

ITEM 8 GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT - REPORT ON SUBMISSIONS

On 20 November 2017, Council resolved to exhibit the draft Generic Plan of Management (2017) for Community Land Categorised as Park, Sportsground, General Community Use and Natural Areas. The draft Plan incorporated 22 parcels of new community land into the Plan and these were also categorised. Five parcels of land were re-categorised to better reflect their current or proposed use. This report considers the submissions received and the issues raised at the public meeting during exhibition.

RECOMMENDATION

The Generic Plan of Management for Community Land Categorised as Park, Sportsground, General Community Use and Natural Areas (2018) (Attachment 4) be adopted with minor amendments in accordance with section 40 of the Local Government Act 1993.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Wayde Peterson, Manager Environmental Strategy and Planning (Acting)
Authorised by: Andrew Carfield, Director Planning and Environment - Future City and Neighbourhoods

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Exhibited Community Land Category Maps
- 2 Summary of Submissions
- 3 Public Meeting Report by Independent Chairperson
- 4 Generic Plan of Management (2018) with proposed minor amendments in light of submissions

BACKGROUND

Under the Local Government Act (LGA) 1993, Council owned land is required to be classified as either 'Community' or 'Operational' land. Community land requires a Plan of Management (PoM) and cannot be sold. A Plan of Management may apply to one land area (a site specific PoM) or several land areas (a Generic PoM). Council has adopted a number of site specific PoMs, including ones for Andrew Lysaght Park; Beaton Park; Wollongong Botanic Garden; Coledale Beach Reserve; Wollongong City Foreshore; Judbooley Parade, Windang; Sandon Point and McCauley's Beach; and Stanwell Park Reserve and Bald Hill Lookout. Most of Council's community land (its parks, sportsgrounds, community centres and natural areas) are included in the Generic Plan of Management.

Section 35 of the Local Government Act 1993 provides that community land can only be used in accordance with –

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

Through a Plan of Management and in accordance with section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993 community land can be categorised into the following categories:

- Park*
- Sportsground*
- Natural Area Bushland*
- Natural Area Wetland*
- Natural Area Watercourse*
- Natural Area Escarpment*

- Natural Area Foreshore*
- General Community Use*
- Area of Cultural Significance

Each community land category has legislated core objectives which guide the management of the land. Leases and licenses over community land are to be consistent with a core objective. The community land categories with an ‘*’ are the community land categories that are included in Council’s Generic Plan of Management. Site specific Plans of Management are required for areas categorised as an area of cultural significance under the LGA Act 1993. The requirements of a Generic Plan of Management are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Generic Plan of Management Requirements

Generic Plan of Management Requirements under the Local Government Act 1993	Explanation
Community land is categorised as either an area of sportsground, park, general community use or type of natural area - foreshore, bushland, escarpment, watercourse or wetland.	Community land categorisation is the basis of community land management. The Generic Plan of Management includes a series of maps identifying the community land categories that apply to the land.
Objectives and performance targets are identified with the proposed means by which they are met and methods for assessment of progress.	In the Generic Plan of Management, each community land category has an Action Plan to address this requirement.
The PoM may require the prior approval of the Council to the carrying out of any specified activity on the land.	In the Generic PoM reference is made to some of the key existing legislation that regulates land use such as the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

The community land categories and their core objectives that apply to Council’s Generic Plan of Management are shown below:

Park

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

Sportsground

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

Natural Area Bushland

- to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land.
- to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land.

- to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbances caused by human intrusion.
- to restore degraded bushland.
- to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores.
- 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.
- to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.

Natural Area Escarpment

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

Natural Area Waterway

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

Natural Area Wetland

- 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 and fauna and habitat values of the wetlands.
- to restore and regenerate degraded wetlands.
- to facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and the community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.

Natural Area Foreshore

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

General Community Use

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

PROPOSAL

The 2017 Review of the Generic PoM

The Generic PoM provides the legislative framework for the management of parks, beaches, natural areas, sporting fields and community or cultural facilities primarily by applying community land categories. Council is required to periodically review its Generic PoM to ensure acquired community land is categorised, that the category of existing community land is appropriate for its present day use and to reflect changes in legislation and Council policy.

The 2017 draft Generic PoM review proposed community land categories for 22 new community land parcels and proposed that five existing community land parcels change in their community land categories. Additionally, a number of minor amendments to the Generic Plan of Management were proposed to update references to legislation and Government Departments and other minor changes. (Refer to Attachment 1 for maps.)

Table 2: New Community Land Parcels by Suburb and Category Recommendations

Location (Lot/DP)	Map No	Acquisition Information	Exhibited Category
Corrimal Wilford Street (Lot 8 DP 91686)	1	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for flood affected properties	Combination Watercourse and Park
Corrimal Willow Grove (Lot 1 DP 206479)	2	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for flood affected properties	Combination Watercourse and Park
Dapto Burringbar Street (Lots 11 and 12 Section H DP 192051)	3	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for flood affected properties	Park
Figtree The Avenue (Lot 25 DP 38426) Arrow Avenue (Lot 10 DP 30180)	4	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for flood affected properties	Sportsground for The Avenue Park for Arrow Avenue
Figtree Breynia Street (Lot 1215 DP 1220093)	5	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Park
Figtree O'Briens Road (Lot 211 DP 1192591)	6	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Combination Watercourse and Bushland
Haywards Bay Shoreline Avenue (Lot 336 DP 1117374)	7	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Park

Horsley Bong Bong Road (Lot 62 DP 751278)	8	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Combination Bushland and General Community Use
Kanahooka Kanahooka Road (Lot 3 DP 1190650, Lot 4 DP 1200829, Lot 4 DP 1217834, Lot 3 DP 1219502, Lot 3 DP 1224705)	9	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Park
Lake Heights Shearwater Drive (Lots 526 and 527 DP 1108716) Whimbrel Avenue (Lot 528 DP 1108716)	10	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Park for Lots 526 and 528 Combination Watercourse and Park for Lot 527
West Wollongong Robsons Road (Lot 21 DP 1194106)	11	Purchased to complete Drainage works	Watercourse
Wongawilli Coral Vale Drive (Lot 315 DP 1203219, Lot 514 DP 1203223) Smiths Lane (Lot 141 DP 1203227)	12	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Combination Watercourse and Park for Lot 315 Combination Watercourse, Bushland and Park for Lot 514 Park for Lot 141

Changes to existing categories of community land

To better reflect present day use including leasing, licensing, the categorisation of the following sites is proposed to be amended as referenced in Table 2 and shown on the specified map. Refer to Attachment 1 for maps.

Table 3: Changes to Existing Community Land Categories

Location (Lot/DP)	Map No	Existing Category	Exhibited Category	Reason for Change in Category
Bulli Princes Highway (Part Lot 33 DP 1182831)	13	Cultural Significance	General Community Use	The advertising sign for the NSW Greyhounds Breeders, Owners & Trainers Association (GBOTA) has been in place for the last 40 years without a licence and was removed due to the construction of a new road into the Brickworks residential land area. The installation of the sign must comply with all conditions of DA-2015/634 which includes a condition that the applicant must enter into a licence with Council.

Location (Lot/DP)	Map No	Existing Category	Exhibited Category	Reason for Change in Category
Corrimal Short Street (Part Lot 101 DP 1062386)	14	Park	Sportsground	Increase in participation numbers, particularly in youth and female football, has increased demand for additional sport training space especially in the northern area of the LGA.
Mount Keira Keira Mine Road (Part Lot 100 DP 1226975)	15	Park	Sportsground	The land the Kiera Oval Pavilion sits on is categorised as Park under the Generic Plan of Management. The core objectives of Sportsground better suit this license area as it is being used by organising sporting groups.
Russell Vale Princes Highway (Part Lot 1 DP 808427)	16	Sportsground	General Community Use	Vodafone has requested that Council consider changing the category of a small area of the Russel Vale Golf Course from sportsground to General Community Use so that the land could be considered for a future telecommunications tower location by Vodaphone under lease or license, subject to obtaining the relevant approvals for the development and a future lease or license.
West Wollongong Uralba Street (Part Lot 219 DP 25391 that is licensed to the Scouts Association)	17	Sportsground	Park	The area proposed to change its' category from Sportsground to Park is the area that is licenced to the Scouts Association. The existing licence is up for renewal and is not consistent with the core objectives of Sportsground, but would be consistent with a core objective for park.

On 20 November 2017 Council resolved

- 1 *In accordance with Section 38 of the Local Government Act 1993, the revised Draft Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council (includes Community Land categorised as Park, Sportsground, General Community and Natural Areas) (2017) be exhibited for a minimum period of 42 days.*
- 2 *The exhibition to include a public hearing.*

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

During the exhibition period of 13 December 2017 to 21 February 2018, six submissions were received. Attachment 2 includes submission summaries and replies organised by type, Government Agency, Council Divisions, Organisations, Individuals and Public Meeting.

A public hearing or meeting chaired by an independent chairperson was held on 6 February 2018 as an additional means to make a submission. The meeting was attended by four persons, with Neighbourhood Forums 4 and 5 and the Illawarra Eco Tourism Association was represented. The chairperson's report is Attachment 3.

Minor changes to the PoM document are proposed in light of submissions as shown in Attachment 4. No changes in the exhibited community land categories for the 22 new land parcels and to five existing community land categories are proposed in light of submissions. If the proposed categories are adopted by Council the Community Land Category Map series in the Generic PoM will be updated to reflect the exhibited changes.

Notice of the draft Generic PoM exhibition was published in the Wollongong Advertiser on 13 December 2017. A follow up advertisement was published on 17 January 2018.

The draft Generic PoM and category maps were exhibited in Council libraries, at Council offices and available on Council's website, with 127 persons accessing the information online.

Notices were sent to all neighbourhood forums and to property owners adjoining community land parcels to be categorised or recategorised.

A public meeting chaired by an independent chairperson was held on 6 February 2018 at Council's Level 9 Function Room at the Administration Building. The meeting was attended by four persons, with Neighbourhood Forums 4 and 5 and Illawarra Eco Tourism Association represented. The report is provided in Attachment 3.

Key Issues Raised in Submissions

- Need for more extensive update for the Generic PoM.
- Submissions on exhibited community land categories.
- Discussion beyond the Generic Plan of Management regarding the community land needed.

(Please see Attachment 2 for more information on specific submissions.)

Need for more extensive update for the Generic PoM

Five of the six submissions and those present at the public meeting suggested ways to update the PoM's content and maps and tables and to make the document more reflective of current legislation, regulation and plans such as, but not limited to:

- Council's Floodplain Risk Management Studies & Plans (FRMS&Ps) which have been developed and adopted by Council for a range of catchments across the LGA,
- the Coastal Management Act 2016 (CM Act) being passed and will replace the current Coastal Protection Act 1979 and to Council's certified Wollongong Coastal Zone Management Plan, 2017 (CZMP),
- the Biodiversity Conservation (Savings and Transitional) Regulation (2017), and
- Council's Urban Greening Strategy.

Comment: The main aim of the current review was to identify and categorise the 22 new community land parcels acquired since the last review. Council will be undertaking a more substantive review of the Generic Plan of Management in the future. As part of the Crown Lands Management Act 2016 (largely uncommenced), Council will be required to classify and categorise crown land (State owned) under a Plan of Management similar to Council owned land. Whether crown land should be included in a separate Plan of Management or incorporated into the Generic Plan of Management has not been determined. Additional guidance is required from the State, when the legislation commences. It is noted that the Crown Land Management Regulations 2018 was made on 16 March 2018, but only apply to the Western Division where the Act has commenced.

Submissions on Community Land Categories

Council has received the following comments either in a submission or at the public meeting regarding community land categories:

Table 4

Submission on Community Land Categories	Comment
<p>Map 1 (Lot 8 DP 91686 – Wilford Street Corrimal) Map 2 (Lot 1 DP 206479 Willow Grove Corrimal) Map 4 – (Lot 25 DP 38426 The Avenue- proposed sportsground) (Lot 10 DP 30180 Arrow Avenue Figtree – is proposed park) Map 10 – (Lot 527 DP 11008716 Shearwater Drive – proposed natural area water course and park) Map 12 – (Lot 315 and Lot 514 DP 1203223 Coral Vale Drive – proposed natural area water course and park)</p> <p>All of these land parcels should be categorised to ensure that Council can maintain or restore flood flow and that the natural water course is not impeded so categorise more area as natural area watercourse.</p>	<p>No change to exhibited categories for these land parcels. References have been added to the Generic PoM regarding Council’s Flood Risk Management Strategies and Plans including reference to FRMS & Ps in the permitted uses across community land categories in the Generic PoM as shown in Attachment 1.</p>
<p>Part Lot 100 DP 1226975 (Map 15) - The Keira Oval Pavilion (the small area of Lot 100 that is proposed to change category from park to sportsground) is effectively a kiosk open to the public with restriction on opening hours. The fact that it is managed by the cricket club makes it no different a private operator. Kiosks are permitted in a park. The building is not a sporting or recreational facility as such it does not fit the definition as a sportsground. Therefore the area should remain as a park.</p>	<p>No change to exhibited category. The Keira Cricket Club is a sporting organisation which is required to hold a license over the Keira Oval Pavilion. Licenses to organised sporting organisations are more consistent with the core objectives of sportsground than to park. Leasing and Licensing of community land is required to be consistent with the core objectives of its category.</p>
<p>Lot 12 DP1154029, Lot 9 DP867347, Lot 2 DP751263 and Lot 4 DP1034721 at Avondale, Marshall Mount and Calderwood should be categorised as Natural Area Escarpment and as Natural Area Bushland as an overlay for additional protection of its natural values.</p>	<p>Outside of the scope of the review. These properties have been in Council ownership for a number of years (1999, 2001, 2005 and 2010) and no changes to the existing category of Natural Area Escarpment were exhibited. The area is managed in accordance with Council’s Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan 2015.</p>

Discussion beyond the Generic Plan of Management regarding the Community Land Requested

During the public meeting, general discussion was had that Council may not have enough community land to meet the needs of our growing urbanised population and concern was expressed that community land was being reclassified so that it could be sold at a time when Council needs more community land, not less. No specific examples were discussed at the meeting, however it was requested that there should be a broader community discussion on such matters. In other words, how much community land is required to meet Wollongong’s needs?

Comment: Council can only reclassify Community Land to Operational Land through an amendment of the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009, through a separate public process with the opportunity to make submissions. At the time of the public meeting on 6 February 2018 Council had on 30 October

2017 resolved to prepare two draft Planning Proposals to reclassify six lots, or part lots, to Operational Land. On 3 April 2018, Council resolved to reclassify a further four lots to Operational Land.

These proposals have obtained a Gateway determination from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment but have not yet proceeded to exhibition for public comment.

Since 2009, Council has reclassified 33 land parcels, retaining ownership of 19 of those land parcels in 2018. Wider issues such as the amount of community land required to meet the needs of Wollongong can be canvassed through strategic planning initiatives such as open space reviews, and town and village planning.

As noted, this report proposed the inclusion of 22 parcels (21 hectares) which have been acquired or transferred since 2014.

Other Minor amendments

A number of other minor amendments have been made to the Plan, due to legislative changes or to improve clarity, which are highlighted in the Plan, including:

- Urban Greening Strategy and Council's Sportsground and Sporting Facilities Strategy 2017 to 2021 and the Coastal Zone Management Plan have been included in the PoM Appendix 2 "Adopted Council Policies and Community Land".
- Council's Floodplain Risk Management Studies and Plans (FRMS & Ps) have been identified in an Appendix, and by including reference to FRMS & Ps in the permitted uses across community land categories in the Generic PoM.
- The References to "BioBanking agreement" have been updated to "Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement (BSA)".

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

The Local Government Act 1993 requires that a Plan of Management be prepared over all community land sites. This review and subsequent amendment of plans ensures that recent acquisitions of land by Council which have been classified as community land are appropriately categorised and covered by the Generic Plan of Management for Community Land.

This report contributes to the delivery of Wollongong 2022 goal "We value and protect our natural environment" and "We are a healthy community in a liveable city".

It specifically delivers on core business activities as detailed in the Land Use Planning Service Plan 2017-18.

Ecological Sustainability

All Plans of Management over Council's community land consider the principles of ecologically sustainable development and such provisions are made in the Plans of Management. Particular regard is given to the allocation of appropriate category for each parcel of community land.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The ongoing management of community land is incorporated in existing Council operating budgets.





CONCLUSION

It is recommended that Council adopt the Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council categorised as Park, Sportsground, General Community Use or Natural Area (2018) as proposed in this report.



	<p>Map 1 Lot 8 DP 91686 Wilford St Corrimal</p> <p>— LEP 2009 - Riparian Land New Community Land Additions</p>	<p>Drawn By: J Lewis</p>	
		<p>Date: 30.08.17</p> <p>Date of Aerial Photography: 2016</p> <p>Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 1</p>	
		<p>0 34 Meters</p>	






	<p>Map 2 Lot 1 DP 206479 Willow Grove Corrimal</p> <p> New Community Land Additions</p>	<p>Drawn By: J Lewis</p>	
		<p>Date: 30.08.17</p> <p>Date of Aerial Photography: 2016</p> <p>Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 2</p>	
			







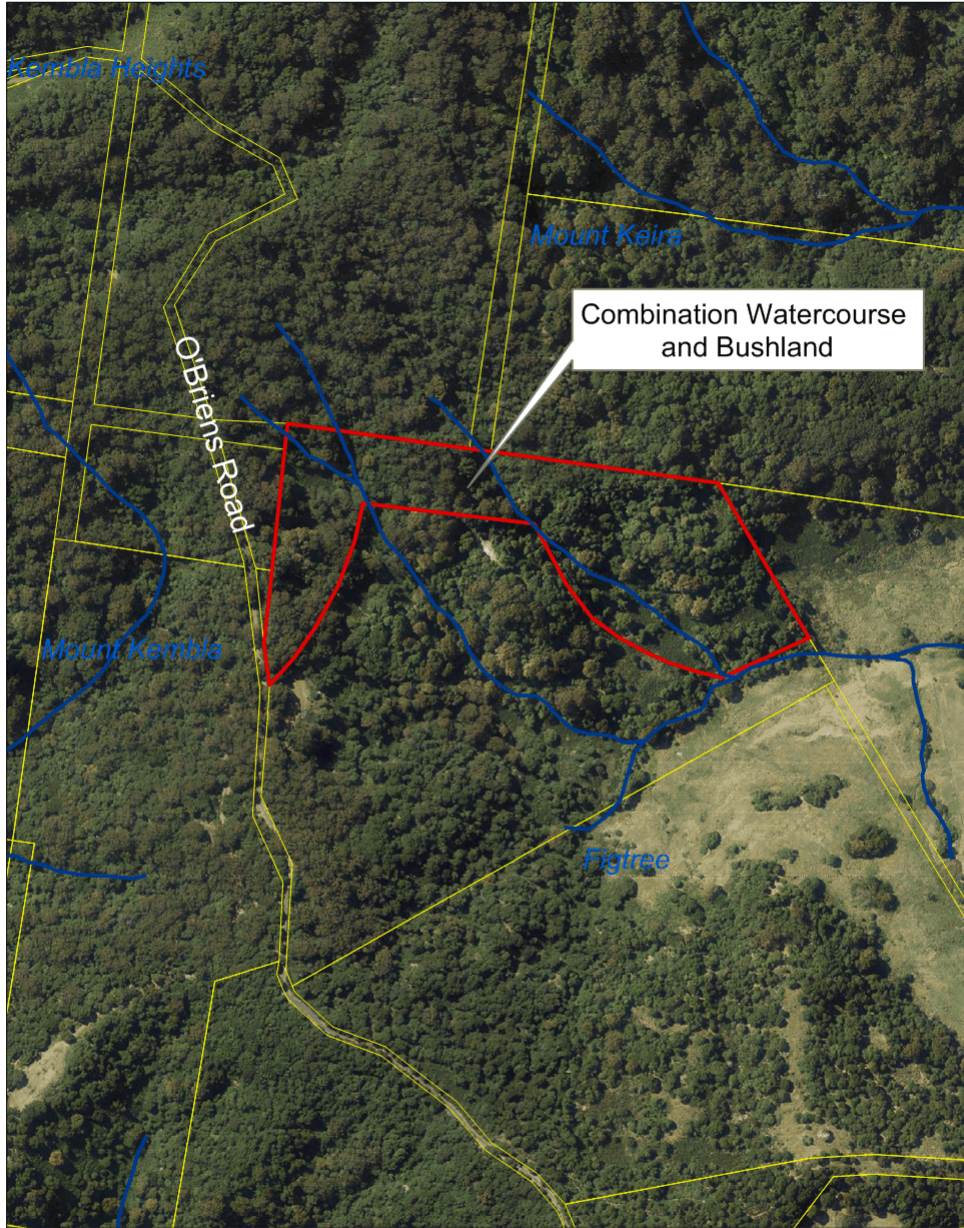
	<p align="center">Map 3 Lots 11 and 12 Sec H DP 192051 Burringbar Street Dapto</p> <p align="center"> New Community Land Additions</p>	<p>Drawn By: J Lewis</p>	
		<p>Date: 30.08.17</p> <p>Date of Aerial Photography: 2016</p> <p>Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 3</p>	
			



	Map 4 Lot 25 DP 38426 The Avenue & Lot 10 DP 30180 Arrow Ave, Figtree	Drawn By: J Lewis Date: 30.08.17 Date of Aerial Photography: 2016 Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 4
	 New Community Land Additions	 







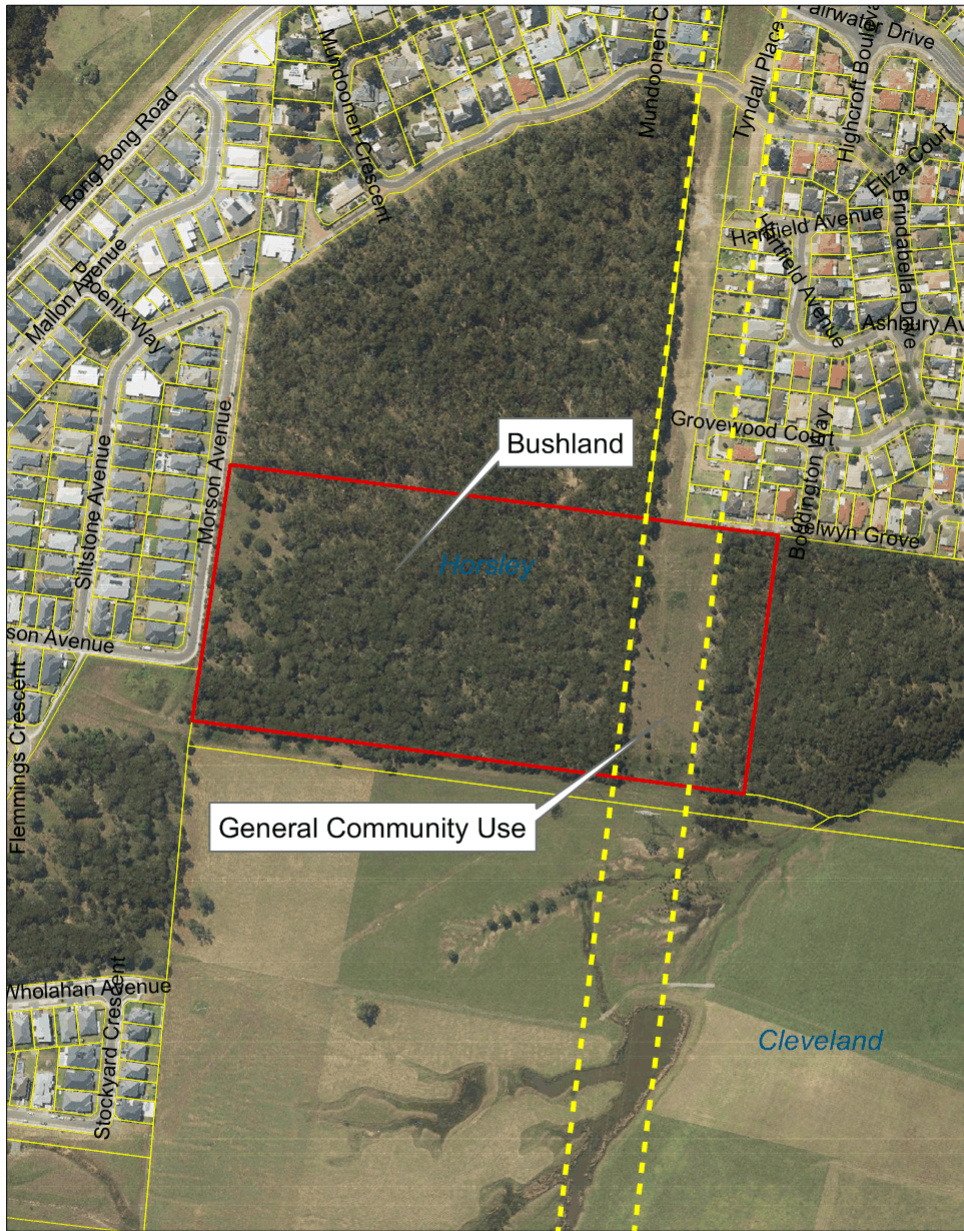
	<p align="center">Map 5 Lot 1215 DP 1220093 Breyntia Street Figtree</p> <p align="center"> New Community Land Additions</p>	<p>Drawn By: J Lewis</p>	
		<p>Date: 30.08.17</p> <p>Date of Aerial Photography: 2016</p> <p>Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 5</p>	
			






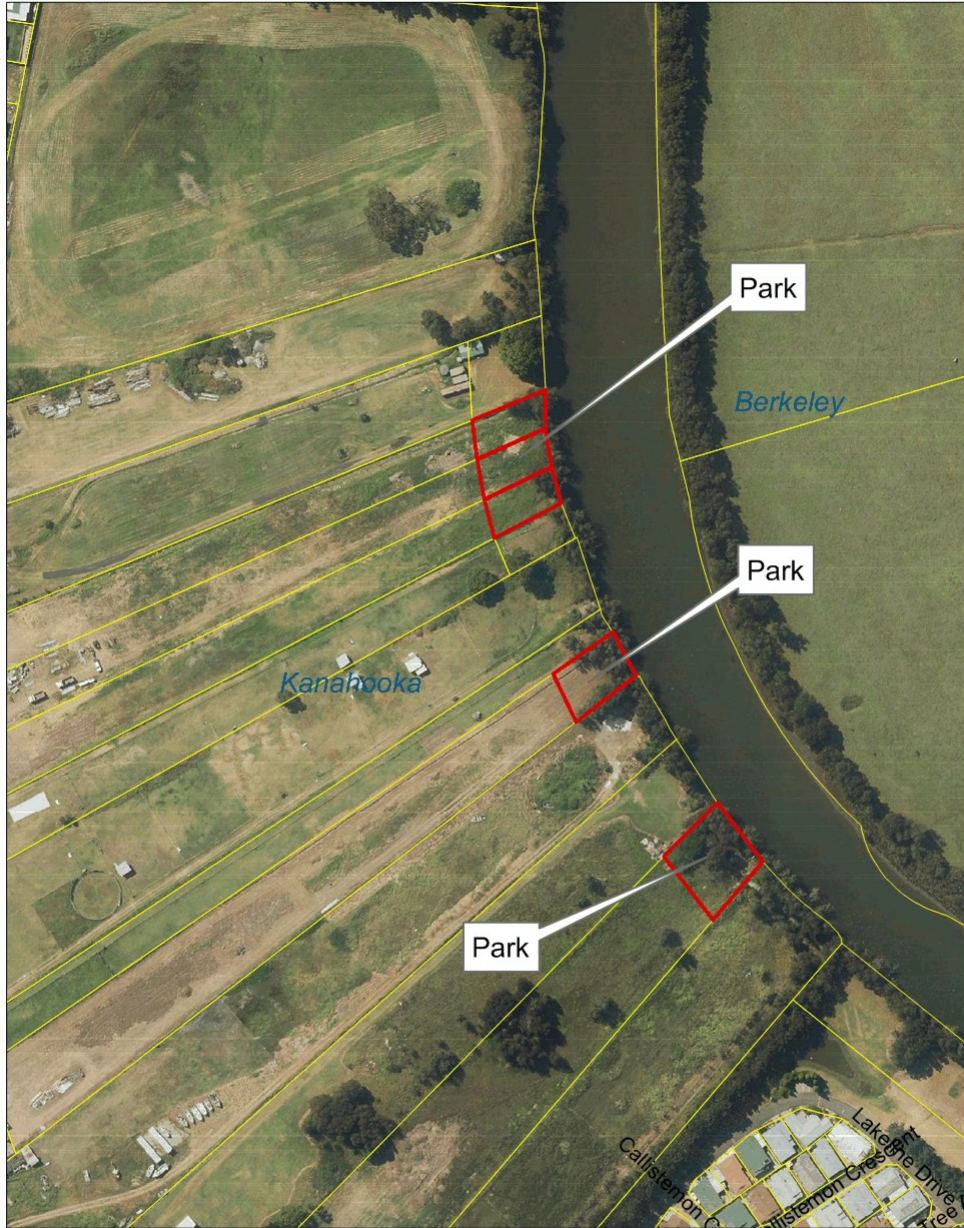
	<p>Map 6 Lot 211 DP 1192591 O'Briens Rd Figtree</p> <p> New Community Land Additions</p>	<p>Drawn By: J Lewis</p>	
		<p>Date: 30.08.17</p> <p>Date of Aerial Photography: 2016</p> <p>Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 6</p>	
			







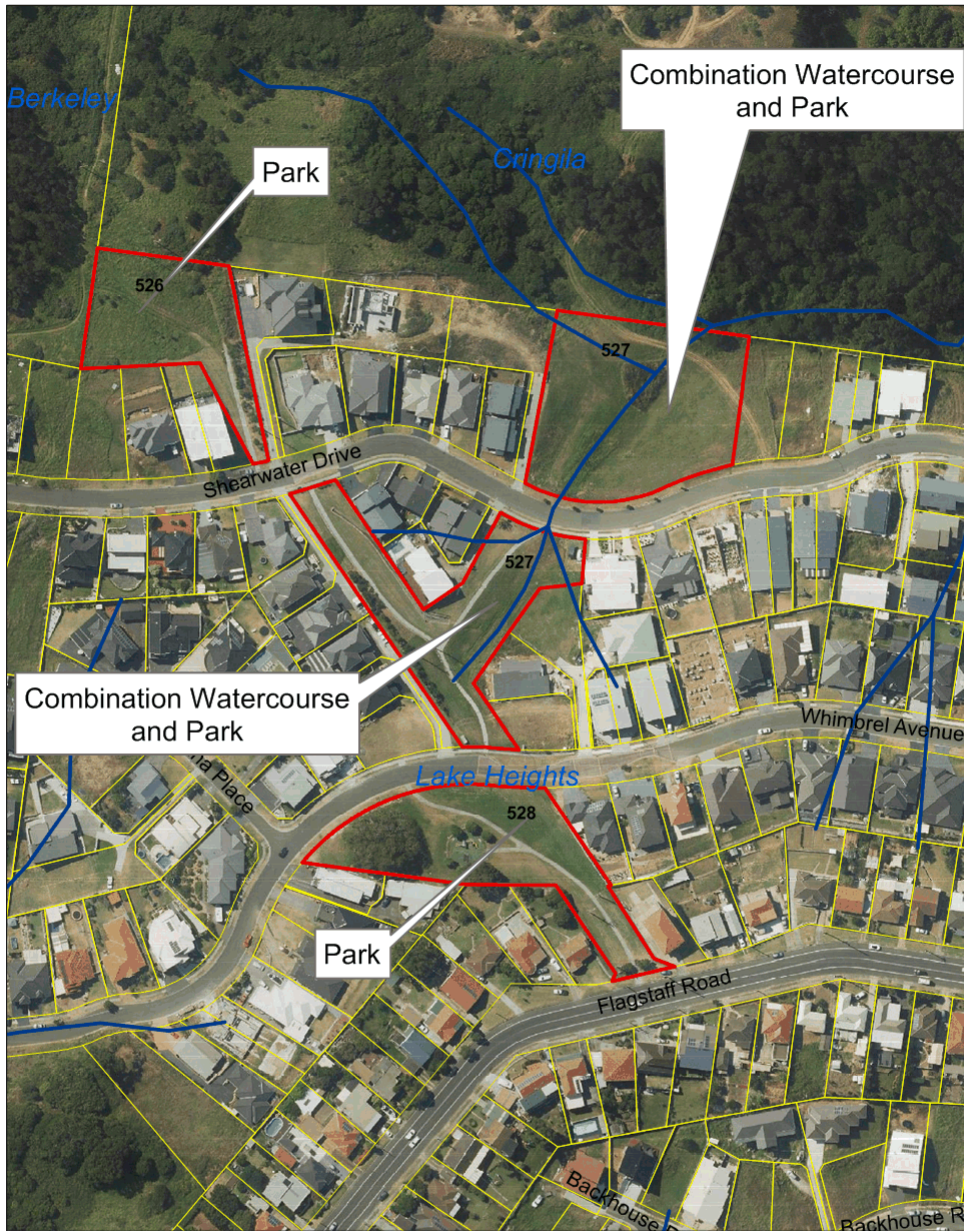
	<p>Map 7 Lot 336 DP 1117374 Shoreline Avenue Haywards Bay</p> <p> New Community Land Additions</p>	<p>Drawn By: J Lewis</p>	
		<p>Date: 30.08.17</p> <p>Date of Aerial Photography: 2016</p> <p>Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 7</p>	
			







	Map 8 Lot 62 DP 751278 Bong Bong Road Horsley	Drawn By: J Lewis Date: 30.08.17 Date of Aerial Photography: 2016 Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 8
	 New Community Land Additions	 0 120 Meters




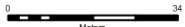


	Map 9 Lot 3 DP 1190650, Lot 4 DP 1200829, Lot 4 DP 1217834, Lot 3 DP 1219502, Lot 3 DP 1224705, Kanahooka Rd Kanahooka	Drawn By: J Lewis	
		Date: 30.08.17	
		Date of Aerial Photography: 2016	
		Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 9	
 New Community Land Additions			







	<p align="center">Map 10 Lot 526 and Lot 527 DP 1108716 Shearwater Dr and Lot 528 DP 1108716 Whimbrel Ave Lake Heights</p>	<p>Drawn By: J Lewis</p>	
		<p>Date: 30.08.17</p>	
<p align="center">  New Community Land Additions </p>		<p> Date of Aerial Photography: 2016 Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 10 </p>	
		<p align="center">  </p>	



	<p>Map 11 Lot 21 DP 1194106 Robsons Road West Wollongong</p>	<p>Drawn By: J Lewis</p>	
	<p> New Community Land Additions</p>	<p>Date: 30.08.17</p> <p>Date of Aerial Photography: 2016</p> <p>Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 11</p>	
			



	Map 12 Lot 315 DP 1203219, Lot 514 DP 1203223, Coral Vale Dr and Lot 141 DP 1203227 Smiths Lane Wongawilli	Drawn By: J Lewis Date: 30.08.17 Date of Aerial Photography: 2016 Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 12	
	 New Community Land Additions		



For the location of advertising sign
for GBOTA change from Cultural
Significance to General
Community Use

Bulli

Grevillea Park Road

Princes Highway

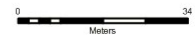
Black Diamond Place






Map 13
Part of Lot 33 DP 1182831
Princes Highway Bulli

Changes to Existing Community Land Categories

Drawn By: J Lewis
Date: 30.08.17
Date of Aerial Photography: 2016
Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 13









	<p>Map 14 Part of Lot101 DP 1062386 Short Street Corrimal</p>	<p>Drawn By: J Lewis</p>	
		<p>Date: 30.08.17</p>	
		<p>Date of Aerial Photography: 2016</p>	
		<p>Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 14</p>	
		 <p>0 40 Meters</p>	

 Changes to Existing Community Land Categories







For the location of Keira Oval Pavilion licenced to Keira Cricket Club change from Park to Sportsground

	<p>Map 15 Part of Lot100 DP 1226975 Keira Mine Road Mount Keira</p> <p> Changes to Existing Community Land Categories</p>	<p>Drawn By: J Lewis</p>	
		<p>Date: 30.08.17</p> <p>Date of Aerial Photography: 2016</p> <p>Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 15</p>	
			




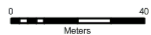


Location of possible telecommunications tower, change from Sportsground to General Community Use

	Map 16 Part of Lot 1DP 808427 Princes Highway Russell Vale	Drawn By: J Lewis Date: 30.08.17 Date of Aerial Photography: 2016 Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 16	
			



For the location of 1st West Wollongong Scout Hall licenced to the Scouts Association of Australia change from Sportsground to Park

	Map 17 Part of Lot 219 DP 25391 Uralba Street West Wollongong	Drawn By: J Lewis Date: 30.08.17 Date of Aerial Photography: 2016 Gis ref: CLM Updates 300817 - Map 16	
	 Changes to Existing Community Land Categories	 <p>0 40 Meters</p>	

SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

EXHIBITION OF DRAFT 2017 GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

SUBMITTER	SUBMISSION SUMMARY	REPLY
GOVERNMENT AGENCY		
<p>NSW Office of Environment and Heritage</p>	<p>The Generic PoM would benefit from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including Floodplain Risk Management Studies & Plans (FRMS&Ps) which have been developed and adopted by Council for a range of catchments across the LGA. • Considering the impact of situations where riparian vegetation has been lost (e.g. through historic clearing). • Referencing the ongoing and long term management and maintenance needs of stormwater treatment assets managed by Council (e.g. bioretention basins, constructed wetlands, gross pollutant traps etc. • Reference should be made to the Coastal Management Act 2016 (CM Act) being passed and will replace the current Coastal Protection Act 1979 and to Council's certified Wollongong Coastal Zone Management Plan, 2017 (CZMP). The CZMP contains management actions that cover many portions of community and crown land along the coastal area. • References to "Biobanking agreement" throughout the document should be updated to "Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement (BSA)" in accordance with changes to naming conventions in the new Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (Division 2, Part 5) and the Biodiversity Conservation (Savings and Transitional) Regulation (2017). • Updating the Values relating to the various categories of community land. • Updating references to protection of Aboriginal Objects under legislation and Council's DCP. <p>The new community land addition shown in Map 6 (Lot 211, DP1192591) adjoins</p>	<p>The main aim of the current review was to provide a community land category to the 22 new community land parcels acquired since the last review. Council will be undertaking a more substantive review of the Generic Plan of Management in 2019 after Our Wollongong 2028 Strategic Planning documents are adopted and when advice from the Department of Local Government and the Department of Industry-Lands and Forestry about incorporating the requirements of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 into a community land Plan of Management is available.</p> <p>Other references and tables have been updated as shown in Attachment 1 to this report. In relation to referencing Council's FRMS&Ps, this has been done by adding a Floodplain Risk Management Studies and Plans Appendix and by including reference to FRMS & Ps in the permitted uses across community land categories in the Generic PoM. Reference has been added to the PoM for the certified CZMP. References to "BioBanking agreement" have been updated to "Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement (BSA)". The references to the draft DCP have been removed. References to the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and to Chapter E10 of the Wollongong City Wide DCP (2009) have been added.</p>

SUBMITTER	SUBMISSION SUMMARY	REPLY
	<p>National Park Estate (Illawarra Escarpment State Conservation Area) which occurs to the north. Given the relatively intact vegetation in this parcel and its location at the top of the sub-catchment, the land would benefit from management consistent with the adjoining Park Estate.</p> <p>The new community land addition shown in Map 8 (Lot 62 DP 751278) has very high conservation significance. This land is comprised wholly of the NSW listed Endangered Ecological Community (EEC), Illawarra Lowlands Grassy Woodland which is also Federally listed under the EPBC Act as Illawarra and south coast lowland forest and woodland ecological community. This vegetation is also mapped as "High Environmental Value" vegetation under the Illawarra Shoalhaven Regional Plan and as a "Core area" on the Illawarra Biodiversity Investment Opportunities Map.</p>	<p>Changes to the values and objectives relating to each community land category require wider community consultation and should be part of the future substantive review in 2019.</p> <p>The category proposed for Lot 211 DP 1192591 is Natural Area Bushland and Natural Area watercourse because of its natural values.</p> <p>Lot 62 DP 751278 is proposed to be categorised as Natural Area Bushland for its natural values. The portion that is categorised as general community use is the area that is subject to an electricity easement. Council is actively considering ways to protect this significant vegetation.</p>
Council Divisions		
Floodplain and Stormwater Unit	<p>Flood mitigation works such as the ones undertaken in Nyrang Park preserve and enhance the natural values of the area. These types of works can occur across categorised as Generic Community use, Park, sportsground, natural area watercourse; it does not permit such flood mitigation works on natural area bushland, natural area wetland, natural area foreshore. Please consider including flood mitigation works in the permitted use for community land categories natural area bushland, natural area wetland, natural area foreshore.</p>	<p>Flood mitigation works consistent with Council's Floodplain Risk Management Studies & Plans (FRMS&Ps) and in keeping with the land's natural attributes have been included as permissible in natural area bushland, wetland and foreshore.</p>
Organisations		
Neighbourhood Forum 5	<p>At its meeting on 7th February the Forum resolved to support the changes to the Generic Plan of Management for Community Land, subject to them taking into account the proper provision for the flow of water.</p>	<p>Noted. References have been made in the PoM to Council's Floodplain Risk Management Studies & Plans (FRMS&Ps).</p>

SUBMITTER	SUBMISSION SUMMARY	REPLY
<p>The National Parks Association Illawarra Branch</p>	<p>We expected the POM for Community Land to echo the values expressed in Council's more recent documents and explain the contributions that community land can make to implementing them. Wollongong residents have great assets in these lands. We find the policy somewhat out of keeping with the thrust of these newer policies, lacking vision and significantly outdated in some areas. It is also a rather insubstantial document as so many sites have specific management plans and there are separate 'adopted policies' on many issues. They have the potential for greater public benefit in many ways, through increasing our canopy cover, preserving local biodiversity and providing more recreational opportunities. They can provide more routes for activities such as walking, jogging and dog walking and sites for other forms of low impact recreation. They can provide opportunities for local food production. Many community projects are on community land and there is clearly potential for more.</p> <p>The recent Urban Greening Strategy alerted us to the fact that many current initiatives such as bushcare projects and community gardens are happening on community land. Much of the envisaged urban greening will take place on such land, ie natural areas, foreshores, parks and waterways. We submit that there is a place for an updated general plan with an umbrella function, listing sub-policies and emphasising values consistent across the suite of policies. All uses covered in the adopted policies should at least be listed in the 'permitted uses' for specific land categories.</p> <p>Since we have taken a particular interest in the Illawarra Escarpment over many years, we are concerned that all references to it in this document (pp10, 30, 38) are very outdated, referring only to the 1999 Commission of Inquiry's findings. There have been a number of significant developments since then</p>	<p>The main aim of the current review was to provide a community land category to the 22 new community land parcels acquired since the last review. Council will be undertaking a more substantive review of the Generic Plan of Management in the future. The issues raised regarding walking paths and new community land acquisitions to create these walking paths would take significant new Council resources. Reference to Council's Urban Greening Strategy has been added to the PoM.</p>

SUBMITTER	SUBMISSION SUMMARY	REPLY
	<p>including Council's Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan 2006 and its major overhaul in 2014.</p> <p>This should be the authoritative document referred to, for example in listing permitted uses.</p> <p>The maps indicate a different picture from what is suggested in the text. It would be reasonable to assume that the lands designated 'natural area bushland' would be the site of Council's Natural Areas programs including bushcare. However this category is restricted on the maps and covers many inaccessible areas. Most of the present and past bushcare sites on creeklines, eg along Slacky, Whartons, Collins and Towradgi Creeks are on 'natural area watercourse' land. We note there is no definition of how far the riparian vegetation extends, so where the adjacent 'park' lands begin. The definition of park (p9) is 'land which is or proposed to be improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting facilities and equipment for use for passive or active recreational, social, educational or cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others'. So parks are primarily for recreational use, while this is a lower priority use for natural areas. But we note that one of the objectives of management of natural area watercourses is to promote community education and community access to and use of the watercourse without compromising the other core objectives of the category' (p13). Also (p39) informal recreation and informal water sport activities' are permissible uses. So there is a lack of clarity over how the public can use these lands as people are not likely to appreciate these differences in land category. We wonder if it would be possible to amalgamate park lands abutting watercourses into larger, better connected and more usable parks with wildlife corridors protected. As the recent Walking Upstream exhibition at Wollongong Art Gallery pointed out, these</p>	

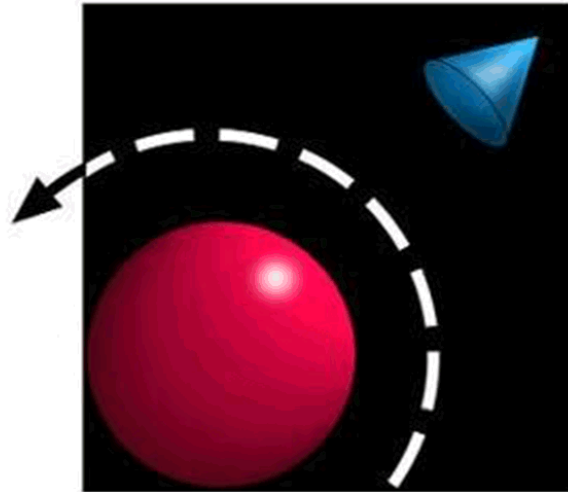
SUBMITTER	SUBMISSION SUMMARY	REPLY
	<p>creeks are very characteristic of Wollongong in their pervasiveness and dynamism. Their modification through earthworks, diversion through pipes, structures for crossing them and uses made of the riparian land can trace some of the history of white settlement. There are surely significant Aboriginal sites along them. As a result of this exhibition we are including a 'Waterways of the Illawarra' series of walks in our NPA activities program, following their guidelines. However anyone who walks along any of our creeks quickly finds that they cannot continue due to constructed barriers or land boundaries.</p> <p>NPA would like to see Council consider developing a plan of formalised walkways along creeklines. These would use community land as much as possible, with appropriate educational signage, but include roadways where necessary. For many years some community members have been calling for a walkway from the coast to the escarpment along Towradgi Creek. We realise that if regenerating bushland is opened up to the public it becomes vulnerable to vandalism and dumping, but believe that the solution to such problems must include community awareness and involvement. Also as a long term strategy Council could create public access to waterways wherever possible, such as where Council acquires land or boundaries are changed. A perfect example is the shared pathway at Tallawarra where, on sale of the land, Council acquired an easement. We note that some of the specific land parcels that are the subject of this exhibition are on watercourses. We request that this possibility be investigated in relation to them.</p>	
Individuals		
1	Lot 12 DP1154029, Lot 9 DP867347, Lot 2 DP751263 and Lot 4 DP1034721 at Avondale, Marshall Mount and Calderwood.	The designation of the community land category natural area escarpment is appropriate for this land. Land

SUBMITTER	SUBMISSION SUMMARY	REPLY
	<p>We agree that Escarpment is an appropriate category for this land, however given that the Act says one or more categories we also feel that it would be appropriate for the Community Escarpment Land to also be categorised as Bushland. This would be in keeping with the original intent of the dedication of the land for the inclusion in the continuation of an Escarpment Park as a green backdrop to the City of Wollongong. The single category of Escarpment is inadequate and does not afford the necessary protection for the dedicated land. The inclusion of the above mentioned parcels, as well as possibly other land held by Council and possibly the NPWS land held for the Escarpment Park should also be categorised as Bushland so there is no confusion into the future as to its status. The core objectives set out under Section 36J of the Act says that land categorised as Bushland is afforded some future protections, but Section 36L which covers the core objectives of land categorised as Escarpment does not afford the same protection.</p>	<p>parcels vary in size, terrain and use therefore, one community land parcel may have multiple community land categories.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>There are typographical errors in the Generic PoM which require fixing.</p> <p>The area 5 map shows the area 308 covers Stuart Park and North Beach Foreshore as well as J P Galvin Park. Neither Stuart Park nor North Beach Foreshore is listed in the list of Parks. The area shows this, being shaded grey, as having a dedicated POM. This is not the case as the Minister revoked the 2000 Stuart Park POM and 1995 City Beach POM in April 2017 and did not adopt the 2008 City Foreshore POM for the Crown Lands. The resolution of 28 January 2008 only gives authority for the City Foreshore POM to be adopted for Council owned Land, The 2nd part of the resolution is to seek the minister to adopt the City Foreshore POM for Crown land covered by the City Foreshore POM. The ministers have declined to adopt the 2008</p>	<p>Typographical errors have been corrected and the park names table has been updated.</p> <p>In relation to the Wollongong City Foreshore Plan of Management on 27 April 2017 the Minister for Lands and Forestry, Paul Toole MP, approved the cancellation of the 1995 Wollongong City Beach Plan of Management and the cancellation of the 2000 Stuart Park and North Beach Reserve North Wollongong Plan of Management. The Minister also confirmed that Department of Industry- Lands supports the Wollongong City Foreshore Plan of Management as the current plan for governing the</p>

SUBMITTER	SUBMISSION SUMMARY	REPLY
	<p>POM from 2008 through to current. Consequently the Generic plan of Management for community land must apply to these areas that are crown land. The maps need to be updated to reflect the classification as per LG Act S36, as will be required under CLA2016 due to come into force in 2018 with CLA89 being revoked by Parliament.</p> <p>The list of park names requires updating.</p> <p>Map 16 Keira Park - The building is effectively a kiosk open to the public with restriction on opening hours. The fact that it is managed by the cricket club makes it no different a private operator. Kiosks are permitted in a park. The building is not a sporting or recreational facility as such it does not fit the definition as a sportsground. Therefore the area should remain as a park.</p>	<p>management of Crown foreshore reserves. The mapping in the Generic PoM in relation to the area being covered by a site specific Plan of Management is correct. The Kiera Cricket club is a sporting organisation which is required to hold a license over the Keira Oval Pavilion. Licenses to organised sporting organisations are more consistent with the core objectives of sportsground than to park. Leasing and licensing of community land is required to be consistent with the core objective of its category.</p>
<p>Issues Raised at the Public Meeting</p>		
<p>1</p>	<p>That there seemed to be inconsistency between the lists and the maps and that some parks were not able to be found in the list. Also, the scale of the maps should be at a larger scale for clarity.</p>	<p>Updates have been made to the listing of parks in the Generic PoM. Change of map scale can be considered in a future review.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>A general concern was raised that Wollongong City Council were possibly selling parcels of Community Land that are not in the generic Plan of Management. No specific examples were given and so the council staff were not in a position to discuss. A need was expressed by the meeting for some form of information forum to discuss more broadly the issues surrounding Community Land management and it was recognised by the meeting that some of the issues raised were not related specifically to the Plan of Management under review but were raised in this Public Hearing as a result of the lack of a suitable alternative forum or information session for interested members of the community. There was not sufficient addition to the stock of Community Land to match the growing population,</p>	<p>Council can only reclassify community land through an amendment of the relevant Local Environmental Plan, through a separate public process with the opportunity to make submissions.</p>

SUBMITTER	SUBMISSION SUMMARY	REPLY
	<p>particularly in areas where higher density redevelopment was occurring and questioned whether Section 94 funds were being used for this purpose.</p>	
3	<p>Map 1 (Lot 8 DP 91686 – Wilford Street Corrimal) – There was concern that demolishing a house on land acquired as flood prone will result in a possible increase in flow downstream in the watercourse. Therefore, the entire site should be categorised as Watercourse to ensure that it was managed to prevent additional flood impacts and to ensure that the purpose for the acquisition is therefore met.</p>	<p>References have been added to Generic PoM regarding Council's Flood Risk Management Strategies and Plans including references to FRMS & Ps in the permitted uses across community land categories as shown in attachment 1.</p>
4	<p>Map 2 (Lot 1 DP 206479 Willow Grove Corrimal) – land acquired as flood prone will result in a possible increase in flow downstream in the watercourse. Therefore, the entire site should be categorised as Watercourse to ensure that it was managed to prevent additional flood impacts and to ensure that the purpose for the acquisition is therefore met.</p>	<p>References have been added to Generic PoM regarding Council's Flood Risk Management Strategies and Plans including references to FRMS & Ps in the permitted uses across community land categories as shown in attachment 1.</p>
5	<p>Map 4 – (Lot 25 DP 38426 The Avenue-proposed sportsground) (Lot 10 DP 30180 Arrow Avenue Figtree – is proposed park) The objective of the Plan of Management should be to ensure that Council can maintain or restore flood flow and that the natural water course is not impeded.</p>	<p>References have been added to Generic PoM regarding Council's Flood Risk Management Strategies and Plans including references to FRMS & Ps in the permitted uses across community land categories as shown in attachment 1.</p>
6	<p>Map 10 – (Lot 527 DP 11008716 Shearwater Drive – proposed natural area water course and park) The objective of the Plan of Management should be to ensure that Council can maintain or restore flood flow and that the natural water course is not impeded.</p>	<p>References have been added to Generic PoM regarding Council's Flood Risk Management Strategies and Plans including references to FRMS & Ps in the permitted uses across community land categories as shown in attachment 1.</p>
7	<p>Map 12 – (Lot 315 and Lot 514 DP 1203223 Coral Vale Drive – proposed natural area water course and park) –</p>	<p>References have been added to Generic PoM regarding Council's Flood Risk</p>

SUBMITTER	SUBMISSION SUMMARY	REPLY
	The objective of the Plan of Management should be to ensure that Council can maintain or restore flood flow and that the natural water course is not impeded.	Management Strategies and Plans including references to FRMS & Ps in the permitted uses across community land categories as shown in attachment 1.



**Independent Chairperson for
Public Hearing Report
Amendment to 2017 Generic Plan of
Management**

March 2018

Document Registration

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Client Representative	Martha Tyndall
Document Registered By	<i>Michael Muston</i>

Muston & Associates undertakes to facilitate the client's efforts towards resolution of the subject issue. Muston & Associates takes no responsibility for successful implementation of any advice offered.

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INTRODUCTION

Wollongong City Council is required under the Local Government Act to have a Plan of Management for all of the community land under its control. The Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council applies to community land that is categorised in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 as:

- Park;
- Sportsground;
- Natural Area Bushland,
- Natural Area Wetland;
- Natural Area Watercourse,
- Natural Area Escarpment;
- Natural Area Foreshore;
- General Community Use and
- Area of Cultural Significance.

From time to time there is a need for minor changes in use of the community land under Council ownership or to add newly acquired land and an amendment to the relevant plan of management is required before the change can occur.

The review of the Generic Plan of Management in 2017 has resulted in the following amendment proposals:

1. New Community Land Parcels to Categorise

Between 2014 and 2017 Council has acquired 22 land parcels with a land area of 215,854.5m² (21.59 hectares) that require addition to the Generic Plan of Management. There is new community land in Corrimal, Dapto, Figtree, Haywards Bay, Horsley, Kanahooka, Lake Heights, West Wollongong and Wongawilli. These new community land parcels require categorisation. It is proposed to categorise the land as listed in Table 1

Table 1: New Community Land Parcels by Suburb and Proposed Community Land Categories

Location (Lot/DP)	Map No	Acquisition Information	Proposed Category	Approximate Area
Corrimal Wilford Street (Lot 8 DP 91686)	1	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for flood affected properties	Combination Watercourse and Park	575.4m ²

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Location (Lot/DP)	Map No	Acquisition Information	Proposed Category	Approximate Area
Corrimal Willow Grove (Lot 1 DP 206479)	2	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for flood affected properties	Combination Watercourse and Park	1,094m ²
Dapto Burringbar Street (Lots 11 and 12 Section H DP 192051)	3	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for flood affected properties	Park	1,370m ² (Lot 11) 1,370m ² (Lot 12)
Figtree The Avenue (Lot 25 DP 38426) Arrow Avenue (Lot 10 DP 30180)	4	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for flood affected properties	Sportsground for The Avenue Park for Arrow Avenue	765.1m ² (The Avenue) 790.4m ² (Arrow Avenue)
Figtree Brenia Street (Lot 1215 DP 1220093)	5	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Park	895.9m ²
Figtree O'Briens Road (Lot 211 DP 1192591)	6	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Combination Watercourse and Bushland	6.615ha
Haywards Bay Shoreline Avenue (Lot 336 DP 1117374)	7	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Park	3,778m ²
Horsley Bong Bong Road (Lot 62 DP 751278)	8	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Combination Bushland and General Community Use	9.219ha
Kanahooka Kanahooka Road	9	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Park	460.7m ² (Lot 3 DP 1190650)

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Location (Lot/DP)	Map No	Acquisition Information	Proposed Category	Approximate Area
(Lot 3 DP 1190650, Lot 4 DP 1200829, Lot 4 DP 1217834, Lot 3 DP 1219502, Lot 3 DP 1224705)				926.2m ² (Lot 4 DP 1200829) 456.3m ² (Lot 4 DP 1217834) 442m ² (Lot 3 DP 1219502) 600.5m ² (Lot 3 DP 1224705)
Lake Heights Shearwater Drive (Lots 526 and 527 DP 1108716) Whimbrel Avenue (Lot 528 DP 1108716)	10	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Park for Lots 526 and 528 Combination Watercourse and Park for Lot 527	3,107m ² (Lot 526) 9,593m ² (Lot 527) 4,188m ² (Lot 528)
West Wollongong Robsons Road (Lot 21 DP 1194106)	11	Purchased to complete Drainage works	Watercourse	633m ²
Wongawilli Coral Vale Drive (Lot 315 DP 1203219, Lot 514 DP 1203223) Smiths Lane (Lot 141 DP 1203227)	12	Dedicated to Council in subdivision	Combination Watercourse and Park for Lot 315 Combination Watercourse, Bushland and Park for Lot 514 Park for Lot 141	5,096m ² (Lot 315) 1.635ha (Lot 514) 5,023m ² (Lot 141)

and shown in the specified community land maps 1 to 12 that were attached to the Council report of 20 November 2017 and exhibited with the Generic PoM document.

2. Changes to existing categories of community land

To better reflect present day use including leasing, licensing, the categorisation of five sites is proposed to be amended as referenced in Table 2 in the WCC Report of 20 November 2017

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and shown on the specified map. Refer to Attachment 2 of that report for maps 13 to 17 of the proposed changes.

Table 2: Changes to Existing Community Land Categories

Location (Lot/DP)	Map No	Existing Category	Proposed Category	Reason for Change in Category
Bulli Princes Highway (Part Lot 33 DP 1182831)	13	Cultural Significance	General Community Use	The advertising sign for the NSW Greyhounds Breeders, Owners & Trainers Association (GBOTA) has been in place for the last 40 years without a licence and was removed due to the construction of a new road into the Brickworks residential land area. The installation of the sign must comply with all conditions of DA-2015/634 which includes a condition that the applicant must enter into a licence with Council.
Corrimal Short Street (Part Lot 101 DP 1062386)	14	Park	Sportsground	Increase in participation numbers, particularly in youth and female football, has increased demand for additional sport training space especially in the northern area of the LGA
Mount Keira Keira Mine Road (Part Lot 100 DP 1226975)	15	Park	Sportsground	The land the Kiera Oval Pavilion sits on is categorised as Park under the Generic Plan of Management. The core objectives of Sportsground better suit this license area as it is being used by organising sporting groups.
Russell Vale Princes Highway (Part Lot 1 DP 808427)	16	Sportsground	General Community Use	Vodafone has requested that Council consider changing the category of a small area of the Russel Vale Golf Course from sportsground to General Community Use so that the land

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Location (Lot/DP)	Map No	Existing Category	Proposed Category	Reason for Change in Category
				could be considered for a future telecommunications tower location by Vodafone under lease or license, subject to obtaining the relevant approvals for the development and a future lease or license.
West Wollongong Uralba Street (Part Lot 219 DP 25391 that is licensed to the Scouts Association)	17	Sportsground	Park	The area proposed to change its category from sportsground to park is the area that is licenced to the Scouts Association. The existing licence is up for renewal and is not consistent with the core objectives of Sportsground, but would be consistent with a core objective for park.

The 2017 Review of the Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council draft amendment proposal was placed on public exhibition by Wollongong City Council from 13 December 2017 to 21 February 2018 for public comment and a Public Hearing on the proposed amendment to the Generic Plan of Management was held on 6 February 2018 at 6.30 pm Level 9 Function Room, Wollongong City Council.

The Local Government Act, 1993 requires that a public hearing be conducted by an Independent Chairperson when community land categories are proposed to be changed as part of a draft amendment to a community land plan of management. Mr Michael Muston was engaged by Wollongong City Council as Independent Chairperson to conduct the Public Hearing and to make a report to Council regarding the processes followed and the comments provided during the public hearing.

The Independent Chairman Mr Michael Muston is not or has never been a Wollongong City Council officer nor has he been an elected member of Wollongong City Council and operates independently of the Council.

PROCESS LEADING UP TO THE PUBLIC HEARING

Based on a review of Council records undertaken by the Independent Chairperson, Council staff sought public comment on the draft in a number of ways:

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- Notice of the draft Planning Proposal exhibition was published in the Wollongong City Council Community Update page of the Wollongong Advertiser on 13 December 2017. A follow up advertisement was published on 17 January 2018.
- The documents were exhibited in Council Libraries, at Council offices and were listed on the Council Website on 13 December 2017 including the exhibition period and the time and place of the Public Hearing. There are no specific records to indicate how many accessed the documents at these locations. At the time of writing there have been 127 persons who have accessed the web site and 61 of those have either downloaded the document on line or viewed a number of pages of the document, accessed the FAQ page and the key dates page.
- Notice was sent on 13 December 2017 to all Neighbourhood Forums advising exhibition of the Generic Plan of Management for Community Land of Wollongong City Council and how to access them as well as advising the period for public comment and the Public Hearing.
- A letter was sent on 13 December 2017 to all WCC Councillors advising them of the period for public comment and the Public Hearing date and time.
- A letter was sent to 77 property owners who live near a park, sportsground, natural area or area of general community use that is being given a community land category for the first time under the Generic Plan of Management or where a change in community land category is being proposed and to key stakeholders thought to be interested in the Generic Plan of Management. The letters advised of the proposed amendments to the Generic Plan of Management for Community Land of Wollongong City Council and of the details for viewing the relevant documents, how to make submissions and of the Public Hearing.

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PUBLIC HEARING

The public hearing that was advertised as detailed above and it was attended by the Independent Chair and Ms Martha Tyndall - Community Land Management Officer Land Use Planning, Wollongong City Council who were both at the Level 9 Function Room at Wollongong City Council well prior to the announced commencement time for the meeting. The Council security officer on duty in the foyer was briefed on the meeting location. There were four members of the public who attended the meeting.

The agenda and record of proceedings for the meeting was as follows:

Public Hearing

2017 Review of the Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council

Wednesday 6 February 2018 Commencing at 6.30 pm Level 9 Function Room, Wollongong City Council.

AGENDA

Welcome

The Chairman welcomed the attendees and recognised the traditional owners of the land where the meeting took place and paid respect to elders past and present.

Attendees

NAME	AFFILIATION
Mr Michael Muston	Independent Chairperson
Martha Tyndall	WCC – Community Land Management Officer Land Use Planning
Ian Young	
Ray Robinson	Neighbourhood Forum 4
Wayne Cooper	Illawarra Eco Tourism Association
John Riggall	Neighbourhood Forum 5

Apologies

An apology was received from Ms Valerie Hussain chair of Neighbourhood Forum 4 and Mr Ron Knowles.

Introductions

The Chairman introduced himself and Ms Martha Tyndall WCC – Community Land Management Officer Land Use Planning.

Opening Remarks from the Chair

Statement of Independence

The Chair stated that he was engaged by WCC to Chair the Public Hearing and report independently to the Council on the and has not worked for nor been an elected member of Wollongong City Council other than as an Independent Chair in previous similar plan of management reviews.

Meeting Scope

As there were only 4 members of the public in attendance the meeting was conducted with relative informality however the Chairman did explain the procedures required by the Local Government Act in relation to the Public Hearing.

Procedures

The Public Hearing is required as part of the review of the Plan of Management and the process was outlined to the attendees including the public exhibition period and locations, and to advise that the Public Hearing is to independently receive public comment and to ensure these comments are presented to the Council which will make the final decision on the Plan of Management. The Independent Chairman does not make decisions or judgements on the merits of the public input and has no determining role.

Proposal General Overview – Martha Tyndall

Ms Martha Tyndall explained the procedure required to amend any Plan of Management of Council Community Land and then detailed the Draft 2017 Generic Plan of Management with reference to maps of the proposed changes. She noted that the choices of category and the permitted activities in each category were limited by the Local Government Act 1993 and subsequent Regulations. She also explained that the Generic Plan of Management did not include lands identified in the associated maps that were either Crown Land or were the subject of separate site specific Plans of Management. She also advised that the process in relation to Crown Lands may change as a result of regulations (yet to be finalised) to the Crown Lands Management Act 2016.

Questions

A question was raised by the meeting that it was thought that some private land that is “Community Land” is not included in the Generic PoM and that exclusions should be more clearly identified in a separate document. Council advised that Community Land was Council owned land and to sell the land it would require a reclassification to Operational Land.

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Also, **the question** of whether Escarpment Land was included was raised by the meeting. It was explained that land on the escarpment that was owned by Council was included in the maps supplied but that much of the land on the Illawarra Escarpment was not owned by WCC.

Concern was raised that there seemed to be inconsistency between the lists and the maps and that some parks were not able to be found in the list. Also, the scale of the maps should be at a larger scale for clarity. This comment was noted.

A question on whether a communications tower can be built (leased) on Community Land or whether it needed to be classified as Operational Land was raised. The meeting was advised that council can lease Community Land for this purpose in the category of General Community Use.

A general concern was raised that Wollongong City Council were possibly selling parcels of Community Land that are not in the generic Plan of Management. No specific examples were given and so the council staff were not in a position to discuss.

A need was expressed by the meeting for some form of information forum to discuss more broadly the issues surrounding Community Land management and it was recognised by the meeting that some of the issues raised were not related specifically to the Plan of Management under review but were raised in this Public Hearing as a result of the lack of a suitable alternative forum or information session for interested members of the community. This comment was noted and the Chairman undertook to record it in his report.

Similarly, **concern was raised** that there was not sufficient addition to the stock of Community Land to match the growing population, particularly in areas where higher density redevelopment was occurring and questioned whether Section 94 funds were being used for this purpose.

Ms Martha Tyndall then went through each of the maps of proposed changes or additions to seek any site-specific comment or questions. Comments raised by the meeting were as follows:

Map 1 – There was concern that demolishing a house on land acquired as flood prone will result in a possible increase in flow downstream in the watercourse. Therefore, the entire site should be categorised as Watercourse to ensure that it was managed to prevent additional flood impacts and to ensure that the purpose for the acquisition is therefore met.

Map 2 – Same comment as Map 1.

Map 3 – No issues raised.

Map 4 – The objective of the Plan of Management should be to ensure that Council can maintain or restore flood flow and that the natural water course is not impeded.

Map 5 – No issues raised.

Map 7 – No issues raised.

Map 8 – No issues raised.

Map 9 – No issues raised.

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Map 10 – Same comment as Map 4.

Map 11 – No issues raised.

Map 12 – Same comment as Map 4.

Map 13 to Map 17– No issues raised.

Next steps

The Chair undertook to record the issues raised at the meeting and while all recognised that some were of a more general nature and not specific to the Draft Plan of Management being considered in this Public Hearing. The Chairman advised that in the report which would be presented to Council as part of their determination of the 2017 Review of the Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council he would document the issues raised, including those of a broader nature, in his report for the attention of Council.

The meeting closed at 8.30 pm.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Whilst the draft plan of management was circulated to the Neighbourhood Forums, made available from the Public libraries and Council offices and was available and accessed on the Wollongong City Council website, only two written comments on the plan received that the Independent Chair is aware of prior to the date of writing this report, one of which was from an attendee at the Public Hearing. His issues include a number of possible minor errors, suggested improvements to the presentation of the document to improve readability by the community and a number of questions about some possible omissions of some parks.

A second submission from the Floodplain and Stormwater Unit of WCC raises an issue that the Plan of Management does not permit such flood mitigation works on natural area bushland, natural area wetland, natural area foreshore and suggests that flood mitigation works should be permissible use in these community land categories in keeping with the natural attributes of the land.

The submissions close on 21 February 2018 and advice of all submissions received and the matters raised in these submissions should be included in the report to Council.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

From a review of processes leading up to the Public hearing, it can be concluded that Council staff have undertaken the necessary steps to prepare the draft 2017 Review of the Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council and to adequately engage the community in the planning process having:

- Sought public submissions through advertising in the Wollongong City Council Community Update page of the Wollongong Advertiser on 13 December 2017 and a follow up advertisement on 17 January 2018.
- Placing the draft 2017 Review of the Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council on public exhibition in libraries and Council offices and on the Council web site from 13 December 2017;
- Web site statistics indicate that there has been a significant number of people access the information and to view the detail in some cases;
- The availability of and access to the document was also tested at the Wollongong City Council enquiry counter on 6 February 2018;
- Advised each Neighbourhood Forum of the proposal the draft 2017 Review of the Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council;
- Sent a letter to all property owners who live near a park, sportsground, natural area or area of general community use that is being given a community land category for the first time under the Generic Plan of Management or where a change in community land category is being proposed;
- Council staff have taken adequate steps for the purposes of giving public notice in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993.
- While council staff took all appropriate steps to advertise the Public Hearing, the small attendance by members of the public and limited number of submissions should not imply any lack of appropriate notification but rather that there is probably no broad opposition to the proposals.
- At the Public Hearing a number of more general issues related to the management of Community Land by Council were raised which are not specific to this Plan of Management. These issues are recorded in the meeting report above. The attention of Council is drawn to these comments for consideration at an appropriate time.

There is no reason to believe that the community have not been adequately consulted and given all reasonable opportunities to raise any significant objections or issues of concern in relation to the proposed amendments.



Michael Muston

Independent Chairman

2 March 2018



**~~DRAFT~~ GENERIC PLAN OF
MANAGEMENT 2017~~8~~**

FOR

**THE COMMUNITY LAND OF
WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL**

(Includes community land categorised as
Park, Sportsground, Natural Area and General Community Use)

**~~2017 draft changes to the Generic PoM are
related to community land categories of certain
land parcels that are mapped in a separate
attachment~~**

Changes in light of submissions

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Document Control			
Document ID: Generic Plan of Management			
Rev No	Adoption Date	In force date	Revision Details
1	19/3/07		Merge 4 PoMs into the Generic PoM
2	27/4/10		Review and Update
3	26/7/11		Review and Update
4	13/8/12		Recategorise Mt Keira Summit Park Restaurant area
5	13/10/14		Review and update
6	Draft Not Adopted		Review to add new community land to the Generic PoM by proposing community land categories and to propose to change the community land category of some existing community land. Exhibition of a series of maps showing the proposed community land categories of the subject land. References to legislation and policies updated.

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017⁸ FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

1. Introduction

The City of Wollongong is nestled between the magnificent Illawarra Escarpment and the South Pacific Ocean. It extends from Helensburgh in the north down to Yallah and Windang in the south. Wollongong is a thriving metropolis with a population of over 210,000 people, forming the hub of the Illawarra region.

Historically, the City has developed on the back of the dairy farming, coal mining and steel industries. These industries are still prevalent; however, there has been significant development in the retail, communication technology, and tourism sectors of the local economy. Wollongong is transforming itself into a City of Innovation and Technology.

The City has a magnificent coastal setting that provides exceptional cultural and recreational resources for the City. This generic plan of management for community land provides a framework for how the cultural and recreational resources managed by Council such as the parks, beaches, natural areas, sporting fields and community/cultural facilities can be used by the public while being safeguarded for the future.

1.1 BACKGROUND

On the commencement of the Local Government Act 1993 on 1 July 1993, Council was required to classify all of its land holdings into either "operational" or "community" land. For the land classified "community" a generic plan of management was adopted on 24 August 1994, known as Wollongong Technical Policy No 94/7.

On 1 January 1999, the Local Government Amendment (Community Lands Management) Act 1998 came into force and this legislation had significant implications for the way in which Council manages its community land assets. As a result of the 1998 amendments, Council came to adopt the Generic Plans of Management for Community Land Categorised as Park, Sportsground and General Community Use in March 2001 and The Generic Plan of Management for Community Land Categorised as Natural Area in August 2002.

These 2001 and 2002 generic plans of management met the requirements of the 1998 amendments and replaced the 94/7 technical policy. Since then the generic plans of management have been reviewed periodically to categorise new community land, to reflect the new needs of the community, and to update the community land maps.

In 2006 the four existing generic plans of management for community land, the plans for community land categorised as park, sportsground, natural area and general community use, were consolidated into one plan which was adopted by Council on 19 March 2007 as The Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council.

In 2010 Council updated the format of the Generic Plan of Management for Community land of Wollongong City Council by providing more information via the included maps and updating references to relevant Council policies for recreational areas. The maps that accompany this Generic PoM now identify the following:

- The category of all the land that is owned by Council and categorised as community land under the Local Government Act 1993 and;
- All of the Crown Land under Council's trusteeship or care and control; and
- Identifies land that is covered under an adopted site specific plan of management and therefore not covered under this Generic PoM.

1.2 WHAT IS A PLAN OF MANAGEMENT?

A plan of management is a document that provides direction and continuity for the planning, resource management, maintenance, operation and programming of community land. The plan enables management to proceed in an efficient and sustainable manner, helps reconcile competing interests, identifies priorities for the allocation of available resources and facilitates public understanding.

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017/8 FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Periodic revision of a plan of management also enables changing social, economic and ecological conditions to be taken into account as they arise and where necessary, the plan can be amended to reflect these changes. This generic plan of management for community land has been developed to meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993 specifically and to inform the public generally.

1.3 WHAT LAND DOES THIS PLAN OF MANAGEMENT APPLY TO?

This generic plan of management applies to land that is owned by Council and classified as community land and categorised as park, sportsground, natural area or general community use under the Local Government Act 1993. The maps that accompany this generic plan of management identify all the community land sites and their categories. Each community land site may contain multiple categories and thus may be shaded multiple colours to represent when a single site is diverse enough in its use to have different categories. For example, Gilmore Park, West Wollongong, (site 325 on Map 5) includes areas categorised as Natural Area watercourse, Park, Natural Area Bushland and Sportsground in the one site.

Along with community land, Council manages Crown Land for the use of the general public. Crown Land is managed in accordance with the Crowns Land Act 1989 and the areas under Council's management or trusteeship are shown on the maps that accompany this generic plan of management as dark blue.

When there has been a site specific plan of management adopted by Wollongong City Council, the maps have identified that area in a shade of grey. This generic plan does not apply when a site specific plan of management has been adopted by Council. Any plan of management adopted by Council is available for download by visiting Council's website or in a hard copy by sending a written request to Council.

1.4 HOW CAN COMMUNITY LAND BE USED?

In this section of the Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council (the POM), the primary legislation that impacts on how community land is used is briefly described.

Local Government Act 1993 (the Act)

Section 35 of the Local Government Act 1993 provides that community land can only be **used** in accordance with –

The plan of management applying to that area of community land and,

Any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land and,

The provisions of Division 2 of Chapter 6 of the Act.

Under section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993 community land can be categorised into the following categories:

- Park
- Sportsground
- Natural Area Bushland
- Natural Area Wetland
- Natural Area Watercourse
- Natural Area Escarpment
- Natural Area Foreshore
- General Community Use
- Area of Cultural Significance

Each category of community land has its own core objectives specified by the Act. Section 46(2) of the Act requires that Council can only grant a lease, licence or another estate (other than in respect of public utilities) for a purpose that is consistent with the core objectives applying to each category of community land. So the

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category given to each area of community land is very important. Each category has its own core objectives, community values, management issues, permissible uses and action plan that will be further discussed in this plan of management.

This Generic Plan of Management for the Community Land of Wollongong City Council applies to community land that is categorised as Park, Sportsground, Natural Area (All types of Natural Area) and General Community Use.

Areas that are categorised as Area of Cultural Significance are to be covered under a site specific plan of management in accordance with section 36(3A) of the Act. Areas of Cultural Significance are identified as brown on the community land maps that accompany this generic plan of management.

Additionally work will begin on a series of site specific PoMs relating to areas that are categorised as areas of cultural significance based on suburb boundaries. The main aim of these future drafts culturally significant PoMs will be to protect the aspect of the land that has the cultural significance while allowing its continued existing use by the public.

Additionally, any community land site that is affected by an item that Council, by resolution, has identified as being:

- a) a site of a known natural, geological, geomorphological, scenic or other feature that is considered by Council to warrant protection or special management considerations **or**
- b) a wildlife corridor, or where a site is a critical habitat, contains or directly affected by a recovery plan or threat abatement plan as declared under the **Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016** or the Fisheries Management Act 1994

must be covered by a site specific plan of management and is not covered by this generic plan of management.

To date, the following site specific plans of management have been adopted by Council and they are shown in the Community Land Maps shaded grey:

- Stanwell Park Reserve and Bald Hill Lookout Plan of Management August 2009
- Judbooley Parade, Windang Plan of Management adopted June 2008
- Wollongong City Foreshore Plan of Management adopted January 2008 (Covers the Blue Mile Master plan area, Stuart Park to City Beach)
- Botanic Gardens Including Gleniffer Brae Plan of Management adopted December 2006 (**currently being revised**)
- Coledale Beach Plan of Management adopted June 2004 (Amended 28 May 2012)
- Andrew Lysaght Park Plan of Management adopted December 2002
- Beaton Park Plan of Management adopted December 1999 (Amended June 2007) (**currently being revised**)
- Sandon Point and McCauleys Beach Plan of Management (**adopted 2015**).

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Crown Lands Act 1989

In addition to the community land owned by Council throughout the City, Council manages 174 areas of Crown reserve under the provisions of the Crown Lands Act 1989.

Crown land under Council's control is managed in accordance with the public purposes of the land and the principles as set out in Section 11 of the Crown Lands Act 1989. These principles specify -

- Environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land.
- The natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible.
- Public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged.
- Where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged.
- Where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity.
- Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

In addition to the principles outlined above, the Coastal Crown Lands Policy applies to all coastal Crown lands within one kilometre landward and three nautical miles seaward from low water mark. The objectives of the policy are to -

- Conserve and maintain the intrinsic environmental and cultural qualities of coastal Crown land.
- Retain all coastal Crown lands of an environmentally sensitive nature and/or required for a public purpose, in public ownership.
- Optimise public access and use of coastal Crown lands.
- Provide Crown lands, as appropriate, for recreation, tourism, residential and commercial coastal development with due regard to the nature and consequences of coastal processes.
- Encourage the rehabilitation of degraded coastal Crown lands.
- Continue to acquire significant coastal lands for future public use.

The Community Land Maps that accompany this generic plan of management identify where areas of crown land managed by Council are located by the shade of dark blue. These dark blue areas are the areas where the Crown Land Act 1989 applies.

The majority of that Crown Land that Council manages has a public purpose of public recreation. As part of the Department of Lands Regional Reserve Strategy, on 25 August 2006, the Minister for Lands created the Wollongong Regional Reserve (R1011949) that includes all the crown land managed by Wollongong City Council and includes all existing public purposes for all existing crown reserves, as well as the public purposes of access and public requirements, rural services, tourism purposes, and environmental and heritage conservation.

The Department of Lands developed the Regional Reserve Strategy to have minimal impact of the day to day management of existing reserves, leases and licences but allow better distribution of funding throughout reserves where it is needed. Regional Reserves have been created all across NSW by the State Government.

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Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A) provides the framework for planning and development across NSW. Any works proposed for the sites contained within this plan of management may require development consent under part 4 or part 5 of the Act.

The EP&A Act also sets up environmental planning instruments which provide a basis for development control. On a state-wide level there are State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). On a local level there are Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) as well as Development Control Plans (DCPs).

On the local level, any land use proposed for any site within this plan of management must be consistent with the zoning that is applied to the land by the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009 (LEP). Additionally, any land use, building or structure proposed for a site within this plan of management may also require development consent under the provisions of the LEP unless it is exempt development.

In summary of the EP&A Act requirements, development and use of community land must comply with all relevant SEPPs, LEPs and DCPs as well as the requirements of this PoM.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC) provides robust tools to avoid, minimise and offset biodiversity impacts through land use planning and during the development assessment process. The new Biodiversity Offsets Scheme includes rules that govern how biodiversity offsets will be used to ensure they deliver clear conservation outcomes. The BC Act provides for the listing of threatened species, populations and ecological communities and the process for the assessment of the significance of impacts to threatened species, populations and ecological communities. It also makes provision for the declaration of areas of outstanding biodiversity value. If an area of community land is declared an "area of outstanding biodiversity value" under the BC Act, a site specific management plan will need to be prepared.

Fisheries Management Act 1994

The aim of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (FM) is to conserve, develop and share the fishery resources of the State for the benefit of present and future generations. This includes the conservation of fish habitats, threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation.

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

Biosecurity Act 2015

The primary object of this Act is to provide a framework for the prevention, elimination and minimisation of biosecurity risks posed by biosecurity matter, dealing with biosecurity matter, carriers and potential carriers, and other activities that involve biosecurity matter, carriers or potential carriers. It provides a statutory framework to protect the NSW economy, environment and community from the negative impact of pests, diseases and weeds. Weed and pest management on community land would need to comply with this act.

Rural Fires Act 1997

The Rural Fires Act 1997 requires the Bushfire Coordinating Committee (BFCC) to establish a Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) in each local government area containing a rural fire district, or fire district with a bush fire risk. One role of the BFMC is to prepare a Bush Fire Risk Management Plan for its area of responsibility. A Bush Fire risk Management Plan has been prepared by the Wollongong Bush Fire Management Committee in accordance with the Rural Fires Act 1997. The plan identifies the level of bush fire risk across the City of Wollongong and is applicable to all community land.

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

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Federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 is federal legislation which promotes the conservation of biodiversity through the Commonwealth working on a state, national and international level to develop partnerships and promote the conservation of matters of environmental significance. The Act includes provision for the enhancement and protection of native species, particularly threatened species and protection of ecosystems through the establishment and management of reserves. Where any threatened species occurs on community land, or has its habitat on community land certain provisions of this Act applies to that site.

1.5 HOW CAN COMMUNITY LAND BE CATEGORISED?

Each area of community land, including Crown reserves managed by Council, has been identified with a site number and each site has been categorised into either one of or a combination of any of the following:

- natural area
- sportsground
- park
- area of cultural significance
- general community use

Any land categorised “**natural area**” must also be further categorised into either one of or a combination of any of the following:

- bushland
- wetland
- escarpment
- watercourse
- foreshore

To assist Council in identifying which category best suits a particular area of community land, Clause 101 of Division 1 of Part 4 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 provides as follows –

- 2 **A council that is preparing a draft plan of management under Section 36 of the Act must have regard to the guidelines set out in that division.**
- 3 **Although this clause imposes a duty on Councils, nothing in this clause gives rise to, or can be taken into account in, any civil cause of action.”**

Clauses 102 – 111 of Division 1 of Part 4 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 provide guidelines for each category. They are as follows:

For the Park Category:

“Land should be categorised as park under Section 36(4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.”

For the Sportsground Category:

“Land should be categorised as sportsground under Section 36(4) of the Act if the land is used or is proposed to be used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.”

For the Natural Area Category:

“Land should be categorised as natural area under Section 36(4) of the Act if the land, whether or not in an undisturbed state, possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative

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system or other natural feature or attribute that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore under section 36(5) of the Act.”

For the Natural Area Bushland Category:

- “(1) Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as bushland under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation:
- (a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or
 - (b) although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality.
- (2) Such land includes:
- (a) bushland that is mostly undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and that contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as logs, shrubs, tree hollows and leaf litter), or
 - (b) moderately disturbed bushland with some regeneration of trees and shrubs, where there may be a regrowth area with trees of even age, where native shrubs and grasses are present in the understorey even though there may be some weed invasion, or
 - (c) highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is no natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated.”

For the Natural Area Escarpment Category:

“Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as an escarpment under section 36 (5) of the Act if:

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

The majority of escarpment land within the City is privately owned or managed by State government bodies. Currently Council is in control of 6 areas of escarpment land located at Mount Keira, Wombarra, Cordeaux Heights, Austinmer, Otford and Stanwell Tops. During 1999, a Commission of Inquiry was carried out with respect to the long term planning and management of the Illawarra Escarpment within the Wollongong Local Government area.

For the Natural Area Waterway Category:

“Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as a watercourse under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land includes:

- (a) any stream of water, whether perennial or intermittent, flowing in a natural channel, or in a natural channel that has been artificially improved, or in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream of water, and any other stream of water into or from which the stream of water flows, and
- (b) associated riparian land or vegetation, including land that is protected land for the purposes of the Water Management Act 2000.

The boundary of the watercourse for the purpose of this generic plan of management includes the watercourse and associated riparian vegetation on the bank of the watercourse.

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For the Natural Area Wetland Category:

"Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as wetland under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land includes marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedge lands, wet meadows or wet heath lands that form a water body that is inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with fresh, brackish or salt water, whether slow moving or stationary."

For the Natural Area Foreshore Category:

"Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as foreshore under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land is situated on the water's edge and forms a transition zone between the aquatic and terrestrial environment."

For the General Community Use Category:

"Land should be categorised as general community use under Section 36(4) of the Act if the land:

may be made available for use for any purpose for which community land may be used, whether by the public at large or by specific sections of the public, and

is not required to be categorised as a natural area under Section 36A, 36B or 36C of the Act and does not satisfy the guidelines for categorisation as a park, sportsground, and an area of cultural significance or natural area."

For the Area of Cultural Significance Category:

Where a site that might otherwise be categorised as park, general community use, sportsground or natural area, is affected by an item that Council, by resolution, has identified as being a site that Council considers to be of Aboriginal, Historical or Cultural Significance, that site is categorised as an area of Cultural Significance and that site must be covered by a site specific plan of management and is not covered by this generic plan of management. The community land maps that form part of this generic plan of management identify the areas of Cultural Significance by the colour of brown.

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017/8 FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

2. What are the Core Objectives of Each Category of Community Land?

As stated earlier, each category has its own core objectives specified by the Act. Section 46(2) of the Act requires that Council can only grant a lease, licence or another estate (other than in respect of public utilities) for a purpose that is consistent with the core objectives applying to each category of community land. So the category given to each area of community land is very important.

This section of the generic plan of management lists the core objectives for each category of Community Land possible under the Local Government Act 1993.

2.1 PARK CATEGORY:

Section 36(G) of the Act specifies the core objectives for land categorised “park” and these core objectives are as follows –

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

2.2 SPORTSGROUND CATEGORY:

Section 36(F) of the Act specifies the core objectives for land categorised “sportsground” and these core objectives are as follows –

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

2.3 NATURAL AREA CATEGORY:

The Act spells out the core objectives in terms of the further categorisation of natural areas – as bushland, wetland, waterways, escarpment and foreshore.

2.3.1 Natural Area Bushland Category:

The core objectives for management of land categorised natural area bushland as set out in section 36(j) of the Act are as follows -

- (a) to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and
- (b) to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and
- (c) to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbances 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

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- (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.

2.3.2 Natural Area Escarpment Category:

The core objectives for management of land categorised natural area escarpment as set out in Section 36L of the Act are as follows-

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

2.3.3 Natural Area Waterway Category:

The core objectives for management of land categorised natural area watercourse as set out in section 36M of the Act as follows-

- (a) to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the in stream 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
- (d) to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.

By the nature of waterways, they intersect areas of community land with different categorisations; when this occurs, wherever practicable, the area will be managed in accordance with the objectives of both categories. For instance, riparian vegetation may be established and maintained between a car park and a watercourse to ensure bank stability and protect water quality without compromising the use of the car park.

2.3.4 Natural Area Wetland Category:

The core objectives for management of land categorised wetland as set out in section 36K of the Act are as follows:

- (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 and fauna and habitat values of the wetlands, and
- (b) to restore and regenerate degraded wetlands, and
- (c) to facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and the community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.

2.3.4 Natural Area Foreshore Category:

The core objectives for management of land categorised natural area foreshore as set out in section 36N of the Act are as follows-

- (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 areas, and

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

2.4 GENERAL COMMUNITY USE CATEGORY:

Section 36(l) of the Act specifies the core objectives for land categorised “general community use” and these core objectives are as follows –

to encourage, promote 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:

- 1) in relation to public recreation and physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and
- 2) 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).

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3. What are Community Values relating to Community Land?

Values are attributes that are highly regarded or important to people. For this Generic Plan of Management each category of community land, parks, sportsgrounds, general community use and natural areas – bushland, escarpment, bushland, wetland, waterways and foreshore, are given their own set of community values and resulting objectives. These community values identify what is special about each category of land generally. The values demonstrate what is important now and in the future in terms of what to preserve, enhance, develop or remove. The objectives in this section of the generic plan of management are based on the core values for each category.

3.1 GENERAL COMMUNITY USE (GCU) VALUES AND OBJECTIVES

GCU VALUE	GCU OBJECTIVE
Scenic	To provide community and/or recreational facilities which have minimal impact on the visual amenity of the area.
Environmental	To provide a community facility which is ecologically sustainable and has minimal adverse impact on surrounding natural areas.
Social	To develop community facilities which provide space for the community to pursue recreational, leisure, cultural, community and social interests.
Community Services	To develop community facilities which provide space for activities which address the social and welfare needs of the local community.
	To provide services and facilities that enables the Rural Fire Service to operate efficiently.
	To provide surface car parks at strategic locations throughout the City that are available to the public, with or without charge.
Community Access	To provide community facilities that are accessible by all community groups.

3.2 PARK VALUES AND OBJECTIVES

PARK VALUE	PARK OBJECTIVE
Scenic	To provide a recreational area which enhances the visual amenity of the area.
Environmental	To provide a recreational facility which is ecologically sustainable, promotes biodiversity and has minimal adverse impact on surrounding natural areas.
Heritage	To recognise, enhance and conserve those heritage items located on community land categorised PARK.
Recreational	To provide parks that are highly valued as social and passive recreational spaces as well as being venues for organised and non-organised recreation activities. The provision of children's play areas is a major priority in the future planning of parks.
Social	To provide community facilities to allow individuals and groups to come together for social, community, educational, cultural, leisure and welfare activities and action.

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3.3 NATURAL AREA (NA) - VALUES AND OBJECTIVES

(for all subcategories of Natural Areas)

NA VALUE	NA OBJECTIVE
Biodiversity	To maintain a high level of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity within natural areas.
Ecological	To maintain ecological processes and interactions that occurs within an ecological community.
Social	To provide natural areas that are highly valued as socially significant scenic features.
Scenic	To provide natural areas which enhance the visual amenity of the area.
Education	To provide natural areas which may facilitate educational and scientific research and development.
Recreation	To promote use of the land that may enable public use and enjoyment of that land.
Intergenerational Equity	To ensure the preservation and regeneration of existing natural areas both now and for future generations.

3.4 SPORTSGROUND (SG) VALUES AND OBJECTIVES

SG VALUE	SG OBJECTIVE
Scenic	To provide a recreational facility which has minimal impact on the visual amenity of the area.
Ecological	To provide a recreational facility which is ecologically sustainable and has minimal adverse impact on surrounding natural areas.
Heritage	To recognise, enhance and conserve those heritage items located on community land categorised Sportsground.
Recreational	To provide sportsgrounds that offer quality sports facilities. To utilise Sports Liaison Committees Sports Planning Process in evaluating the priorities for sports development. To ensure that all sporting groups are provided access to sportsgrounds and facilities wherever possible.

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4. What are Management Issues for Community Land?

Management issues are matters that arise periodically and generally impact on the areas of community land. In this generic plan of management the management issues are provided by each community land category.

The category specific management issues are used to define management strategies in the resulting action plans. The identification of issues assist Council in establishing **Action Plans** to address these issues to ensure that community land is use is maintained and managed in a sustainable way.

After a discussion of the relevant management issues, a category or sub-category specific action plan follows. The action plans gives details of the strategies and actions recommended to be adopted and carried out under the plan of management.

Funding for the various items in the action plans may be available from any of the following sources – Council's General Fund, Section 94 Contributions specifically collected for community land sites, the Public Reserve Management Fund (LAWC), Coastal Management Fund (LAWC) or specialised funding from either Commonwealth or State Government.

Integral to the management of community land, in combination with the specific issues that are discussed and form part of the category action plans, are the core objectives of each category and sub category of community land under the Local Government Act 1993 that have been discussed earlier in this generic plan of management.

4.1 GENERAL COMMUNITY USE (GCU) MANAGEMENT ISSUES

- GCU Issue:* High community expectation on the level of facility and service
- Discussion:* Community facilities are located and designed to maximise opportunities for community access and use. Budgetary constraints impact on Council's ability to provide additional facilities.
- GCU Issue:* Ensuring equitable access to facilities and services by community groups and general public
- Discussion:* The location and design of community facilities is aimed at maximising opportunities for access by all sectors of the community. The provision of community facilities that enable multi-purpose use is a main strategy of Council.
- GCU Issue:* Vandalism of facilities
- Discussion:* Damage and theft by vandals is an ongoing problem faced by Council. Regular monitoring of facilities and better design of new facilities will help reduce opportunities for vandalism.
- GCU Issue:* Increase risk and public liability issues affecting the use of land categorised General Community Use
- Discussion:* The increased use of Council's facilities on community land has seen an increase in the number of public liability claims against Council. Council continually monitors all sites to minimise opportunities for risk of injury.
- GCU Issue:* To provide services and facilities that enables the Rural Fire Service to operate efficiently
- Discussion:* Council manages the Rural Fire Service for the City and provides support to the Local Emergency Management Committee.
- GCU Issue:* To provide surface car parks at strategic locations throughout the City that are available to the public, with or without charge

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Discussion: Council has provided a number of surface car parks at strategic locations in and adjacent to regional and local commercial areas.

GCU Issue: *The potential for Aboriginal heritage sites to be located on lands which have been previously undisturbed.*

Discussion: **The proposed Aboriginal Heritage Development Control Plan maps the lands likely to have the potential for Aboriginal sites. Where lands are shown as sensitive, archaeological survey will be required prior to development of the land. Development includes any disturbance of the natural ground surface. Where survey identifies Aboriginal sites, a site specific plan of management will be required. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and Chapter E10 of the Wollongong City Wide DCP (2009) are used by Wollongong Council to manage and protect Aboriginal heritage sites that are known and to manage the potential of any land to contain Aboriginal heritage sites.**

GCU Issue: *Impact of community facilities on neighbouring natural areas, especially watercourses and wetlands*

Discussion: Any development which involves excavations or works within 40 m of the bank of a river, lake or lagoon requires approval from the State Government under the **Water Management Act 2000**. Management practices such as gardening and exterior cleaning need to be controlled where they may affect natural areas such as watercourses and wetlands. Council will manage community facilities to maintain the ecological values of surrounding natural areas.

General Community Use Action Plan

GCU MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
High community expectation on the level of facility and service.	<p>Maximise opportunities for community access to facilities and services.</p> <p>Identify opportunities for new community facilities and services.</p>	<p>Involve all stakeholders and the general community in the planning processes for new community facilities.</p> <p>Undertake feasibility study and provide for funding through Corporate Planning process.</p>	Level of community satisfaction and participation in the provision of community facilities and services.
Ensuring equitable access to facilities and services by community groups and general public.	<p>To develop facilities that provide for multi-purpose uses.</p> <p>Ensure that management committees manage community facilities in accordance with Council's policies and licence agreement.</p>	<p>Review existing community facilities to identify opportunities for the provision for multi-purpose use.</p> <p>Establish processes to assist licensees to meet licence agreement responsibilities.</p>	Number of community groups requesting use of Council's community facilities and the number of groups unable to be accommodated.
Vandalism of facilities.	Identify opportunities to reduce vandalism of community facilities.	Review existing community facilities to identify opportunities to increase security.	Number of vandalism incidents reported.
Impact of sporting grounds on neighbouring natural areas.	To manage sportsgrounds so as to maintain the ecological values of surrounding natural areas.	Identify sensitive natural areas adjacent to sportsgrounds.	Number of sites where environmental requirements determined.

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GCU MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
		<p>Determine management requirements and development constraints for the protection of those natural areas.</p> <p>Implement necessary management practices and development constraints.</p>	<p>Percentage of environmental requirements implemented.</p> <p>Key environmental indicators for natural areas.</p>

4.2 PARK MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Park Issue: Large number of small sites to maintain

Discussion: The large number of small sites to be maintained throughout the City places pressure on the allocation of resources to ensure that such sites are maintained to a minimum standard.

Park Issue: Vandalism and security

Discussion: This is an ongoing issue facing management and every opportunity will be taken to review both existing and proposed facilities and equipment to identify opportunities to minimise vandalism and security breaches.

Park Issue: Regulating the use of Parks

Discussion: Inappropriate and unlawful use of parks is an ongoing problem. Appropriate signage will be placed at sites where such activities are prevalent and Council's Community Infringement Officers will continue to monitor the use of parks and take appropriate action against offenders.

Park Issue: Number of sites considered inappropriate for retention as community land due to physical constraints and inaccessibility

Discussion: A review of all community land will be undertaken to identify areas that are not currently utilised for a public purpose and may be considered surplus to Council's requirements.

Park Issue: Meeting the community's expectations re the provision of passive recreational facilities

Discussion: Council recognises that it may not be able to meet all of the community's demands in regards to the provision of and maintenance of facilities on parks. However, Council will continue to survey the community at random areas throughout the City and the results of these surveys will assist Council in formulating a priority listing for the allocation of funding through the Council's own management plan/budget which is adopted annually.

Park Issue: Lack of formal naming of Parks

Discussion: The lack of formal names for parks makes some sites difficult to identify when the exact location is not known. It is proposed that ALL parks throughout the City be formally named in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Geographical Names Board. The community will be consulted during this process.

Park Issue: Unlawful occupation of Parks

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Discussion: A number of unlawful occupations of parks have been identified throughout the City and Council will take appropriate action to have these occupations either removed or formalised.

Park Issue: *The potential for Aboriginal heritage sites.*

Discussion: ~~The proposed Aboriginal Heritage Development Control Plan maps sensitive lands likely to have the potential for Aboriginal heritage sites. Where land is shown as sensitive, archaeological survey will be required prior to development of the land. Development includes any disturbance of the natural ground surface.~~

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~~If Aboriginal heritage sites are identified, then a site specific plan of management will be required. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and Chapter E10 of the Wollongong City Wide DCP (2009) are used by Wollongong Council to manage and protect Aboriginal heritage sites that are known and to manage the potential of any land to contain Aboriginal heritage sites.~~

Park Issue: *Impact of parks on neighbouring natural areas, especially watercourses and wetlands*

Discussion: Any development which involves excavations or works within 40 m of the bank of a river, lake or lagoon requires approval from the State Government under the **Water Management Act 2000**. Management practices such as fertiliser application rates and rehabilitation of bare areas need to be carefully controlled where they may affect natural areas such as watercourses and wetlands. Council will manage parks to maintain the ecological values of surrounding natural areas.

Park Action Plan

PARK MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
Large number of small sites to maintain.	To ensure that all PARKS are maintained to minimum standard.	Allocation of resources and funding through Council's budgeting processes (Council's Management Plan).	Number of complaints received regarding the maintenance of parks.
Vandalism and security.	To reduce opportunities for vandalism within any park.	Review design of any building or facility within a park to minimise opportunities for vandalism.	Number of vandalism incidents reported.
Number of sites considered inappropriate for retention as community land due to physical constraints and inaccessibility.	Review all parks throughout the City to identify areas of surplus community land that may be reclassified to operational.	Undertake review in consultation with community.	Number of surplus sites identified.
Regulating the use of Parks.	Address all breaches of prohibited or inappropriate activity within a park.	Undertake appropriate action against offenders as appropriate. Provide regulative signage.	Number of reported breaches. Number of successful investigation and prosecutions.
Meeting the community's	Ensure that passive recreation facilities are	Assessing requests for new facilities from Park	Level of demand for new recreational facilities.

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PARK MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
expectations regarding the provision of passive recreational facilities.	provided in accordance with Council Policy	Survey and reviewing priority list for new facilities.	
Lack of formal naming of parks.	Ensure that all Parks are formally named and appropriate signage is provided to identify that name.	Initiate consultation with community to establish names for unnamed Parks. Provide budgetary item for the establishment of Park signs.	Number of Parks formally named with appropriate signs.
Unlawful occupation of Parks by encroachment by adjoining landowners.	Identify unlawful occupation of Parks and take appropriate action to eliminate such occupation.	Negotiate with encroaching landowners to ensure that unlawful occupations are eliminated.	Number of unlawful occupations of community land successfully eliminated.
Potential for Aboriginal heritage sites on undisturbed land.	Investigate prior to disturbance of natural ground surface.	Undertake archaeological survey as required.	Number of archaeological surveys carried out prior to development.
Impact of parks on neighbouring natural areas.	To manage parks so as to maintain the ecological values of surrounding natural areas	Identify sensitive natural areas adjacent to parks. Determine management requirements and development constraints for the protection of those natural areas. Implement necessary management practices and development constraints.	Number of sites where environmental requirements determined. Percentage of environmental requirements implemented. Key environmental indicators for natural areas.

4.3 SPORTSGROUND (SG) MANAGEMENT ISSUES

SG Issue: Shortage of suitable land for playing fields

Discussion: The ever-increasing participation by the community in organised sport places pressure on Council to identify opportunities to develop additional sportsgrounds on community land. This matter is monitored through Council's Sports and Facilities Reference Group.

SG Issue: Greater diversity of sports being introduced

Discussion: The diversity of sporting activities continues to grow and Council is continually monitoring and reviewing the use of existing facilities that can be adapted for multipurpose use where possible.

SG Issue: Falling participation level of traditional sports

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Discussion: A number of sports are suffering from falling membership and participation rate and sportsgrounds allocated for their use under licence are not being used to maximum benefit. Council will review the allocation of sportsgrounds to those sports to ensure that the use of those sportsgrounds is increased.

SG Issue: *Increased risk and liability issues affecting the use of sportsgrounds*

Discussion: The increased participation rate of organised sport on Council land has seen an increase in the number of public liability claims against Council. Council continually monitors all sportsground sites to minimise opportunities for risk of injury by participants and spectators.

SG Issue: *Ensuring compliance with lease/ licence terms by all stakeholders*

Discussion: The non-compliance by sporting clubs and associations of terms and condition of a lease or licence of sportsgrounds is an ongoing problem. Council will continually monitor the use and occupation of sportsgrounds to ensure that all conditions of lease or licence are complied with.

SG Issue: *Sponsorship Signage on Sportsgrounds*

Discussion: Council acknowledges that sporting groups rely on sponsorship as one way to raise revenue for their club activities. The Wollongong Development Control Plan (DCP) 2009 prohibits advertising signs and structures on land that, under any environmental planning instrument, is within any Open Space Zone (excluding any advertisement at a public sporting facility or about products of those sponsors). To ensure that this DCP provision does not result in inappropriate signage that would detract from the primary purpose of the sportsground, this Plan of Management prohibits sponsorship signs at sporting facilities that can be seen from the outside of the sporting facility unless Council as Licensor/Lessor has consented in writing. This requirement is in addition to obtaining any other approvals required under Council's Local Environmental Plans or Development Control Plans to demonstrate compliance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act of 1979.

SG Issue: *Provision of adequate car parking to service sportsgrounds*

Discussion: The lack of provision of car parking on and adjacent to sportsgrounds is an ongoing problem for participants and spectators. There is no formal policy on the provision of car parking for sportsgrounds and it is proposed that this problem be subject to further investigation with a view to adopting a policy statement on this matter.

SG Issue: *Lack of formal naming of sportsgrounds*

Discussion: The lack of formal names for sportsgrounds makes some sites difficult to identify when the exact location is not known. It is proposed that ALL sportsgrounds throughout the City be formally named in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Geographical Names Board. The community will be consulted during this process.

SG Issue: *Unlawful occupation of Sportsgrounds*

Discussion: A number of unlawful occupations of sportsgrounds have been identified throughout the City and Council will take appropriate action to have these occupations either removed or formalised.

SG Issue: *The potential for Aboriginal heritage sites to be located on undisturbed land*

Discussion: ~~The proposed Aboriginal Heritage Development Control Plan maps lands likely to have the potential for Aboriginal heritage sites. Where land is shown as sensitive, archaeological survey will be required prior to development of the land. Development includes any disturbance of the natural ground surface.~~

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If Aboriginal heritage sites are identified, then a site specific plan of management will be required. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and Chapter E10 of the Wollongong City Wide DCP (2009) are used by Wollongong Council to manage and protect Aboriginal heritage sites that are known and to manage the potential of any land to contain Aboriginal heritage sites.

SG Issue: Impact of sporting grounds on neighbouring natural areas, especially watercourses and wetlands

Discussion: Any development which involves excavations or works within 40 m of the bank of a river, lake or lagoon requires approval from the State Government under the Water Management Act 2000. Management practices such as fertiliser application rates and rehabilitation of bare areas need to be carefully controlled where they may affect natural areas such as watercourses and wetlands. Council will manage sportsgrounds to maintain the ecological values of surrounding natural areas.

SG Issue: Vandalism of facilities

Discussion: This is an ongoing issue facing management and every opportunity will be taken to review both existing and proposed facilities and equipment to identify opportunities to minimise vandalism of facilities.

Sportsground Action Plan

SPORTSGROUND MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
Shortage of suitable land for playing fields.	Identify areas of community land that might be capable of being developed as a sportsground. Identify areas of new subdivision development where public reserve dedication could be used towards the establishment of a sportsground.	Review areas of community land that may be suitable for the development of a sportsground. Assess feasibility and identify costs involved to undertake construction Provide for funding through Council's budgeting process (Council's Plan of Management).	Number of sites identified as being suitable for the development of a sportsground.
Greater diversity of sports being introduced.	To develop sportsgrounds that provide for a diversity of recreational uses.	Review existing sportsgrounds and identify opportunities for upgrading facilities to provide for multipurpose use.	No of sports requesting use of Council's sports facilities and the number of sports unable to be accommodated.
Provision of adequate car parking to service sportsgrounds.	Adopt a policy relating to the provision and maintenance of car parking on sportsgrounds.	Undertake consultation with all stakeholders and prepare policy document.	Completion and implementation of policy.
Falling participation of traditional team sports.	Identify sports which are not utilising sportsgrounds allocated for their use.	Liaise with stakeholders re the use of sportsgrounds with a	Number of opportunities identified to

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SPORTSGROUND MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
		view to rationalising the allocation of grounds to ensure that maximum use is obtained.	rationalise the allocation of sportsgrounds to ensure maximum utilisation.
Increase risk and public liability issues to be considered.	Minimise opportunities for risk of injury on sportsgrounds.	Undertake site audit and identify high risk areas. Undertake appropriate action to reduce risk as identified. Ensure that licensees or lessees are covered with liability insurance.	Number of public liability claims on sportsground.
Ensuring compliance with lease/licence terms by all stakeholders.	Achieve full compliance of all conditions of lease/ licence.	Follow up any claims of non-compliance through consultation with lessee/ licensee.	Number of non-compliances identified and acted on.
Lack of formal naming of sportsgrounds.	Ensure that all sportsgrounds are formally named and appropriate signage is provided to identify that name.	Initiate consultation with community to establish names for unnamed sportsgrounds. Provide budgetary item for the establishment of sportsground signs.	Number of sportsgrounds formally named with appropriate signs.
Unlawful occupation of sportsgrounds by encroachment by adjoining landowners.	Identify unlawful occupation of sportsgrounds and take appropriate action to eliminate such occupation.	Negotiate with encroaching landowners to ensure that unlawful occupations are eliminated.	Number of unlawful occupations of community land successfully eliminated.
Impact of sporting grounds on neighbouring natural areas.	To manage sportsgrounds so as to maintain the ecological values of surrounding natural areas.	Identify sensitive natural areas adjacent to sportsgrounds. Determine management requirements and development constraints for the protection of those natural areas. Implement necessary management practices and development constraints.	Number of sites where environmental requirements determined. Percentage of environmental requirements implemented. Key environmental indicators for natural areas.
Vandalism of facilities	To reduce opportunities for vandalism within sportsgrounds.	Review facilities within sportsgrounds to minimise opportunities for vandalism.	Number of vandalism incidents reported.
Potential for Aboriginal	Investigate prior to	Undertake archaeological	Number of

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SPORTSGROUND MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
heritage sites on undisturbed land.	disturbance of natural ground surface.	survey before any development takes place.	archaeological surveys carried out prior to development.

4.4 NATURAL AREA (NA) MANAGEMENT ISSUES

These issues are common to all natural areas across the City. Where there are specific management issues for a natural area sub-category e.g. bushland, the issue is dealt with under that section of this document.

NA Issue: *The need for strategic management*

Discussion: It has been recognised that effective management of Wollongong's natural areas requires a strategic approach in order to account, budget, prioritise and manage for the large area of land categorised as natural areas.

NA Issue: *Regional partnerships*

Discussion: There is a need to integrate a wider catchment management approach to managing the City's natural areas through the development of partnerships with a variety of agencies including industry, research organisations and government departments.

NA Issue: *Limited participation by small sections of the community in the management of natural areas.*

Discussion: There is a need to promote increased structured opportunities for community participation in the management of natural areas (i.e. Bush care groups, Green plan) and to promote environmental education. Increasing the community's awareness to the importance of natural areas is one of the best ways to ensure the proper future management of these declining ecosystems.

NA Issue: *Large number of natural area sites to manage and conserve*

Discussion: The large number of natural area sites (bushland, wetland, watercourse, escarpment and foreshore) to be maintained throughout the City places pressure on the allocation of resources to ensure that such sites are managed in accordance with the principles of ecologically sustainable development and Council's resources.

NA Issue: *The potential for Aboriginal heritage sites to be located on lands which have been previously unsurveyed.*

Discussion: ~~Where lands are shown as sensitive on the draft Aboriginal Heritage Development Control Plan an archaeological survey will be required prior to any development of the land. Development includes any disturbance of the natural ground surface. Where a survey identifies an area of Aboriginal significance, a site specific plan of management will be required for that area. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and Chapter E10 of the Wollongong City Wide DCP (2009) are used by Wollongong Council to manage and protect Aboriginal heritage sites that are known and to manage the potential of any land to contain Aboriginal heritage sites.~~

NA Issue: *Invasion of exotic flora and fauna*

Discussion: Exotic species invade natural areas and out-compete the native species interrupting ecosystem integrity and threatening biodiversity.

NA Issue: *Vandalism and the illegal dumping of rubbish*

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Discussion: As many natural areas are surrounded by high-usage residential, commercial and industrial areas, they tend to become subject to vandalism by the way of flora destruction, arson and the dumping of rubbish on all scales from littering to building waste.

NA Issue: *Fire*

Discussion: Bushfire at the inappropriate frequency and temperature can result in the disruption of the life cycle processes in native plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and therefore must be managed accordingly. The risk of fire adversely affecting community or environmental assets within or adjacent to natural areas must be managed in accordance with the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan and Bush Fire Operations Plan.

NA Issue: *Threatened Species, Threatened Ecological Communities and Key Threatening Processes Management*

Discussion: Wollongong contains many threatened flora and fauna species and ecological communities that are listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016. As local land managers, Council must ensure that proper environmental management systems are in place to promote the recovery of such species and ensure their existence in association with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and in accordance with the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.

Where community land comprises the critical habitat of threatened species as declared by the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994 a site specific plan of management will be required for that area.

NA Issue: *Recreation and visitor usage of natural areas*

Discussion: Many of the City's natural areas are frequented by a high percentage of the community, particularly the foreshore, beach areas. The number of people which utilise these areas can place pressures on the natural environment. However, the opportunity also exists to provide interpretive educational walks and eco-tourism opportunities.

Natural Area (NA) Action Plan for the Common Management Issues

NA COMMON MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Need for strategic management	Manage the natural areas in accordance with a Natural Areas Strategic Management Plan.	Natural Areas Working Group within Council.	Preparation of a Natural Area Strategic Management Plan.
Regional partnerships	Develop community and regional partnerships to aid in the management of the City's natural areas.	Council's participation with Government agencies and through liaison with industry and research organisations.	The number of natural area initiatives with the support of other governmental and non-governmental organisations.
Limited participation by small sections of the community in natural area management.	To increase community participation in natural area conservation and restoration. To undertake effective community education campaigns and workshops.	Botanic Gardens Discovery Centre, Glengarry Cottage - Waste Education and Visitor Centre. Wollongong City Council environmental	Number of visitors to the environmental education centres. Number of people attending workshops and

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NA COMMON MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
		education team.	environmental events organised by Council.
Large number of natural area sites to manage and conserve.	To ensure that all natural areas are managed and maintained based on the Natural Area Strategic Plan and Council's resources.	Allocation of resources and funding through the corporate planning process. Pursuit of biobanking agreements Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements in areas of high biodiversity value to increase available resources for natural areas management.	Number of enquiries received and responses given regarding the management of natural areas. Number of biobanking Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements agreements entered into by Council.
The potential for Aboriginal heritage sites to be located on lands which have been previously unsurveyed.	Investigate prior to disturbance of natural ground surface.	Undertake archaeological surveys as required.	Number of archaeological surveys carried out prior to development.
Invasion of exotic flora and fauna	To contain the spread of exotics where possible and where budget allows.	Allocation of resources and funding through the corporate planning process.	Number of weed and feral animal control programs initiated at various sites.
Vandalism, arson and the illegal dumping of rubbish.	Discourage illegal activity by use of signage and fines. Promote community awareness by education concerning the impacts of such events.	Allocation of resources and funding through the corporate planning process.	Number of fines allocated. Number of sites where a clean-up campaign is conducted.
Fire.	Manage Natural Areas as per Bush Fire Risk Management Plan.	Allocation of resources and funding through Council's budgeting process (Council's Management Plan).	Refer to Bushfire Risk Management Plan. Implementation of Operations Plan.
Threatened Species, Threatened Ecological Communities and Key Threatening Processes Management.	Manage threatened species, threatened ecological communities and key threatening processes as specified in the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.	Identify areas and habitats of threatened species and endangered ecological communities within the Wollongong local government area. Implement management strategies for their protection as specified in the Threatened Species	Number recovery plans implemented and prepared for the Wollongong local government area.

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NA COMMON MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
		Conservation Act, in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service.	

4.4.1 Natural Area Bushland (NABL) Sub Category Management Issues

NABL Issue: *Pressures on the bushland from urban interface.*

Discussion: Areas of bushland bordering the urban interface face greater exposure and pressure from the surrounding areas. Pressures are increased due to invasion of weeds from garden escapees and predator pressures from exotic species such as cats. These edge effects generally decrease with an increase in distance from the urban interface. Other pressures on the bushland ecosystem and biodiversity as a result of close proximity to urban areas include rubbish dumping, arson, vandalism, uncontrolled access, stormwater and nutrient runoff. These factors all contribute to the deterioration of the quality of bushland.

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Action Plan for Natural Area Bushland Land Management Issues

NATURAL AREA BUSHLAND MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Pressures on the bushland from the surrounding urban interface.	<p>Ensure that areas of bushland are managed and maintained based on the Natural Area Strategic Plan and Council's resources.</p> <p>Promote community awareness by educating people about the impacts of urban areas on bushland.</p>	Allocation of resources and funding through the corporate planning process.	<p>Number of enquiries and responses regarding the maintenance and management of bushland.</p> <p>Number of bushland sites undergoing restoration.</p>

4.4.2 Natural Area Wetland (NAWL) Management Issues

NAWL Issue: *Water quality*

Discussion: Poor water quality from urbanisation, run off, localised industrial pollution, sewerage and illegal dumping disrupts ecosystems and adds to the decline in biodiversity of flora and fauna species.

NAWL Issue: *Sedimentation*

Discussion: Development within the catchments, unstable and eroding streams and poor land use practices all contribute to an unnatural quantity of sediment in the wetlands. This in-turn can alter the dynamics and ability of the wetlands to survive.

Natural Area Wetland Action Plan for the Management Issues

NATURAL AREA WETLAND MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Poor water quality from the urban areas.	Improved water quality.	Continued development and implementation of programs such as water quality monitoring, the wastewater strategy, stormwater plans and Stream watch.	<p>Improved water quality and health of wetlands.</p> <p>Number of fines and notices issued under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.</p>
Sedimentation from development within the wetland catchments.	Address all breaches of conditions of development consent and of Council's Subdivision Code.	Undertake appropriate action against offenders as appropriate.	Number of fines and notices issued under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

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4.4.3 Natural Area Watercourse (NAW) Management Issues and Action Plan

- NAW Issue: *Water quality*
- Discussion: Poor water quality from urbanisation run-off, localised industrial pollution, sewerage and illegal dumping disrupts ecosystem functioning and hence adds to the decline in biodiversity.
- NAW Issue: *Extent and condition of riparian vegetation*
- Discussion: Riparian vegetation is required to stabilise stream banks, maintain wildlife corridors, improve water quality, protect biodiversity and is vital to the watercourse ecosystem.
- NAW Issue: *Grazing agistments*
- Discussion: Grazing animals adjacent to watercourses can have a detrimental effect on many attributes of the stream including channel stability, riparian vegetation or water quality.
- NAW Issue: *Flooding risk*
- Discussion: Wollongong is well known for experiencing frequent high-magnitude rainstorms and flood events. One of the main focus areas for flood management is the City's watercourses.

Natural Area Watercourse Action Plan

Natural Area Watercourse MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Poor water quality from the urban areas.	Improved water quality.	Develop awareness and educational campaigns focussing on water quality.	Establishment of a water quality monitoring program across the local government area and comparison of the water quality data with ANZECC guidelines.
Extent and condition of riparian vegetation.	Ensure the protection and restoration of riparian vegetation on streams and promote the recovery and regeneration of riparian vegetation on all watercourses.	Allocation of resources and funding through corporate planning process. Collaboration with State Government in the preparation of Riparian Management Plans.	Total length of creek banks restored and rehabilitated.
Grazing agistments on natural areas.	Removal of all grazing agistments from natural area watercourse.	Review of all grazing agistments and their proximity to watercourses.	The number of grazing agistments removed from watercourse areas.
Flooding risk.	Maximise safety opportunities and minimise the risk of flooding through appropriate flooding controls.	Preparation and implementation of Flood Management Plans for watercourses.	Number of Flood Plain Management Plans implemented.

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4.4.4 Natural Area Escarpment (NAE) Management Issues and Action Plan

NAE Issue: *The facilitation of safe community use of the escarpment*

Discussion: Escarpment lands are most frequently used for scenic viewing. It is essential that these areas are made safe through the provision of signage and fencing.

NAE Issue: *Management of the Illawarra Escarpment as a single entity*

Discussion: The Illawarra Escarpment must be planned, conserved, protected and managed as a single entity.

Natural Area Escarpment Action Plan

Natural Area Escarpment MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Safe community use of the escarpment.	To maximise safety and minimise opportunities for risk of injury at escarpment sites.	Erection of appropriate signage and safety fences where required and maintenance of walking tracks.	Number of complaints and/or incident reports submitted to Council.
Management of the Escarpment as a single entity.	Maintain the unique natural characteristics of the Illawarra Escarpment.	Council to work closely with state government agencies, private landholders and community organisations, such as the Illawarra Escarpment Coalition to produce the Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan and the Illawarra Escarpment Structure Plan.	Completion of the Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan. Preparation of the Illawarra Escarpment Structure Plan.

4.4.5 Natural Area Foreshore (NAF) Management Issues

NAF Issue: *Dune erosion*

Discussion: Natural coastal processes erode and accrete sand in foreshore areas however, coupled with development pressures and climate change, there is a need for active management of our foreshore areas to protect existing reserves and developments.

NAF Issue: *Control of recreational activities*

Discussion: Wollongong has the benefit of approximately 60km of coastline frontage offering excellent beaches for recreation, and accordingly is a major tourist attraction and coastal recreation area. People pressure can degrade this natural asset and therefore must be managed accordingly.

NAF Issue: *Vehicular access*

Discussion: Sand dune areas are often subject to unauthorised vehicular access, whether it be for beach access or recreational driving. This illegal activity is destructive to the ecosystem processes and impedes community coastal regeneration efforts.

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NAF Issue: *Bitou Bush*

Discussion: Bitou bush is a serious environmental noxious weed on coastal dunes which occupies approximately 38% of the dunes along the South Coast. Effective management of the weed involves coordinated action and partnerships with the various stakeholders to support and undertake the management activities coordinated by the **Illawarra District Weeds** Authority.

NATURAL AREA FORESHORE MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Impact of dune erosion on adjoining areas.	To manage dune erosion so that it is not to the detriment of the adjoining terrestrial areas.	Identify problem areas of dune erosion. Determine management requirements and development constraints to protect foreshores from dune erosion. Implement necessary management practices and development constraints.	Number of sites where management requirements are determined The percentage of sites where dune restoration and prevention programs are implemented.
Control of recreational use.	Address all breaches of inappropriate activity on Foreshore areas.	Undertake appropriate action against offenders as appropriate. Provide regulative signage.	Number of breaches reported. Number of successful investigations and prosecutions.
Uncontrolled vehicular access.	Address all breaches of unauthorised vehicle access on Foreshore.	Review access to Foreshores to identify areas of the unauthorised vehicle entry. Undertake appropriate action against offenders as appropriate. Provide regulative signage.	Number of breaches reported. Number of successful investigations and prosecutions.
Bitou Bush inhabiting dune system.	Implement South Coast Regional Bitou Bush Strategy and South Coast Bitou Bush Management Plan.	Allocation of funding and resources through corporate planning process.	Area of dunes infested with Bitou Bush reduced.

4.5 DOES COUNCIL HAVE OTHER POLICIES OR PLANS WHICH AFFECT THE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY LAND BEYOND THE DISCUSSED MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RESULTING ACTION PLANS?

Council has many other plans and policies that may affect the management of community land. The major influences are Council's existing adopted policies, Council's own budgeting process (its own Management Plan), and Council's commitment to Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD) and its commitment to becoming a Child Friendly City.

Council Adopted Policies

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Council has many adopted policies which could affect how community land is used. Appendix 2 contains a list of policies most likely to affect community land. For a complete list of all of Council's policies please visit Council's website at www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au. Council is continuously updating its policies in an effort to improve its services to the community.

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Council's Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Plan and Annual Plan (Council's Long Term Planning and Annual Budget)

Wollongong 2022 is a long term Community Strategic Plan for the City. The Plan plays a vital role in the future of Wollongong, and provides direction for the delivery of key projects and services, which will help meet the needs of the community.

The NSW Government's Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework (IP&R) requires that all Council's develop long, medium and short term plans which detail how the community's vision, aspirations and priorities will be delivered via projects and services. Wollongong City Council transitioned to IP&R in June 2012. This followed extensive community engagement in 2011 and 2012 to develop a long term vision for Wollongong. This vision and six community goals are outlined in the Wollongong 2022: Community Strategic Plan. The Community Strategic Plan is supported by Council's Resourcing Strategy, Delivery Program and Annual Plan including the Budget, Capital Budget and Revenue Policy, Fees and Charges.

The Wollongong 2022 Community Strategic Plan has the following Vision and Goals:

Our vision:

From the mountains to the sea, we value and protect our natural environment and we will be leaders in building an educated, creative and connected community.

To achieve our vision, six community goals were created which will guide Council, business and the community for the next ten years.

- We value and protect our environment
- We have an innovative and sustainable economy
- Wollongong is a creative, vibrant city
- We are a connected and engaged community
- We are a healthy community in a liveable city
- We have sustainable, affordable and accessible transport

Each year Council adopts its Annual Plan including the Budget which contains both ongoing existing financial commitments and new financial commitments linked to the 5 year Delivery Plan and the 10 year Community Strategic Plan.

Review of Council's Annual Plan and Budget will identify key projects and how funding is being allocated to the management of its community infrastructure, such as roads and footpaths, community centres, parks, sporting fields and natural areas in terms of services and capital projects. Much of the major infrastructure within the community is in critical need of significant repairs and maintenance and that has been the major focus of recent Council budgets.

Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD) and Community Land

In addition, all plans of management prepared by Council take into consideration the philosophy of Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD). The National Strategy for Ecological Sustainable Development defined ESD as "development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains ecological processes on which life depends".

There are a number of guiding principles of ESD relevant to local councils. These principles are:

- * Integration – the effective integration of environmental, social and economic considerations in decision making.
- * Ecological integrity – to protect ecological diversity and maintain essential ecological processes and life support systems.
- * Continual improvement – declining environmental situations means there is an imperative to take immediate action to become more sustainable.

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- * Equity within and between generations – fairness and equal access to opportunities both in our lifetimes and future generations; and
- * Precautionary behaviour – where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone measures to prevent it.

As community land is for the enjoyment of current and future generations, ESD principles underpin Council's approach to its management and form an important part of this generic plan of management.

Wollongong City Council's commitment to becoming a Child Friendly City

In 2008, Council committed to establishing Wollongong as a Child Friendly City as part of a UNICEF program which recognises that the priorities and rights of children and young people are an integral part of public policy and programs. Specifically, Council will strive to consider the needs of children in matters related to the built environment and will aim to increase the children's participation in the city.

Council strives to develop and maintain safe, friendly and usable open space, parks, sporting fields and community resources such as libraries and community centres that are well used by children and young people. Directly consulting with children and young people when designing and developing community infrastructure such as parks, libraries and community centres is one way Wollongong can demonstrate its commitment to becoming a Child Friendly City. This approach was used by Council when redesigning the playground area at Wollongong Harbour.

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5. What are the permitted uses

5.1 PERMITTED USES FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORISED AS GENERIC COMMUNITY USE?

Based on the value objectives and legislative core objectives, the uses that may be permitted on community land categorised as general community use are:

- A. Passive recreation** and the construction of facilities to cater for these activities;
- B. The construction of community facilities, restaurants and refreshment kiosks** and the use of those facilities, restaurants and refreshment kiosks to allow individuals and groups to come together for social, community, educational, cultural, leisure and welfare activities, e.g. community/neighbourhood centres; community halls; senior citizens', youth and children's centres; community based services; scout and guide halls; museums; art galleries; libraries; car parks.
- C. Lease, license or the grant of another estate** for –
 - C1) the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the Council or other public utility provider situated on the community land;
 - C2) the playing of organised and informal sporting and recreational activities;
 - C3) short term casual purpose as prescribed by the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005;
 - C4) refreshment kiosks and restaurants;
 - C5) community activities;
 - C6) car parking; and
 - C7) **biobanking – biodiversity stewardship agreements** to conserve land of high biodiversity value such as, but not limited to, land containing endangered ecological communities.
- D. The dedication of land for road widening or land for road works of a minor character.**
- E. Flood mitigation and water quality control works** including construction of detention basins, realignment of water flow and banks, installation of pipes, gabion walls, culverts, ponds, wetlands and other structures to assist in the control of flood waters and treatment of water pollutants;
- F. Helicopter landings;**
- G. Establishing, enhancing and maintaining vegetation** to provide:
 - G1) shade around playing areas;
 - G2) a windbreak;
 - G3) enhanced scenic value or visual screening;
 - G4) habitat for native wildlife; and
 - G5) a suitable buffer for the protection of water quality and ecological processes in neighbouring watercourses or wetlands.

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5.2 PERMITTED USES FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORISED AS PARK?

Based on the value objectives and legislative core objectives, the uses that may be permitted on community land categorised as park are:

- A.** The **casual playing of games** and the carrying on of **informal sporting activities** and the construction of facilities to cater for these activities.
- B.** **Passive recreation activities and pastimes** and the construction of facilities to cater for these activities.
- C.** **The construction of community facilities, restaurants and refreshment kiosks** and the use of those facilities, restaurants and refreshment kiosks to allow individuals and groups to come together for social, community, educational, cultural, leisure and welfare activities.
- D.** **Lease, license or the grant of another estate** for -
 - a) the provision of public utilities and associated works and the purpose of providing pipes, conduits and other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the Council or other public utility provider situated on the community land;
 - b) short term casual purpose as prescribed by the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005;
 - c) refreshment kiosks and restaurants;
 - d) community activities; and
 - e) **biobanking biodiversity stewardship agreements** to conserve land of high biodiversity value such as, but not limited to, land containing endangered ecological communities.
- E.** **The dedication of land for road widening or land for road works of a minor character.**
- F.** **Flood mitigation and water quality control works** including construction of detention basins, realignment of water-flow and banks, installation of pipes, gabion walls, culverts, ponds, wetlands and other structures to assist in the control of flood waters and treatment of water pollutants.
- G.** **The provision of off-leash** areas for the exercising of dogs.
- H.** **Establishing, enhancing and maintaining vegetation** to provide:
 - a) shade;
 - b) a windbreak;
 - c) enhanced scenic or recreational value or visual screening;
 - d) habitat for native wildlife; and
 - e) a suitable buffer for the protection of water quality and ecological processes in neighbouring watercourses or wetlands.

5.3 PERMITTED USES FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORISED AS PARK?

Based on the value objectives and legislative core objectives, the uses that may be permitted on community land categorised as park are:

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- A. The playing of organised and informal sporting activities** and the construction and/or the use of facilities to cater for these activities.
- B. Passive recreation activities and pastimes** and the construction of facilities to cater for these activities.
- C. The construction of community facilities, restaurants and refreshment kiosks** and the use of those facilities, restaurants and refreshment kiosks to allow individuals and groups to come together for social, community, educational, cultural, leisure and welfare activities.
- D. Lease, license or the grant of another estate** for -
- a) the provision of public utilities and associated works and the purpose of providing pipes, conduits and other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the Council or other public utility provider situated on the community land;
 - b) the playing of organised and informal sporting activities and the use of associated facilities including clubrooms, change rooms, public toilets, etc.;
 - c) short term casual purpose as prescribed by the Local Government (General) Regulation 2015 Clause 116 (see page 40)
 - d) refreshment kiosks and restaurants;
 - e) community activities; and
 - f) **biobanking biodiversity stewardship** agreements to conserve land of high biodiversity value such as, but not limited to, land containing endangered ecological communities.
- E. The dedication of road for road widening or land for road works of a minor character.**
- F. Flood mitigation and water quality control works** including construction of detention basins, realignment of water flow and banks, installation of pipes, gabion walls, culverts, ponds, wetlands and other structures to assist in the control of flood waters and treatment of water pollutants.
- G. Helicopter landings;**
- H. The provision of off-leash areas** for the exercising of dogs.
- I. Establishing, enhancing and maintaining vegetation** to provide:
- a) shade around playing areas;
 - b) a windbreak;
 - c) enhanced scenic value or visual screening;
 - d) habitat for native wildlife; and
 - e) a suitable buffer for the protection of water quality and ecological processes in neighbouring watercourses or wetlands.

5.4 PERMITTED USES FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORISED AS NATURAL AREA?

Based on the value objectives and legislative core objectives for each Natural Area sub category, the uses that may be permitted on community land categorised as Natural Area are listed by sub category.

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5.4.1 Natural Area Bushland Permitted Uses:

- A. Informal recreation** and the construction of facilities to cater for these activities.
- B. Approved Bushcare projects** requiring ecological restoration activities associated with the protection and conservation of flora and fauna.
- C. Establishing, enhancing and maintaining vegetation** to provide:
 - a) a windbreak;
 - b) enhanced scenic value or visual screening;
 - c) habitat for native wildlife; and
 - d) a suitable buffer for the protection of water quality and ecological processes in neighbouring watercourses or wetlands.
- D. Fire hazard reduction in accordance with the Fire Management Committee and statutory regulations**
- E. Activities authorised under a **Biobanking- biodiversity stewardship agreement**** to conserve land of high biodiversity value such as, but not limited to, land containing endangered ecological communities.
- F. Flood mitigation and water quality control works in keeping with the land's natural attributes and consistent with a Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan**

5.4.2 Natural Area Wetland Permitted Uses:

Based on the objectives of this plan, the uses that may be permitted on land categorised as wetland are:

- A. Informal recreation** and the construction of facilities such as jetties, boardwalks and other structures that cater for these activities, and that provide community access to the area in such a manner that it will minimise any disturbance caused by human activity.
- B. Approved Bushcare projects** requiring ecological restoration activities associated with the protection and conservation of flora and fauna.
- C. Restoration works** associated with the protection of the biodiversity and ecological values of the in stream environment.
- D. Approved education activities** associated with facilitating community awareness of the value and function of wetlands.
- E. Fire hazard reduction in accordance with statutory regulations.**
- F. Activities authorised under a **Biobanking- biodiversity stewardship agreement**** to conserve land of high biodiversity value such as, but not limited to, land containing endangered ecological communities.
- G. Flood mitigation and water quality control works in keeping with the land's natural attributes and consistent with a Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan**

5.4.3 Natural Area Escarpment Permitted Uses:

- A. Informal recreation** and the construction of facilities to cater for these activities.

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- B. Recreation activities associated with abseiling, rock climbing and hang gliding.**
- C. Approved Bushcare projects** requiring ecological restoration activities associated with the protection and conservation of flora and fauna.
- D. Fire hazard reduction in accordance with statutory regulations.**
- E. Activities authorised under a **Biobanking biodiversity stewardship** agreement** to conserve land of high biodiversity value such as, but not limited to, land containing several endangered ecological communities.

5.4.4 Natural Area Watercourse Permitted Uses:

- A. Informal water sport activities** such as canoeing, kayaking and swimming.
- B. Informal recreation** and the construction of facilities to cater for these activities.
- C. Approved Bushcare projects** requiring ecological restoration activities associated with the protection and conservation of flora and fauna.
- D. Restoration works** associated with the protection of the biodiversity and ecological values of the in stream environment.
- E. Flood mitigation works** including construction of detention basins, realignment of water flows and banks, installation of pipes, gabion walls, culverts and other structures to assist in the control of flood waters.
- F. Fire hazard reduction in accordance with statutory regulations.**
- G. Activities authorised under a **Biobanking biodiversity stewardship** agreement** to conserve land of high biodiversity value such as, but not limited to, land containing several endangered ecological communities.

5.4.5 Natural Area Foreshore Permitted Uses:

- A. Informal recreation** and the construction of facilities to cater for these activities.
- B. Approved Bushcare projects** requiring ecological restoration activities associated with the protection and conservation of flora and fauna.
- C. Dunal Works** including restoration, replanting, reshaping and construction of appropriate coastal protection structures.
- D. Beach lifeguard and Surf lifesaving services and programs.**
- E. Approved off leash dog areas.**
- F. Fire hazard reduction in accordance with statutory regulations.**
- G. Activities authorised under a **Biobanking- biodiversity stewardship** agreement** to conserve land of high biodiversity value such as, but not limited to, land containing several endangered ecological communities.
- H. Flood mitigation and water quality control works in keeping with the land's natural attributes and consistent with a Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan**

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5.5 PERMISSIBLE LEASES/LICENSES AND OTHER ESTATE OVER ALL NATURAL AREAS:

It is permissible to grant a lease, licence or other estate to conserve land of high biodiversity value, such as, but not limited to, land containing endangered ecological communities that is categorised as a Natural Area and further sub categorised as foreshore, escarpment, bushland, wetland and watercourse.

Section 47B restricts the ability of Council to lease or licence buildings or structures on land that categorised as Natural Area.

While some structures are permitted to be constructed on community land categorised as natural areas, a development application may also be required prior to their construction in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

General Provisions Regarding Permissible Uses under this Generic Plan of Management

The general provisions found below regarding permissible uses and the granting of a lease/ licence and other estate apply to **ALL** areas of Community Land – Park, General Community Use, Natural Areas, and Sportsground.

Requirement to Consult with Council regarding any development of land covered by this plan of management:

The proponent of any development of land covered by this Generic Plan of Management must consult with Council's Property and Recreation Division who will determine whether the proposed development will receive owner's consent in principle from Council. If in principle owner's consent is received, then the Property Division will facilitate consultation with Council's Development Assessment and Certification Division to determine any Council application requirements. Land Owners consent is not to be confused or substituted for any required legislative approvals that the proponent must obtain to carry out the proposed development, such as, but not limited to, development consent under the EP&A Act or section 68 approval under the Local Government Act 1993. There is always a risk to the proponent (community organisation or commercial operator) that the subsequent more detailed application information (submitted after in principle Land Owners consent has been obtained) may lead to unsatisfactory assessment under the relevant legislation.

Maximum Time Period for Leases or Licences over any community land covered by this plan of management:

The maximum period for any lease or licence is 30 years (including any option) and unless exempt by the Regulations, all such leases, licences or grant of other estate must be advertised and the community notified in accordance with the provisions of Sections 47 and 47A of the Local Government Act 1993.

Short Term Casual Licences on Community Land covered by this plan of management:

The Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 **Clause 116** provides a number of uses for which Council can grant a short term casual licence on community land -

- 1 the playing of musical instruments, or singing, for a fee or reward,
- 2 engaging in a trade or business,
- 3 the playing of a lawful game or sport,
- 4 delivering of a public address,
- 5 commercial photographic sessions,
- 6 picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings,
- 7 filming **sessions**,
- 8 the agistment of stock.

The use or occupation of community land for these purposes is prescribed only if the use or occupation does not involve the erection of any building or structure of a permanent nature.

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The use of any existing road or fire trail on community land to transport building materials and equipment required in relation to building work that is to be, or is being, carried out on land adjoining the community land, or to remove waste that is consequential on such work, is prescribed as a short-term, casual purpose.

The use of any community land that does not have an existing road or fire trail to transport building materials and equipment required in relation to building work that is to be, or is being, carried out on land adjoining the community land or to remove waste that is consequential on such work, is prescribed as a short-term, casual purpose if such work is for the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of persons.

Definitions for the permissible uses section of this Generic Plan of Management:

Refreshment kiosk is a building, or part of a building, for the sale of light refreshments.

Restaurant is a building or place the principal purpose of which is the provision of food to people for consumption on the premises.

Other estate is a broad term and includes other rights over the land, for example, the grant of easements, or **biobanking agreements** **Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements** or biocertification for conservation of land of high biodiversity value.

Community Gardens that are established in accordance with Council's Community Gardens Management Policy (adopted by Executive Management Committee on 13 May 2014) is defined as a community activity under this Generic PoM.

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6. Performance Assessment and Review

Wollongong City Council as land owner and where applicable, trust manager will implement the plan of management. All work and activities will be undertaken in accordance with the plan of management.

The plan of management should not be seen as an end point in the planning process, but rather as the basis for Council's continuing improvement in managing the open space areas covered by the plan of management in a sustainable way with consideration to social, economic and ecological issues. The implementation of the management objectives will be achieved through the provision of resources and funding on a regular basis. Council will give consideration to the provision of funding and resources through the Annual Plan in order that the action plan for this plan of management can be achieved.

In order to assess the effectiveness of the plan, Council shall give consideration to the plans, objectives and performance targets in its Annual Report. This annual performance review will also serve to prioritise works and activities subject to budgetary and other influences that prevail at that time.

The plan must remain consistent with community expectations and the changing requirements of users. If, at any time, it is apparent that the provisions of the plan of management require review, a new draft plan will be prepared and will be publicly advertised and exhibited before being adopted by Council.

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017⁸ FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Appendices

APPENDIX 1 LANDSCAPE CONCEPT MASTER PLANS

This appendix includes a section on Landscape Concept Master Plans for areas under this Generic Plan of Management developed by Council since 2010. Additionally, in response to provide more information about how Wiseman Park in Gwynneville within the Generic PoM from 2010, the map on the next page is provided to show its existing day to day uses as a natural area bushland, sportsground and park. Wiseman Park is Crown Land and the Crowns Lands Act 1989 applies to its uses as shown in Community Land Map 5. Wiseman has a crown land dedicated purpose of public recreation.

Community land maps 1-9 follow on the next pages in the hard copy and for the online version, they are a separate attachment. The maps 1-9 do not include the 2014 amendment proposals as they have not been adopted by Council.

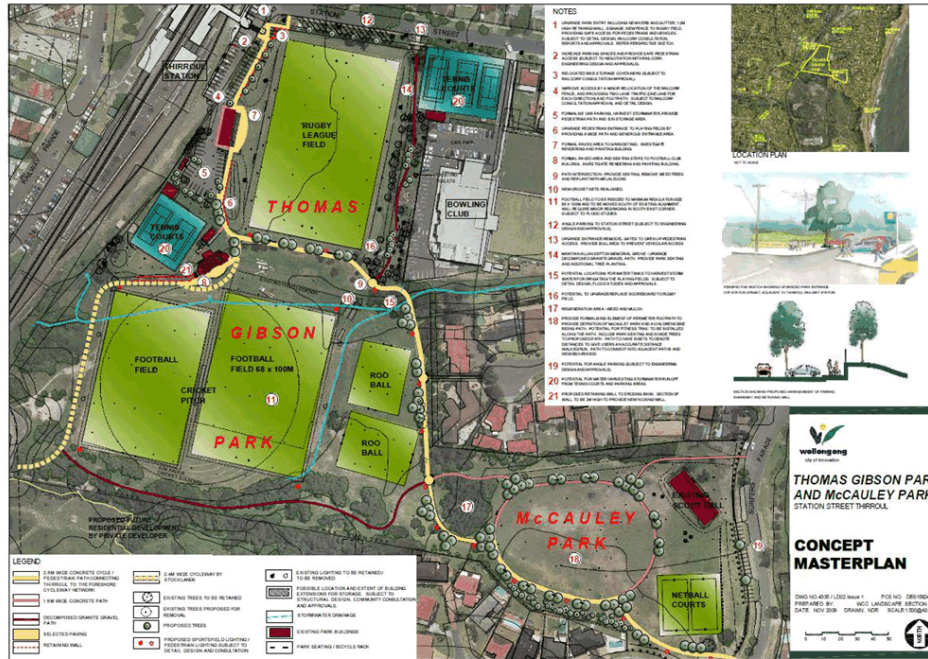
GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017⁸ FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Landscape Concept Master Plans for areas under this Generic Plan of Management develop by Council since 2010

When a landscape concept Master Plan has been completed for any community land to which this Plan of Management applies, it will be included in this section of the Plan of Management. A landscape concept Master Plan provides a guide to Council's future uses and improvements proposed for the area of community land that the Master Plan applies and whilst Council will endeavour to develop the site generally in accordance with Master Plan, additional improvements not identified in the Master Plan may be undertaken where Council considers it appropriate. It should be noted that any proposed improvements identified in a Master Plan that forms part of this Plan of Management are conceptual only and are subject to inclusion in Council's Management Plan and allocation funds in the Capital Works program. Council's website can provide more detailed information on the Master plans included

Landscape Concept Master Plans Included in this PoM

Name	Year Included in PoM
Thomas Gibson Park and McCauley Park Concept Master Plan.	2011
The Grand Pacific Walk Concept Master Plan.	2014 <i>(added because of Council resolution 23 June 2013)</i>
Draft Concept Landscape Master Plan Bald Hill Reserve (Lot 1 DP 309491, Lot 230 DP 5858 and Lot 231 DP 5858 – the area near the telecommunications tower and informal over flow parking area - is included in the Generic PoM, not the Plan of Management for Stanwell Park Reserve and Bald Hill Lookout).	2014 <i>(added because of Council resolution 25 March 2013)</i>



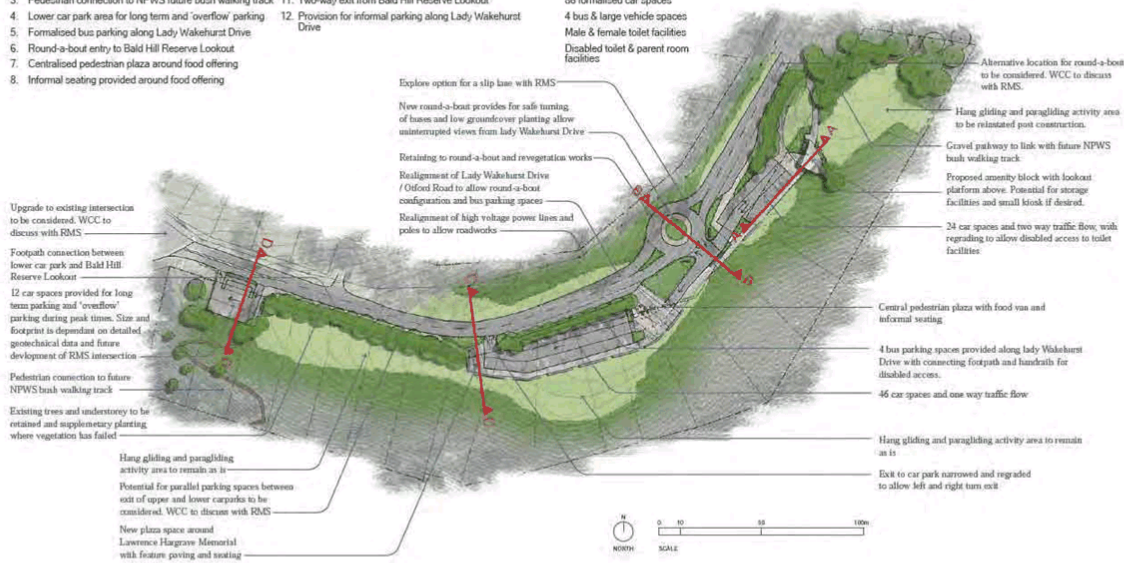
Draft Concept Landscape Masterplan

SUMMARY OF FEATURES

1. Information signage relocated to provide better access
2. Plaza space around Lawrence Hargrave Memorial
3. Pedestrian connection to NPWS future bush walking track
4. Lower car park area for long term and 'overflow' parking
5. Formalised bus parking along Lady Wakehurst Drive
6. Round-a-bout entry to Bald Hill Reserve Lookout
7. Centralised pedestrian plaza around food offering
8. Informal seating provided around food offering
9. Amenities and lookout platform in existing location
10. Stair access provided to lookout platform
11. Two-way exit from Bald Hill Reserve Lookout
12. Provision for informal parking along Lady Wakehurst Drive

STATISTICS

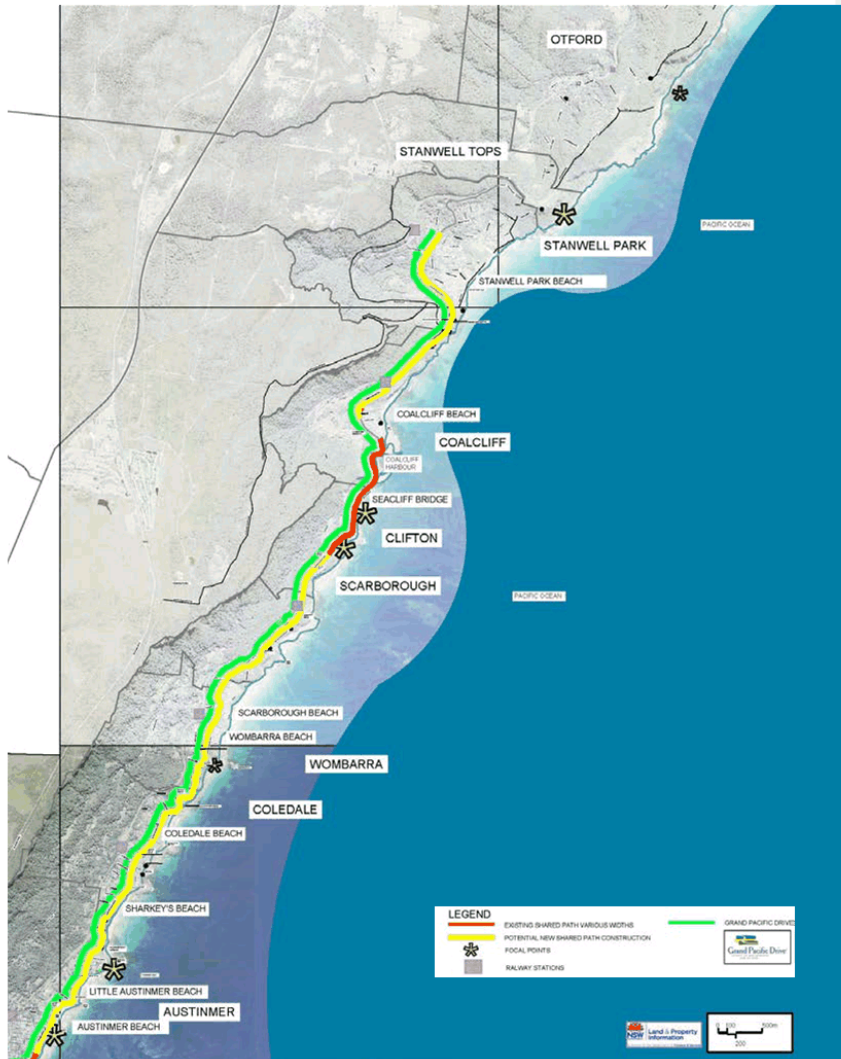
- 240 seating capacity
- 4 disabled car spaces
- 95 formalised car spaces
- 4 bus & large vehicle spaces
- Male & female toilet facilities
- Disabled toilet & parent room facilities



ARUP

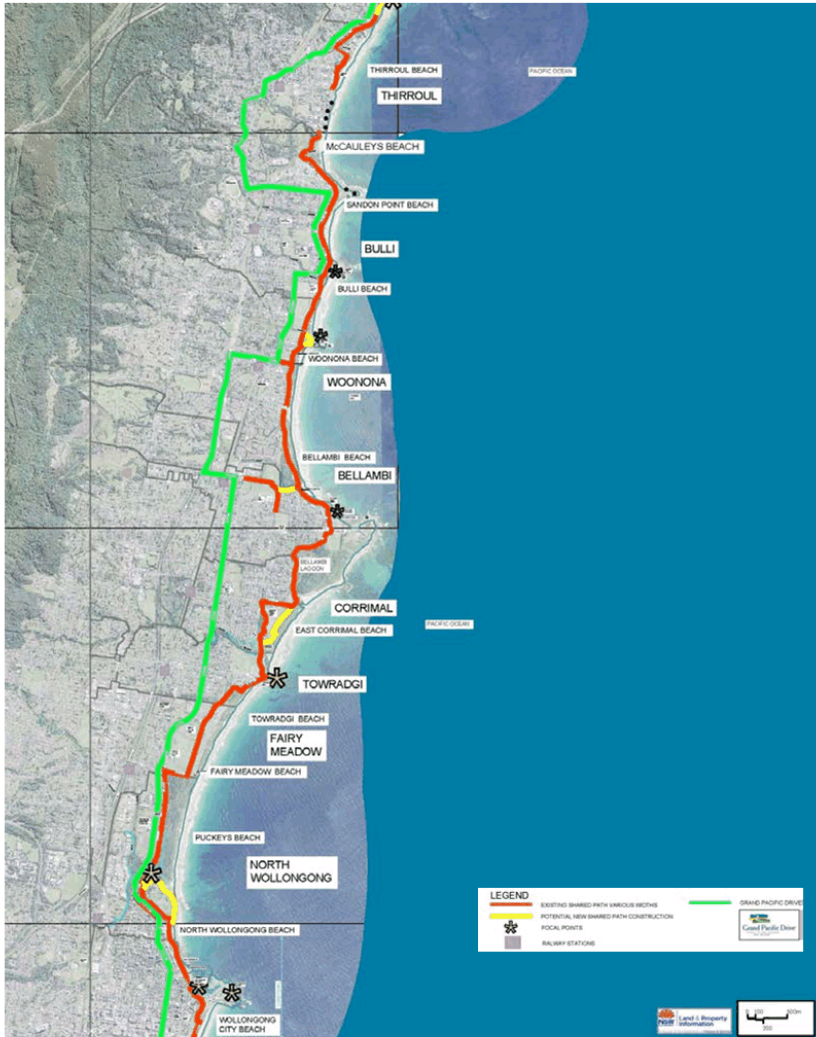
THE GRAND PACIFIC WALK ROUTE

Northern Section – Royal National Park to Thirroul



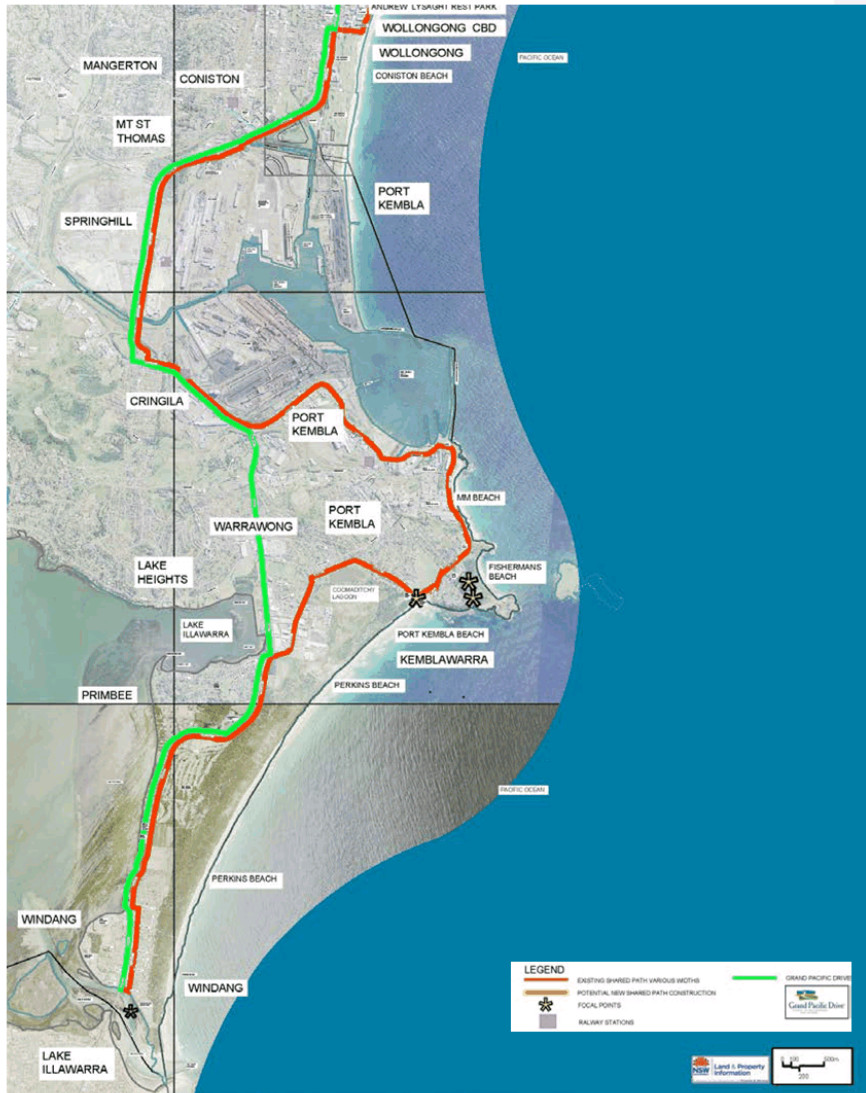
GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017/8 FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

THE GRAND PACIFIC WALK ROUTE
Central Section – Thirroul to Wollongong



GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017/18 FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND


THE GRAND PACIFIC WALK ROUTE
Southern Section – Wollongong to Lake Illawarra



GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017/8 FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Requested Additional Information on Wiseman Park Day to Day Uses



	<p>Wiseman Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Natural Area Watercourse ■ Natural Area Bushland ■ Park ■ Sportsground 	<p>Drawn By: H Jones</p> <p>Date: 06 September 2014</p> <p>Gis ref: Wiseman Park.mxd</p> <p>Date of Aerial Photography: 2012</p>	
		<p>0 40 Meters</p>	

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017/8 FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

APPENDIX 2 ADOPTED COUNCIL POLICIES AND COMMUNITY LAND

Council has many adopted policies which could affect how community land is used. Below is a listing of the policies most likely to affect community land. Only the titles of the policies are provided in this appendix. Please visit Council's website for information on the content of each policy listed below. The website is also the place to find the complete listing of all adopted Council Policies. Council's website is at www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au. Council is continuously updating its policies in an effort to improve its services to the community.

Wollongong City Council Policies that may relate to Community Land	Year Adopted
A City for People Wollongong Public Spaces Public Life	2016
Allocation of Community Facilities to Community Groups	2017
Asset Management Policy	2017
Clothing Collection Bins on Council Land	2014
Community and Sporting Group Rentals	2015
Commercial Fitness Training Activities on Public Open Space	2015
Commercial Surf School Activities on Foreshore Public Open Space	2016
Distribution and Disposal of Mulch	2013
Dogs on Beaches and Parks	2014
Encroachment	2014
Future of Our Pools Strategy 2014 – 2024	2014
Glass-Free Areas	2016
Graffiti Management	2013
Land and Easement Acquisition and Disposal	2017
Leases and Licences of Council Owned and Managed Land, Buildings and Public Roads	2017
Legal Costs Payable by Lessees and Licensees of Council Premises other than Retail Premises	2015
Management of Community Halls, Community Centres, Senior Citizens Centres and Neighbourhood Centres	2017
Outdoor Restaurant on Public Land	2014
Pesticides Notification Plan	2016
Planning Agreements	2014
Play Wollongong Strategy 2014 -2024	2014
Public Art	2016
Public Private Partnerships	2007
Public Liability Insurance for Users of Council Owned Sporting Facilities?	2002
Reduction or Waiver of Hire Fees for Community Halls and Halls under the Direct Control of Council	2017
School Use of Council Swimming Pools	2014
Shared Sports Fields	2016
Smoke Free Policy (Recreation Areas)	2015
Sportsground and Sporting Facilities Strategy 2017-2021	2017
Vertebrate Pest Animal Management	2015

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Wollongong City Council Policies that may relate to Community Land	Year Adopted
Wollongong City Tourist Park Discounting and Promotion	2017
Wollongong Arts Precinct Smoke Free	2015
Wollongong City DCP 2009	2010
Wollongong Heritage Strategy 2015 -2017	2016
Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009	2010
Urban Greening Strategy 2017 - 2037	2018
Wollongong Coastal Zone Management Plan – Gazetted	2018
Wollongong Dune Management Strategy for the Patrolled Swimming Areas of 17 Beaches	2014

Flood Studies and Floodplain Risk Management Studies and Plans

Council prepares Flood Studies, Floodplain Risk Management Studies and Floodplain Risk Management Plans for all our catchment areas in accordance with the floodplain management process. Wollongong has a number of major catchments, all of which contain creeks of various sizes. Completed Flood Studies and Floodplain Risk Management Studies and Plans are listed below	
Allans Creek catchment Flood Study, Floodplain Risk Management Study and Floodplain Risk Management Plan	2006
Brooks Creek catchment was partially modelled as part of the Mullet and Brooks Creek Flood Study.	2009
Collins Creek catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan	2014
Duck Creek catchment Flood Study	2012
Yallah-Marshall Mount Floodplain Risk Management Study	2013
Fairy-Cabbage Tree Creeks catchment Flood Study, Floodplain Risk Management Study and Floodplain Risk Management Plan	2010
Hewitts Creek catchment Review of the Hewitts Creek catchment Flood Study	2015
Lake Illawarra catchment Flood Study (2001) and Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan update (2012)	2012
Minnegang Creek catchment Flood Study (2002) the Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan (2004).	2004
Mullet Creek catchment - Flood Study and Floodplain Risk Management Plan for the Mullet and Brooks Creeks catchments (2010). Council completed an extension of the Mullet Creek Flood Model (2011). A review of the Flood Study and extension model for the Mullet Creek catchment has been undertaken in 2017	2017
Towradgi Creek catchment Flood Study (2003) and Flood Study Review (2015), Floodplain Risk Management Study and Floodplain Risk Management Plan (2003)	2015

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017⁸ FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Wollongong City catchment Flood Study (2013) and Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan (2015)	2015
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GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017/8 FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

APPENDIX 3 COUNCIL PARKS BY NAME

Council parks by name and map number:

Site ID	Park Name	Map Area
374	ABERCROMBIE STREET RESERVE	Area 4 & 5
324	ACACIA PARK	Area 5
107	ALANSON AVENUE RESERVE	Area 3
124	ALBERT STREET PARK	Area 3
631	ALCOOMIE RESERVE	Area 7 & 8
82	ALLEN PARK	Area 2
274	ALVAN PARADE RESERVE	Area 5
201	ANGEL STREET PARK	Area 3 & 5
318	ANNE STREET RESERVE	Area 5
613	ANTHEA PLACE PARK	Area 7
373	APEX PARK	Area 4 & 5
428	ARGYLE PLACE RESERVE	Area 4 & 8
302	ARISTO PARK	Area 5
91	ARMAGH PARK	Area 3
391	ARROW PARK	Area 4 & 5
132	ARTIS STREET PARK	Area 3
1010	AT FRONT OF BITZ EXCAVATIONS	Area 3
519	AUBURN PARADE RESERVE	Area 9
402	AUBURN STREET CARPARK	Area 5
78	AUSTINMER BEACH RESERVE	Area 2
74	AUSTINMER BOAT HARBOUR PARK	Area 2
1055	AUSTINMER BUSHFIRE BRIGADE	Area 2
79	AUSTINMER PUBLIC RESERVE	Area 2
1323	BADEN POWELL PARK	Area 3 & 5
624	BAILEY PARK	Area 7 & 8
33	BAIRD PARK	Area 1
368	BAKER CRESCENT RESERVE	Area 4
28	BALD HILL HEADLAND RESERVE	Area 1
244	BALFOUR PARK	Area 3 & 5
1038	BALGOWNIE SENIOR CITIZENS HALL	Area 5
251	BALGOWNIE WAR MEMORIAL PARK	Area 5
129	BALLS PADDOCK	Area 3
581	BARINA PARK	Area 9
589	BARNES PARK	Area 9
299	BASS PARK	Area 5
340	BATTERY PARK	Area 5
165	BEACH DRIVE PARK	Area 3
331	BEATON PARK	Area 5
379	BEATSON PARK	Area 5
77	BELL POINT PARK	Area 2
221	BELLAMBI BEACH POINT RESERVE	Area 3
217	BELLAMBI RECREATION AREA	Area 3 & 5
623	BELTANA AVENUE RESERVE	Area 7
18	BENDENA GARDENS	Area 1
370	BENNEY PARK	Area 4 & 5
576	BERKELEY FORESHORE PARK	Area 8
507	BERKELEY PARK	Area 8 & 9

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017⁸ FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Site ID	Park Name	Map Area
1004	BERKELEY PIONEER CEMETERY	Area 8
1037	BERKELEY POOL	Area 8
509	BERKELEY SPORTS AND SOCIAL CLUB	Area 8
235	BILL MADDEN PARK	Area 4 & 5
197	BLAKER PARK	Area 3 & 5
150	BLOOMFIELD AVENUE RESERVE	Area 3
412	BOB JESSOP GROVE	Area 5
668	BORONIA PARK	Area 9
282	BOTANIC GARDENS	Area 5
179	BOYTON PARK	Area 3
210	BRAMSEN STREET RESERVE	Area 3
292	BRANDON PARK	Area 5
1336	BRANDON PARK	Area 5
1336	BRANDON PARK	Area 5
359	BRENTWOOD AVENUE RESERVE	Area 4
1343	BRIGHTON LAWN RESERVE	Area 5
236	BROKERS ROAD RESERVE	Area 5
203	BROMPTON ROAD RESERVE	Area 3
380	BROWNLEE PARK	Area 5
531	BRUCE PARK	Area 9
681	BUCKLEY WALK	Area 7 & 8
9	BULGO ROAD PARK	Area 1
121	BULLI BEACH RESERVE	Area 3
1631	BULLI CEMETERY	Area 3
118	BULLI PARK	Area 3
270	BUSHLAND AVENUE RESERVE	Area 4 & 5
288	CABBAGE TREE CREEK RESERVE	Area 5
239	CALDWELL AVENUE PARK	Area 3 & 5
312	CAMPBELL PARK	Area 5
123	CAROLE RESERVE	Area 3
315	CAROONA PARK	Area 4 & 5
516	CAROONA STREET RESERVE	Area 8 & 9
1034	CARPARK	Area 3 & 5
1325	CARPARK AT BELLAMBI LAGOON RECREATION AREA	Area 3 & 5
242	CARR STREET RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
250	CARR STREET RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
260	CARTERS LANE RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
310	CASSIAN STREET PARK	Area 4 & 5
168	CAWLEY PARK	Area 3
308	CEDAR PARK	Area 4 & 5
289	CENTAUR PARK	Area 5
1340	CHAIN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE	Area 5
481	CHARCOAL PARK	Area 8
471	CHARLES FARRELL PARK	Area 8
1	CHARLES HARPER PARK	Area 1
467	CHARLES STIMSON PARK	Area 8
188	CHERYL PLACE RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
377	CHINNOCK PARK	Area 5
582	CHISHOLM ROAD RESERVE	Area 9
227	CHURCH STREET RESERVE	Area 3 & 5

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017⁸ FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Site ID	Park Name	Map Area
50	CLIFF ROAD RESERVE	Area 2
45	CLIFTON FORESHORE	Area 2
38	COALCLIFF BEACH RESERVE	Area 1 & 2
39	COALCLIFF COMMUNITY HALL	Area 1 & 2
43	COALCLIFF HARBOUR	Area 1 & 2
442	COBBLERS PARK	Area 4
238	COLE STREET PLAYGROUND	Area 5
68	COLEDALE BEACH	Area 2
67	COLEDALE FORESHORE	Area 2
327	COLLEGE PLACE PARK	Area 5
137	COLLINS PARK	Area 3
163	COLLINS POINT RESERVE	Area 3
87	CORNOCK AVENUE RESERVE	Area 2 & 3
262	CORRIMAL BEACH RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
262	CORRIMAL BEACH RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
189	CORRIMAL MEMORIAL PARK	Area 3 & 5
185	COTTAGE GROVE PARK	Area 3
1318	COTTAGE GROVE PARK	Area 3
155	COTTERILL AVENUE PARK	Area 3
604	COWPER PARK	Area 9
180	COXS AVENUE RESERVE	Area 3
290	CRAM PARK	Area 5
353	CUDGEE CRESCENT RESERVE	Area 4
431	CUMMINS PARK	Area 4 & 8
279	DALLAS STREET PARK	Area 5
273	DALLAS STREET RESERVE	Area 5
1036	DAPTO WAR MEMORIAL POOL PARK	Area 7 & 8
1036	DAPTO WAR MEMORIAL POOL PARK	Area 7 & 8
602	DARCY WENTWORTH PARK	Area 9
243	DAVE MASTERS PARK	Area 3 & 5
301	DAVID CRESCENT PARK	Area 5
552	DIAMOND BROTHERS RESERVE	Area 7
133	DOBBINS PARK	Area 3
148	DORIS AVENUE PARK	Area 3
296	DUMFRIES AVENUE PARK	Area 5
225	DUNCAN PARK	Area 3 & 5
275	DYMOCK STREET PARK	Area 5
283	DYMOCK STREET RESERVE	Area 5
670	EDYTH LACEY PARK	Area 9
212	ELIZABETH PARK	Area 3
622	EMERSON ROAD RESERVE	Area 7 & 8
612	ENA AVENUE RESERVE	Area 7
415	ESCARPMENT PARK	Area 4
405	ETHEL HAYTON WALK	Area 5
154	F S WOODS PARK	Area 3
460	FAIRLOCH PARK	Area 8
1046	FAIRY MEADOW BOWLING CLUB	Area 5
474	FARMBOROUGH ROAD PARK	Area 8
241	FARRELL PARK	Area 3 & 5
102	FELIX RYAN PARK	Area 2 & 3

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017⁸ FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Site ID	Park Name	Map Area
392	FIGTREE OVAL	Area 4 & 5
362	FIGTREE PONY CLUB GROUND	Area 4
1345	FLAGSTAFF HILL LIONS PARK	Area 5
349	FLAGSTAFF HILL LIONS PARK	Area 5
529	FLAGSTAFF PARK	Area 9
515	FLAGSTAFF ROAD PARK	Area 8 & 9
24	FOOTHILLS ROAD RESERVE	Area 2
182	FOOTHILLS ROAD RESERVE	Area 3
276	FOOTHILLS ROAD RESERVE	Area 5
366	FOY AVENUE RESERVE	Area 4
498	FRED FINCH PARK	Area 8
86	FRED WOODWARD PARK	Area 2 & 3
125	FRETUS AVENUE RESERVE	Area 3
125	FRETUS AVENUE RESERVE	Area 3
73	FREW MEMORIAL PARK	Area 2
126	GAHANS AVENUE RESERVE	Area 3
502	GALLOP STREET RESERVE	Area 8
338	GALVIN PARK (J.P. Galvin Park)	Area 5
338	GALVIN PARK	Area 5
1632	GEORGE DODD RESERVE	Area 5
384	GEORGE PARKER RESERVE	Area 5
551	GERRINGULLI PARK	Area 7
445	GIBSONS ROAD RESERVE	Area 4
6	GILL PARK	Area 1
325	GILMORE PARK	Area 5
309	GIPPS ROAD RESERVE	Area 4 & 5
577	GLADSTONE PARK	Area 8 & 9
76	GLASTONBURY GARDENS	Area 2
211	GLEESON CRESCENT PARK	Area 3
653	GOOLAGONG STREET RESERVE	Area 7
128	GORDON HUTTON PARK	Area 3
381	GORRELL PARK	Area 5
381	GORRELL PARK	Area 5
438	GOVETT CRESCENT RESERVE	Area 4
326	GREENACRE ROAD RESERVE	Area 5
685	GRIFFITHS AVENUE RESERVE	Area 9
252	GUEST PARK	Area 5
252	GUEST PARK	Area 5
376	GUNYAH PARK	Area 5
758	HAGAN PARK	Area 2
62	HAIG STREET RESERVE	Area 2
257	HALL PARK	Area 5
1324	HAPPY VALLEY RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
205	HARDIE PARK	Area 3
36	HARGRAVE PARK	Area 1
408	HAROLD COX PARK	Area 5
198	HARRIGAN PARK	Area 3 & 5
369	HARRY GRAHAM PARK	Area 4 & 5
369	HARRY GRAHAM PARK	Area 4 & 5
159	HARRY HENSON PARK	Area 3

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017⁸ FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Site ID	Park Name	Map Area
388	HEASLIP STREET PARK	Area 5
638	HECTOR HARVEY PARK	Area 7 & 8
627	HEININGER PARK	Area 7 & 8
5	HELENSBURGH FLORA FAUNA RESERVE	Area 1
17	HENRY HALLORAN PARK	Area 1
90	HICKS ROAD RESERVE	Area 3
99	HIGH STREET RESERVE	Area 3
375	HIGHWAY AVENUE PARK	Area 4 & 5
246	HINKLER AVENUE RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
152	HOLLYMOUNT PARK	Area 3
117	HOSPITAL ROAD RESERVE	Area 3
1307	HOSPITAL ROAD RESERVE	Area 3
177	HOWSON PLACE RESERVE	Area 5
1317	HOWSON PLACE RESERVE	Area 5
116	HUTTON AVENUE RESERVE	Area 3
70	HYDE STREET PARK	Area 2
492	IAN McLENNAN PARK	Area 8
424	ILKOARA GROVE PARK	Area 4
1033	ILLAWARRA HISTORICAL MUSEUM	Area 5
53	ILLAWARRA PARK	Area 2
607	ILLAWARRA STREET PARK	Area 9
655	ILLOWRA PARK	Area 7
475	IOLA AVENUE PARK	Area 8
285	IRA AVENUE RESERVE	Area 5
202	IVOR STREET RESERVE	Area 3
412	JJ Kelly Park	Area 5
147	JJ SWEENEY PARK	Area 3
358	JACARANDA PARK	Area 4
231	JAMES PEARSON PARK	Area 5
584	JANE AVENUE RESERVE	Area 9
564	JEREMATTA PARK	Area 7 & 8
486	JOHN CREHAN PARK	Area 9
166	JOHN PARKER RESERVE	Area 3
229	JUDY MASTERS PARK	Area 3 & 5
41	KALLAROO AVENUE RESERVE	Area 1
639	KANAHOOKA PARK	Area 8
555	KARRARA PARK	Area 7
314	KEIRA PARK	Area 4 & 5
1339	KEIRAVIEW CHILD CARE CENTRE	Area 5
1061	KELLYS FALLS	Area 1
1040	KEMBLA HEIGHTS BOWLING CLUB	Area 4
351	KEMBLA HEIGHTS HALL	Area 4
247	KEMPS RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
567	KHAN PARK	Area 7 & 8
610	KING GEORGE V PARK	Area 9
130	KIRTON ROAD RESERVE	Area 3
108	KNIGHT PLACE RESERVE	Area 3
186	KOLOONA AVENUE RESERVE	Area 4
186	KOLOONA AVENUE RESERVE	Area 4
186	KOLOONA AVENUE RESERVE	Area 4

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Site ID	Park Name	Map Area
167	KOLOONA PARK	Area 4
280	KOOLOOBONG PARK	Area 4 & 5
634	KOONAWARRA COMMUNITY CENTRE	Area 8
426	KOORANGA CRESCENT RESERVE	Area 4
646	KORRONGULLA SWAMP	Area 9
104	L B KELLY PARK	Area 2 & 3
625	LAKELANDS PARK	Area 7 & 8
637	LAKESIDE DRIVE RESERVE	Area 8
226	LARA PLACE RESERVE	Area 4
656	LAVER ROAD RESERVE	Area 7
598	LEE PARK	Area 9
40	LEEDER PARK	Area 1 & 2
88	LEISHMAN PARK	Area 3
181	LEMURAC PARK	Area 3
164	LIGHTHORSE PARK	Area 3
570	LIONS PARK	Area 7 & 8
600	LIONS PARK	Area 9
22	LOWER BEACH ROAD RESERVE	Area 1
149	LYNDON STREET RESERVE	Area 3
298	MACARTHUR PARK	Area 5
400	MacCABE PARK	Area 5
713	MACKIE PARK	Area 9
387	MANGERTON PARK	Area 5
413	MARINE DRIVE RESERVE	Area 5
608	MARITIME WAR MUSEUM PEACE PARK	Area 9
398	MARKET SQUARE	Area 5
63	MATRON DUNSTER PARK	Area 2
385	McANDREW CRESCENT RESERVE	Area 5
98	McCAULEY PARK	Area 3
367	McGREGOR PLACE RESERVE	Area 4
409	McKINNON PARK	Area 5
194	MEADOW STREET RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
240	MEADOW STREET RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
321	MELALEUCA PARK	Area 5
526	MELINDA GROVE RESERVE	Area 9
306	MILLBROOK PARK	Area 4 & 5
322	MOLLOY PARK	Area 5
303	MONTAGUE STREET PARK	Area 5
447	MORETON BAY FIGTREE PARK	Area 4
46	MORONGA PARK	Area 2
538	MORTON PARK	Area 9
365	MOUNTAIN VIEW CRESCENT RESERVE	Area 4
207	MOUNTBATTEN PARK	Area 3
629	MT BROWN RESERVE	Area 7 & 8
657	MT BROWN ROAD RESERVE	Area 7
269	MT KEIRA SUMMIT PARK	Area 4
356	MT KEMBLA PARK	Area 4
566	MULDA STREET RESERVE	Area 7 & 8
614	MULLET CREEK RESERVE	Area 7
311	MURRAY PARK	Area 5

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017⁸ FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Site ID	Park Name	Map Area
157	NARELLE CRESCENT RESERVE	Area 3
271	NEW MT PLEASANT ROAD RESERVE	Area 4 & 5
136	NICHOLSON PARK	Area 3
10	NORM O'BRIEN PARK	Area 1
10	NORM O'BRIEN PARK	Area 1
430	NUDJIA PARK	Area 4 & 8
320	NYRANG PARK	Area 5
113	O'BRIEN STREET RESERVE	Area 3
364	O'BRIENS ROAD RESERVE	Area 4
363	O'BRIENS ROAD RESERVE	Area 4
134	OCEAN PARK	Area 3
1067	OLD COURT HOUSE	Area 5
470	ORANA PARK	Area 8
830	ORCHID GLEN	Area 7
348	OSBORNE PARK	Area 5
348	OSBORNE PARK	Area 5
69	OSSIE CONNORS PARK	Area 2
1045	OTFORD FIRE BRIGADE LAND	Area 1
1023	OTFORD PARK	Area 1
208	PARK ROAD PARK	Area 3
209	PARK ROAD RESERVE	Area 3
440	PARRISH MEMORIAL PARK	Area 4
1017	PART OF BULLI CARAVAN PARK	Area 3
120	PAUL JONES RESERVE	Area 3
140	PENDLEBURY PARK	Area 3
688	PERKINS BEACH	Area 9
215	PHIL ADAMS PARK	Area 3 & 5
237	PHIL MILLER PARK	Area 3 & 5
170	PIONEER BEACH ESTATE	Area 3
407	PIONEER REST PARK	Area 5
15	PLATEAU ROAD RESERVE	Area 1
372	POORAKA AVENUE RESERVE	Area 4 & 5
245	POP ERRINGTON PARK	Area 3 & 5
578	PORT KEMBLA SAILING CLUB	Area 8 & 9
462	PRIMROSE PLACE RESERVE	Area 8
109	PRINCES HIGHWAY PARK	Area 3
291	PRINCES HIGHWAY RESERVE	Area 5
1380	PROUD PARK	Area 1
294	PUCKEYS ESTATE	Area 5
640	PURRAH BAY RESERVE	Area 8
543	PURRUGULLY WOODLAND	Area 7
642	PURRY BURRY POINT	Area 9
642	PURRY BURRY POINT	Area 9
611	QUARRY STREET PARK	Area 9
524	RANCHBY AVENUE RESERVE	Area 9
114	RANGE PLACE RESERVE	Area 3
401	RAWSON STREET CARPARK	Area 5
651	RAY CRUMP OVAL	Area 9
554	REED PARK	Area 7
654	REID PLACE RESERVE	Area 7

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017⁸ FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Site ID	Park Name	Map Area
316	RICHARDSON PARK	Area 5
433	RILEY PARK	Area 4
146	RIXONS PASS ROAD RESERVE	Area 3
100	ROBERT RANKIN PARK	Area 3
196	ROBERT ZIEMS PARK	Area 3 & 5
328	ROBINSON PARK	Area 5
89	ROBINSVILLE PARK	Area 3
323	ROBSONS ROAD RESERVE	Area 4 & 5
234	ROSE PARADE RESERVE	Area 4 & 5
307	ROY JOHANSON PARK	Area 4 & 5
47	RUBE HARGRAVE PARK	Area 2
145	RUSSELL VALE GOLF COURSE	Area 3
144	RUSSELL VALE GOLF COURSE	Area 3
354	RYAN PARK	Area 4
120	SANDON POINT ABORIGINAL PLACE AND RESERVE	Area 3
621	SCOTT ROAD PARK	Area 7
85	SHARK PARK	Area 2
187	SHAUNA CRESCENT RESERVE	Area 4
660	SHELL PLACE PARK	Area 7 & 8
23	SHERIDAN CRESCENT RESERVE	Area 1
232	SHERWOOD DRIVE RESERVE	Area 4 & 5
448	SID PARRISH PARK	Area 4 & 5
1306	SLACKY FLAT PARK	Area 3
106	SLACKY FLAT PARK	Area 3
103	SLADE PARK	Area 2 & 3
72	SNAKE GULLY RESERVE	Area 2
195	ST ANDREWS PLACE RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
71	ST JAMES PARK	Area 2
394	ST JOHNS AVENUE RESERVE	Area 5
295	STANBROOK AVENUE RESERVE	Area 5
32	STANWELL AVENUE RESERVE	Area 1
31	STANWELL PARK RECREATION RESERVE	Area 1
436	STOCKWELL PLACE RESERVE	Area 4
131	STRACHAN PARK	Area 3
266	STREET PARK	Area 3 & 5
266	STREET PARK	Area 3 & 5
266	STREET PARK	Area 3 & 5
266	STREET PARK	Area 3 & 5
300	STRONE PARK	Area 5
272	SUNNINGHILL CIRCUIT RESERVE	Area 5
609	SYDNEY PLACE RESERVE	Area 9
313	TATHRA PARK	Area 5
549	TAYWOOD PARK	Area 7
518	TEAL PLACE RESERVE	Area 8 & 9
169	TERANIA STREET PLAYGROUND	Area 3
142	THE CIRCLE PARK	Area 3
572	THIRROUL ROAD RESERVE	Area 8
258	THOMAS DALTON PARK	Area 5
97	THOMAS GIBSON PARK	Area 3
344	THOMAS STREET CARPARK	Area 5

GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2017⁸ FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND

Site ID	Park Name	Map Area
138	THOMPSON STREET RESERVE	Area 3
617	TIMBERI PARK	Area 7
160	TINGARA PARK	Area 3
160	TINGARA PARK	Area 3
160	TINGARA PARK	Area 3
669	TOM THUMB GARDEN	Area 9
191	TOM WARD PARK	Area 3 & 5
452	TOORAK PARK	Area 5
630	TORONTO RESERVE	Area 7 & 8
249	TOWRADGI BABY HEALTH CENTRE	Area 3 & 5
264	TOWRADGI BEACH PARK	Area 5
259	TOWRADGI BEACH PARK	Area 5
261	TOWRADGI PARK	Area 3 & 5
224	TUCKER AVENUE RESERVE	Area 3 & 5
439	UNANDERRA PARK	Area 4 & 8
343	VICTORIA STREET CARPARK	Area 5
350	W A LANG PARK	Area 5
92	W F JACKSON PARK	Area 3
450	WALDRON PARK	Area 4 & 5
601	WARRAWONG COMMUNITY HALL	Area 9
573	WEBB PARK	Area 7 & 8
248	WEBER PARK	Area 3 & 5
233	WELLINGTON DRIVE RESERVE	Area 4 & 5
499	WEST BERKELEY PARK	Area 8
645	WETHERALL PARK	Area 9
645	WETHERALL PARK	Area 9
517	WHIMBREL AVENUE PARK	Area 8 & 9
496	WILLIAM BEACH PARK	Area 8
199	WILLIAMSON STREET PARK	Area 3 & 5
184	WILLOW GROVE PARK	Area 3
1059	WINDANG BEACH TOURIST PARK	Area 9
1001	WINDANG GOLF DRIVING RANGE	Area 9
1049	WINDANG SENIOR CITIZENS HALL	Area 9
330	WISEMANS PARK	Area 5
414	WOLLONGONG CITY BEACH	Area 5
414	WOLLONGONG CITY BEACH	Area 5
414	WOLLONGONG CITY BEACH	Area 5
65	WOMBARRA FORESHORE	Area 2
491	WONGAWILLI HALL	Area 7
119	WOODLANDS AVENUE RESERVE	Area 3
111	WOODLANDS PARK	Area 3
94	WOODWARD MEMORIAL PARK	Area 3
122	WOONONA HEIGHTS PARK	Area 3
143	WOONONA STATION PARK	Area 3
156	YORK ROAD RESERVE	Area 3
1857. 1858	Lot 309 & 310 Terrie Avenue; FIGTREE (Trim ref: 10317/5736)	

2010 GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE COMMUNITY LAND OF WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL

APPENDIX 4 COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORY MAPS 1-9

The Wollongong Local Government Area has been divided into 9 community land map areas. Each map identifies the Community Land Categories as they apply to the community land sites. These community land sites have their own site number and may include Crown Land under Council's trusteeship or care and control. The Crown Land is shown by the dark blue colour. When Council has adopted a site specific plan of management for a particular area, it is shown in grey on this series of maps and this generic plan does not apply.

The Community maps have not been changed since 2014 because the amendment proposals have not yet been adopted by Council. Please refer to site maps for specific amendment proposals regarding Community land.