulting in the transmission of grass clippings into waterways, increasing nutrient loadings.
- Protect environmentally sensitive foreshore areas,
- Appropriate buffer zones to be determined and maintained along foreshore areas,
- Water quality relies on the filtering capacity of natural ecosystems,
- Protect the recreational amenity of the foreshore whilst regulating access along the foreshore at key locations,

To manage Warrumbungle Shires foreshores a number of issues must be addressed within the PoM. The Management Framework later will address:

- Protection of Foreshore Values
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Restoration and Rehabilitation
- Community Education and Access

## **3. Development and Use**

### **3.1 Infrastructure and Facilities**

Council may construct or approve construction by others of a variety of facilities on this land. The purpose of any facilities provided shall be to support activities and uses that are consistent with the core objectives for this land category. Approved facilities are listed in **Appendix 3 – Facilities that may be approved on Community Land.**

### **3.2 Permitted and Prohibited Activities**

This PoM identifies activities that are permitted without approval, activities that may be permitted with approval, and activities that are prohibited on this land. Individuals and organisations wishing to undertake activities that require approval must obtain written Council approval before commencing that activity. Large-scale activities, such as exhibitions, concerts, circuses, markets, car-boot sales, may require the submission of an extensive event management plan.

Activities that may be considered are listed in **Appendix 4 – Permitted and Prohibited Activities on Community Land.**

#### 4. Management Framework for Natural Areas Categorised as Foreshore

Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Protection of Foreshore Values	a) Maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment, and to protect and enhance all functions associated with the foreshore's role as a transitional area.	Consider extending the coverage of native foreshore vegetation in certain low-use areas to increase filtering and buffering capacity.	Foreshore vegetation is enhanced and water quality improved.
		Ensure weed removal is undertaken in accordance with established regeneration techniques.	Weeds are killed/removed from foreshore areas with minimal impact upon soil and native vegetation structure.
Restoration and Rehabilitation	Restore and regenerate degraded foreshore areas.	Identify areas of serious erosion and re-establish native aquatic and fringing vegetation using regeneration techniques, mulch areas for tree regeneration.	Removal of weeds species is carried out and a rehabilitation plan providing some mulched areas to allow tree regeneration to occur.
Community Education and Access	Facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.	A continuous source of information, which raises the level of awareness of foreshore issues.	Knowledge of foreshore issues and processes are raised in the general community.
		Bridges and pathways are used to control access in a manner that does not compromise the integrity of the foreshore ecosystem and does not cause erosion.	Access to certain foreshore areas regulated.

## **C. SPORTSGROUNDS**

### **1. Introduction**

This Section has been prepared in accordance with the LG Act. The land covered by this section includes land owned by WSC and classified as Community Land. Refer to **Appendix 1 for categorisation details of individual land parcels.**

#### **1.1 Categorisation of the Land**

This Section applies to Community Land categorised as Sportsground under s36(4) of the LG Act.

#### **1.2 Core Objectives**

The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as sportsground (as per S36F LGA) 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.

#### **1.3 Purpose of Sportsgrounds**

Sportsgrounds facilitate formal and informal sporting activities at the local, district and regional level. They provide opportunities for people to access a variety of sporting opportunities close to their place of residence.

#### **1.4 Value of Sportsgrounds**

The importance of sportsgrounds to the community should not be underestimated. Sporting activities provide for the development of skills for all ages. The ability of people to be able to find a satisfying use of their leisure time is important in order to maintain and improve their quality of life. The positive use of leisure time in activities such as sport can lead to greater development of self.

Structured recreational and sporting activities create opportunities for social interaction among local residents. Larger events can bring benefits to the local economy through expenditure on local services such as accommodation and food and promote the development of the community identity.

A community can develop a sense of pride in its achievements, whether they be the accomplishments of the local soccer club, the availability of first class facilities, or the development of a local resident into a state, national or even international champion. The proper management of these areas allows Council to respond to the changing needs of the community, enhance the quality of life for residents, and ensure these areas are retained for recreational and sporting opportunities for future generations.

## **2. Key Issues**

### **2.1 Location and Regional Setting**

#### **2.1.1 Type and Distribution of Facilities**

There is a wide spectrum of recreational and sporting interests within the community. The type and distribution of facilities should be provided to ensure that the needs of the whole community are met. Council's sporting areas serve neighbourhood and local needs, district level needs and to a lesser extent, regional needs. Most of Council's sporting areas would serve needs additional to local by the very manner in which competitive sport is organised.

That is, due to home/away games, players travel throughout the wider region to play matches, while training often occurs on a home or local ground.

## **2.2 Impact on Local Residents**

Community land that provides for sporting facilities can have both positive and negative impacts on local residents. Positive impacts are living in the close proximity to a large open space area providing greenery and enhanced amenity of the otherwise urban environment. Other positive impacts include the planned development of facilities close to home, and the opportunity for children to become players and for parents to become involved in the management of a particular facility through a committee or incorporated club.

Potential negative impacts may include large numbers of users on the sporting precinct at particular times, increased noise, and rubbish, parking problems, loss of privacy, and possibly an increased level of vandalism directed at sporting facilities.

## **2.3 Use of land categorised as Sportsground for Community Facilities**

The provision of community facilities within sporting areas may restrict the potential expansion of the existing sporting areas, and every attempt should be made to accommodate community facilities in Operational Land or other Community Land.

In a sporting area, the allocation of a portion of the land for the exclusive use of a community group should only be permitted in special circumstances. For instance, if the activity enhances or promotes the provision of sporting and recreational opportunities, or is ancillary to the use and enjoyment of the area as a park for public recreation.

## **3. Development and Use**

### **3.1 Infrastructure and Facilities**

Subject to budgetary constraints, Council may construct or approve construction by others of a variety of facilities on this land. The purpose of any facilities provided, shall be to support approved facilities as listed in **Appendix 3 – Facilities that may be approved on Community Land**.

Projects proposed by sporting/community groups must be in line with Council and/or facility strategic plans of the project. Depending on the scope of the project, Council may request that a written proposal be submitted outlining a description of the project and proposed location, estimated costs, scaled plans, justification for the proposed works, future maintenance requirements and other elements relevant to the project.

Approval for works on community land will be in writing by WSC on every occasion.

### **3.2 Permitted and Prohibited Activities**

This PoM identifies activities that are permitted without approval, activities that may be permitted with approval, and activities that are prohibited on this land. Individuals and organisations wishing to undertake activities that require approval must obtain written Council approval before commencing that activity. Some approvals/refusals will be straightforward. Other large-scale activities, such as exhibitions, concerts and circuses may require submission of an extensive event management plan.

These activities are listed in **Appendix 4 – Permitted and Prohibited Activities on Community Land**.

### **3.3 Special Events**

For special events such as carnivals, commercial use, trade shows, and circuses, Council will consider all applications for use. Any approvals will be accompanied by conditions, fee, and a bond may apply to ensure any necessary restoration works are undertaken.

### **3.4 Sale of Alcohol**

The occasional sale of alcohol by a sporting committee, club, or group requires approval of the Liquor and Gaming NSW through the issue of a Limited Licence. The licence must be produced for Council in each instance. When making application for the use of an active recreation area if the sale of alcohol is intended, applicants are required to comply with any requirements of both Liquor and Gaming NSW, and Council.

### **3.5 Alcohol Free Areas**

Council may resolve that the drinking of alcohol is prohibited within certain sportsgrounds, either completely, or between certain hours. This will usually result from a history of inappropriate activity occurring on a frequent basis that has compromised the public's use of the sportsground, or involving malicious damage to property, littering, or other offensive behaviour or other crimes. Under s632 of the LG Act, Council is authorised to erect signs prohibiting certain activities.

### **3.6 Signage**

#### **Permanent**

Permissible signage includes signs that are erected by Council to regulate various activities under s. 632 of the LG Act, signs advising the facility name, directional signs and traffic signs. Any other signage requires prior Council approval.

#### **Temporary**

Temporary signs would include items such as banners used by sporting clubs. This plan authorises the erection of temporary signs directly relating to the recreational use of the facility that are in place for no more than two weeks prior to an event, that are erected wholly within the facility, that do not restrict pedestrian access and do not restrict vehicle sight distance around corners or along streets. Temporary signs must be removed immediately following the event. Some large temporary signs may still require Council approval.

### **3.7 Dogs**

Dogs are not permitted to be walked off a leash unless they are within a Council designated off leash area. Enforcement of this regulation is important, as all community land, including sporting areas must remain free of dog excrement. Dog clubs are required to seek Council permission to conduct dog obedience and training activities on Community Land, and they are responsible for the removal of all dog excrement. Council will enforce the Companion Animals Act 1998. This act in particular states that the owner of a dog that is on a prohibited place is guilty of an offence.

Generally a 'prohibited place' is:

- within 10 metres of a childrens playing apparatus,
- any area set aside for the playing of organised games.

### **3.8 Parking**

Sportsgrounds attract numerous users groups and some car parking is required to be provided within the grounds. Car parking areas should not occupy valuable land, but be positioned to minimise impact on the facility they serve. Car parks should not be inappropriately located near children's play areas, as there is a potential safety issue, where cars and children are concerned.

### **3.9 Buildings**

#### **3.9.1 Multiple Use**

A number of clubs or sporting codes use Council sporting facilities. Over time, use arrangements may change. Increasing female participation in a number of traditional male sports may necessitate changes in use patterns. Amenities buildings should be designed in

a way to facilitate multiple use of the amenity (eg change rooms are suitable for both males and females and canteens that have secure storage for more than one user group).

### **3.9.2 Temporary Storage**

Sporting groups or community organisations may obtain Council approval to locate a temporary structure on the land for a short-term. The period will be determined in the consent, and the purpose for storage of sporting or maintenance equipment, will be permitted on the assumption that an approved permanent structure will be forthcoming. The temporary storage structure must be painted in a colour to blend in with the adjacent buildings.

## **4. Management**

### **4.1 Operating Committees/Incorporated Bodies**

Operating Committees operate under s355 and s377 of the LG Act. They assist in the care, control and management of Council facilities.

### **4.2 Allocation of Playing Fields or Courts**

The allocation of sportsgrounds to sporting codes and then to clubs can be a vexed issue. Many sporting organisations are seeking Council commitments to provide additional fields and upgrade existing facilities.

The current allocations are largely historic in nature, having evolved from local clubs largely developing the facilities with volunteer labour and fund raising, supplemented to varying degrees with Council and grant funds.

### **4.3 Management of Playing Fields and Courts**

There are a number of options available to Council for the management of sportsgrounds. The management model to be deployed will depend upon the type of the sport/s played, the nature of improvements on the facility, the number of different user organisations, and their abilities. The management model may change over time due to changing circumstances at the ground. Models include:

- a) Delegation to a Community Operating Committee  
The delegation to an Operating Committee is appropriate where there are a number of user groups at a sportsground (eg football plus cricket club).
- b) Delegation to an Incorporated Club or Association  
The delegation to an incorporated club or association is most appropriate where there is a single or dominant user/club.
- c) Lease  
A lease is appropriate at some sites with a single specialist user group/club, or where there is no functioning club (eg BMX track, or a small tennis centre). A lease implies the lessee organisation has exclusive use of the site.
- d) Direct management  
Council would use direct management where no other option is possible.

### **4.4 Fees and Charges / Conditions of Hire**

Council sets all fees and charges for the use/hire of public sporting facilities. Operating committees/incorporated bodies are not empowered to set or apply fees without Council approval, but can make recommendations to Council regarding appropriate fees for the facilities that they manage.

Council sets fees and charges for use of Council facilities in order to:

- maximise opportunities for use,
- allocate and regularise use,
- contribute to cost recovery,
- improve fairness and equity.

Council will review fees annually and they will be advertised in WSC Operational Plan. Fees and charges set by Council, are to be applied fairly and evenly by the Operating Committee to ensure no favouritism or bias towards any particular sporting body or club.

Council facilities are allocated and approved for use by Council or the Operating Committees based on conditions of hire determined by Council. Failure to comply with these conditions may result in a club or user forfeiting the opportunity for future use of Council facilities.

#### **4.5 Maintenance**

In order to maintain sporting areas efficiently and within budget, Council will review maintenance standards and priorities on an ongoing basis.

Sporting and community groups allocated management of a facility will assume responsibility for maintenance works.

To optimise the use of water, fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides, fees and charges set by Council and collected by the committees may be utilised to undertake maintenance and minor improvements approved by Council and in accordance with this PoM.

#### **4.6 Leases, Licences and Other Estates**

Council may consider granting leases and licences on Community Land categorised as Sportsground as per Appendix 2, subject to the following conditions:

- The use is restricted to a public purpose, and
- Development be for a purpose which promotes or is ancillary/complimentary to its major function as a sporting area or the enjoyment of the land as a public park and for public recreation, and
- Any lease is to be in accordance with s46 & 47 of the LG Act.

Council may also consider the granting of a lease or licence:

- For all or part of a sporting area to a club, organisation or individual for the purpose of operating and managing the facility. Any lease may require the party entering into an agreement with Council to document and guarantee terms of community access and to outline the maintenance works to be undertaken by the lessee and Council. For example, a tennis facility may be leased to a club or professional coach via an agreement. The agreement would state that the general public is to have access to the facility, provided that the required fee is paid and that the facility is used appropriately. Users may not necessarily be members of a tennis club managing at the facility.
- To owners or occupiers of residential allotments on adjoining land for the short-term, casual purpose of transporting building or landscaping work being carried out on the residential allotments and remove consequential waste.
- For commercial filming.
- To a commercial or community operator providing a recreation, cultural, education or tourism activity, program or facility that compliments the objectives of this land category. As well as any requirements specific to the approval, the licence would include obligations upon the holder to ensure that the environmental qualities of the land were not compromised, and that any damage to the land was fully made good. A bond may be required as a condition of any licence.
- For a private stormwater pipeline or utility service line across Community Land subject to the following conditions, that:

- No economically viable alternate source of discharge or route is available, and
- Maintenance of the reserve will benefit from the underground discharge of stormwater of the underground placement of the utility services, and
- Market rent is charged for the occupation of the land, and
- Any licence is to be in accordance with the LG Act.



## 5. Management Framework for land categorised as Sportsground

Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Recreational Use of Sportsground	a) Encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games	Council will encourage close liaison with sporting groups wishing to undertake improvements and development work to ensure work undertaken is in accordance with Council's overall plan for the area.	A close relationship is developed between community groups and council.
		Committees will consider all requests for use of sporting areas under their control.	Council receives no complaints from the community regarding a Committees decision over use of the areas under their control.
		Council to act as mentor to resolve user conflict groups.	Resolution of conflict relating to the successful shared use of the sporting facility.
		Ensure all new and modified facilities incorporate access for people with disabilities.	'Access for all' incorporated into site design, plans and construction drawings.
	Implement the recommendations of Council's Strategic Plan	Funding allocated in Council's 4-Year Delivery Program.	Individual projects completed in a timely manner.
Management of Sportsgrounds	b) Ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences	Development and upgrading of sporting facilities must consider the impacts, ie visual, noise, lighting and the impact of additional usage, on the neighbouring properties.	Impacts on neighbouring properties are considered in any development proposals.
		Council approval is required for any development of sporting facilities or improvements to existing facilities. The community is consulted through the appropriate approval process.	The development approval process regulates future development of facilities.
		Sporting groups are to undertake selected maintenance for the day-to-day upkeep of the facility.	Maintenance carried out to an approved standard within an agreed timeframe.

## **D. PARK**

### **1. Introduction**

This section has been prepared in accordance with the LG Act, to regulate the use and management of land categorised as Park. The land covered by this section is owned by WSC and classified as Community Land. Refer to Appendix 1 for categorisation details for individual land parcels.

#### **1.1 Categorisation of the Land**

This section applies to Community Land categorised as Park under s36(4) of the LG Act. Of the areas categorised as Park, many are mown grassed areas that contain no park facilities or other improvements.

#### **1.2 Core Objectives**

The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as Park (as per S36G LGA) are:

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

#### **1.3 Purpose of Parks**

Parks are for people. The primary functions of Parks:

- 1) Provide recreation areas for the people.
- 2) Provide social benefits including recreation, tourism, education and social interaction
- 3) Bring people together – provide social cohesion, social capital and build a healthy community
- 4) Assist in improving the psychological, emotional and spiritual health and wellbeing of the community
- 5) Provide free opportunities for regular exercise, which increase self-esteem and improves quality of life
- 6) Are the green spaces in urban areas providing a cooling effect and a contrast to the built environment
- 7) Provide the opportunity for many people to establish and continue their connections with the land.

Parks are the 'glue' of a healthy society. Park functions may also include:

- Aesthetic/visual amenity,
- Identity – sense of place
- Flora/fauna corridors
- Amelioration of human factors – noise, air pollution, space
- Wildlife survival and human values
- Historical/cultural/aboriginal
- Buffering (wind, noise)
- Landmark and boundary-setting roles
- Economic – increased property value

Parks provide opportunities for recreation, quiet contemplation or places for people to meet. Parks may be developed to enhance specific recreation opportunities. Open grassy spaces may be utilised for informal ball games, picnicking or in the case of the larger parks, concerts or festivals. Trees provide pleasant shady places to sit and observe the view, or rest before moving on. Playgrounds provide an environment for children to play, socialise or observe other children at play.

## **1.4 Value of Parks**

Parks are generally, highly valued areas, enjoyed by people of all ages and walks of life. The visual amenity of the park may be enjoyed without even entering the park. Parks have an intrinsic appeal and provide an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. Their open nature, usually feathered by shades of green and blue, provide a distinct contrast to the urban communities of the residential areas. They provide a haven, where people can escape from the hectic routine of everyday life. Parks also contribute to the fabric of the community by providing opportunities for social interaction and casual recreation.

## **2. Key Issues**

### **2.1 Park Distribution**

An examination of the existing parks and their population catchments, in relation to the population densities, will determine any inequities in the existing level of provision throughout the Shire. An equitable distribution of local, neighbourhood and district parks would be the optimum. In many cases this is not possible, due to topographical and environmental constraints, availability of suitable land, and future acquisition and development costs. Where there is an identified under-provision within a population catchment, and land is available without constraints, its change of use to a parkland area may be warranted.

### **2.2 Park Development**

Parks have varying degrees of development from semi-natural parkland that may be just mown grassed areas, to the more formal developed parks that provide a range of facilities.

The types of facilities that would be considered suitable for parkland areas may include some or all of the facilities mentioned in section 3.1.

### **2.3 Equity in Access**

Access in parks by the elderly or by the differently-abled is an issue that needs due consideration. Access goes beyond the installation of a modular toilet block. It involves a range of measures that when considered in combination, makes access to a park manageable.

Some items to be considered in future park design are:

- Designated parking close to the park which also provides for mini bus parking,
- A path leading from the carpark into the park to appropriate seating and to the toilet,
- Ramps where possible to replace steps,
- Handrails where appropriate,
- Braille incorporated into interpretive signage,
- Accessible toilet facilities in close proximity to seating and carpark,
- Picnic tables to accommodate wheelchairs,
- Some park benches to include arm rests,
- The provision of shade or shelter over accessible picnic area, and
- Accessible picnic area should take advantage of any outlook, vista or tranquil setting,
- A unisex accessible public toilet in large park areas,
- Fencing

Many parks have some of these facilities but other necessary components may be missing. By providing access for wheelchairs, Council also provides access for people pushing strollers and prams. The combination of these two user groups comprises a significant percentage of the total users of parks.

## **2.4 Linkages**

Park areas are often located adjacent to or in close proximity to natural areas, sportsgrounds and other Community Land. However, linkages between such areas are not always satisfactory. In recent years there has been a greater emphasis placed on the linkage between open space. These open space linkages provide greater movement orientated recreation as more and more people are now cycling or walking for pleasure. Cycleways and walkways can be provided on existing public reserve areas, wildlife corridors, drainage reserves, transmission line easements, road reserves and disused railway corridor, may be utilised. Linkages and cycleways, may also be used to connect parks, areas of interest such as heritage items, commercial centres, and schools.

## **3. Development and Use**

### **3.1 Infrastructure and Facilities**

Subject to budgetary constraints, Council may construct or approve construction by others of a variety of facilities on this land. The purpose of any facilities provided shall be to support activities and uses that are consistent with the core objectives for this land category.

Approved facilities are listed in **Appendix 3 – Facilities that may be approved on Community Land.**

### **3.2 Permitted and Prohibited Activities**

For this land category, this PoM identifies activities that are permitted without approval, activities that may be permitted with approval, and activities that are prohibited on this land.

Individuals and organisations wishing to undertake activities that require approval must obtain written Council approval before commencing that activity. Some approvals/refusals will be straightforward. However, other activities, such as exhibitions, concerts, circuses, markets, car boot sales, will require an application, insurances, and depending on the size may require a traffic management plan and development approval. These activities are listed in **Appendix 4 – Permitted and Prohibited Activities on Community Land.**

### **Planting in Parks**

Any community organisation seeking to plant or revegetate an area of community land categorised as park and currently a mown grassed area, must obtain written consent by Council prior to undertaking the work. Verbal consent from park maintenance staff does not constitute authorisation. The request should be in writing and accompanied by a plan drawn to scale indicating the proposed planting area, the species list, and the weeding program.

The species list must contain the name of the species, mature heights of the species, the number of each species, and the planting density proposed. Any proposed plantings in parks are to consider safety by design principles and to provide adequate sight lines into and through the park area. The proposal should also describe how the work will be undertaken, who will be supervising the project and should also indicate their contact details.

The continued and ongoing maintenance is to be considered in any planting proposal. A planned weeding programme is required, including how the weeding will be undertaken, the frequency per year, and a commitment to continue weeding the area/bed for 3 to 5 years. The planned programme is essential, as it will assist in addressing the concerns of nearby neighbours that planted areas become weed infested, are planted and then left unmaintained and can be regarded as visually obtrusive.

### **Community Gardens**

Any new community garden proposal requires written approval by Council. A formal policy

and procedure sets out the council requirements. Any proposals should be discussed with the appropriate Council officer in the early stages of the project to understand the Council's requirements and the possible time taken for approval.

### **3.3 Specific Use Areas**

There are many known conflicts in recreation activities. These conflicts can be resolved by designating specific areas for certain recreational pursuits. Other activities that may not be compatible in these areas would be prohibited. Activities involving possible recreational conflict include swimming and boats, horse riding and golf. Council may resolve to designate any area for a specific use in order to protect the users and/or the park.

### **3.5 Special Events and Uses**

Council will give due consideration to applications for the use of specific areas of parks for special events or uses. Special events could include things such as, carnivals, trade shows and circuses. Special uses include activities such as community or commercial classes (e.g. exercise, tai-chi, boot camp) or carnivals or sideshows. Any approvals will be accompanied by conditions. As well as a fee or bond may apply to ensure any necessary restoration works are undertaken.

### **3.6 Sale of Alcohol**

The sale of alcohol is not encouraged within Park areas. However, there may be special events (eg at food and wine events) in which the sale of alcohol may be considered for the duration of the event.

The sale of alcohol requires approval from Liquor and Gaming NSW through the issue of a Limited Licence. When making application for the use of an area where the sale of alcohol is intended, a function licence must be produced for Council in each instance. Applicants are required to comply with any conditions of Liquor and Gaming NSW and Council.

### **3.7 Alcohol Free Areas**

Council may resolve that the consumption of alcohol is prohibited within certain areas, either completely, or between certain hours. This will usually result from a history of the subject area being used inappropriately, to the detriment of the public's use of the area, or involving malicious damage to property, littering, offensive behaviour or other crimes. Under s632 of the LG Act, Council is authorised to erect signs prohibiting certain activities.

### **3.8 Signage**

#### **Permanent**

Under s 632 of the LGA Act, signs may be erected by Council to regulate various activities. Permissible signage includes: signs advising the reserve name and /or facilities contained within it, directional signs and traffic signs. Any other signage requires Council approval.

#### **Temporary**

This plan allows the erection of temporary signs directly relating to the recreation use of the reserve that are in place just prior to a special event. Any signs are to be erected wholly within the reserve; they must not restrict pedestrian access and/or restrict vehicle sight distance around corners or along streets. Large temporary signs require Council approval.

### **3.9 Dogs**

Walking a dog is a recognised recreational pastime for many people. However, it is important that this recreational activity does not impinge on the quality of the recreation experience for other users. Dog owners comprise a substantial group of park users and their needs should be recognised together with the needs of other park users that may believe that dogs detract from their enjoyment of the park. Some known problems attributed to dogs include defecation, aggression to humans and other animals, barking and other nuisance

behaviour and non-compliance with leash laws. Public parks are a recreation resource and an appropriate balance needs to be established between these two user groups.

In most parks, 'on leash' dog exercise is permitted. Dogs are not permitted to be walked 'off a leash' unless they are within one of Council's designated dog exercise areas. Signs are installed at various locations describing the permitted usage of the area.

Dog clubs are required to seek Council permission to conduct dog obedience and training activities on Community Land, and they are responsible for the removal of all dog excrement. Council will enforce the Companion Animals Act 1998. This act in particular states that the owner of a dog that is on a prohibited place is guilty of an offence.

Generally a "prohibited place" is:

- Within 10 metres of any playing apparatus
- Any area set-aside for the playing of organised games.

### **3.10 Parking**

Larger parks that attract many users may require car parking to be provided with the park or land beside or opposite the park. Generally, car parks should be positioned to minimise the impact on the park that they serve. Ideally, car parks should not be located immediately adjacent to children's play areas, as there is an issue of safety where cars and children are concerned.

Parking on any Council land; apart from in the designated parking areas is not permitted. In general, emergency and service vehicles are the only vehicles permitted access into parks. However, Council can approve parking on grassed areas that are not designated car parking area for special events.

## **4. Management**

### **4.1 Operating Committees/Incorporated Bodies**

Operating committees or an incorporated community group may be appointed to manage some Council parks. These entities will be authorised to manage park areas in accordance with s355 and s377 of the LG Act.

### **4.2 Fees and Charges/Conditions of Hire**

Any park area maybe booked by organisations or community groups for their annual picnic days or Christmas parties, wedding ceremonies, social family functions, festivals, events, or commercial activities. Council officers will assess the suitability of the area for the suggested activity.

### **4.3 Maintenance**

A major management issue is the on-going maintenance of parks and the task facing Council in maintaining appropriate standards whilst facing ever-increasing workloads. Current management practices are largely concerned with maintaining the existing parks as clean and attractive facilities within the budget allocation. When planning future parks, emphasis should be placed on low maintenance facilities.

On some occasions parks may not be mown for some time. This may be due to a number of factors. For example, slashers may not be able to enter some areas for several weeks after prolonged periods of wet weather due to soil consistency and poor drainage. Maintenance of the facilities is an essential consideration when designing parks. Poor access for maintenance purposes could prove costly in the long run. The frequency of inspection of facilities like BBQ equipment is dependent upon the budget allocation, which will vary from year to year.

#### **4.4 Leases, Licences and Other Estates**

Council may consider granting leases and licences on Community Land categorised as Park as per Appendix 2 subject to the following conditions:

- The use is restricted to a public purpose, and
- Development be for a purpose which promotes or is ancillary/complimentary to it's major function as a recreation area and the enjoyment of the land as a public park and for public recreation, and
- Any lease is to be in accordance with s46 and s47 of the LG Act.

This PoM authorises the leasing, licencing or granting of any other estate over parks, and any building on parks for any community purpose as determined by council.

Council may consider the granting of licences:

- To owners or occupiers of residential allotments on adjoining land for the short-term, casual purpose of transporting building or landscaping work being carried out on the residential allotments and remove consequential waste.
- For commercial filming
- To a commercial operator providing a recreation, cultural or tourism activity, program, or facility that compliments the objectives of this land category. As well as any requirements specific to the approval, the licence would include obligations upon the holder to ensure that the environmental qualities of the land were not compromised, and that any damage to the land was fully made good. A bond may be required as a condition of any licence.
- For a private stormwater pipeline or utility service line across Community Land subject to the following conditions, that:
  - No economically viable alternate source of discharge or route is available, and
  - Maintenance of the reserve will benefit from the underground discharge of stormwater or the underground placement of the utility services, and
  - Market rent is charged for the occupation of the land, and
  - Any licence is to be in accordance with the LG Act 1993.

A lease or licence may also be considered for any commercial development in relation to a recreation or leisure pursuit in any of WSC parks, if within the guidelines of the WSC LEP, and if in keeping with the design of the park and the park theme.

## 5. Management Framework for Land Categorised as Park

Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Encourage Recreational Use	a) Encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities	Identify the number and types of parks available to serve communities	Local community recreation plans prepared, identifying surpluses or deficiencies and land purchased to identify deficiencies.
		Special events arranged in key parks which promote recreation and social activities	Special events organised
Passive Recreational Use	b) Provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games	Investigate opportunities to redevelop selected parks to increase the range of facilities they provide	Increase level of use and user satisfaction with redeveloped area and new facilities
		Provide a range of play areas, including equipment for young people and for children with disabilities, skate parks and BMX tracks	Higher levels of use by all children including those with disabilities. Council receives unsolicited positive feedback from the community
Redevelop Parks	c) Improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management	The installation of public toilets, paths, lighting, seats, picnic tables, BBQ's, bins, shade structures, pathways/cycleways, landscaping, rotundas, according to works schedule and budget allocation	Increased public use of and acceptance of a variety of activities in parks
		Plants are selected according to suitability, life span, aesthetic appeal, maintenance, safety by design.	Landscaping undertaken when funding becomes available to enhance specific park areas
		Identify parks that lack shade and plant shade trees near seating and in other suitable locations	Shade trees planted



## **E. GENERAL COMMUNITY USE AREAS**

### **1. Introduction**

This section has been prepared in accordance with the LG Act, to regulate the use and management of land categorised for General Community Use (GCU). The land covered by this PoM is owned by WSC and classified as Community Land. Refer to **Appendix 1 for categorisation details for individual land parcels.**

#### **1.1 Categorisation of the Land**

This Section applies to community land categorised as GCU area under s36(4) of the LG Act.

#### **1.2 Core Objectives**

The core objectives for land categorised for GCU are set out in s36I of the LG Act, as follows:

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).

#### **1.3 Purpose of General Community Use Areas**

GCU areas provide opportunities for people to access recreation, sporting and various community facilities and services within their neighbourhood, on land parcels or part parcels that for various reasons are not suitable for categorisation as another category.

#### **1.4 Status of General Community Use Areas**

- Areas categorised as GCU contain community and recreation facilities that may or may not be managed by a lease or licence. Typical facilities could include:
  - Senior citizens centre
  - Child care centre, kindergarten, preschool
  - Caravan park
  - Community hall
  - Youth centre
  - Community centre, neighbourhood centre
  - Bowling club
  - Girl guides hall or scout hall
  - Sailing, canoe or rowing club house
  - Equestrian club ground
  - Kiosk
  - Recreation or sporting facility

Amongst other things not restricted to the above list.

Other areas categorised for GCU may include land dedicated as drainage reserves and land containing transmission line easements.

#### **1.5 Value of General Community Use Areas**

The importance of general community land to a community should not be underestimated. They can provide opportunities for people to access recreation and sporting services,

community facilities and public services. GCU areas may provide opportunities for formal and informal recreation activities that have significance at local and neighbourhood level.

## **2. Key Issues**

Major issues identified for users of facilities located within this category of Community Land include:

- **User Safety**  
Public safety is of the utmost importance in the management and maintenance of GCU areas. Human misuse (especially vandalism) or overuse of these areas is another factor in user management, costing Council money to repair each year.  
  
Urban development (usually residential) borders a large number of GCU areas. The impact of the use on neighbours is an important ongoing issue.
- **Land Management**  
Nutrient loading and sedimentation associated with urban run-off requires attention, preferably at the source.  
Sensitive land use that is required where GCU areas border on natural areas or form part of a natural area linkage, to manage edge effects.  
The visual quality and amenity of the GCU area must be managed. Special conditions may be required where the area is the subject of a lease.

## **3. Development and Use**

Activities that are considered permissible under the WSC LEP 2012 and WSC DCP 2014 may be permissible on GCU areas under this PoM, subject to any exclusions identified in this section. Some of those activities may be permissible without development consent, but other activities may require consent.

### **3.1 Infrastructure and Facilities**

Subject to budgetary constraints, Council may construct or approve construction by others of a variety of facilities on this land. The purpose of any facilities provided shall be to support activities and uses that are consistent with the core objectives for this land category.

Approved facilities are listed in **Appendix 3 – facilities that may be approved on Community Land**.

### **3.2 Permitted and Prohibited Activities**

For this land category, this PoM identifies activities that are permitted without approval, activities that may be permitted with approval, and activities that are prohibited on this land. Individuals and organisations wishing to undertake activities that require approval must obtain specific Council approval before commencing that activity. Some approvals/refusals will be straightforward. These activities are listed in **Appendix 4 – Permitted and Prohibited Activities on Community Land**.

### **3.3 Special Events**

For special events such as carnivals, commercial use, trade shows and circuses, Council will consider applications for use, as these special events may fall outside the scope of responsibility of any volunteer management entity. Any approvals will be accompanied by conditions. As well as a fee, a bond may apply to ensure any necessary restoration works are undertaken.

### **3.4 Sale of Alcohol**

The occasional sale of alcohol by an event manager, committee, club, or group requires the approval of the Liquor and Gaming NSW through the issue of a Limited Licence. The licence must be produced for Council in each instance when making application for the use of a

recreation area if the sale of alcohol is intended. Applicants are required to comply with any conditions of Liquor and Gaming NSW and Council.  
Council may also prohibit the consumption of alcohol for the duration of an event in a park at the request of the organiser.

### **3.5 Alcohol Free Areas**

Council may resolve that the consumption of alcohol is prohibited within certain areas, either completely, or between certain hours. This will usually result from a history of the subject area being used inappropriately, to the detriment of the public's use of the area, or involving malicious damage to property. Littering, offensive behaviour or other crimes. Under s632 of the LG Act, Council is authorised to erect signs prohibiting certain activities.

### **3.6 Signage**

#### **Permanent**

Permissible signage includes signs that are erected by Council to regulate various activities under s632 of the LG Act, signs advertising the name and/or facilities contained within it, directional signs and traffic signs. Any other signage requires prior Council approval.

#### **Temporary**

Temporary signs would include items such as banners. This plan authorises the use of temporary signs directly relating to the recreational use of a reserve. The signs are to be in place for no more than one week prior to an event and the signs must be removed immediately following the event. The temporary signs are to be erected wholly within the reserve, but do not restrict pedestrian access and do not restrict vehicle sight distance around corners or along streets. Some large temporary signs may still require Council approval.

### **3.7 Parking**

Council facilities attract users, these facilities will require car parking to be provided. Generally, car-parking areas should not occupy valuable parkland, but be positioned to minimise the impact on the area they serve. Car parks should not be located near children's play areas, as there is an issue of safety where cars and children are concerned. Parking on any Council reserve, apart from in designated parking areas is not permitted. Emergency and maintenance vehicles, and vehicles involved in the delivery of goods for an event are generally the only vehicles permitted access into parks. However, Council may approve parking on grassed areas that are not designated car parking area for special events.

## **4. Management**

### **4.1 Volunteer Management**

Operating Committees or an incorporated body may be appointed to manage facilities on GCU land. These entities will be authorised to manage GCU areas in accordance with S355 and S377 of the LG Act 1993.

### **4.2 Fees and Charges/Conditions of Hire**

Applications must be made through Council's booking system or an Operating Committee. Most bookings incur a hiring fee, and in some cases a bond. Hiring fees are set out in WSC's Fees and Charges Schedule, which is updated annually.

### **4.3 Maintenance**

On-going maintenance of buildings in GCU areas is a considerable task facing Council in maintaining appropriate standards whilst facing ever-increasing workloads. These areas require different levels of maintenance, risk management and resources due to their diversity in land use. Their status ranges from poorly maintained to highly maintained facilities. Those

areas that are leased exclusively to a group or organisation may be required to be maintained by the lessee.

#### **4.4 Leases, Licences and Other Estates**

Council may consider granting leases and licences on Community Land categorised as General Community Use as per Appendix 2 subject to the following conditions:

- Uses and Development for a purpose which promotes or is ancillary/complimentary to the major functions of the area, and
- Any lease is to be in accordance with s46 & 47 of the LG Act.

Council uses leases and licences to formalise the use of Community Land by some groups such as sporting clubs, community organisations, schools or individuals who provide facilities or services.

The section permits the leasing, licencing over GCU areas, and any building on GCU areas for purposes as determined by Council.

Council may consider the granting of leases or licences:

- To owners and occupiers of residential allotments on adjoining land for the short-term casual purpose of transporting building or landscaping work being carried out on the residential allotments and remove consequential waste.
- For commercial filming
- To a commercial operator providing a recreation, cultural or tourism activity, program, or facility that compliments the objectives of this land category. As well as any requirements specific to the approval, the licence would include obligations upon the holder to ensure that the environmental qualities of the land were not compromised, and that any damage to the land was fully made good. A bond may be required as a condition of any licence.
- For a private stormwater pipeline or utility service line across Community Land subject to the following conditions, that:
  - No economically viable alternate source of discharge or route is available, and
  - Maintenance of the reserve will benefit from the underground discharge of stormwater or the underground placement of the utility services, and
  - Market rent is charged for the occupation of the land, and
  - Any licence is to be in accordance with the LG Act.
- Council may also consider granting a lease or licence for any commercial development in relation to a recreation or leisure pursuit in any of the Council's GCU areas, if within the guidelines of the WSC LEP, and if in keeping with the design of the area and the park theme.

## 5. Management Framework for General Community Use Areas

Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Provide Facilities to Meet Community Needs	a) In relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public	Identify sites that may be suitable to accommodate compatible community or commercial facilities, either Council operated or leased	Sites identified for future development
		Community Buildings Audit	Complete an audit and establish an action plan
Purposes for Lease, Licence and Other Estates	b) In relation to purposes for which a lease, licence may be granted in respect of the land	New leases/licences to be entered into for purposes authorised by this PoM and subject to Council approval	Lease/licence agreements are considered and where appropriate receive Council approval

## Appendix 1 Land Schedule

All land parcels to which this Plan applies are listed by town/village location in the table in Appendix 1. The following codes and abbreviations apply to this Land Schedule:

Column Heading	Description
Park/Facility Name	Park name, commonly known or as adopted by Council or named in accordance with NSW Geographical Names Board procedures.
Street No.	Number in Street – Property Description
Street/Road	Name of Street – Property Description
Locality	Name of Town/Village – Property Description
Lot	Lot
Sec	Section
DP	Deposited Plan
Land Owner	
WSC	Warrumbungle Shire Council
Coona SC	Coonabarabran Shire Council
Coolah Shire	Coolah Shire Council
Community Land Categories	
N	Natural Area
S	Sportsground
P	Park
GCU	General Community Use
AoC	Area of Cultural Significance
Community Land – Natural Area categories	
B	Bushland
E	Escarpment
F	Foreshore
WE	Wetland
WA	Watercourse
Comments	General notes, such as, drainage reserves.
Abbreviations	
Camp	Camping
Com	Community
Com Purposes	Community Purposes
Environ Prot	Environmental Protection
Fore	Foreshore
Mem	Memorial
Native Flora	Preservation of Native Flora
Native Flora & Fauna	Promotion of the study & preservation of native flora and fauna
OL	Operational Land
PoM	Plan of Management
Pres Native Flora and Fauna	Preservation of Native Flora and Fauna
Pub Purposes	Public Purposes
Rec	Recreation
Res	Reserve
Water Res	Water Reserve

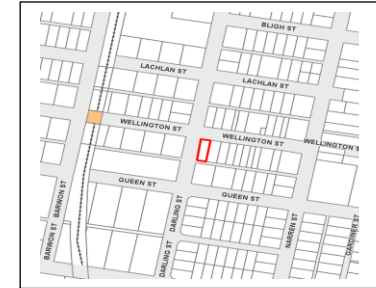
## Land Schedule Summary and Maps

The Land Schedule and Maps are presented as per locality. Refer to the first page of this Appendix for an explanation of codes used in this table

### Baradine

Park/Facility Name	Street No.	Street/Road	Locality	Lot	Sec	DP	Land Owner	CL Category	Natural Area Category	Comments	Map No.
Lions Park	40	Wellington Street	Baradine	A		355960	WSC	P			1
Grass Netball Courts	48	Darling Street	Baradine	10		22299	WSC	S			2
	48	Darling Street	Baradine	11		22299	WSC	S			
	48	Darling Street	Baradine	12		22299	WSC	S			
	48	Darling Street	Baradine	17		22299	WSC	S			
	48	Darling Street	Baradine	8		22299	WSC	S			
	48	Darling Street	Baradine	9		22299	WSC	S			
Tennis Courts	9 – 15	Queen Street	Baradine	10	11	758051	WSC	S			3
	9 – 15	Queen Street	Baradine	9	11	758051	WSC	S			
Sports Oval		Darling Street	Baradine	3	27	758051	WSC	S			4
		Darling Street	Baradine	4	27	758051	WSC	S			
		Darling Street	Baradine	5	27	758051	WSC	S			
		Darling Street	Baradine	6	27	758051	WSC	S			
		Darling Street	Baradine	7	27	758051	WSC	S			
		Darling Street	Baradine	1		1130488	WSC	S			
		Darling Street	Baradine	2		1130488	WSC	S			
		Darling Street	Baradine	3		1130488	WSC	S			
	Darling Street	Baradine	4		1130488	WSC	S				

## Map 1 – Lions Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 973.58m

Heritage: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: No

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: No

Longitude: 149.066988

Latitude: -30.950050

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## Map 2 – Grass Netball Courts



### Property Information

Community Land Category: S

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 5690.8m

Groundwater Vulnerability: No

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: No

Longitude: 149.066633

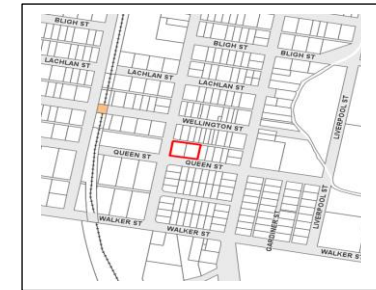
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## Map 3 – Tennis Courts



### Property Information

Community Land Category: S  
 Zone: RU5  
 Land Size: 4047m  
 Groundwater Vulnerability: No  
 Riparian and Watercourse: No  
 Flood Prone: Yes  
 Bushfire Prone: No  
 Longitude: 149.067  
 Latitude: -30.950581

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## Map 4 – Sports Oval



### Property Information

Community Land Category: S

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 3.048Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: No

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2 & Buffer

Longitude: 149.065354

Latitude: -30.952269

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## Binnaway

Park/Facility Name	Street No.	Street/Road	Locality	Lot	Sec	DP	Land Owner	CL Category	Natural Area Category	Comments	Map No.
Binnaway Sports Ground		Bullinda Street	Binnaway	1		408186	WSC	S			5
Binnaway Tennis Club		Yeulba Street	Binnaway	1		1079791	WSC	S			6
		Yeulba Street	Binnaway	2 (part)		1079791	WSC	S			
		Yeulba Street	Binnaway	3		1079791	WSC	S			
Soldiers Memorial Hall	13 – 15	David Street	Binnaway	15	1	7934	WSC	GCU			7
	13 – 15	David Street	Binnaway	16	1	7934	WSC	GCU			
	13 – 15	David Street	Binnaway	17	1	7934	WSC	GCU			
Len Guy Park	5	Renshaw Street	Binnaway	A		103571	WSC	P			8
Park/Vacant Land		Innes Street	Binnaway	102		604296	WSC	GCU			9
Park/Vacant land		Frater Street	Binnaway	2		501276	WSC	GCU			10
Drainage Reserve		Ropers Road	Binnaway	184		720284	WSC	N	WA		11
Black Gully Reserve	375	Leaders Road	Binnaway	10		1153888	WSC	N	F		12
Vacant Land	49	Railway Street	Binnaway	17	2	758113	Coona Shire	GCU			13
Vacant Land	531	Ropers Road	Binnaway	12		727215	Coona Shire	N	B		14
	531	Ropers Road	Binnaway	14		727215	Coona Shire	N	B		
	531	Ropers Road	Binnaway	17		727215	Coona Shire	N	B		
	531	Ropers Road	Binnaway	19		727215	Coona Shire	N	B		

## Map 5 – Binnaway Sports Grounds



### Property Information

Community Land Category: S

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 3.945Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.377088

Latitude: -31.556818

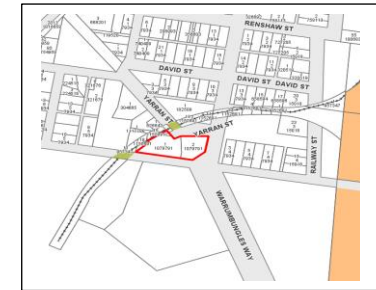
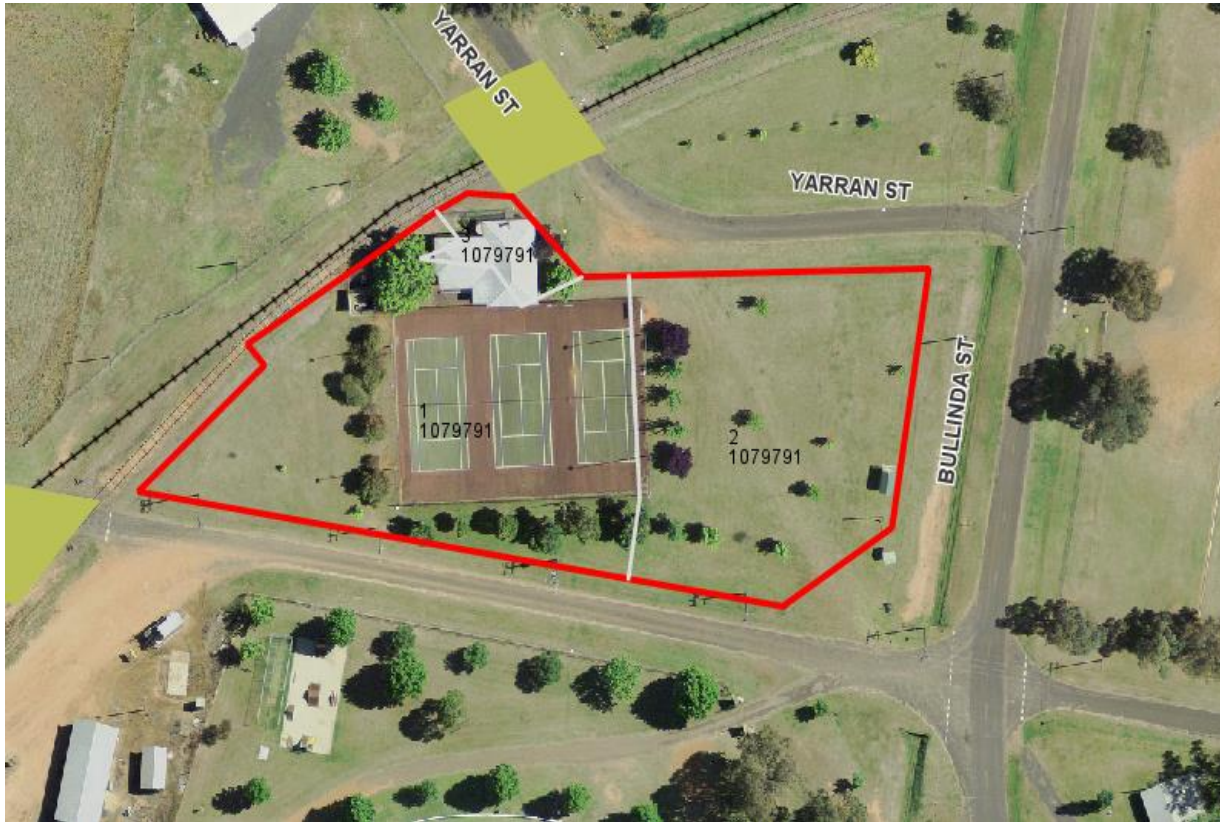
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## Map 6 – Binnaway Tennis Club



### Property Information

Community Land Category: S

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 1.2958Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.376866

Latitude: -31.55519

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## Map 7 – Soldiers Memorial Hall



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 3035m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.378132

Latitude: -31.553215

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## Map 8 – Len Guy Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 1012m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.376996

Latitude: -31.551847

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## Map 9 – Park / Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 961.6m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.38404

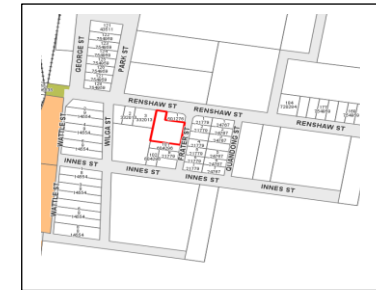
Latitude: -31.554245

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## Map 10 – Park / Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 3869.8m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.384353

Latitude: -31.553562

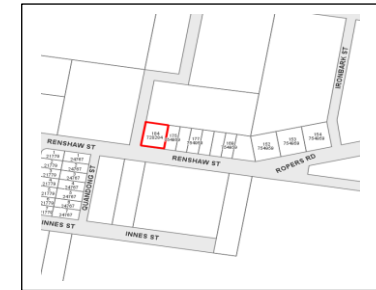
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## Map 11 – Drainage Reserve



### Property Information

Community Land Category: N

Natural Area Category: WA

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 2023m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 1

Longitude: 149.386987

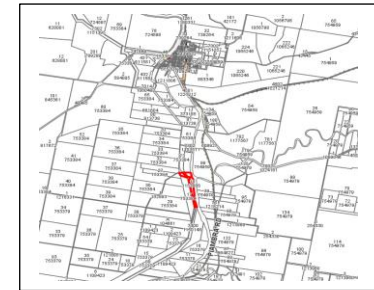
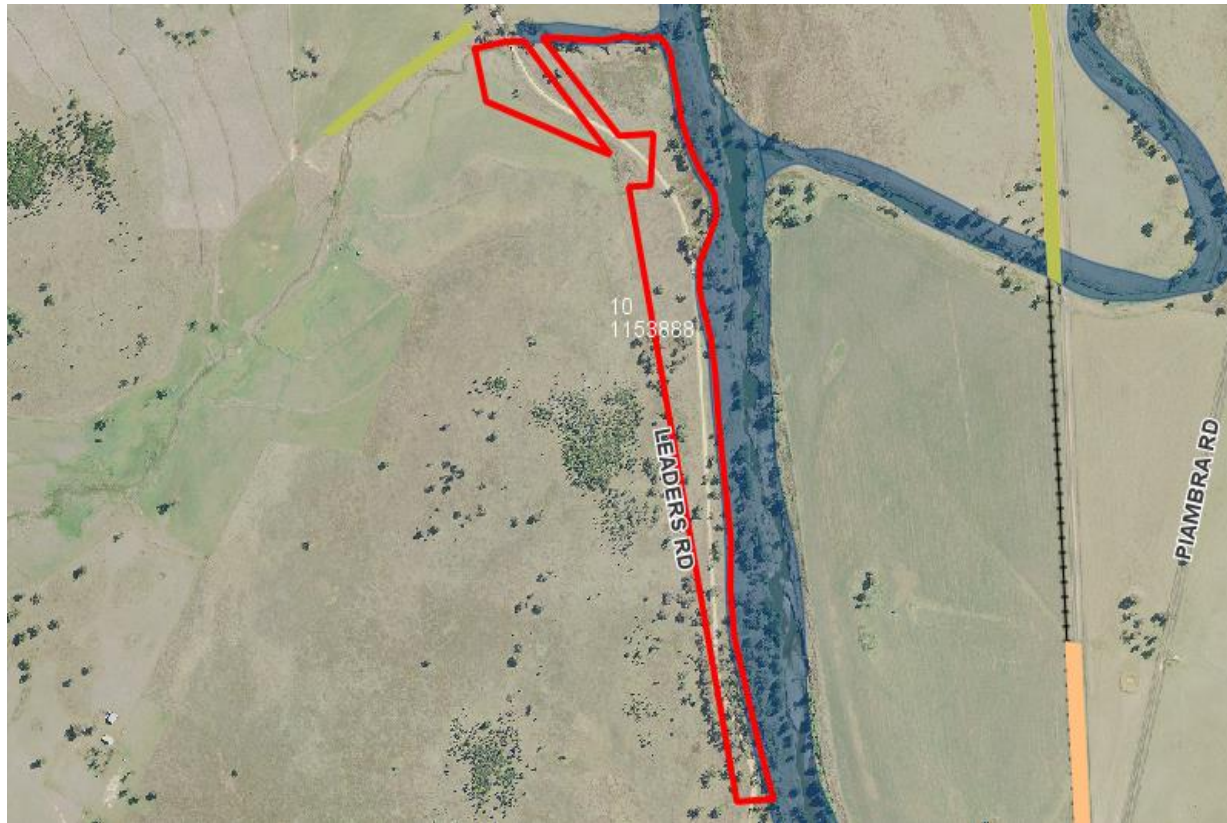
Latitude: -31.552724

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## Map 12 – Black Gully Reserve



### Property Information

Community Land Category: N

Natural Area Category: F

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 16.19Ha

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.383445

Latitude: -31.596711

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## Map 13 – Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 1011.7m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.380948

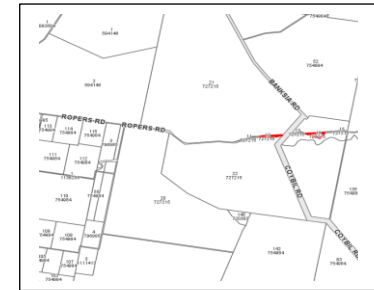
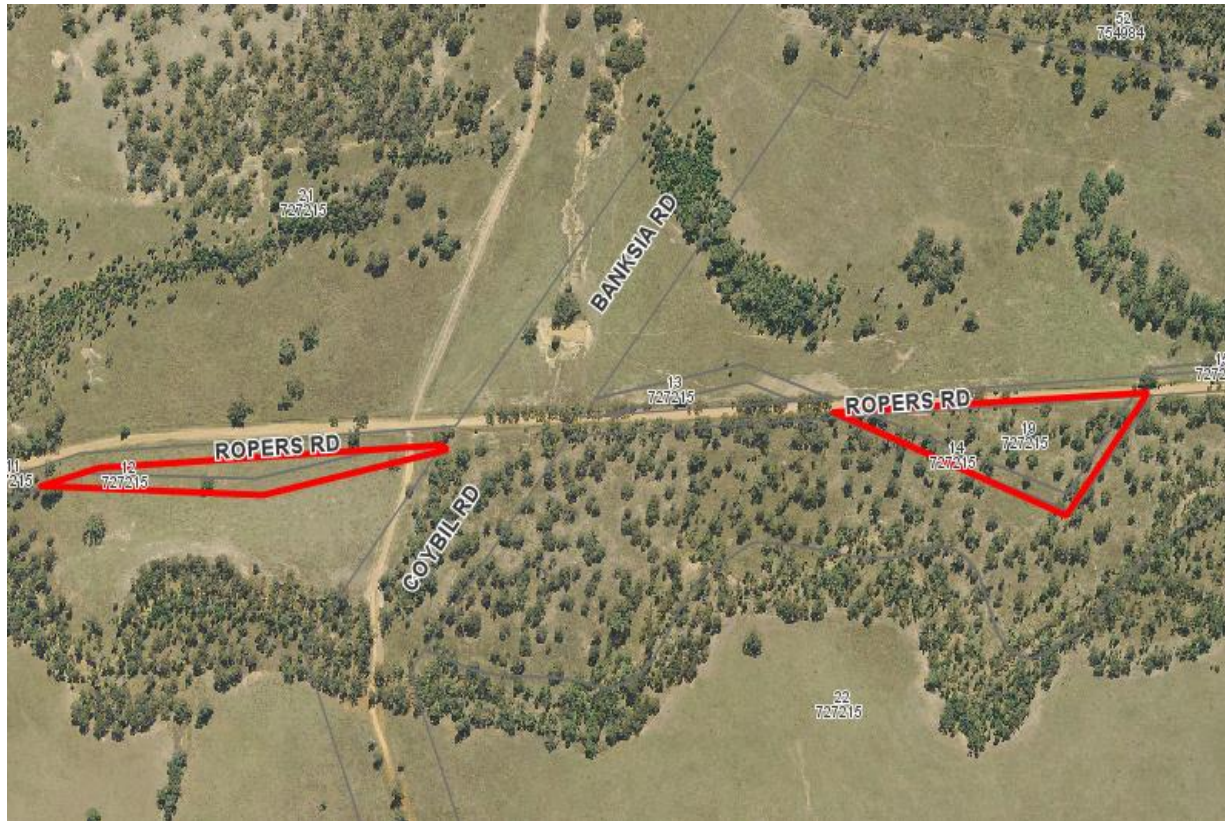
Latitude: -31.552464

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## Map 14 – Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: N

Natural Area Category: B

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 4.654Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.533048

Latitude: -31.546302

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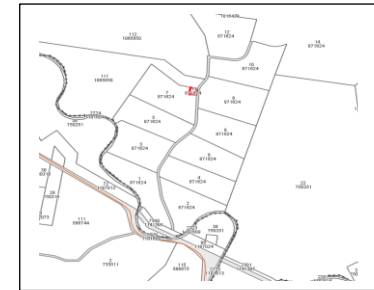
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**Bugaldie**

<b>Park/Facility Name</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street/Road</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Sec</b>	<b>DP</b>	<b>Land Owner</b>	<b>CL Category</b>	<b>Natural Area Category</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Map No.</b>
Vacant Land	265	Kurrajong Road	Bugaldie	13		871624	Coona Shire	N	B		15



## Map 15 – Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: N

Natural Area Category: B

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 1Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: No

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 1

Lighting: Yes

Longitude: 149.154903

Latitude: -31.144613

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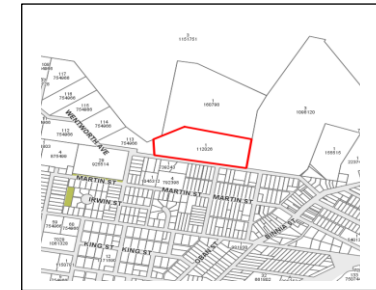
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## Coolah

Park/Facility Name	Street No.	Street/Road	Locality	Lot	Sec	DP	Land Owner	CL Category	Natural Area Category	Comments	Map No.
Swanston Park	43 – 67	Goddard Street	Coolah	1		112026	Coolah Shire	GCU			16
McMaster Park	80 – 86	Binnia Street	Coolah	14		97	WSC	P			17
	80 – 86	Binnia Street	Coolah	A		300227	WSC	P			
	80 – 86	Binnia Street	Coolah	1		300231	WSC	P			
Manning Park	2	Cameron Place	Coolah	22		262520	Coolah Shire	P			18
Brownie Park		Yule Street	Coolah				Coolah Shire	P			19
Vietnam War Memorial Park	111-135	Martin Street	Coolah	29 (part)		754966	WSC	P		Also called Hospital Park	20
Bowen Oval Entrance		Binnia Street	Coolah	6	1	979105	WSC	S		Remainder of Bowen Oval is Crown Land	21
Turee Vale Cemetery		Turee Vale Road	Coolah	1		981960	WSC	GCU			22
Vacant land		Martin Street	Coolah	4		875499	Coolah Shire	GCU			23

## Map 16 – Swanston Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RE1

Land Size: 8.217Ha

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.715057

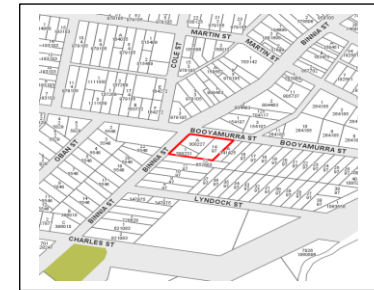
Latitude: -31.820653

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## Map 17 – McMaster Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: R1

Land Size: 4489.5m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.718456

Latitude: -31.825947

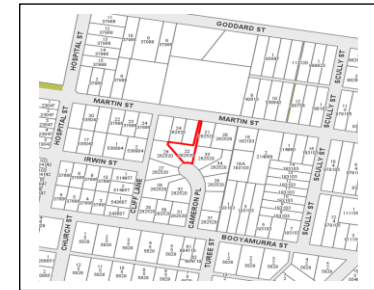
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## Map 18 – Manning Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: R1

Land Size: 1493m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: No

Longitude: 149.713194

Latitude: -31.823403

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## Map 19 – Brownie Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: R1

Land Size: 4489M

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: No

Longitude:

Latitude:

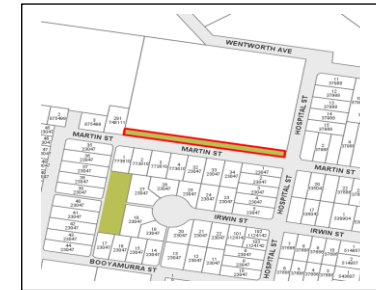
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## Map 20 – Vietnam War Memorial Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: R1

Land Size: 2298M

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude:

Latitude:

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## Map 21 – Bowen Oval



### Property Information

Community Land Category: S

Zone: R1

Land Size: 1208m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.721346

Latitude: -31.822442

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## Map 22 – Turee Vale Cemetery



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 4047m

Groundwater Vulnerability: No

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.870587

Latitude: -31.838733

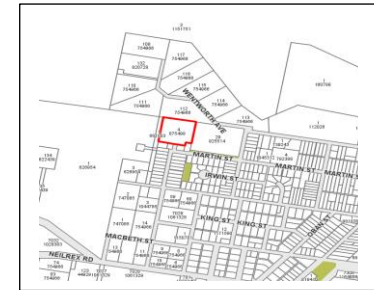
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## Map 23 – Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: R1

Land Size: 2.223Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 1 & 2

Longitude: 149.707907

Latitude: -31.821163

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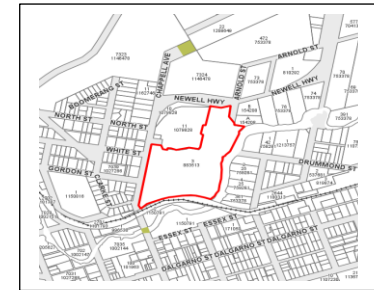
## Coonabarabran

Park/Facility Name	Street No.	Street/Road	Locality	Lot	Sec	DP	Land Owner	CL Category	Natural Area Category	Comments	Map No.
Sporting Complex		Chappell Avenue	Coonabarabran	3		883513	Coona Shire	S			24
Vacant land		Chappell Avenue	Coonabarabran	10		1079828	WSC	P			25
Neilson Park		Essex Street	Coonabarabran	1		1150791	WSC	P		Southern side of river	26
Neilson Park		John Street	Coonabarabran	2		1150791	WSC	N	F	Northern side of river	27
Rotary Park		Little Timor Street	Coonabarabran	1		587381	Coona Shire	P			28
Park		White Street	Coonabarabran	10	47	758281	WSC	P			29
Apex Lookout		Ann Street	Coonabarabran	4		1022595	WSC	N, GCU	E		30
Drainage Area	6	Cowper Street	Coonabarabran	13		14813	WSC	GCU			31
Fraser Place	23	Homeleigh Drive	Coonabarabran	5		255639	WSC	GCU			32
	23	Homeleigh Drive	Coonabarabran	6		255639	WSC	GCU			
	23	Homeleigh Drive	Coonabarabran	7		255639	WSC	GCU			
Carpark (behind Royal Hotel)		Little Timor Street	Coonabarabran	3		224454	WSC	GCU			33
		Little Timor Street	Coonabarabran	11		581030	WSC	GCU			
		Little Timor Street	Coonabarabran	131		583987	WSC	GCU			
Carpark (behind Royal Hotel)		Little Timor Street	Coonabarabran	A		361054	WSC	GCU			34
Top Weir Foreshore		Namoi Street	Coonabarabran	1		790522	Coona Shire	N	F	Southern side of river	35
Top Weir Foreshore		Namoi Street	Coonabarabran	1		831032	Coona Shire	N	F	Northern side of river	36
David Bell Park		Robertson Street	Coonabarabran	12	3	758281	WSC	P			37
Vacant land		Robertson	Coonabarabran	2	11	758281	WSC	GCU			38

		Street								
		Robertson Street	Coonabarabran	3	11	758281	WSC	GCU		
		Robertson Street	Coonabarabran	4	11	758281	WSC	GCU		
		Robertson Street	Coonabarabran	5	11	758281	WSC	GCU		
Vacant land		Robertson Street	Coonabarabran	10		1108486	WSC	GCU		39
Vacant land		Robertson Street	Coonabarabran	60		1108505	WSC	GCU		40
Recreation Area	1a	Namoi Street	Coonabarabran	23		1099367	WSC	P		41
Recreation Area		Gordon Street	Coonabarabran	1		1085566	WSC	P		42
Public Area		Horsley Street	Coonabarabran	10		17264	WSC	N	F	43
		Horsley Street	Coonabarabran	11		17264	WSC	N	F	
		Horsley Street	Coonabarabran	12		17264	WSC	N	F	
		Horsley Street	Coonabarabran	9		17264	WSC	N	F	
Vacant land	10	Boomerang Street	Coonabarabran	4		27102	WSC	GCU		44
Drainage Area	31	Dalgarno Street	Coonabarabran	102		1101963	WSC	N	WA	45
Road verge area		Timor Road	Coonabarabran	5		43526	WSC	GCU		46



## Map 24 – Sporting Complex



### Property Information

Community Land Category: S

Zone: RE1

Land Size: 10.92Ha

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2 & Buffer

Contaminated Land: Yes

Longitude: 149.278457

Latitude: -31.268212

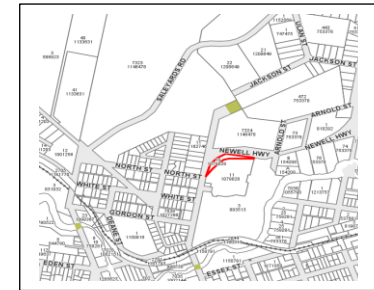
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## Map 25 – Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: R1

Land Size: 5087m

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.278021

Latitude: -31.266236

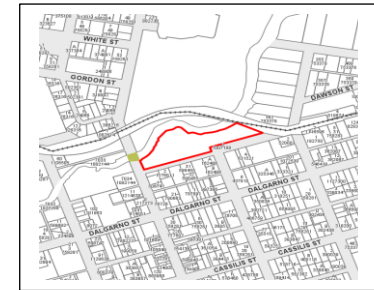
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## Map 26 – Neilson Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: RE1

Land Size: 2.1Ha

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.278518

Latitude: -31.271252

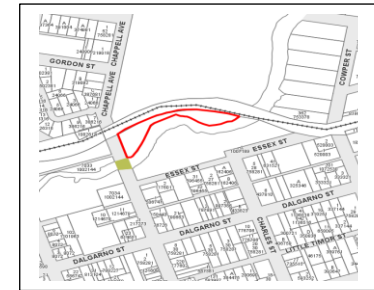
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## Map 27 – Neilson Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: N

Natural Area Category: F

Zone: RE1

Land Size: 7983m

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.277735

Latitude: -31.270869

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## Map 28 – Rotary Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: B2

Land Size: 150.2m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: No

Longitude: 149.278408

Latitude: -31.274117

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## Map 29 – Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: R1

Land Size: 1037m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: No

Longitude: 149.272622

Latitude: -31.267322

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## Map 30 – Apex Lookout



### Property Information

Community Land Category: N & GCU

Natural Area Category: E

Zone: R1

Land Size: 10.71Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 1 & 2 & Buffer

Longitude: 149.267483

Latitude: -31.274489

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## Map 31 – Drainage Area



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: R1

Land Size: 809.4m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: No

Longitude: 149.282874

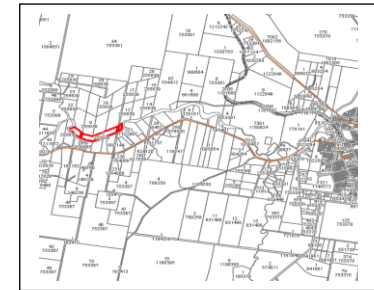
Latitude: -31.278316

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## Map 32 – Fraser Place



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: R5

Land Size: 11.079Ha

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Lighting: Yes

Longitude: 149.225841

Latitude: -31.27038

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## Map 33 – Carpark



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: B2

Land Size: 1862.9m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: No

Longitude: 149.278367

Latitude: -31.2744

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## Map 34 – Carpark



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: B2

Land Size: 973.8m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: No

Longitude: 149.278367

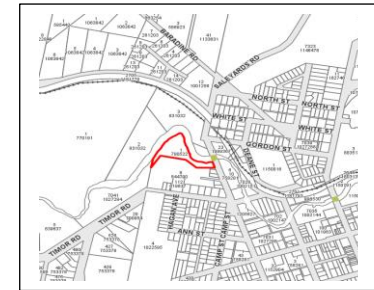
Latitude: -31.2744

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## Map 35 – Top Weir Foreshore



### Property Information

Community Land Category: N

Natural Area Category: F

Zone: R1

Land Size: 2.011Ha

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.268934

Latitude: -31.269218

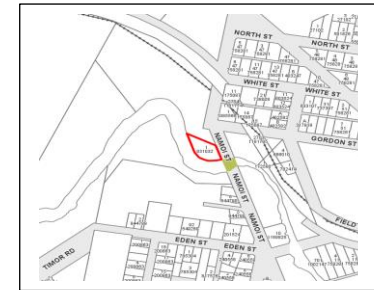
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## Map 36 – Top Weir Foreshore



### Property Information

Community Land Category: N

Natural Area Category: F

Zone: R1

Land Size: 7387m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.269828

Latitude: -31.269147

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## Map 37 – David Bell Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P  
 Zone: R1  
 Land Size: 2020m  
 Groundwater Vulnerability: No  
 Riparian and Watercourse: No  
 Flood Prone: No  
 Bushfire Prone: No  
 Longitude: 149.275134  
 Latitude: -31.275909

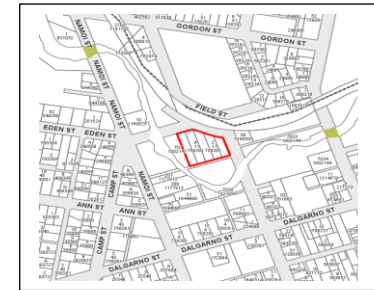
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## Map 38 – Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: R1

Land Size: 7385m

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.273563

Latitude: -31.275909

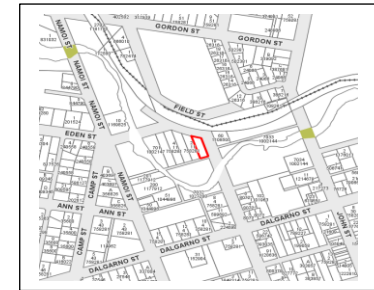
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## Map 39 – Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: R1

Land Size: 1309m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.273789

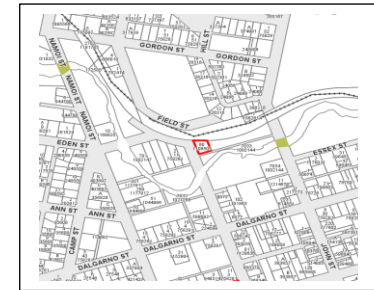
Latitude: -31.27203

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## Map 40 – Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: R1

Land Size: 1341m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.274317

Latitude: -31.272034

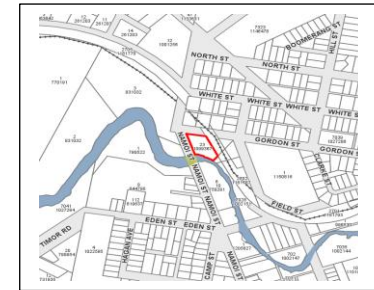
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## Map 41 – Recreation Area



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: R1

Land Size: 4883m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.270797

Latitude: -31.271795

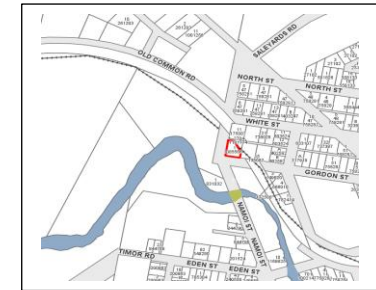
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## Map 42 – Recreation Area



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: R1

Land Size: 1619m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.270367

Latitude: -31.269158

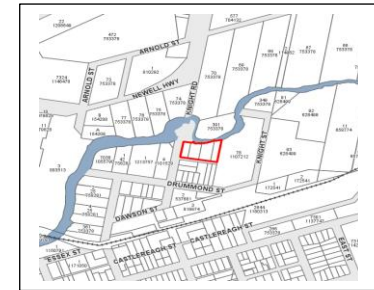
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## Map 43 – Public Area



### Property Information

Community Land Category: N

Natural Area Category: F

Zone: R1

Land Size: 8606m

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.284588

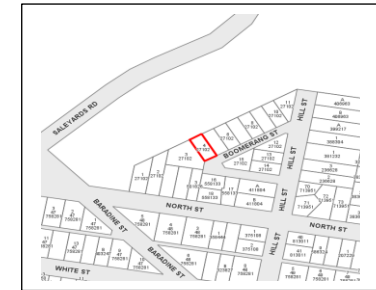
Latitude: -31.268229

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## Map 44 – Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: R1

Land Size: 855.2m

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 1 & Buffer

Longitude: 149.273466

Latitude: -31.267108

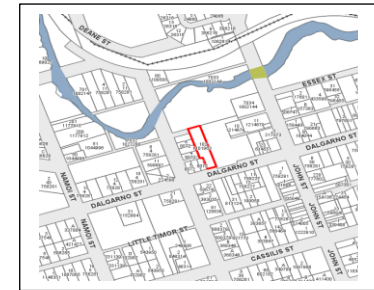
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## Map 45 – Drainage Area



### Property Information

Community Land Category: N

Natural Area Category: WA

Zone: B2

Land Size: 2673m

Heritage: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2 & Buffer

Longitude: 149.275321

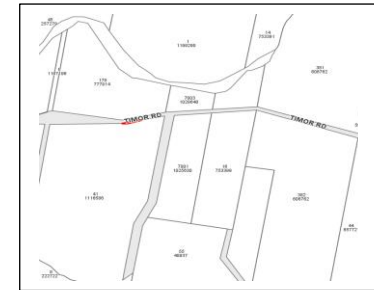
Latitude: -31.273352

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## Map 46 – Road Verge



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 43.75M

Heritage: No

Groundwater Vulnerability: No

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Category 2

Longitude: 149.1547833

Latitude: -31.268302

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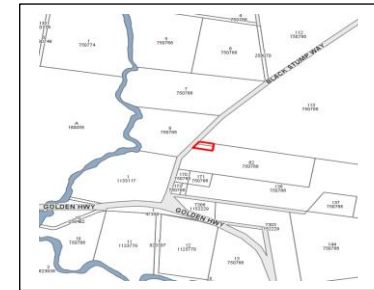
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**Craboon**

<b>Park/Facility Name</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street/Road</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Sec</b>	<b>DP</b>	<b>Land Owner</b>	<b>CL Category</b>	<b>Natural Area Category</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Map No.</b>
Denison Town Pioneer Cemetery	48	Black Stump Way	Coolah	64		750766	Coolah Shire	GCU			47
	48	Black Stump Way	Coolah	65		750766	Coolah Shire	GCU			

## Map 47 – Denison Town Pioneer Cemetery



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 6060m

Groundwater Vulnerability: No

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.493898

Latitude: -32.031885

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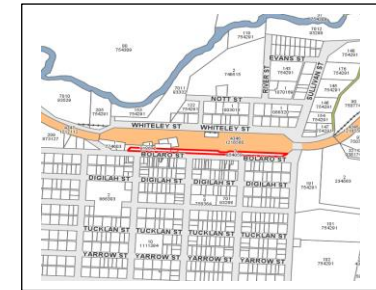
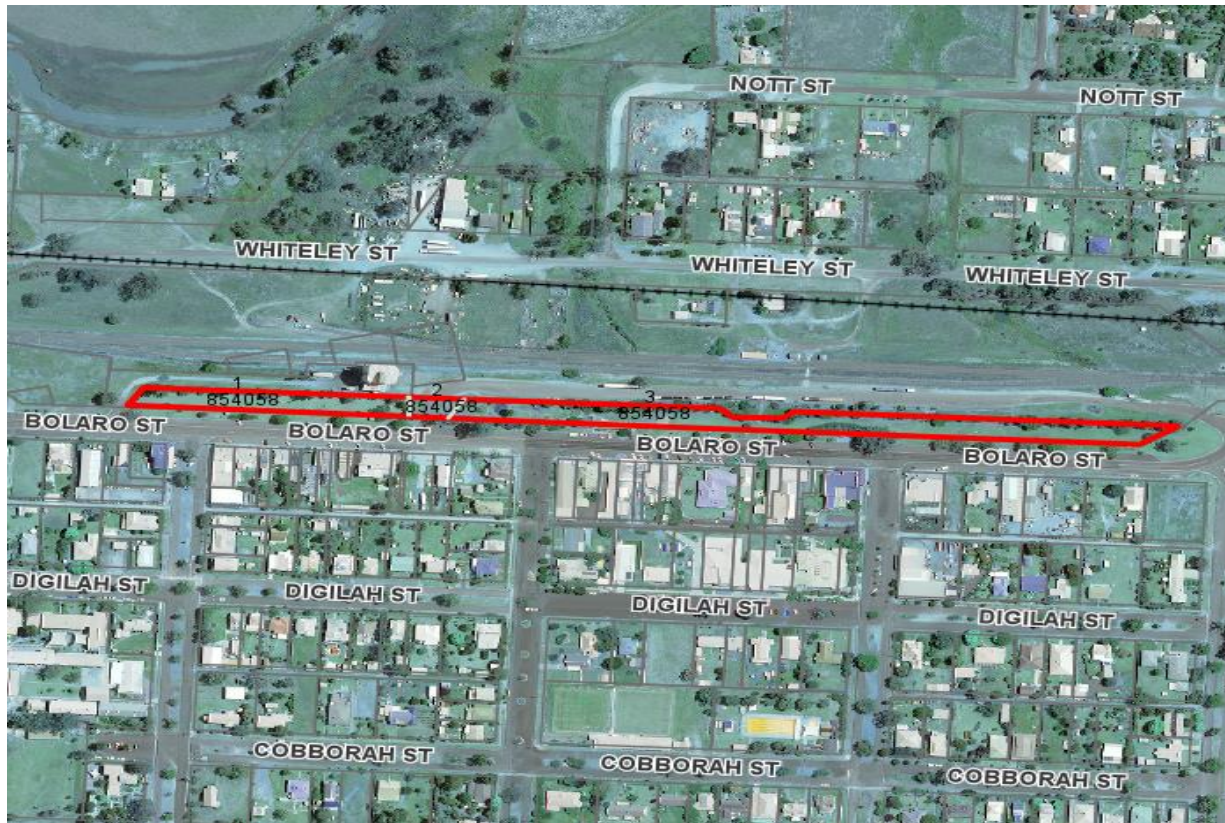
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**Dunedoo**

<b>Park/Facility Name</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street/Road</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Sec</b>	<b>DP</b>	<b>Land Owner</b>	<b>CL Category</b>	<b>Natural Area Category</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Map No.</b>
Milling Park		Bolaro Street	Dunedoo	1		854058	Coolah Shire	P			48
		Bolaro Street	Dunedoo	2		854058	Coolah Shire	P			
		Bolaro Street	Dunedoo	3		854058	Coolah Shire	P			

## Map 48 – Milling Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 1.211Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.396632

Latitude: -32.015913

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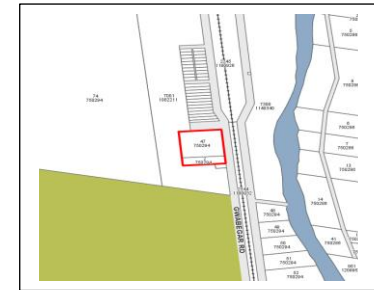
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**Kenebri**

<b>Park/Facility Name</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street/Road</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Sec</b>	<b>DP</b>	<b>Land Owner</b>	<b>CL Category</b>	<b>Natural Area Category</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Map No.</b>
Sports Ground		Gwabegar Road	Kenebri	2		750294	WSC	S			49
		Gwabegar Road	Kenebri	47		750294	WSC	S			

## Map 49 – Sports Grounds



### Property Information

Community Land Category: S

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 4.148Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: No

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 1

Longitude: 149.023004

Latitude: -30.782155

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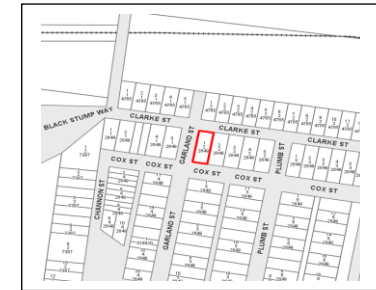
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**Leadville**

<b>Park/Facility Name</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street/Road</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Sec</b>	<b>DP</b>	<b>Land Owner</b>	<b>CL Category</b>	<b>Natural Area Category</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Map No.</b>
Norman Home Park	12	Clarke Street	Leadville	1	2	2649	WSC	P			50

## Map 50 – Norman Horne Park



### Property Information

Community Land Category: P

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 1182m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.545586

Latitude: -32.01518

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**Mendooran**

<b>Park/Facility Name</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street/Road</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Sec</b>	<b>DP</b>	<b>Land Owner</b>	<b>CL Category</b>	<b>Natural Area Category</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Map No.</b>
Public Area	135	Castlereagh Highway	Mendooran	66		717238	Coolah Shire	GCU			51
Drainage Line		Lawnside Drive	Mendooran	67		717238	Coolah Shire	N	WA	creek	52

## Map 51 – Public Area



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: R5

Land Size: 1.217Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 1 & 2

Longitude: 149.102486

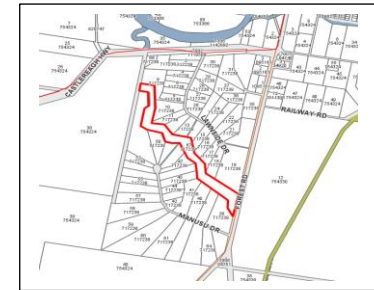
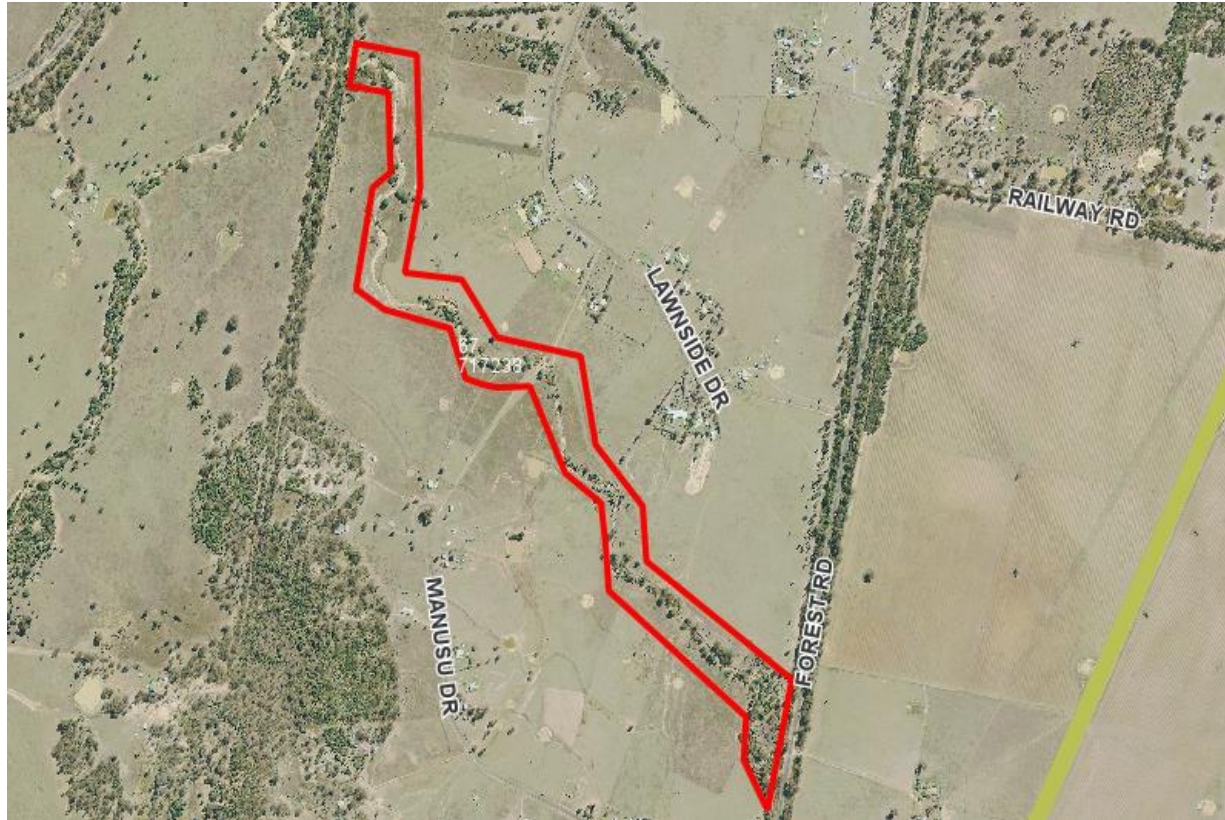
Latitude: -31.830473

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## Map 52 – Drainage Line



### Property Information

Community Land Category: N

Natural Area Category: WA

Zone: R5

Land Size: 22.47Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 1 & 2

Longitude: 149.107011

Latitude: -31.840727

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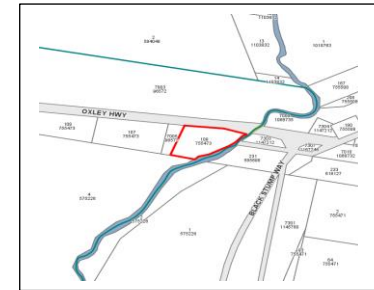
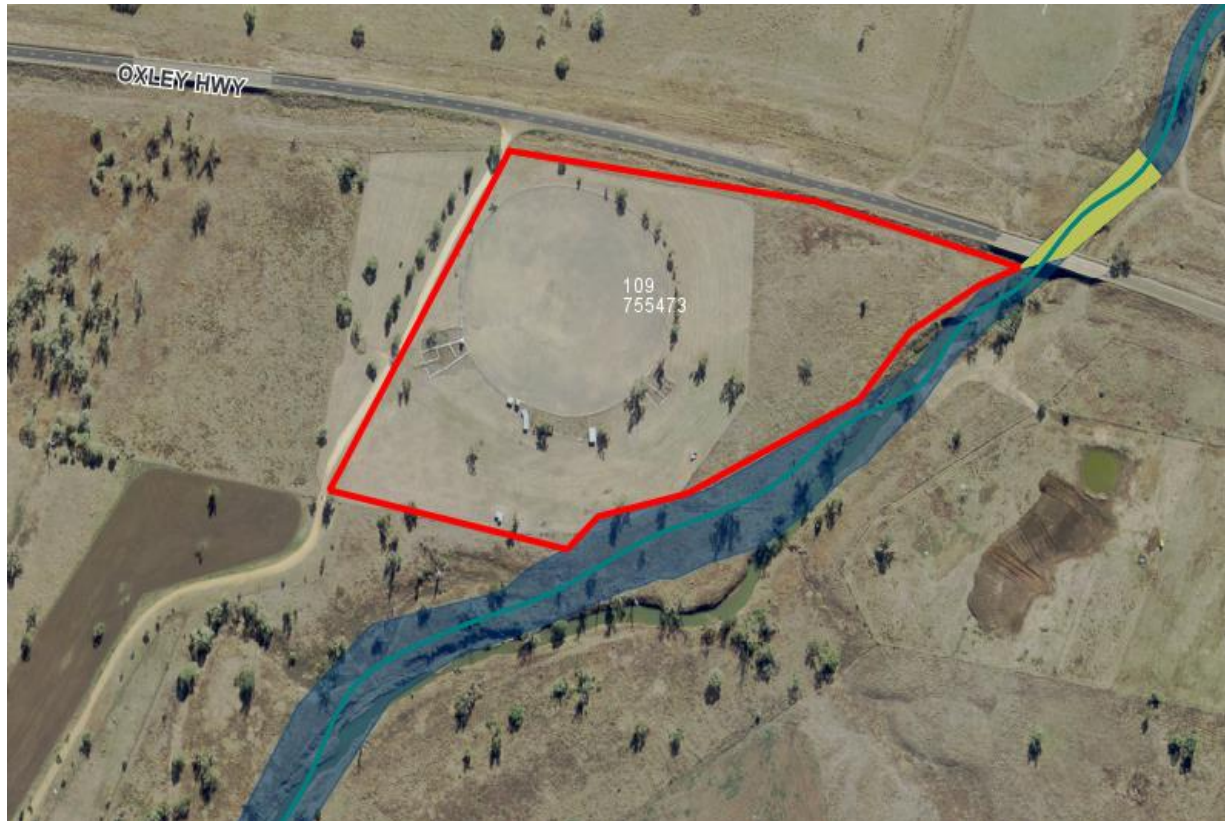
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**Mullaley**

<b>Park/Facility Name</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street/Road</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Sec</b>	<b>DP</b>	<b>Land Owner</b>	<b>CL Category</b>	<b>Natural Area Category</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Map No.</b>
Sportsground	11695	Oxley Highway	Mullaley	109		755473	WSC	S			53



## Map 53 – Sportsground



### Property Information

Community Land Category: S

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 6.88Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.898323

Latitude: -31.099801

### Disclaimer

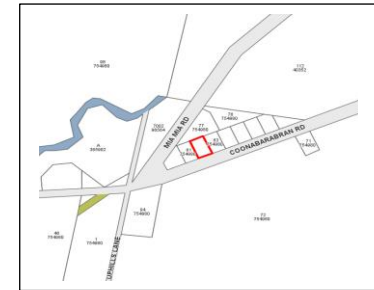
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## Purlewaugh

Park/Facility Name	Street No.	Street/Road	Locality	Lot	Sec	DP	Land Owner	CL Category	Natural Area Category	Comments	Map No.
Purlewaugh Hall		Purlewaugh Road	Purlewaugh	62		754980	WSC	GCU		Mechanics Institute	54
Sportsground	2815	Purlewaugh Road	Purlewaugh	102		754980	WSC	S			55
	2815	Purlewaugh Road	Purlewaugh	1		1151297	WSC	S			

## Map 54 – Purlewaugh Hall



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 4047m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.506503

Latitude: -31.34341

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## Map 55 – Sportsground



### Property Information

Community Land Category: S

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 13.82Ha

Biodiversity: Yes

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.549455

Latitude: -31.345683

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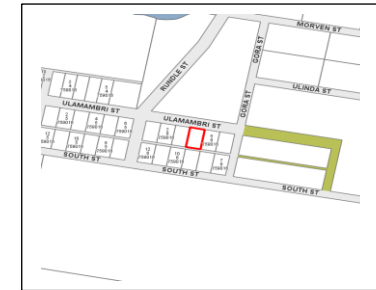
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**Ulamambri**

<b>Park/Facility Name</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street/Road</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Sec</b>	<b>DP</b>	<b>Land Owner</b>	<b>CL Category</b>	<b>Natural Area Category</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Map No.</b>
Vacant land		Ulamambri Street	Ulamambri	4	6	759016	WSC	GCU			56

## Map 56 – Vacant Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RU5

Land Size: 2023.4m

Groundwater Vulnerability: Yes

Riparian and Watercourse: No

Flood Prone: Yes

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 1 & 2

Longitude: 149.395609

Latitude: -31.331764

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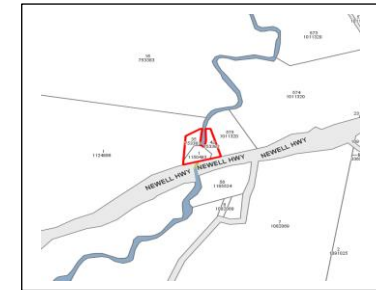
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**Warkton**

<b>Park/Facility Name</b>	<b>Street No.</b>	<b>Street/Road</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Sec</b>	<b>DP</b>	<b>Land Owner</b>	<b>CL Category</b>	<b>Natural Area Category</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Map No.</b>
Hickeys Waterfall		Newell Highway	Gowang	35		753383	WSC	GCU			57
		Newell Highway	Gowang	42		753383	WSC	GCU			
		Newell Highway	Gowang	1		1150493	WSC	GCU			
Hickeys Fall Public Land		Newell Highway	Gowang	575		1011320	WSC	GCU			58

## Map 57 – Hickeys Waterfall



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 4.32Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: No

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Lighting: Yes

Longitude: 149.067012

Latitude: -31.429368

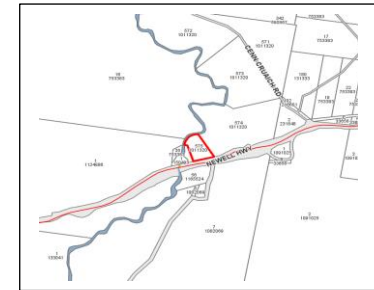
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## Map 58 – Hickeys Fall Public Land



### Property Information

Community Land Category: GCU

Zone: RU1

Land Size: 6.12Ha

Groundwater Vulnerability: No

Riparian and Watercourse: Yes

Flood Prone: No

Bushfire Prone: Vegetation Category 2

Longitude: 149.068894

Latitude: -31.428421

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## Appendix 2 Authorised Purposes for Leases and Licences

Purpose	NB	NWA	NWE	NF	NE	P	S	GCU
<b>Leases</b>								
Aquatic sports facility (such as fishing club facility) and could include ramps	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
BMX track, mountain bike facility	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Childcare/preschool centre	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Community club facility (such as scouts, guides, radio, remote control craft, model builders, Lions, Rotary, St John Ambulance)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Community facility (such as multi-purpose centre, meals-on-wheels kitchen, senior citizens centre, refuge, youth centre, pre-school, hall, training centre for people with disabilities, community health, cemetery, emergency services building)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Community gardens	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Licensed sports club facility (such as bowling, golf club) – may include a public restaurant	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Memorial, heritage item	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mens Shed/Womens Shed	x	x	x		x	✓	✓	✓
Mountain bike track	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Restaurant, coffee shop, kiosk	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Skate Park	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Sports facility (such as tennis, netball, basketball, croquet, archery, shooting, sportsfield, equestrian ground)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Swimming, leisure, athletics centre	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Stock agistment / grazing	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
<b>Codes: NB = Bushland; NWA = Watercourse; NWE = Wetland; NE = Escarpment; NF = Foreshore; P = Park; S = Sportsground; GCU m = General Community Use</b>								

### Lease

A lease grants the user an exclusive use of a defined area for a specific period of time.

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>NB</b>	<b>NWA</b>	<b>NWE</b>	<b>NF</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>GCU</b>
<b>Licences</b>								
Commercial play/leisure equipment operation	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Events (such as circuses, markets, carnivals)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Maintain memorial, heritage item	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stock agistment / grazing	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Social purposes (including child/vacation care)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Educational purposes	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Recreational purposes	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Café, kiosk and refreshment purposes	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Management of court facilities (eg. Tennis courts)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x
Café or kiosk ancillary purpose (eg. Seating and tables)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x
Recreation equipment hire (eg. Bicycles)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x
Aquatic sports facility (such as fishing club facility)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
BMX track, mountain biking	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Childcare/preschool uses	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Community clubs (such as scouts, guides, radio, remote control craft etc.)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Community garden maintenance	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Sports facility uses	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Swimming, leisure uses	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
<b>Codes: NB = Bushland; NWA = Watercourse; NWE = Wetland; NE = Escarpment; NF = Foreshore; P = Park; S = Sportsground; GCU = General Community Use</b>								

### Licence

A licence entails a formal legal agreement with the user but does not permit the exclusive, or sole, use or occupation of the land.

### Appendix 3 Facilities that may be approved on Community Land

Facilities that may be approved on Community Land	NB	NWE	NE	NWA	NF	S	P	GCU
Amenity buildings (toilets, kiosks, change, referees, meeting, and store rooms, shelters, grandstands)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bowling clubs and greens	×	×	×	×	×	✓		✓
BMX and mountain bike tracks or circuits/down hill	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Car parking areas and access roads (associated with the use of the site)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community facilities (senior citizens, childcare, youth, neighbourhood, community centres, kindergartens, preschools, halls, cemeteries etc)	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community Gardens (raised garden beds, tool shed, green house, compost areas, pergolas)	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cycle paths	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Drainage structures (eg. Water quality and stormwater management devices)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emergency services buildings	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Fencing, bollards, gates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Floodlighting for sporting activities or security	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grassed open area for informal ball games	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Interpretation features	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kiosks, restaurants, outdoor dining	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Landscaping, pergolas, raised garden beds, tool shed, green house	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mens/Womens Shed	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Multi-court facilities (half or full sized courts)	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Park entrance features, water features, monuments, sculptures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pathways, trails, boardwalks, bridges, steps and handrails, viewing platforms, lookouts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



<b>Facilities that may be approved on Community Land</b>	<b>NB</b>	<b>NWE</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>NF</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>GCU</b>
Picnic and BBQ facilities, seats, tables, shade structures, garbage and recycling bins, lighting, drinking fountains	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Playgrounds, adventure playgrounds, exercise stations, rope park	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public art, graffiti art, murals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public toilets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public utility undertakings such as sewerage treatment plant (including ponds, pumping stations and sanitary depots), waste depot, water access areas, works depots, water treatment plants	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓
Road widening of a minor nature, which may impact on the boundaries of the land	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Signage (interpretive, security, traffic, park name, prohibition, advertising, temporary)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Skateboard/roller blade facilities	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sportsfields and courts (eg cricket, soccer, rugby, softball, baseball, archery, tennis, netball)	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Stage performance areas, amphitheatres, rotundas	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stormwater pipes (if licenced)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Temporary sheds, or shipping containers, for community organisations undertaking works on site. Site to be restored upon removal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Temporary site sheds and compounds for storage of Council or public utility services equipment and plant relating to the construction or maintenance of infrastructure on or near the site. Site to be restored upon removal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Utility mains, plant and other ancillary activities, including easements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water quality control ponds, silt traps and drainage structures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Codes: NB = Bushland; NWA = Watercourse; NWE = Wetland; NE = Escarpment; NF = Foreshore; P = Park; S = Sportsground; GCU = General Community Use</b>								

Enquires regarding facilities on Community Land should be directed to Council's Development Services Department – ph 02 68492000.

## Appendix 4 Permitted and Prohibited Activities on Community Land

### Table 1 – Activities that do not require Council approval

Activities Permitted – Not Requiring Approval	NB	NWE	NE	NWA	NF	S	P	GCU
Activities arranged under the auspice of bodies or Council to manage sportsgrounds or community facilities	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓
BBQ's within constructed BBQ structures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bush walking, research/study/education, sight-seeing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×
Casual games (eg a small group kicking a ball or practising batting/bowling) provided the activity is not contrary to a sign	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Children's play	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cycling or rollerblading (on designated cycle paths)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dogs – walking a dog on a leash, unless prohibited by a sign	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dogs – exercising a dog off leash, in a designated dog exercise area in accordance with a sign	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fire hazard reduction works by an authorised body, or by Council	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Helicopter landing by emergency services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Horse riding on designated equestrian trails or equestrian grounds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kite flying	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Removal of vegetation at boundaries with adjoining land to satisfy APZ requirements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Skateboarding/roller blading on designated Council facilities, or on hard courts, provided not contrary to a sign	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Picnics by small groups – site not booked	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public utility undertakings undertaken by Council	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓
Registered vehicles, under supervision of officials in association with sporting or special events	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Codes: NB = Bushland; NWA = Watercourse; NWE = Wetland; NE = Escarpment; NF = Foreshore; P = Park; S = Sportsground; GCU = General Community Use</b>								

Enquires regarding facilities on Community Land should be directed to Council's Development Services Department – ph 02 68492000.

**Table 2 – Activities requiring Council approval**

<b>Activities – Permitted with Council Approval</b>	<b>NB</b>	<b>NWE</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>NWA</b>	<b>NF</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>GCU</b>
Abseiling, rock climbing	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x
Camping (directly relating to providing security for an event)	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Camping by an approved community group (eg scouts, guides)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ceremonies (eg weddings, namings, funerals)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Commercial classes (eg exercise, dog obedience)	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Commercial photography/filming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community garden activities	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Concerts, movie screenings, cultural events	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Exhibitions/demonstrations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Festivals, fetes, carnivals, circuses	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hang-gliding	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x
Helicopter landings as part of an approved filming project	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Landcare activities (bridges, boardwalks, viewing platforms, tracks, steps, seating, plantings)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Large scale gatherings	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Markets and car boot sales	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Motorhomes and caravans – overnight stays on constructed carparks	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Orienteering and regaining events	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Private group activities on a booked site (eg family reunion, parties)	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Professional fireworks displays (subject to RFS approval & Dangerous Goods permits)	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Skate/rollerblade competitions	x	x	x	x		✓	✓	✓
Special events (eg concerts, galas, rodeos, club musters, markets, car boot sales)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Codes: NB = Bushland; NWA = Watercourse; NWE = Wetland; NE = Escarpment; NF = Foreshore; P = Park; S = Sportsground; GCU = General Community Use</b>								

**Table 3 – Activities that are Prohibited**

<b>Activities – Prohibited</b>	<b>NB</b>	<b>NWE</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>NWA</b>	<b>NF</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>GCU</b>
Amateur fireworks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Any activity that may be considered by an authorised Council Officer to be dangerous to other users, or that would compromise the core objectives for the land category	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Any activity undertaken contrary to a notice on the land	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Asset Protection Zone created for any proposed development on adjoining land	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fires, unless specifically approved by Council	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Golf and practice golf	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Helicopter landings for commercial, promotional, private or non-emergency official use (unless part of an approved filming project)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Placing fill on the land, unless specifically approved by Council (usually will require development consent)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Removing bush rocks or endemic plant or animal species from the land (unless with consent)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sale of motor vehicles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trail, trike or quad bike, or unregistered vehicle use on the land	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Codes: NB = Bushland; NWA = Watercourse; NWE = Wetland; NE = Escarpment; NF = Foreshore; P = Park; S = Sportsground; GCU = General Community Use</b>								

Enquires regarding facilities on Community Land should be directed to Council's Development Services Department – ph 02 68492000.



## Appendix 5 Dog Exercise Areas in Warrumbungle LGA – 2016

Council has allocated a number of parks in the WSC that can be used to exercise dogs off the leash.

Signs at each site identify the section of each park that can be used. At the time of preparation of the PoM, the current off-lease areas are:

<b>Town/Village</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Available times</b>
Baradine	Barwon Street	All times
Binnaway	Primitive Camp Ground Area, Castlereagh Avenue	All times
Coolah	Lot 701 DP1028247, Binnia Street	All times
Coonabarabran	Lot 2 DP1150791, John Street	All times
Coonabarabran	Lot 266 DP753379, Dalgarno Street	All times
Dunedoo	Milling Park	All times
Mendooran	Mendooran Camp Ground	All times

## Appendix 6 Abbreviations and Glossary

Abbreviation	Details
Aesthetic	Appreciation of the beautiful
Algae	Simple aquatic plants, often microscopic
Algal Blooms	Rapid growth of algae in surface waters often due to increases in temperature and nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus
Amenity	Cumulative aspects that define the character of the area
Approval	Approval from the relevant Council Officer through delegated authority of Council
APZ	Asset Protection Zones
Asset Protection Zone	A fire protection zone between a bush fire hazard and physical assets – refer NSW Rural Fire Service
Authorised Officer	An employee of a council generally or specially authorised by the council in respect of or whose duty it is to deal with, or to act in regard to, any acts, matters or things in relation to which the expression is used
Biodiversity	The variety of all life forms, comprising genetic diversity (within species), species diversity and ecosystem diversity
Catchment	The area of land from which water, stormwater or sewage drains into a specific water body (lake, stream, lagoon, etc)
ch., Ch.	Chapter
Community Land	Land retained for public use such as a public park
DECC	Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW
Degradation	Any decline in the quality of natural resources – commonly resulting from human activities
DCP	Development Control Plan
Development Control Plan (DCP)	A plan prepared by a local Council to provide more detailed development controls and guidelines to accompany a local environmental plan
DLI	Department of Labour and Industry
Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD)	Development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends
Ecosystem	A community composed of plants and animals which, together with its physical environment, functions as a unit
Edge Effect	Tendency to have greater variety and density of organisms in the boundary zone between communities
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
Emissions	Gaseous or liquid discharge, or noise, given out by a source
Endangered Species	Those likely to become extinct unless action is taken to remove the factors that threaten their survival
Environmentally Sensitive Area	Land that is subject to an environmental constraint or land that is valued because it supports an important ecosystem
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EP&A Act	NSW Act that governs landuse development & work
ESCP	Erosion & Sediment Control Plan
Estuary	Tidal water bodies located behind beach foredunes
Exotic Species	An introduced species
Fauna	The animals particular to a country, area, specified environment or period

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Details</b>
Feral Animal	A wild exotic animal, usually a domesticated animal which has become wild
Flora	The plants particular to a country, area, specified environment or period
Formal Recreation	Recreation that has an organised format
Fragmentation (habitat/ecosystem)	The division of natural areas by vegetation clearance for human land use, isolating the remnants and the species within them and limiting genetic flow
Groundwater	Refers to all water which occurs within the hydrologic cycle below the land surface
Habitat	The places in which an organism lives and grows. Many marine and estuarine organisms require different habitat at different stages of their lives
Heritage	Those places, objects and indigenous languages that have aesthetic, historical, scientific or social significance or other special values for future generations as well as for the community today.
Indigenous Species	A species forming part of the natural biological diversity of a place
Informal Recreation	Recreation that has no organised format
Issues	The opportunities and problems of the day
Land Degradation	Refers to the decline of the condition or quality of land as a consequence of misuse or overuse
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
W LGA	Warrumbungle Local Government Area
LG Act	Local Government Act 1993
LG Regs	Local Government Regulations 2005
WSC	Warrumbungle Shire Council
Local Environmental Plan (LEP)	A plan formulated by local government relating to the local government area; it is preceded by an environmental study and it sets out the land use allowed by zones; it must be consistent with any relevant regional environmental plans (REP) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)
Manner of Assessment	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance
Means of Achievement	Action (under LG Act) to implement performance targets
Minimum Viable Area	Native vegetation is self-regulating and relatively free from disturbance (except for the edge)
Minimum Viable Population	The size of the smallest isolated population, for any given species in any given habitat, which is required for the species to survive the foreseeable effects of demographic, environmental and genetic stochasticity (events), and natural catastrophes
Monitoring	Ongoing survey of environmental conditions
NPWS	NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service
Nutrients	Compound required for growth. Nitrogen and phosphorus are the most common nutrients required by plants
Objective	Statement of direction (that is specific, measurable and achievable)
Operational Land (OL)	Land held as a temporary asset or as an investment, land which facilitates the carrying out by a council of its functions or land which may not be open to the general public, such as a works depot or a council garage
PoM	Plan of Management
Public Land	Is any land vested in or under the control of council

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Details</b>
Remnant Bushland	A small fragmented or isolated portion of bushland vegetation, which once covered a larger area before undergoing clearing disturbance (eg human land use)
Riparian	Frequenting, growing on, or living on the banks of streams or rivers
s.	Section
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SIS	Species Impact Study
SOE	State of the Environment Report
Species	Generally regarded as a group of organisms that resemble each other to a greater degree than members of other groups and that form a reproductively isolated group that will not normally breed with members of another group
Stormwater	Rainwater which runs off urban and agricultural catchments, often carrying rubbish, animal droppings, sewage overflows, grass clippings and heavy metals from car exhausts. This untreated water is carried in stormwater channel and discharges directly into creeks, rivers, the harbour and the ocean.
Temporary	includes a booth, tent or other temporary enclosure (whether or not part of the booth, tent or enclosure is permanent), and also includes a mobile structure
Total Catchment Management	Resource and land management based on entire drainage basins or systems
Waste	Any material that has not fully be utilised
Wetland	Habitat where the influence of groundwater has resulted in development of plant or animal communities adapted to aquatic or intermittently wet conditions.
Wildlife/Habitat Corridors	Corridors of vegetation linking fragmented or isolated habitat areas; providing transport linkages for fauna with home ranges extending further than their immediate remnant vegetation area