



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA

15 APRIL 2025

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 that an **ORDINARY MEETING of ORANGE CITY COUNCIL** will be held in the **COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE** on **Tuesday, 15 April 2025** commencing at **6:30 PM**.

David Waddell

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

For apologies please contact Executive Support on 6393 8391.

AGENDA

EVACUATION PROCEDURE

In the event of an emergency, the building may be evacuated. You will be required to vacate the building by the rear entrance and gather at the breezeway between the Library and Art Gallery buildings. This is Council's designated emergency muster point.

Under no circumstances is anyone permitted to re-enter the building until the all clear has been given and the area deemed safe by authorised personnel.

In the event of an evacuation, a member of Council staff will assist any member of the public with a disability to vacate the building.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

1.2 LIVESTREAMING AND RECORDING

This Council Meeting is being livestreamed and recorded. By speaking at the Council Meeting you agree to being livestreamed and recorded. Please ensure that if and when you speak at this Council Meeting that you ensure you are respectful to others and use appropriate language at all times. Orange City Council accepts no liability for any defamatory or offensive remarks or gestures made during the course of this Council Meeting. A recording will be made for administrative purposes and will be available to Councillors.

1.3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

I would like to acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we meet today, the people of the Wiradjuri Nation. I pay my respects to Elders past and present, and extend those respects to Aboriginal Peoples of Orange and surrounds, and Aboriginal people here with us today.

1.4 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

The provisions of Chapter 14 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (the Act) regulate the way in which Councillors and designated staff of Council conduct themselves to ensure that there is no conflict between their private interests and their public role.

The Act prescribes that where a member of Council (or a Committee of Council) has a direct or indirect financial (pecuniary) interest in a matter to be considered at a meeting of the Council (or Committee), that interest must be disclosed as soon as practicable after the start of the meeting and the reasons given for declaring such interest.

As members are aware, the provisions of the Local Government Act restrict any member who has declared a pecuniary interest in any matter from participating in the discussion or voting on that matter, and requires that member to vacate the Chamber.

Council's Code of Conduct provides that if members have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest, the nature of the conflict must be disclosed. The Code of Conduct also provides for a number of ways in which a member may manage non pecuniary conflicts of interest.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Councillors now disclose any conflicts of interest in matters under consideration by the Council at this meeting.

1.5 OPENING PRAYER

LGNSW AWARDS PRESENTATION TO FORMER MAYOR JASON HAMLING

COUNCIL MEETING ADJOURNS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE OPEN FORUM

COUNCIL MEETING RESUMES

2 MAYORAL MINUTES

Nil

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

RECOMMENDATION

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 1 April 2025 (copies of which were circulated to all members) be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate records of the proceedings of the Council meeting held on 1 April 2025.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 1 April 2025

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE

ON 1 APRIL 2025

COMMENCING AT 6:30 PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Chief Executive Officer, Director Corporate and Commercial Services, Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Manager Corporate Governance, Governance Lead, Chief Financial Officer

1.1 APOLOGIES

Nil.

1.2 LIVESTREAMING AND RECORDING

The Mayor advised that the meeting was being livestreamed and recorded.

1.3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Mayor conducted an Acknowledgement of Country.

1.4 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Cr Peterson declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 4.1 – Notice of Motion – Audit of Shade Availability at Outdoor Council Owned Areas as he teaches for a participating organisation.

Cr Whitton declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary interest in item 4.2 – Notice of Motion – Election Priorities as he is a member of a political party.

Cr Mileto declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary interest in item 4.2 - Notice of Motion – Election Priorities as he is a member of a political party.

Cr Mallard declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 4.2 – Notice of Motion – Election Priorities as he a volunteer for the Greens Political Party election campaign.

Cr Whitton declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in items 4.4 – Question With Notice – Small Donation Eligibility and 4.5 – Notice of Rescission Motion – Small Donations – Fairbank and Royal Flying Doctor Service 18 March 2025 as he is on the board of Marathon Health and the board of OCTEC who donated \$5,000 to this event.

Cr Duffy declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in item 4.5 – Notice of Rescission Motion – Small Donations – Fairbank and Royal Flying Doctor Service 18 March 2025 as the event is being held at his property.

Cr Judge declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 5.3 – Classification of Council Land – Lots 300 DP1193909, Lot 81 DP 1187488, Lot 127 DP 1190845 and Lot 95 DP 1200262 as he resides nearby.

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 5.3 – Classification of Council Land – Lots 300 DP1193909, Lot 81 DP 1187488, Lot 127 DP 1190845 and Lot 95 DP 1200262 as she owns adjoining land and resides nearby.

Cr McDonell declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 5.3 – Classification of Council Land – Lots 300 DP1193909, Lot 81 DP 1187488, Lot 127 DP 1190845 and Lot 95 DP 1200262 as she resides nearby.

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary interest PDC item 2.3 – Development Application DA 218/2015(5) – Lot 218 Hawke Lane as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work for this site.

Cr McDonell declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in FPC item 2.1 - 2(2) - Small Donations – Requests for Donations as her mother is a member of Cantar Choir.

Cr Peterson declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in FPC item 2.2 - Small Donations – Requests for Donations as his family may attend this event.

Cr Power declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in FPC item 2.1 - 2(1) - Small Donations – Requests for Donations as he is an ambassador for applicant organisation.

THE MAYOR DECLARED THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL ADJOURNED FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE OPEN FORUM AT 6.37PM

Finance Policy Committee Item 2.1 - 2(3) – Small Donations – Requests for Donations - To donate \$2,300 to Orange North Rotary Club for the hire costs of the function centre for educating local children on science and education.

- John McKenzie - Rotary Club of North Orange

- Doug Allan - Rotary Club of North Orange

Planning and Development Committee Item 2.5 – Development Application DA 578/2024(1) – Lots 21, 23 & 25 Edwards Street

- Ryan Doble
- Warwick Westcott - On-Trac Ag P/L

Planning and Development Committee Item 2.3 – Development Application DA 218/2015(5) – Lot 218 Hawke Lane

- John Cole - Messenger Cole Solicitors
- Justin Micallef - Orange Enterprises No. 1 P/L

THE MAYOR DECLARED THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL RESUMED AT 7.01PM

2 MAYORAL MINUTES

2.1 MAYORAL MINUTE - REGIONAL CITIES BOARD MEETING - 20 FEBRUARY 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/369

RESOLVED - 25/105

Cr T Mileto/Cr J Whitton

That Council note the report from the Mayor on the Regional Cities Board meeting of 20 February 2025.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

RESOLVED - 25/106

Cr D Mallard/Cr M McDonell

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 18 March 2025 (copies of which were circulated to all members) be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings of the Council meeting held on 18 March 2025 noting correction to Cr Whitton's declaration of interest.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

THE MAYOR DECLARED THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL ADJOURNED FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICY COMMITTEE MEETINGS AT 7.03PM

THE MAYOR DECLARED THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL RESUMED AT 7.50PM.

4 NOTICES OF MOTION/NOTICES OF RESCISSION

4.1 NOTICE OF MOTION - AUDIT OF SHADE AVAILABILITY AT OUTDOOR COUNCIL OWNED AREAS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/312

Cr Peterson declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in this item as he teaches for a participating organisation.

RESOLVED - 25/119

Cr T Mileto/Cr S Peterson

- 1 That Council conduct an audit of shade availability at outdoor Council owned areas where people are encouraged to congregate
- 2 That a list of places requiring such infrastructure be constructed and reviewed every budget cycle to allow for work to be conducted each year
- 3 That Council seek the support of the NSW Shade Working Group (under the auspices of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy) in the planning, design and installation of shade infrastructure and partner with the School of Rural Health to conduct a research project as outlined in the report
- 4 That Council explore financial/sponsorship/Grant Funding opportunities to fund the installation of shade shelters and increase canopy cover at playgrounds.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

4.2 NOTICE OF MOTION - ELECTION PRIORITIES

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/384

Cr Mallard declared a Significant Non-pecuniary Interest in this item as he is a volunteer for the Greens political party election campaign, left the meeting with the time being 7.57pm and did not participate in voting or discussion on this item.

Cr Whitton declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary interest in item as he is a member of a political party.

Cr Mileto declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary interest in as he is a member of a political party.

RESOLVED - 25/119

Cr S Peterson/Cr F Kinghorne

- 1 That a shortlist of Federal election priorities for Orange City Council be agreed upon by Councillors.
- 2 That this list be presented to the media and all candidates for the seat of Calare in the upcoming federal election.
- 3 That responses be sought from the candidates and distributed to Orange City Councillors and the public via Council communications.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Cr D Mallard

Cr McDonell asked if the list the Chief Executive Officer circulated was the correct list of election priorities.

The Chief Executive Officer advised this was the list provided through the Government Portal in November last year.

Cr Mallard returned to the meeting with the time being 8pm

4.3 NOTICE OF MOTION - WINTER FESTIVAL

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/456

MOTION

Cr S Peterson/Cr J Whitton

That the Council events team report on the appropriateness and options for a winter festival in Orange.

THE MOTION ON BEING PUT TO THE MEETING WAS LOST

For: Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr F Kinghorne, Cr S Peterson, Cr J Whitton

Against: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman,

Absent: Nil

Cr Whitton left the meeting with the time being 8.10pm

4.4 QUESTION WITH NOTICE - SMALL DONATION ELIGIBILITY

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/518

Cr Whitton declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in this item as he is on the board of Marathon Health and the board of OCTEC who donated \$5,000 to this event, left the meeting and did not participate in discussion on this item.

QUESTION WITH NOTICE

Cr F Kinghorne

What data was used in determining the ineligibility of the small donations application for the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) fundraising event to be held in Cabonne LGA on 5 April 2025? Specifically, the assertion that a limited number of people in Orange LGA benefit from the RFD services. Did we obtain patient residency data, or estimates thereof, from the RFDS?

The Director Corporate & Commercial Services advised that the Royal Flying Doctor Service website and annual report were checked, and no mention of Orange is made in either document. No base in Orange is identified and the city does not feature on any maps that were viewed. It was further advised that the application received was for donation to an event outside of the LGA, and was not from the RFDS.

Cr McDonell asked for confirmation that the recommendation made and research conducted was for the fundraising event and application that came from an application outside of the LGA, and who was not the RFDS, and as such was not considered any further as a result.

The Director Corporate & Commercial Services confirmed this was correct.

Cr Greenhalgh noted that her research indicated that the service had attended to calls in the Orange area 245 times in 2024.

Cr Kinghorne asked if knowing the numbers Cr Greenhalgh had provided would have made a difference in the outcome of the recommendation.

The Director Corporate & Commercial Services advised it would not have made a difference.

Cr Duffy asked if Council has approved support for other similar events previously, for example a past event at Clifton Grove and advised that Cabonne Council has supported events outside its LGA.

The Director Corporate & Commercial Services advised that she could not speak to other events or Councils, but that the event mentioned at Clifton Grove is part of the Orange LGA as required under the policy.

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Cr F Kinghorne

Cr Kinghorne asked that Council be advised if the Royal Flying Doctor Service still hold a lease at Orange Airport.

4.5 NOTICE OF RESCISSION - SMALL DONATIONS - FAIRBANK & ROYAL FLYING DOCTOR SERVICE 18 MARCH 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/457

Cr Duffy declared a Significant Pecuniary interest in this item as the event is held at his property, left the meeting with the time being 8.17pm and did participate in discussion or voting on this item.

Cr Whitton declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in this item as he is on the board of Marathon Health and the board of OCTEC who donated \$5,000 to this event, had left the meeting for the previous item and did not participate in discussion on this item.

RESOLVED - 25/120

Cr S Peterson/Cr M McDonell

1 That this item be heard and voted on in seriatim.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman

Against: Nil

Absent: Cr K Duffy, Cr J Whitton

MOTION

Cr T Greenhalgh/Cr G Judge

2 That Council firstly determines whether to consider the Notice of Rescission.

For: Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr S Peterson

Against: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman

Absent: Cr K Duffy, Cr J Whitton

THE MOTION ON BEING PUT WAS LOST.

Cr Whitton and Cr Duffy returned to the meeting with the time being 8.25pm

Cr Whitton left the meeting with the time being 8.30pm

5 GENERAL REPORTS

5.1 PROGRESS REPORT - DELIVERY PROGRAM/OPERATIONAL PLAN 2024/2025 (DELIVERY PROGRAM YEAR 3) - SIX MONTHS FROM 1 JULY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/229

RESOLVED - 25/121**Cr G Power/Cr D Mallard**

That the Progress Report – Delivery Program/Operational Plan 2024/2025 (Delivery Program Year 3) – Six Months from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024 be noted.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman

Against: Nil

Absent: Cr J Whitton

Cr McDonell asked if the 185 trees planted mentioned on page 81 were new trees or existing trees, and also what footpath projects were completed as mentioned on page 85.

The Director Technical Services advised this is an interim report, and that complete numbers and lists of projects will be provided in the end of financial year reporting.

Cr McDonell asked for clarification on the delay of the project related to BBRF capital funding that was rescinded.

The Director Corporate & Commercial Services advised it was a complex project site and safety concerns were identified and took time to rectify which took the project out of the funding period. The next budget will contain an allotment of funding to continue the works.

Cr Whitton returned to the meeting with the time being 8.32pm

5.2 COUNCIL GRANTS RECEIVED ANALYSIS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/300

RESOLVED - 25/122**Cr G Power/Cr M McDonell**

That Council note the report on the analysis of grant funding applications and process.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

5.3 CLASSIFICATION OF COUNCIL LAND - LOTS 300 DP 1193909, LOT 81 DP 1187448, LOT 127 DP 1190845 AND LOT 95 DP 1200262

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/375

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary interest in this item and she owns adjoining land and resides nearby, left the meeting with the time being 8.34pm, and did not participate in discussion or voting on this item.

Cr Judge declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in this item as he resides nearby.

Cr McDonell declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in this item as she resides nearby.

RESOLVED - 25/123**Cr D Mallard/Cr M McDonell**

- 1 That Lot 300 DP1193909, Lot 81 DP 1187448, Lot 127 DP 1190845 and Lot 95 DP 1200262 be classified as Community Land pursuant to Chapter 6, Part 2 of the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW).
- 2 That authority be granted to affix the Common Seal of Council to any documentation necessary to allow the classification.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Cr F Kinghorne

Cr Kinghorne returned to the meeting with the time being 8.36pm

6 CLOSED MEETING

In accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer, the following business is of a kind as referred to in Section 10A(2) of the Act, and should be dealt with in a Confidential Session of the Council meeting closed to the press and public.

In response to a question from the Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer advised that no written submissions had been received relating to any item listed for consideration by the Closed Meeting of Council.

The Mayor extended an invitation to any member of the public present at the meeting to make a presentation to the Council as to whether the meeting should be closed for a particular item.

RESOLVED - 25/124**Cr J Whitton/Cr M McDonell**

That Council adjourn into a Closed Meeting and members of the press and public be excluded from the Closed Meeting, and access to the correspondence and reports relating to the items considered during the course of the Closed Meeting be withheld unless declassified by separate resolution. This action is taken in accordance with Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act, 1993 as the items listed come within the following provisions:

6.1 2023/2024 Water Consumption Charges - 2 Maronoa Drive Clifton Grove

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer.

6.2 2024/2025 First and Second Quarter Water Consumption Charges - 72 Wentworth Lane Orange

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer.

6.3 2024/2025 First Quarter Water/Sewerage Charges - 10 Astill Dive Orange

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer.

6.4 Waste Management Services - Joint Regional Procurement Project

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.

6.5 Tender F4232-1 - Active Transport Strategy and Implementation Plan

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business and (d)ii information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council.

6.6 Minutes of the Audit Risk & Improvement Committee - 12 March 2025

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (f) matters affecting the security of the Council, Councillors, Council staff or Council property.

6.7 Submission Redaction Report 1 April 2025

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (e) information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of law.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton
Against: Nil
Absent: Nil

The Mayor declared the Ordinary Meeting of Council adjourned for the conduct of the Closed Meeting at 8.40pm.

The Mayor declared the Ordinary Meeting of Council resumed at 9.08pm.

7 RESOLUTIONS FROM CLOSED MEETING

The Chief Executive Officer read out the following resolutions made in the Closed Meeting of Council.

6.1 2023/2024 WATER CONSUMPTION CHARGES - 2 MARONOA DRIVE CLIFTON GROVE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/354

RESOLVED - 25/125

Cr S Peterson/Cr F Kinghorne

That Council resolves:

- 1 That the water consumption charges levied for the 2023/2024 second quarter of \$1,381.46, third quarter of \$6,508.18 and the fourth quarter of \$3,296.72 be written off.
- 2 That the interest charges levied due to non-payment also be written off.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

6.2 2024/2025 FIRST AND SECOND QUARTER WATER CONSUMPTION CHARGES - 72 WENTWORTH LANE ORANGE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/430

RESOLVED - 25/126

Cr M McDonell/Cr S Peterson

- 1 That the water consumption charges levied for the 2024/2025 first quarter of \$9,234.83 be reduced pro-rata to \$110.60 and the 2024/2025 second quarter water consumption charge of \$527.00 be reduced to \$79.24.
- 2 That the interest charges levied due to non-payment also be written off.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

6.3 2024/2025 FIRST QUARTER WATER/SEWERAGE CHARGES - 10 ASTILL DIVE ORANGE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/431

RESOLVED - 25/127**Cr T Greenhalgh/Cr K Duffy**

That Council DEFER consideration of the 2024/2025 First Quarter Water/Sewerage Charges – 10 Astill Drive Orange until further information can be obtained.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

6.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES - JOINT REGIONAL PROCUREMENT PROJECT

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/420

RESOLVED - 25/128**Cr G Power/Cr M McDonell**

That Council resolves to:

- 1 Accept the NetWaste Regional Waste Services - Procurement and Planning Summary Report, dated October 2024.
- 2 Extend the current waste/recycling collection and recycling processing services contract with J R & E G Richards Pty Ltd until midnight 19 March 2028, in accordance with Contract Clause 3.2 (Contract No. F1200, executed 30 August 2016).
- 3 Approve an exemption to tendering for organics waste collection services (noting Council's intention to tender in the medium term) due to extenuating circumstances per s. 55 (3) (i) of the Local Government Act 1993, in accordance with the reasons set out in the confidential report titled "Extension to current Organics Collections Contract - Extenuating Circumstances" and Legal advice from Maddock Lawyers; and as a consequence, extend the J R & E G Richards Pty Ltd Organics Waste Collection Services Contract until midnight 19 March 2028 (Contract No. F747, executed 12 September 2012).
- 4 Make any required application to the Office of Local Government for approval under Section 358 of the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) in relation to the Joint Procurement Group.
- 5 Finalise and submit the application to the Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC) in relation to the Joint Procurement Group.
- 6 Procure waste management services as part of the NetWaste joint regional procurement process and provide authority to the Chief Executive Officer to finalise and execute the Draft NetWaste Regional Waste Services Joint Procurement Group Agreement for Waste Contracting (Agreement).
- 7 Undertake community consultation from April 2025 on the new Waste Services Contract that will commence in March 2028.
- 8 Waive Council's Buy Local Policy (ST109) for procuring the relevant waste management services as part of the Netwaste joint procurement process.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

6.5 TENDER F4232-1 - ACTIVE TRANSPORT STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/452

RESOLVED - 25/129**Cr D Mallard/Cr S Peterson**

That Council resolves to:

- 1 Accept the tender from the Institute for Sensible Transport to the value of \$204,930.
- 2 Affix the Common Seal to any contractual documents for this tender.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

6.6 MINUTES OF THE AUDIT RISK & IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE - 12 MARCH 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/416

RESOLVED - 25/130**Cr J Whitton/Cr S Peterson**

- 1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Audit Risk & Improvement Committee at its meeting held 12 March 2025.
- 2 That the minutes of the Audit Risk & Improvement Committee from its meeting held on 12 March 2025 be adopted.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

6.7 SUBMISSION REDACTION REPORT 1 APRIL 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/97

RESOLVED - 25/131**Cr J Whitton/Cr M McDonell**

That the information contained in the Submission Redaction report be acknowledged.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

Cr Peterson left the meeting room and joined via audio visual link with the time being 9.02pm

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 9.13PM

This is Page Number 12 and the Final Page of the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 1 April 2025.

4 NOTICES OF MOTION/NOTICES OF RESCISSION

4.1 NOTICE OF MOTION - IMPROVED ACCESSIBILITY IN THE CBD

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/558

We, **CR STEVEN PETERSON** and **CR MAREA RUDDY** wish to move the following Notice of Motion at the Council Meeting of 15 April 2025:

MOTION

- 1 That the budget includes consideration in the submissions stage of a proposal for funds to support businesses to purchase subsidised ramps to improve accessibility to their stores.
- 2 That the budget includes consideration in the submissions stage of a proposal for funds to purchase a 10m portable walkway to improve accessibility at Council events.

BACKGROUND

1. Subsidised Ramps for Businesses

Many stores in our CBD have a single step at their entrance, presenting a significant barrier to wheelchairs, prams, four-wheel walkers, and other mobility aids. This limits access for people with disabilities, parents with young children, and older residents. It also impacts visitors to Orange, reducing their ability to engage with local businesses and enjoy the city's offerings.

Small portable ramps, costing approximately \$200-\$250 each, offer a simple and effective solution. The Ageing and Access Committee proposes that Council establish a subsidy program, providing a \$100 reimbursement to businesses that purchase a ramp. We recommend a cap of \$2,000 for this initiative, ensuring the cost to Council remains modest while encouraging wider participation.

Mobility Map and Promotion:

Businesses that take part in the program could be included in a future **Mobility Map of Orange**. This map would showcase accessible businesses, assisting residents and visitors in planning their visits and supporting inclusive establishments. Promoting participating businesses through Council's website and social media channels would provide them with additional visibility, contributing to their economic growth while promoting Orange as a welcoming and accessible city.

Community and Economic Benefits:

- Increased foot traffic for businesses
- Enhanced customer satisfaction and loyalty
- Stronger local economy
- Promotion of Orange as an inclusive tourist destination
- Demonstration of Council's commitment to accessibility and inclusivity

This proposal was **first brought forward in April 2022** by the Ageing and Access Committee. Despite ongoing advocacy, no formal budget allocation has been made. We believe it is essential for this initiative to be included in the upcoming budget, ensuring it receives proper scrutiny and a democratic decision by Council.

4.1 Notice of Motion - Improved Accessibility in the CBD

2. Portable Walkway for Events

Council and community events are regularly held at Cook Park and Robertson Park, both of which feature large grassed areas. Unfortunately, these surfaces can become wet and muddy, creating significant accessibility challenges. Attendees using wheelchairs, prams, mobility aids, or wearing less stable footwear often find these spaces difficult or impossible to navigate.

The Ageing and Access Committee proposes that Council allocate **approximately \$5,000** to purchase a **10m portable walkway**. This walkway would provide a stable, temporary surface that can be deployed over wet or uneven ground at events, ensuring accessibility for all attendees. Should it prove successful, Council could consider purchasing additional sections for expanded use at larger events.

Past Challenges and Community Support:

This issue was **first raised by the Committee in May 2023**. On multiple occasions, committee members and event attendees have reported being unable to access certain areas of community events. A portable walkway would not only provide a practical solution but also send a strong message of inclusivity and support for people of all abilities.

Conclusion

Both of these proposals represent simple, cost-effective actions that would have a lasting positive impact on our community. By ensuring businesses have the opportunity to improve accessibility and making public events more inclusive, we can make Orange a city where everyone feels welcome and valued.

We firmly believe it is time for these initiatives to move beyond discussion and receive the consideration they deserve. Including them in the upcoming budget will allow for a transparent and democratic decision. Whether these motions are approved or not, the Ageing and Access Committee will have a clear outcome — a decision that reflects the priorities of our Council.

We urge our fellow councillors to support these motions and take a meaningful step towards making Orange a more accessible and inclusive city for all.

Signed Cr Steven Peterson

Signed Cr Marea Ruddy

5 GENERAL REPORTS

5.1 CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES FROM POLICY COMMITTEES 1 APRIL 2025

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/102

AUTHOR: Janessa Constantine, Manager Corporate Governance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council's Policy Committees (Planning and Development Committee, Environmental Sustainability Policy Committee, Finance Policy Committee, Infrastructure Policy Committee, Recreation & Culture Policy Committee, Services Policy Committee and Regional & Economic Development Policy Committee) have delegation to determine matters before those Committees.

This report provides minutes of the Policy Committees held this month. Resolutions made by the Committees are presented for adoption or amendment by Council.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "18.1. Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves:

- 1 That the Minutes of the Planning & Development Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 April 2025 be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.**
- 2 That the Minutes of the Finance Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 April 2025 be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.**
- 3 That the Minutes of the Infrastructure Policy Committee at its meeting held 1 April 2025 be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.**

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation's impact on Council's service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Planning and Development Policy Committee

At the Planning and Development Policy Committee meeting held on 1 April 2025 all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for adoption.

5.1 Confirmation of the Minutes from Policy Committees 1 April 2025

Finance Policy Committee

At the Finance Policy Committee meeting held on 1 April 2025, all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for adoption.

Infrastructure Policy Committee

At the Infrastructure Policy Committee meeting held on 1 April 2025, all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for adoption.

There were no items presented to the Environmental Sustainability, Recreation & Culture, Services or Regional & Economic Development Policy Committees on 1 April 2025.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 PDC 1 April 2025 Minutes, 2025/544 [↓](#)
- 2 FPC 1 April 2025 Minutes, 2025/542 [↓](#)
- 3 IPC 1 April 2025 Minutes, 2025/543 [↓](#)

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE

ON 1 APRIL 2025

COMMENCING AT 7:04 PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr M McDonell (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Chief Executive Officer, Director Corporate and Commercial Services, Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Manager Corporate Governance, Governance Lead, Chief Financial Officer

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil.

1.1 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest item 2.3 - Development Application DA 218/2015(5) - Lot 218 Hawke Lane as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work on this site.

MINUTES OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

1 APRIL 2025

2 GENERAL REPORTS**2.1 ITEMS APPROVED UNDER THE DELEGATED AUTHORITY OF COUNCIL**

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/279

RESOLVED - 25/107**Cr J Whitton/Cr T Greenhalgh**

That Council resolves to acknowledge the information provided in the report by the Manager Development Assessments on Items Approved Under the Delegated Authority of Council.

For: Cr M McDonell (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

2.2 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DA 2/2025(1) - 96 FRANKLIN ROAD

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/443

RESOLVED - 25/108**Cr J Whitton/Cr M Ruddy**

That Council confirms approval of development application DA 2/2025(1) for Demolition (tree removal) at Lot 36 DP 219312 - 96 Franklin Road, Orange pursuant to the conditions of consent in the attached Notice of Approval.

For: Cr M McDonell (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr S Peterson, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr G Power

Absent: Nil

2.3 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DA 218/2015(5) - LOT 218 HAWKE LANE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/435

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in this item, left the meeting with the time being 7.05pm and did not participate in discussion or voting on this item.

RESOLVED - 25/109**Cr M McDonell/Cr S Peterson**

That Council DEFERS consideration of modification to Development Application DA 218/2015(5) for Subdivision (207 lot residential) and Demolition (existing dwelling and shed) at Lot 218 DP 1305914, Hawke Lane, Orange for the purpose of conducting a site visit and the receiving of addition information regarding the application.

For: Cr M McDonell (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr D Mallard, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Cr F Kinghorne

Cr Kinghorne returned to the meeting with the time being 7.10pm

MINUTES OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**1 APRIL 2025****2.4 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION - DA 550/2024(1) - 12-16 ASH STREET**

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/450

RESOLVED - 25/110**Cr K Duffy/Cr S Peterson**

That Council consents to development application DA 550/2024(1) for Subdivision (five lot industrial) and New Road at Lot 584 DP 749425 - 12-16 Ash Street, Orange pursuant to the conditions of consent in the attached Notice of Approval.

For: Cr M McDonell (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

Cr McDonell asked for confirmation regarding the protection areas around the trees, as 5 metres is required, but the DA is only showing a 4.3 metres.

The Director Development Services confirmed that the correct distance will be adhered to and the cul-de-sac the bowl can also be moved.

2.5 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DA 578/2024(1) - LOTS 21, 23 AND 24 EDWARD STREET

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/438

RESOLVED - 25/111**Cr K Duffy/Cr D Mallard**

That Council DEFERS consideration of development application DA 578/2024(1) for Demolition (ancillary structures and tree removal), Subdivision (eleven lot Torrens title) and Earthworks at Lot 24 DP 1254245, Lot 21 DP 1198009 and Lot 23 DP 1198009 - Edward Street Orange for the purpose of a site inspection.

For: Cr M McDonell (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

Crs Mallard and McDonell enquired as to the drainage and usage of the site moving forward.

The Director Development indicated there would be no change from current drainage and usage at this time.

Cr Peterson asked what will be happening with the current gas works site.

The Director Development Services advised that staff are working with operators of site, looking to move toward a DA for continued operation.

Cr McDonell asked that staff take up the offer for site visits to 2 x nearby locations who made submissions against the development.

The Director Development Services advised confirm what engagement was undertaken to see if additional meetings are required.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 7.23PM.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

FINANCE POLICY COMMITTEE

HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE

ON 1 APRIL 2025

COMMENCING AT 7:23 PM

1 INTRODUCTION**ATTENDANCE**

Cr S Peterson (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Chief Executive Officer, Director Corporate and Commercial Services, Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Manager Corporate Governance, Governance Lead, Chief Financial Officer

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil.

1.1 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Cr McDonell declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 2.1 - 2(2) - Small Donations – Requests for Donations as her mother is a member of Cantar Choir.

Cr Peterson declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 2.2 - Small Donations – Requests for Donations as his family may attend this event.

Cr Power declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 2.1 - 2(1) - Small Donations – Requests for Donations as he is an ambassador for applicant organisation.

MINUTES OF FINANCE POLICY COMMITTEE

1 APRIL 2025

2 GENERAL REPORTS

2.1 SMALL DONATIONS - REQUESTS FOR DONATIONS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/241

RESOLVED - 25/112

Cr M McDonell/Cr D Mallard

1 That this item be heard and voted on in seriatim.

For: Cr S Peterson (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

Cr Power declared and Interest in item 2(1), left the meeting with the time being 7.25pm and did not participate in discussion or voting on this item.

RESOLVED - 25/113

Cr T Greenhalgh/Cr M McDonell

2(1) That Council donate \$1,500 to Regional Development Australia Central West to contribute to the TEN4TEN program that connects youth leaders with community champions, offering mentoring experiences.

For: Cr S Peterson (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Cr G Power

Cr Power returned to the meeting with the time being 7.26pm.

Cr McDonell declared an Interest in item 2(2), left the meeting with the time being 7.26pm and did not participate in discussion or voting on this item.

RESOLVED - 25/114

Cr T Greenhalgh/Cr M Ruddy

2(2) That Council donate \$2,425 to Cantar Community Choir to contribute the ongoing costs of the honorarium paid to the Music Director.

For: Cr S Peterson (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Cr M McDonell

Cr McDonell returned to the meeting with the time being 7.27pm.

RESOLVED - 25/115

Cr J Whitton/Cr K Duffy

2(3) That Council apply a \$0 hire charge to Orange North Rotary Club for 4 x occurrences from 2024/2025 to 2027/2028 to hire the Orange Function Centre for educating local children on science and engineering.

For: Cr S Peterson (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

MINUTES OF FINANCE POLICY COMMITTEE**1 APRIL 2025****2.2 APPLICATIONS FOR EVENT SPONSORSHIP**

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/432

*Cr Peterson declared an Interest in this item.***RESOLVED - 25/116****Cr S Peterson/Cr M McDonell**

That Council resolves to:

- 1 Provide a one-year sponsorship of \$3,850 to the Lonely Mountain Ultra to hold the 2025 event on 27 September 2025.
- 2 Make payment for the sponsorship before 30 June 2025 (Option 1 and fund from 2025 budget).

For: Cr S Peterson (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE**Cr M McDonell**

Cr McDonell asked for additional information to be provided about whether neighbouring LGAs are contributing, or have been approached to contribute, to the Lonely Mountain Ultra Event.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 7.35PM.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY COMMITTEE

HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE

ON 1 APRIL 2025

COMMENCING AT 7:36 PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr J Whitton (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman

Chief Executive Officer, Director Corporate and Commercial Services, Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Manager Corporate Governance, Governance Lead, Chief Financial Officer

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil.

1.1 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Nil.

MINUTES OF INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY COMMITTEE

1 APRIL 2025

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES

2.1 MINUTES OF THE CITY OF ORANGE TRAFFIC COMMITTEE MEETING - 18 MARCH 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/444

RESOLVED - 25/117

Cr T Mileto/Cr S Peterson

- 1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the City of Orange Traffic Committee at its meeting held on 18 March 2025.
- 2 That Council determine recommendations 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7 from the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee meeting of 18 March 2025.
 - 3.1 - City of Orange Traffic Committee Charter
That the Charter for the City of Orange Traffic Committee be updated and brought back to the Committee for consideration.
 - 3.2 - City of Orange Traffic Committee – 2025 Meeting Dates and Times
That the City of Orange Traffic Committee meet on the second Tuesday of every month at 9.30am at the Civic Centre for the remainder of 2025.
 - 3.3 - City of Orange Traffic Committee – Code of Conduct
That the City of Orange Traffic Committee acknowledge the requirements set by the Code of Conduct, and members commit to act in accordance with the Code of Conduct at all times while on Committee/Council business.
 - 3.4 - Woodward Street Traffic
That Council install traffic classifiers on Woodward Street (between Kite and Moulder Streets) and advise the NSW Police of the times alleged speeding is occurring.
 - 3.5 - Request for Safer Road – Buckland Drive
That 'No Parking' signs be erected on Buckland Drive across from the eastern boundary of 59 Buckland Drive to the western boundary of 63 Buckland Drive shown on Figure A of the report.
 - 3.6 - "No Stopping" Sign – 65 Spring Street
That Council move the 'No Stopping' sign shown in Figure A of this report 5 metres north on Spring Street.
 - 3.7 - Bus Bay Allenby Road
That Council lengthen the bus zone on Allenby Road to the north by 23 metres.
- 3 That the remainder of the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee from its meeting held on 18 March 2025 be adopted.

For: Cr J Whitton (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Cr M McDonell

Cr McDonell asked for confirmation on whether the no stopping signs on Frost Street are new signs, or if they are the original signage, as they still seem within 10 metres of the intersection with Coronation Drive.

MINUTES OF INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY COMMITTEE

1 APRIL 2025

3 GENERAL REPORTS

3.1 CURRENT WORKS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/409

RESOLVED - 25/118

Cr S Peterson/Cr F Kinghorne

That the information provided in the report on Current Works be acknowledged.

For: Cr J Whitton (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

Cr McDonell asked when landscaping is expected to start at the new sports precinct.

The Director Community, Recreation & Cultural Services advised that tender documents are being finalised for the landscaping around the fields, however landscaping around the stadium will be completed after construction.

Cr Kinghorne asked if the drainage at Adventure Playground is adequate, and if a water feature impacting on the shade covers would become a problem over time.

The Director Technical Services advised contractors are attending the site to remedy a few defects this week and that water will not have a negative impact on the shade cover.

Cr Duffy asked if all appropriate signage had been placed on Brabham Way, and also if warning signs are needed on Springbank Lane and the Escort Way for the decreases in speed limits.

The Director Technical Services advised that all signs, including repeater speed signs at all intersections were in place. It was also advised that when a speed limit is reduced by 10kms, no additional warning signs are required as suggested from 60km/hr to 50km/hr.

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Cr J Whitton

Cr Whitton asked for clarification as to what the line markings on the roads in Anson and Peisley Streets are being used for.

Cr Judge asked if signs were going to be added to the merge area on Brabham Way, and if the kangaroo warning signs will remain in place near Anson Street.

The Director Technical Services advised there are no legal requirements for a merge sign given the short distance, but staff will continue to review the area. It was also advised that the kangaroo warning signs will remain in place as there are still kangaroos along this area.

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Cr M McDonell

Cr McDonell noted the blackberries along the northern side of Brabham Way between Forest Road and Anson Street need attention and asked if they are on Council property would Council manage these.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 7.49PM.

5.2 STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS - MARCH 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/577

AUTHOR: John Thompson, Chief Financial Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide a statement of Council's investments held for the period March 2025.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "18.2. Ensure financial stability and support efficient ongoing operation."

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves to:

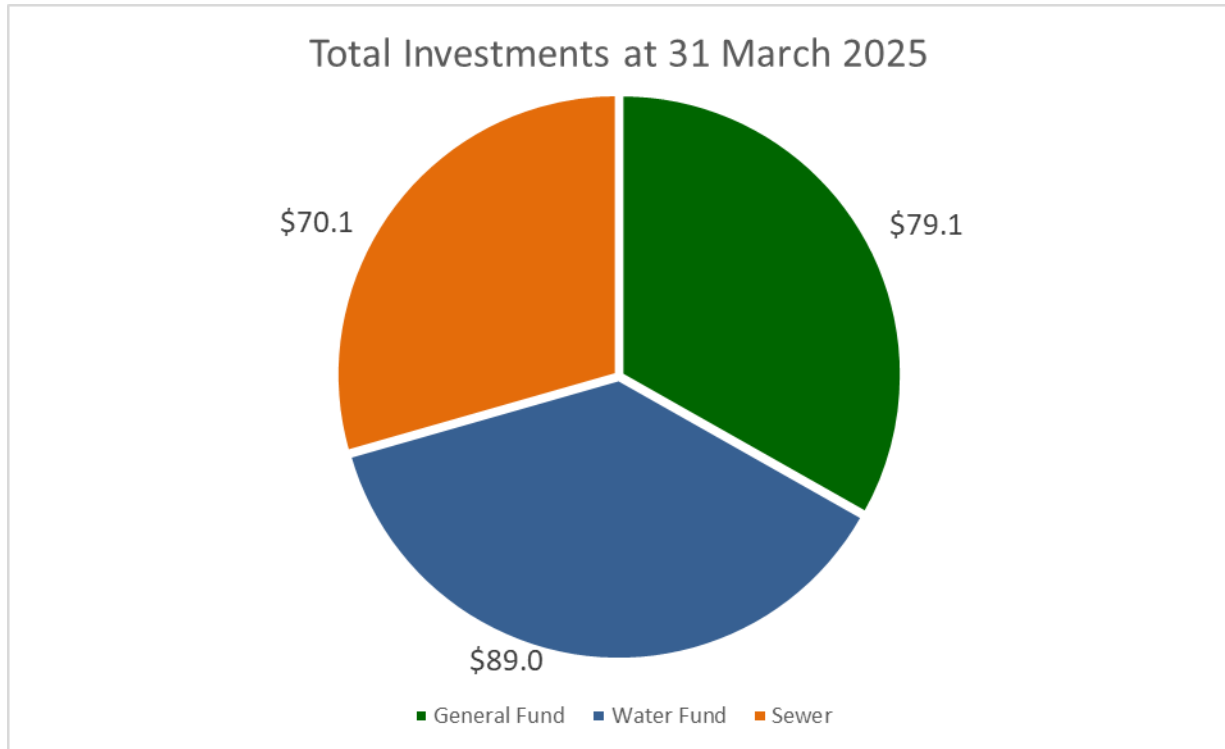
- 1 Note the Statement of Investments for the period March 2025.
- 2 Adopt the certification of the Responsible Accounting Officer.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Statement of investments – March 2025

The investments held by Council in each fund is shown below:

	28/02/2025	31/03/2025
General Fund	85,143,448	79,068,707
Water Fund	87,141,778	89,041,924
Sewer Fund	68,649,355	70,110,978
Total Funds	240,934,581	238,221,609



Portfolio Performance

As at the end of March 2025, Council's investment portfolio remains largely secured through fixed rate term deposits (86%), with the remaining portfolio allocated to FRNs 3%), bonds (<1%), and cash (11%).

Overall Council's portfolio remains highly liquid and diversified with approximately 78% of assets maturing under 12 months and no exposure to the unrated ADI sector. All investments are within Council's risk appetite as per our investment Policy.

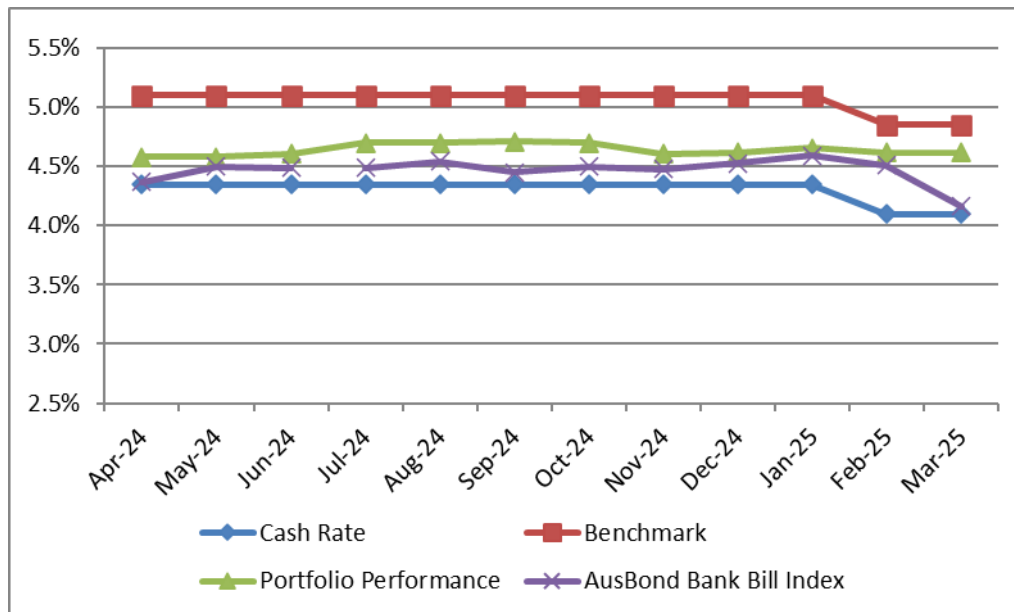
The weighted average interest rate of **Council's investment portfolio** (refer to the **green line** in below chart) for the period ending 31 March 2025 was **4.62 percent**, which is below **Council Policy's target** or '**mandated**' cash rate (refer to the **red line** in the chart below) of **4.85 percent** or 485 basis points (based on a target of 75 basis points above the cash rate for March at 4.10 percent).

Council acknowledges that it is currently not achieving its 'mandated' target rate of return as per its Investment Policy and will continue to monitor maturing investments to ensure these are reinvested at optimum investment rates available at the time. Retiring investments are being monitored closely and reinvested to optimise returns in line with Council's Investment Policy.

A review of the current target benchmark is being progressed as part of the broader review of Council's Investment Policy as discussed and agreed at the 26 June 2024 Audit, Risk, and Improvement Committee (ARIC). This will be reviewed by ARIC in the next meeting in the 4 June 2025 meeting. Any outcomes will be advised to Council in due course.

5.2 Statement of Investments - March 2025

Council has also compared its performances to the Bloomberg **AusBond Bank Bill Index** (baubil or Ausbond) to provide a further benchmark (refer to the **purple line** in the below chart). This index is focused on short term Australian money market investments. For the period March 2025, the AusBond rate was 4.16 percent. The weighted average interest rate of Council's investment portfolio of 4.62 percent exceeded the AusBond rate at the same reporting date. The AusBond rate is supplied to Council by our investment consultants Arlo Advisory Pty Ltd.



Council's Investment Policy also establishes limits in relation to the maturity terms of Council's investments as well as the credit ratings of the institutions with whom Council can invest.

The following tables provide a dissection of Council's investment portfolio as required by the Policy. The Policy identifies the maximum amount that can be held in a variety of investment products or with institutions based on their respective credit ratings.

Table 1 shows the percentage held by Council (holdings) and the additional amount that Council could hold (capacity) for each term to maturity allocation in accordance with limits established by Council's Policy.

Table 1: Maturity – term limits

Term to Maturity Allocation	Maximum	Holdings	Capacity
0 - 3 Months	100.00%	25.93%	74.07%
3 - 12 Months	100.00%	52.47%	47.53%
1 - 2 Years	70.00%	13.31%	56.69%
2 - 5 Years	50.00%	8.28%	41.72%
5+ Years	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%

5.2 Statement of Investments - March 2025

Table 2 (below) shows the total amount held, and the weighted average interest rate (or return on investment), by credit rating. The credit rating is an independent opinion of the capability and willingness of a financial institution to repay its debts, or in other words, the providers' financial strength or creditworthiness. The rating is typically calculated as the likelihood of a failure occurring over a given period, with the higher rating (AAA) being superior due to having a lower chance of default. However, it is accepted that this lower risk will be accompanied by a lower return on investment.

The level of money held in the bank accounts has been added to the table to illustrate the ability of Council to cover the operational liabilities that typically occur (for example payroll, materials and contracts, utilities).

Table 2: Credit rating limits

Credit Rating	Maximum	Holding	Remaining Capacity	Value	Return on investment
Bank Accounts	100.00%	10.61%	89.39%	25,267,532.32	4.00%
AAA	100.00%	0.42%	99.58%	1,003,864.00	4.50%
AA	100.00%	40.61%	59.39%	96,732,501.80	4.22%
A	60.00%	26.79%	33.21%	63,808,843.40	5.04%
BBB & NR	40.00%	21.58%	18.42%	51,408,867.20	5.04%
Below BBB	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
				238,221,608.72	

It is noted that Council still holds several investments with a lower than market interest rate. These investments will incur significant costs to redeem (or break) early and would thus impact Council's expected interest income. These investments will naturally be redeemed at maturity and reinvested into the best performing products at that time. It is important to note there will always be a lag in our performance to the spot interest rate at any time (both on the lower side and the higher side) depending on where we are at in the interest rate cycle.

Portfolio advice

Council uses the services of an independent investment advisor in maintaining its portfolio of investments. Council's current investment advisor is Arlo Advisory Pty Ltd. Services provided to Council currently include:

- quarterly portfolio summary reports;
- advice on investment opportunities, in particular Floating Rate Note products;
- advice on policy construction; and
- year-end market values for Floating Rate Note products held by Council.

Certification by Responsible Accounting Officer

Section 212(1) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 requires that a written report be presented each month at an Ordinary Meeting of the Council detailing all money that Council has invested under *Section 625 of the Local Government Act 1993*.

I, John Thompson, hereby certify that all investments have been made in accordance with Section 625 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Clause 212 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* and Council's Investment Policy.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Orange City Council Monthly Investment Report March 2025, D25/38324 [↓](#)



Investment Report

01/03/2025 to 31/03/2025



Portfolio Valuation as at 31/03/2025

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	31/03/2022	03/04/2025	2.9500	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	282.88	282.88
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	31/03/2022	03/04/2025	2.9500	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	121.23	121.23
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	21/11/2024	10/04/2025	5.0500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	72,498.63	17,156.16
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	At Maturity	28/11/2024	01/05/2025	5.0500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	17,156.16	4,289.04
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	28/11/2024	01/05/2025	5.0500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	68,624.66	17,156.16
BOQ	A-	TD	WATER	Annual	26/04/2024	01/05/2025	5.0000	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	116,438.36	10,616.44
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	WATER	At Maturity	23/05/2024	22/05/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	45,449.32	4,501.37
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	SEWER	Annual	23/05/2024	29/05/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	45,449.32	4,501.37
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	30/05/2024	29/05/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	44,432.88	4,501.37
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	WATER	Annual	30/05/2024	05/06/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	44,432.88	4,501.37
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	06/06/2024	05/06/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	43,416.44	4,501.37
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	06/06/2024	12/06/2025	5.3200	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	43,580.27	4,518.36
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	28/06/2024	19/06/2025	5.5000	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	166,958.90	18,684.93
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	28/06/2024	19/06/2025	5.5000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	125,219.18	14,013.70
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	Annual	06/06/2024	19/06/2025	5.3200	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	43,580.27	4,518.36
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	04/07/2024	26/06/2025	5.4300	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	201,579.45	23,058.90
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	06/06/2024	26/06/2025	5.3200	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	43,580.27	4,518.36



Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	04/07/2024	03/07/2025	5.4500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	202,321.92	23,143.84
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	04/07/2024	03/07/2025	5.4500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	202,321.92	23,143.84
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	01/07/2024	03/07/2025	5.4600	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	204,936.99	23,186.30
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	At Maturity	18/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.3300	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	75,058.08	9,053.70
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	11/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.4000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	78,115.07	9,172.60
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	11/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.4000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	78,115.07	9,172.60
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	25/07/2024	24/07/2025	5.3500	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	109,931.51	13,631.51
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	18/07/2024	24/07/2025	5.3300	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	112,587.12	13,580.55
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	18/07/2024	31/07/2025	5.3000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	111,953.42	13,504.11
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	25/07/2024	31/07/2025	5.3500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	73,287.67	9,087.67
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Annual	02/08/2024	07/08/2025	5.0500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	66,964.38	8,578.08
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Annual	02/08/2024	14/08/2025	5.2000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	68,953.42	8,832.88
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	Annual	02/08/2024	28/08/2025	5.2000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	68,953.42	8,832.88
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	28/11/2024	04/09/2025	5.1000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	34,652.05	8,663.01
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	28/11/2024	04/09/2025	5.1000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	51,978.08	12,994.52
AMP Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	05/12/2024	11/09/2025	5.1000	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	98,087.67	25,989.04
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	05/12/2024	18/09/2025	5.1000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	16,347.95	4,331.51
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	05/12/2024	18/09/2025	4.9500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	79,335.62	21,020.55
Auswide Bank	BBB	TD	WATER	At Maturity	09/01/2025	02/10/2025	5.0000	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	67,397.26	25,479.45



Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
AMP Bank	BBB+	TD	WATER	At Maturity	22/01/2025	09/10/2025	5.0500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	38,186.30	17,156.16
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	14/02/2025	06/11/2025	4.7100	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	35,615.34	24,001.64
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	25/11/2021	27/11/2025	1.9400	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,720.55	3,295.34
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	67,956.16	19,873.97
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	37,753.42	11,041.10
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	45,304.11	13,249.32
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Quarterly	16/12/2022	18/12/2025	4.7000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	9,657.53	9,657.53
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	21/12/2023	18/12/2025	5.0800	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	227,486.58	15,100.82
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	23/01/2025	08/01/2026	4.9000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	45,643.84	20,808.22
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	11/01/2024	15/01/2026	4.9600	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	31,798.36	12,637.81
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	23/01/2025	05/02/2026	4.8700	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	63,510.14	28,953.15
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,826.03
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,826.03
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,826.03
State Bank of India, Sydney Branch	BBB-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	20/02/2025	19/02/2026	5.2000	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	22,794.52	17,665.75
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	05/09/2024	05/03/2026	4.9200	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	112,149.04	16,714.52
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	1.2000	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,380.82	1,380.82



Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	1.2000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	920.55	920.55
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	WATER	Quarterly	16/03/2023	19/03/2026	4.7000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	9,657.53	9,657.53
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	WATER	Annual	13/03/2025	02/04/2026	4.6500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	12,102.74	12,102.74
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	20/03/2025	09/04/2026	4.6500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,057.53	3,057.53
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	20/03/2025	09/04/2026	4.6000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	4,536.99	4,536.99
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	20/03/2025	16/04/2026	4.6500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,057.53	3,057.53
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	WATER	Quarterly	13/07/2023	16/07/2026	5.7500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	24,575.34	9,767.12
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,072.33	1,511.78
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,072.33	1,511.78
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	6,144.66	3,023.56
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	13,825.48	6,803.01
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	2.0000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,589.04	1,589.04
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	2.0000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,178.08	3,178.08
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Quarterly	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	2.0000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,178.08	3,178.08
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	25/01/2024	28/01/2027	4.8400	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	8,353.97	4,110.68
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	09/02/2027	2.3500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,219.18	1,995.89
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Semi-Annual	15/02/2024	18/02/2027	4.8700	1,340,000.00	1,340,000.00	7,687.93	5,542.46
NAB	AA-	BOND	WATER	Semi-Annual	25/02/2022	25/02/2027	2.9000	438,775.65	450,000.00	1,251.37	1,108.36
NAB	AA-	BOND	SEWER	Semi-Annual	25/02/2022	25/02/2027	2.9000	438,775.65	450,000.00	1,251.37	1,108.36



Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
Royal Bank of Canada	AAA	BOND	WATER	Semi-Annual	13/07/2022	13/07/2027	4.5000	1,003,864.00	1,000,000.00	9,616.44	3,821.92
AMP Bank	BBB+	FRN	SEWER	Quarterly	13/09/2024	13/09/2027	5.3887	3,408,867.20	3,400,000.00	9,537.26	9,537.26
ANZ Bank	AA-	FRN	SEWER	Quarterly	31/03/2023	31/03/2028	5.1854	1,514,950.50	1,500,000.00	213.10	213.10
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	FRN	GENERAL	Quarterly	20/08/2024	20/08/2029	5.1673	1,808,843.40	1,800,000.00	10,193.03	7,899.60
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	Annual	22/08/2024	29/08/2029	4.8500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	147,493.15	20,595.89
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	29/08/2024	30/08/2029	4.8500	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	85,705.48	12,357.53
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	05/09/2024	06/09/2029	4.8500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	110,553.42	16,476.71
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	WATER	Monthly	31/03/2025	31/03/2025	4.0000	6,099,284.48	6,099,284.48	26,301.43	26,301.43
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	SEWER	Monthly	31/03/2025	31/03/2025	4.0000	11,408,384.30	11,408,384.30	22,704.16	22,704.16
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	GENERAL	Monthly	31/03/2025	31/03/2025	4.0000	7,759,863.54	7,759,863.54	10,275.87	10,275.87
TOTALS								238,221,608.72	238,207,532.32	4,222,217.44	837,798.81



Portfolio by Asset as at 31/03/2025

Asset Type: CASH

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	WATER	Monthly	31/03/2025	31/03/2025	4.0000	6,099,284.48	6,099,284.48	26,301.43	26,301.43
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	SEWER	Monthly	31/03/2025	31/03/2025	4.0000	11,408,384.30	11,408,384.30	22,704.16	22,704.16
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	GENERAL	Monthly	31/03/2025	31/03/2025	4.0000	7,759,863.54	7,759,863.54	10,275.87	10,275.87
CASH SUBTOTALS								25,267,532.32	25,267,532.32	59,281.46	59,281.46

Asset Type: TD

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	31/03/2022	03/04/2025	2.9500	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	282.88	282.88
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	31/03/2022	03/04/2025	2.9500	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	121.23	121.23
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	21/11/2024	10/04/2025	5.0500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	72,498.63	17,156.16
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	At Maturity	28/11/2024	01/05/2025	5.0500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	17,156.16	4,289.04
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	28/11/2024	01/05/2025	5.0500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	68,624.66	17,156.16
BOQ	A-	TD	WATER	Annual	26/04/2024	01/05/2025	5.0000	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	116,438.36	10,616.44
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	WATER	At Maturity	23/05/2024	22/05/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	45,449.32	4,501.37
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	SEWER	Annual	23/05/2024	29/05/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	45,449.32	4,501.37
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	30/05/2024	29/05/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	44,432.88	4,501.37



Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	WATER	Annual	30/05/2024	05/06/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	44,432.88	4,501.37
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	06/06/2024	05/06/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	43,416.44	4,501.37
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	06/06/2024	12/06/2025	5.3200	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	43,580.27	4,518.36
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	28/06/2024	19/06/2025	5.5000	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	166,958.90	18,684.93
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	28/06/2024	19/06/2025	5.5000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	125,219.18	14,013.70
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	Annual	06/06/2024	19/06/2025	5.3200	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	43,580.27	4,518.36
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	04/07/2024	26/06/2025	5.4300	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	201,579.45	23,058.90
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	06/06/2024	26/06/2025	5.3200	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	43,580.27	4,518.36
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	04/07/2024	03/07/2025	5.4500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	202,321.92	23,143.84
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	04/07/2024	03/07/2025	5.4500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	202,321.92	23,143.84
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	01/07/2024	03/07/2025	5.4600	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	204,936.99	23,186.30
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	At Maturity	18/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.3300	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	75,058.08	9,053.70
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	11/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.4000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	78,115.07	9,172.60
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	11/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.4000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	78,115.07	9,172.60
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	25/07/2024	24/07/2025	5.3500	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	109,931.51	13,631.51
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	18/07/2024	24/07/2025	5.3300	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	112,587.12	13,580.55
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	18/07/2024	31/07/2025	5.3000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	111,953.42	13,504.11
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	25/07/2024	31/07/2025	5.3500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	73,287.67	9,087.67



Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Annual	02/08/2024	07/08/2025	5.0500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	66,954.38	8,578.08
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Annual	02/08/2024	14/08/2025	5.2000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	68,953.42	8,832.88
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	Annual	02/08/2024	28/08/2025	5.2000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	68,953.42	8,832.88
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	28/11/2024	04/09/2025	5.1000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	34,652.05	8,663.01
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	28/11/2024	04/09/2025	5.1000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	51,978.08	12,994.52
AMP Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	05/12/2024	11/09/2025	5.1000	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	98,087.67	25,989.04
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	05/12/2024	18/09/2025	5.1000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	16,347.95	4,331.51
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	05/12/2024	18/09/2025	4.9500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	79,335.62	21,020.55
Auswide Bank	BBB	TD	WATER	At Maturity	09/01/2025	02/10/2025	5.0000	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	67,397.26	25,479.45
AMP Bank	BBB+	TD	WATER	At Maturity	22/01/2025	09/10/2025	5.0500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	38,186.30	17,156.16
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	14/02/2025	06/11/2025	4.7100	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	35,615.34	24,001.64
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	25/11/2021	27/11/2025	1.9400	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,720.55	3,295.34
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	67,956.16	19,873.97
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	37,753.42	11,041.10
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	45,304.11	13,249.32
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Quarterly	16/12/2022	18/12/2025	4.7000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	9,657.53	9,657.53
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	21/12/2023	18/12/2025	5.0800	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	227,486.58	15,100.82
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	23/01/2025	08/01/2026	4.9000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	45,643.84	20,808.22



Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	11/01/2024	15/01/2026	4.9600	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	31,798.36	12,637.81
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	23/01/2025	05/02/2026	4.8700	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	63,510.14	28,953.15
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,826.03
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,826.03
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,826.03
State Bank of India, Sydney Branch	BBB-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	20/02/2025	19/02/2026	5.2000	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	22,794.52	17,665.75
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	05/09/2024	05/03/2026	4.9200	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	112,149.04	16,714.52
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	1.2000	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,380.82	1,380.82
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	1.2000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	920.55	920.55
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	WATER	Quarterly	16/03/2023	19/03/2026	4.7000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	9,657.53	9,657.53
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	WATER	Annual	13/03/2025	02/04/2026	4.6500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	12,102.74	12,102.74
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	20/03/2025	09/04/2026	4.6500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,057.53	3,057.53
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	20/03/2025	09/04/2026	4.6000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	4,536.99	4,536.99
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	20/03/2025	16/04/2026	4.6500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,057.53	3,057.53
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	WATER	Quarterly	13/07/2023	16/07/2026	5.7500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	24,575.34	9,767.12
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,072.33	1,511.78
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,072.33	1,511.78
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	6,144.66	3,023.56



Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	26/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	13,825.48	6,803.01
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	2.0000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,589.04	1,589.04
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	2.0000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,178.08	3,178.08
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Quarterly	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	2.0000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,178.08	3,178.08
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	25/01/2024	28/01/2027	4.8400	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	8,353.97	4,110.68
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	09/02/2027	2.3500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,219.18	1,995.89
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Semi-Annual	15/02/2024	18/02/2027	4.8700	1,340,000.00	1,340,000.00	7,687.93	5,542.46
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	Annual	22/08/2024	29/08/2029	4.8500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	147,493.15	20,595.89
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	29/08/2024	30/08/2029	4.8500	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	85,705.48	12,357.53
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	05/09/2024	06/09/2029	4.8500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	110,553.42	16,476.71
TD SUBTOTALS								204,340,000.00	204,340,000.00	4,130,873.41	754,828.76

Asset Type: FRN

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
AMP Bank	BBB+	FRN	SEWER	Quarterly	13/09/2024	13/09/2027	5.3887	3,408,867.20	3,400,000.00	9,537.26	9,537.26
ANZ Bank	AA-	FRN	SEWER	Quarterly	31/03/2023	31/03/2028	5.1854	1,514,950.50	1,500,000.00	213.10	213.10
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	FRN	GENERAL	Quarterly	20/08/2024	20/08/2029	5.1673	1,808,843.40	1,800,000.00	10,193.03	7,899.60
FRN SUBTOTALS								6,732,661.10	6,700,000.00	19,943.39	17,649.96



Asset Type: BOND

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
NAB	AA-	BOND	WATER	Semi-Annual	25/02/2022	25/02/2027	2.9000	438,775.65	450,000.00	1,251.37	1,108.36
NAB	AA-	BOND	SEWER	Semi-Annual	25/02/2022	25/02/2027	2.9000	438,775.65	450,000.00	1,251.37	1,108.36
Royal Bank of Canada	AAA	BOND	WATER	Semi-Annual	13/07/2022	13/07/2027	4.5000	1,003,864.00	1,000,000.00	9,616.44	3,821.92
BOND SUBTOTALS								1,881,415.30	1,900,000.00	12,119.18	6,038.63



Portfolio by Asset Totals as at 31/03/2025

Type	Capital Value (\$)	Face Value (\$)	Accrued (\$)	Accrued MTD (\$)
CASH	25,267,532.32	25,267,532.32	59,281.46	59,281.46
TD	204,340,000.00	204,340,000.00	4,130,873.41	754,828.76
FRN	6,732,661.10	6,700,000.00	19,943.39	17,649.96
BOND	1,881,415.30	1,900,000.00	12,119.18	6,038.63
TOTALS	238,221,608.72	238,207,532.32	4,222,217.44	837,798.81



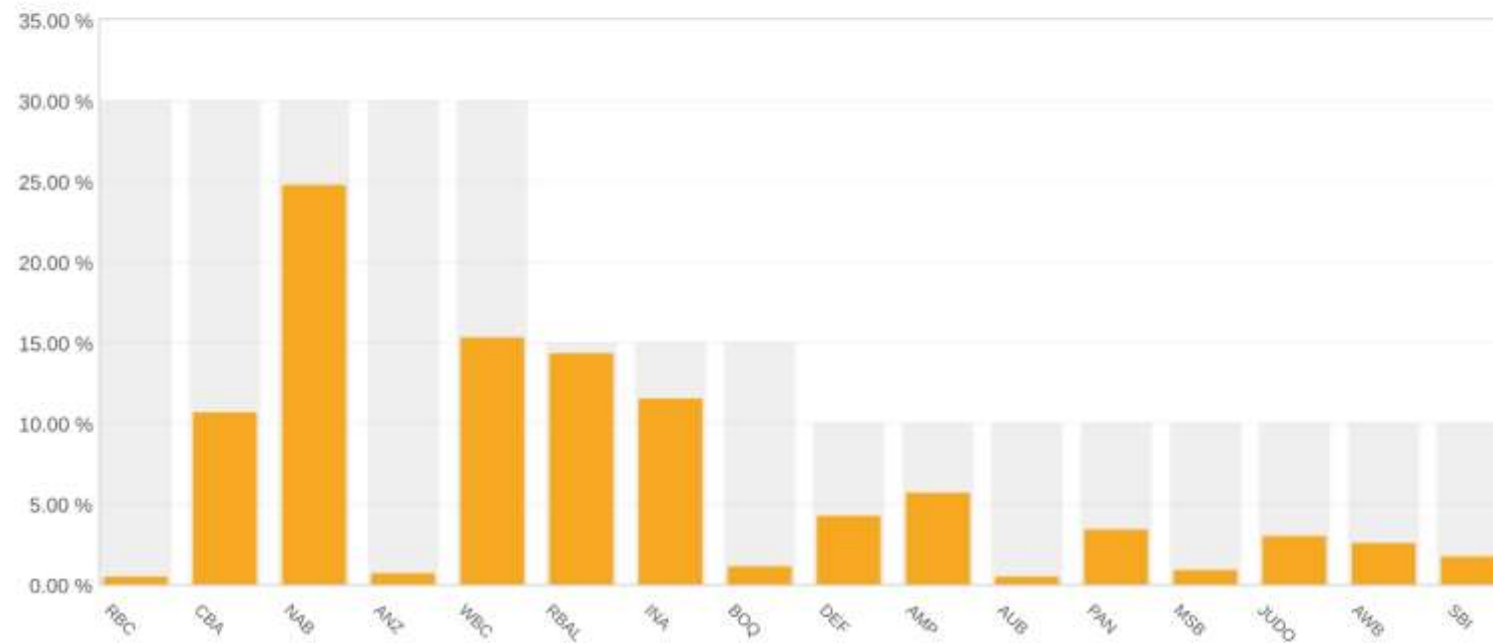
Counterparty Compliance as at 31/03/2025

Long Term Investments

Compliant	Bank Group	Term	Rating	Invested (\$)	Invested (%)	Limit (%)	Limit (\$)	Available (\$)
✓	Royal Bank of Canada	Long	AA-	1,003,864.00	0.42	30.00	-	70,462,618.62
✓	Commonwealth Bank	Long	AA-	25,267,532.32	10.61	30.00	-	46,198,950.30
✓	NAB	Long	AA-	58,877,551.30	24.71	30.00	-	12,588,931.32
✓	ANZ Bank	Long	AA-	1,514,950.50	0.64	30.00	-	69,951,532.12
✓	Westpac	Long	AA-	36,340,000.00	15.26	30.00	-	35,126,482.62
✓	Rabobank Australia Limited	Long	A	34,000,000.00	14.27	15.00	-	1,733,241.31
✓	ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	Long	A	27,308,843.40	11.46	15.00	-	8,424,397.91
✓	BOQ	Long	A-	2,500,000.00	1.05	15.00	-	33,233,241.31
✓	Defence Bank	Long	BBB+	10,000,000.00	4.20	10.00	-	13,822,160.87
✓	AMP Bank	Long	BBB+	13,408,867.20	5.63	10.00	-	10,413,293.67
✓	Australian Unity Bank	Long	BBB+	1,000,000.00	0.42	10.00	-	22,822,160.87
✓	P&N Bank	Long	BBB+	8,000,000.00	3.36	10.00	-	15,822,160.87
✓	MyState Bank	Long	BBB	2,000,000.00	0.84	10.00	-	21,822,160.87
✓	JUDO	Long	BBB	7,000,000.00	2.94	10.00	-	16,822,160.87



Compliant	Bank Group	Term	Rating	Invested (\$)	Invested (%)	Limit (%)	Limit (\$)	Available (\$)
✓	Auswide Bank	Long	BBB	6,000,000.00	2.52	10.00	-	17,822,160.87
✓	State Bank of India	Long	BBB-	4,000,000.00	1.68	10.00	-	19,822,160.87
TOTALS				238,221,608.72	100.00			

**Counterparty Compliance - Long Term Investments**

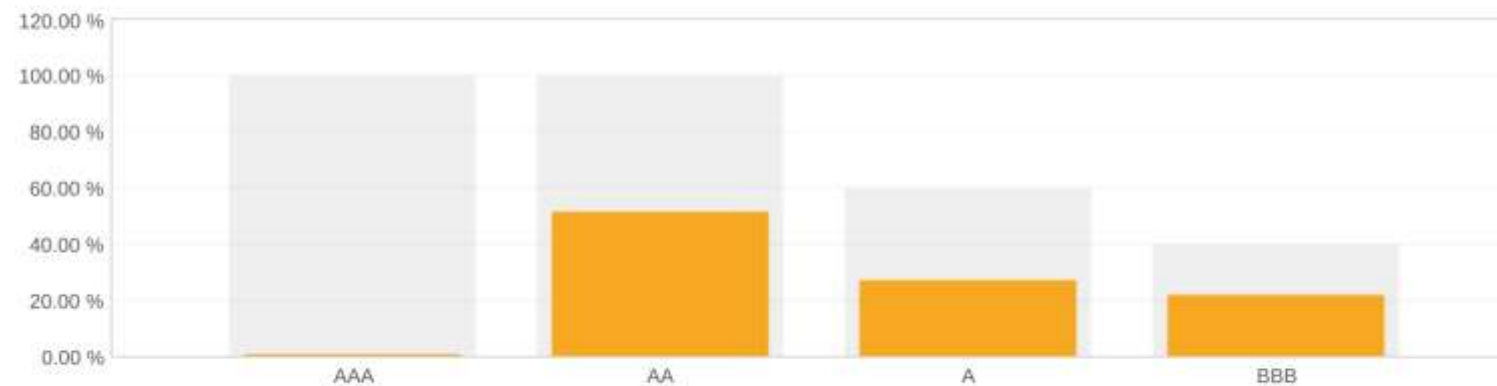


Credit Quality Compliance as at 31/03/2025

Long Term Investments

Compliant	Rating	Invested (\$)	Invested (%)	Limit (%)	Available (\$)
✓	AAA	1,003,864.00	0.42	100.00	237,217,744.72
✓	AA	122,000,034.12	51.21	100.00	116,221,574.60
✓	A	63,808,843.40	26.79	60.00	79,124,121.83
✓	BBB	51,408,867.20	21.58	40.00	43,879,776.29
TOTALS		238,221,608.72	100.00		

Credit Quality Compliance - Long Term Investments

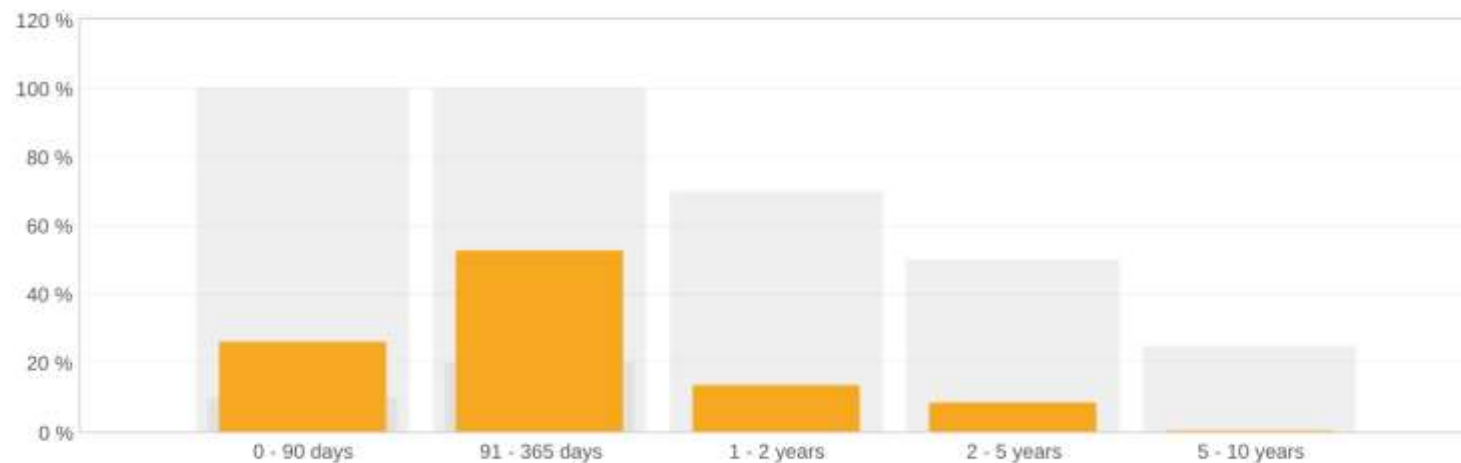




Maturity Compliance as at 31/03/2025

Compliant	Term	Invested (\$)	Invested (%)	Min Limit (%)	Max Limit (%)	Available (\$)
✓	0 - 90 days	61,767,532.32	25.93	10.00	100.00	176,454,076.40
✓	91 - 365 days	125,000,000.00	52.47	20.00	100.00	113,221,608.72
✓	1 - 2 years	31,717,551.30	13.31	0.00	70.00	135,037,574.80
✓	2 - 5 years	19,736,525.10	8.29	0.00	50.00	99,374,279.26
✓	5 - 10 years	-	0.00	0.00	25.00	59,555,402.18
TOTALS		238,221,608.72	100.00			

Maturity Compliance



5.3 DIGITISATION OF THE CENTRAL WESTERN DAILY (CWD) NEGATIVE COLLECTION - BUDGET ALLOCATION

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/113

AUTHOR: Alison Russell, Community Museum and Heritage Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was provided to Council at its meeting on 4 February 2025, where Council resolved to defer the consideration of the funds in order to clarify the use of the funding and expenditure.

Councillors were provided with information at a Briefing session on the Budget on 14 February 2025.

The remainder of this report is as provided previously with the exception of an amendment to the proposed resolution to consider the funding in the budget process.

This report provides a response to the question taken on Notice by Cr S Peterson at the Meeting of 18 June 2024:

Cr Peterson noted that the \$25,000 budget allocation (5.4)(1)(f) for the Central Western Daily digitisation of negatives should be referred to the Historical Society for a review of efficiency and information about the scanning, whether the purchase of scanner would be appropriate and whether there was an end date or number of photos for this project.

This report provides a background to the digitisation of the CWD Negative Collection owned by Orange & District Historical Society (O&DHS). Once digitised items are available on Recollect Central West. The report also documents the outcomes and planned continuation of the digitisation of the CWD Negative Collection.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “11.3. Celebrate and conserve the diverse cultural heritage of the urban, village and rural communities”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Up to \$25,000.00 each year 2026 – 2029 if approved by Council in the budget processes

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council consider the funding of the digitisation of the CWD Negative Collection project over the next 4 years at \$25,000 per year in its budget submission stage.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation’s impact on the Council’s service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION**Background to the digitisation of the CWD Negative Collection held by Orange & District Historical Society**

In 2020, Orange City Council resolved to fund the digitisation of the CWD Negative Collection over a 4-year period @ \$25,000 per annum. The CWD Negative Collection holds photographs that appeared in Orange's Central Western Daily newspaper spanning over 45 years from 1955 to 2000 (after which time the newspaper started using digital photography).

At the establishment of the project in 2020, O&DHS were overwhelmed by the scale of the project and the resources and time required to undertake the scanning component of this project. To meet industry standards and that each digital copy was scanned to ensure long term backup for image / negative originals, a third party was engaged to complete this component of the project.

Orange City Library managed the funds and the digitisation for this project over the past 4 years. The process for digitisation involves 2 stages:

1. **Creation of metadata** – This involves data input to a spread sheet (metadata) by a staff member. This component has been undertaken by a Library Technician employed on a part time basis over the past 4 years.

Metadata is the information about each item (negative) and includes title, date, place, subject, type, ownership and other information that allows for efficient online data retrieval and use, making it possible to locate and retrieve specific items on the web. The process involves the creation of information that coincides with each CWD negative into a spreadsheet.

2. **Digitisation** – This involves scanning each negative, converting images from negative to positive, resizing, adding an O&DHS watermark to each image. Each image and corresponding metadata are then uploaded to Recollect Central West.

Throughout this project 2020-2024, Council has engaged a third-party company *DatacommIT* which is a leader in digitisation and preservation of cultural material and have considerable experience and knowledge with the digitisation of historic images. The company also have access to the administrative component for Recollect Central West or the backend of the site to be able to upload bulk numbers of negatives. This company has digitised and uploaded each image to Recollect Central West at a competitive fee. Expressions of Interest were advertised at the beginning of the project, with *DatacommIT* being the preferred contractor where they had experience with Recollect, others did not.

Number of Negatives held by O&DHS

The CWD negatives are divided into two types:

1. Old style large-format negatives from April 1955 to December 1970**Boxes 1-106**

Box Nos	No of Negatives	Status
1-22	7,600	Completed – on Recollect Central West
23-45	12,836	Completed – on Recollect Central West
46-106	43,977	To be completed

2. 35mm negatives from 1971 to 2000.

It is estimated there are over 100,000 35mm negatives, many which were photographed for advertising purposes and include cars and houses. These are of less use historically. Volunteers have been developing indexes of all news, sport and social photos in the CWD for this period. The negatives are stored in compactus at the Orange Co-Operative Cool Stores in 229 large boxes designed to fit A4 size sheets of 35mm negatives. The Historical Society is not making the 35mm

negatives a priority, however negatives are scanned that are requested by members of the community.

What is Recollect Central West

Orange City Library purchased the platform Recollect Central West in 2020 as an online portal and digital archive to preserve, capture and share the history, heritage and stories of the Central West. Photographs, documents, books, maps and information from Orange City Library Local Studies collection, Orange Lion's Club Time Capsule, Email Oral Histories, Central Western Daily Negatives, Cook Park, Orange Festival of Arts, Orange Civic Theatre Collections, The Banjo Paterson Awards and much more have had metadata created, scanned and uploaded to Recollect Central West. This gives the public around the world access to content in these formats.

Orange City Library utilises Recollect to manage its digital assets and to promote community engagement. The public can also upload their own images and metadata relating to each item. A unique function of Recollect allows the metadata to link people, places, stories, objects and images, creating a relationship between a person, place, event or organisation, leading the user to new related content.

To date there are over 21,000 images, 1080 documents, 98 people, including all past Mayors of Orange and 48 places on Recollect Central West. Another benefit of this online collection is the information on each item is harvested by Trove, the National Library of Australia's digital platform.

Link to Recollect Central West - <https://centralwest.recollect.net.au/>

A snapshot of Recollect Central West – Table A

	2022	2023	2024
Current No of registered Users/members			97
No of Page views per year	161,049	212,469	900,555
Page views per month	Dec-24	52,877	
	Nov-24	84,559	
	Oct-24	55,466	
	Sep-24	147,047	
	Aug-24	106,312	

Top 10 items searched – Table B

Item Name	No of hits
Central Western Daily Negatives	1,890
Banjo Paterson Writing Awards	1,669
Towac Motor Racing Circuit	1,050
Orange & District Historical Society	970
Maps and Plans	918
Orange Railway Station	852
Orange City Council	798
Orange City Library	767
Robertson Park, Orange	690
Summer Street, Orange	673

Outcomes to date of the digitisation project

During the period 2020-2024 approximately 18600 (average of 4644) negatives were scanned, watermarked, metadata created and uploaded or in the process of being uploaded to Recollect Central West. The table below provides an overview of the expenditure.

Total Expenditure – Table C

Expenditure 2020 - 2024	Number of items	\$ per item	Total cost \$	% of expenditure
Materials and Contracts / freight	-		\$ 512.19	1%
Digitisation /Datacom IT	11,000	\$ 4.05	\$ 44,493.95	44%
Public Relations - filming	-		\$ 1,990.00	2%
Staff Wages – Metadata Creation	18,600	\$2.88	\$ 53,572.03	53%
Total	-	\$ 6.93	\$ 100,568.17	100 %

NB Prior to this project 7600 CWD Negative digital images were provided to Library staff to create metadata and be uploaded to Recollect Central West.

Continuation of the project 2025-2029 and requirements

Discussions have been held with members of Orange & District Historical Society (O&DHS) on the continuation of the project. Members of O&DHS have committed to scanning and preparing negatives to be uploaded to Recollect Central West. However the Society has stressed they are unable to create the metadata due to volunteer work load.

Two volunteers from O&DHS will scan and prepare each negative, the library would continue to engage a staff member to create the metadata.

O&DHS have indicated that to conduct this work they would require a PC, scanner and software.

Equipment

A PC and Photoshop Licence could either be purchased outright or leased through Council and remain the property of Council. Council's IT Department would provide some technical support and have provided some costings below as a guideline.

- Lease arrangement for PC, monitor and scanner approximately - \$1,600 PA (\$6,400) over a 4-year lease.
- Purchase for PC, monitor and scanner, image software and storage systems \$6,550.

With the O&DHS undertaking a large amount of the digitisation (scanning) work, this will result in a significant saving of \$4.00 per image.

Conclusion

The Central Western Daily Negative Collection is significant for its visual depiction of aspects of life in Orange and district between the period 1955 – 2000. The collection records photographs that were published in the daily newspaper during a particularly interesting time in the social history and life of a growing city. Images featured include car and train crashes, rural shows, Cherry Blossom Festivals, events and official openings, conferences, local sports days and Shows, Anzac Day, buildings and local people. The collection represents the work of the CWD photographers of the time.

5.3 Digitisation of the Central Western Daily (CWD) Negative Collection - Budget Allocation

The Collection has historic significance as it represents the region's history over a period of four and a half decades (4 ½) and it was the only newspaper operating in Orange at this time. The collection has excellent provenance, integrity and completeness and is an important source of primary historical information.

The following fee estimate to continue the project is provided for Council's consideration:

Cost per image - Table D

	Task	Cost per image
1	Scan image, watermark, resize, save image to hard drive - O&DHS	\$ 0
2	Metadata creation – Orange City Library	\$3.00
3	Upload to Recollect - Third Party	\$ 1.00
	Total	\$ 4.00

Total estimate for a 1-year period - Table E

	No	2025-2029 Estimate \$
Equipment		\$ 6,500,00
Staff - Create Metadata	5000	\$ 15, 000.00
<i>Datacom IT</i> - upload to Recollect Central West	5000	\$ 5,000,00
		\$26,500.00

The value that O&DHS has now gained skilled volunteers to assist with the project will offer significant cost savings of approximately \$4.00 per image by not engaging a third party to complete the scanning.

It is recommended that Council consider funding the digitisation project over the next 4 years at \$25,000 per year. (Year 1 of the project includes an initial set up fee for equipment). This amount is based on O&DHS providing between 4,000 and 5,000 digital images per year, resulting in a total of approximately 20,000 additional digital images accessible on Recollect Central West at the end of the four (4) year period – 2025-2029.

5.4 RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE

RECORD NUMBER: 2024/1934

AUTHOR: David Waddell, Chief Executive Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides responses below to Questions Taken on Notice during Council and Policy meetings on 18 March and 1 April 2025.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “18.1. Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION

That the information contained in the report on responses to Questions Taken on Notice be acknowledged.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION**CCL 18 MARCH 2025****QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE**

Cr Whitton requested confirmation on the number of disabled car parking spaces in Lords Place between Summer Street and Kite Street.

There are 3 disabled car parking spaces in Lords Place between Summer and Kite Street. One mid-block on the eastern side; a second on the Commonwealth bank side of the intersection with Colvin Lane; and a third near the Starchem Pharmacy entrance.

CCL 1 APRIL 2025**QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE**

Cr Kinghorne asked that Council be advised if the Royal Flying Doctor Service still hold a lease at Orange Airport.

There is a small shed at the Airport which is leased the Royal Flying Doctor Service for storage. An aerial of the location is shown below.

5.4 Responses to Questions Taken on Notice



Shed

FPC 1 APRIL 2025**QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE**

Cr McDonnell asked for additional information to be provided about whether neighbouring LGAs are contributing, or have been approached to contribute, to the Lonely Mountain Ultra Event.

Staff have been advised that neither Blayney nor Cabonne have been approached by LMU for financial assistance for this event.

IPC 1 APRIL 2025**QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE**

Cr McDonnell asked for confirmation on whether the no stopping signs on Frost Street are new signs, or if they are the original signage, as they still seem within 10 metres of the intersection with Coronation Drive.

Confirmed the new no stopping signs have been installed in Frost Street 10 metres from the nearest point of Coronation Drive, that is in line with the recommendation from the traffic committee and resolved by Council, 10 metres from the tangent point.

IPC 1 APRIL 2025**QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE**

Cr Whitton asked for clarification as to what the line markings on the roads in Anson and Peisley Streets are being used for.

These lines are at 10 metre intervals and represent the spacings for Benkelman Beam testing for deflection as part of the pavement investigation for future rehabilitation works. These proposed works are currently out for RFQ (Request for Quotes) under the Local Government Procurement Vendor Panel, which will determine how much of these works are completed this financial year.

IPC 1 APRIL 2025**QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE**

Cr McDonell noted the blackberries along the northern side of Brabham Way between Forest Road and Anson Street need attention and asked if they are on Council property would Council manage these.

This land is privately owned. Council's Biosecurity Staff will contact the owner and require the treatment and control of blackberries, which are a Priority Weed for the Council area.

5.5 PLANS OF MANAGEMENT COOK PARK, ROBERTSON PARK, ORANGE BOTANIC GARDENS, CITY RESERVES AND RURAL RESERVES

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/449

AUTHOR: Nigel Hobden, Manager City Presentation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As required by the *Crown Lands Management Act 2016* (CLM Act) and the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act) Council is required to prepare and place Plans of Management on Public Exhibition for a period of 28 days.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “1.1. Develop and maintain parks and open spaces within the city, that meet the needs of the community”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That council place the draft Plans of Management for Cook Park, Robertson Park, Orange Botanic Gardens, City Reserves and Rural Reserves on exhibition for a period of 28 days

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Council engaged the services of consultants Environmental Partnerships Pty Ltd to assist with the preparation of draft Plans of Management (PoM). The draft PoM have been prepared in accordance with the *Crown Lands Management Act 2016* and the *Local Government Act 1993* and cover all parcels of community land and Crown Lands under the management of Orange City Council.

The plans have been reviewed by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure - Crown Lands and Public Spaces and gained approval for each draft PoM to progress to public exhibition. Subject to there being no changes following the public exhibition period under clause 70B of the Crown Land Management Regulation 2018 consent for Council to adopt the plans is granted by the Minister.

‘A Plan of Management (PoM) is a document which provides a clear set of guidelines for the short and long term management of a parcel of Community Land owned and managed by Council or Crown Land under Council’s care, control and management. A PoM outlines how a park or reserve will be used and improved and managed in the future. It identifies Council’s goals and objectives for the lands and establishes the overall direction for its planning, resource management and maintenance.’

Council must ensure that any activities planned on the reserves are expressly authorised in the adopted PoM and native title delegations are met.

5.5 Plans of Management Cook Park, Robertson Park, Orange Botanic Gardens, City Reserves and Rural Reserves

'If there is any further development proposed of the community land other than that authorised by the PoM or a change to the categorisation is proposed, amendment and re-exhibition of the PoM is required. A PoM can be prepared for more than one parcel of land (generic or geographic) or for a single property (significant or specific).' As such Council has developed Generic PoMs for Rural and City Reserves and site specific PoMs for key parks Cook Park, Robertson Park and the Orange Botanic Gardens. These plans cover all parcels of local government community land and Council managed Crown Lands in the Orange Local Government Area, no further plans are proposed.

All community land must be assigned to one or more Local Government Act community land 'categories' being: Park, Sportsground, General Community Use, Cultural Significance and Natural Area which define how Council will manage each parcel of land. The core objectives for each category provide a broad strategic direction for management of this land.

Council is required to place the attached Plans of Managements on exhibition for a period of 28 days. Public comments are invited, considered and reviewed before the Minister adopts the plan.

All Plans of Management are attached for your information.

It is recommended that Council resolves to place the Plans of Management on public exhibition for a period of 28 days.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 FOR EXHIBITION - Draft Cook Park Plan of Management (February 2025), D25/31520 [↓](#)
- 2 FOR EXHIBITION - Draft Robertson Park Plan of Management (February 2025), D25/31526 [↓](#)
- 3 FOR EXHIBITION - Draft Orange Botanic Gardens Plan of Management (February 2025), D25/31522 [↓](#)
- 4 FOR EXHIBITION - Draft Orange City Council Reserves Plan of Management (February 2025), D25/31523 [↓](#)
- 5 FOR EXHIBITION - Draft Orange City Council Rural Reserves Plan of Management (March 2025), D25/31525 [↓](#)



Cook Park

DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

February 2025



Prepared For

Orange City Council

By

Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd & CGM Planning

Cook Park

DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

February 2025

Prepared For

Orange City Council

By

Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd & CGM Planning

Issue	Date	Description	By
1	30/10/20	Preliminary Document setup	NE
2	10/07/23	Final Draft PoM	AH
3	31/10/24	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH
4	10/01/25	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH
5	10/02/25	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH



Cover image: Bastick Cottage, Cook Park

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR EXHIBITION

1 KEY INFORMATION

1.1 What is the Plan of Management

A Plan of Management (POM) is a document which provides a clear set of guidelines for the short and long term management of a parcel of Community Land owned and managed by Council or Crown Land under Council's care, control and management. A Plan of Management outlines how a park or reserve will be used and improved and managed in the future. It identifies Council's goals and objectives for the lands and establishes the overall direction for its planning, resource management and maintenance. The Plan of Management can be accompanied by a landscape masterplan and assists Council to set priorities when preparing Works Programs and related budgets.

This plan of management covers land that is Crown reserve (Crown land). Under the *Crown Lands Management Act 2016* (CLM Act), councils are to manage Crown land as if it were 'community land' under the LG Act, including the requirement for preparation of a plan of management.

Under section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) a Plan must:

- categorise the land in accordance with the legislation
- contain objectives and performance targets for the management of the land
- specify the means by which Council proposes to achieve the objectives and performance targets, and
- specify how achievement of the objectives and performance targets is to be assessed.

Under section 37 of the Local Government Act the Plan must also:

- describe the condition of the land, any buildings or other improvements on the land as at the adoption of the plan
- describe the use of the land; and
- State the purposes for which the land will be used

If there is any further development proposed of the community land other than that authorised by this PoM, or a change in the categorisation of Park is proposed, amendment and re-exhibition of the PoM is required.

This PoM has been prepared in accordance with and seeks adoption under the LG Act, and Crown Lands Management Act 2016 (CLM Act).

How to read this Plan of Management:

Part 1 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION		Part 2 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES	
1	outlines the scope of the plan and process for its adoption	9.0	Introduces the detailed management requirements for Cook Park
2	outlines the land to which this plan applies and provides key land information		Identifies key management pressures and opportunities for Cook Park
3	describes the legislative framework under which the plan is prepared outlines Council's policies that must be considered in developing and implementing the plan summarises community consultation that informs the plan		Identifies management targets means and evaluation for Cook Park
4	describes the natural characteristics (habitat and environment) of the sites	10	Provides express authorisation of permitted uses, development, and leases / licenses and other estates for Cook Park
5	describes heritage and cultural significance of the sites	11	Provides express authorisation of permitted uses, development, and leases / licenses and other estates for Cook Park
6	outlines current and future uses and development		
7	provides a vision for future management		
8	describes requirements for implementation and administration of the plan		

1.2 Scope of the plan of management

This Cook Park plan of management covers the Crown dedication (No. 590051) located on Summer Street Orange and addresses its day to day management in accordance with the CLM Act and LG Act.

FOR EXHIBITION

1.3 Orange City Council

Situated on Blackman's Swamp Creek, Orange was proclaimed a village in 1846 and the local parish was named by the Surveyor General, Major Sir Thomas Mitchell, in honour of Prince William of Orange, whom had been an associate of in the Peninsular War, when both were aides-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, whose title was bestowed on the valley to the west by John Oxley.[14] Much of the town's subsequent growth and development in the early years was due to the discovery of gold in 1851 at Ophir and Lucknow. The resulting gold rush attracted a wide range of people and business to the district, many of whom settled in the region and developed a strong agricultural industry, particularly in the growing of wheat and barley (source Wikipedia).

Orange was proclaimed a City on 19 July 1946 when its population was over 15,000. On 1 October 1977, the City of Orange was extended in area to 298 km² when parts of the surrounding shires of Cabonne, Blayney, and Lyndhurst were transferred to the City of Orange (source Wikipedia).

Orange LGA today is home to more than 41,000 residents and includes the regional city of Orange and the small villages of March to the north, Lucknow and Shadforth to the east and Spring Hill, Huntley and Spring Terrace to south.

The Orange LGA economy is driven by health service activities, mining and mining support, public administration, tourism, viticulture and horticulture. Orange also supports the surrounding region providing key health and education services through Orange Health Service Charles Sturt University and Western TAFE. Orange also boasts a significant regional airport with direct flights to Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane that connect the city to metropolitan markets.

Orange is part of Wiradjuri land – the largest Aboriginal territory at the time of European settlement, covering the Central West slopes and plains. Today about 6.2% of the Orange population identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait

Orange is expected to grow to almost 50,000 residents by 2036 and just over 1 in 5 of them will be over the age of 65. Children under the age of 14 comprise 21.2% of the Orange population, a higher proportion than for NSW

1.4 Plan of management adoption

This plan of management will be subject to review and approval by The Minister for Lands and Property prior to approval by Council to go to public exhibition.

Subject to public and authority stakeholder comment the plan will be updated and finalised for final approval by The Minister for Lands and Property and final adoption by Orange Council

TO BE UPDATED FOLLOWING APPROVAL TO GO TO PUBLIC EXHIBITION

FOR EXHIBITION

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Corporate objectives

The **Orange Community Strategic Plan 2022-36** addresses social, environmental, economic and leadership goals for the Orange community over the next ten years. These goals represent many of the big picture ideas that were raised by the community during the engagement period and include healthy lifestyles, community safety, education, transport and sustainability. The ideas are supported by objectives, strategies and actions that will be delivered by Council in partnership with the State and Federal Governments, regional organisations and the local community. The Community Strategic Plan identified the following key directions:

 Live	This theme recognises the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live work and play.
 Preserve	This theme ensures that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. The community was strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD seen as priorities.
 Prosper	This theme focuses on providing the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. It includes strengthening and diversifying our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry.
 Collaborate	This theme looks at forging a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making, developing future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs were identified as priorities during the consultation. The community is looking to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.

COOK PARK Draft Plan of Management

This plan of management supports the strategic plan as outlined following

Live

A healthy, safe, inclusive and vibrant community.

This theme recognises the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live, work and play.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 1: A liveable city that is connected through open spaces</i>	
1.1. <i>Develop and maintain parks and open spaces within the city, that meet the needs of the community</i>	Consultation with user groups as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
1.2. <i>Improve access to shade throughout parks and open spaces</i>	Review and enhance shade provision within open spaces
<i>Objective 2: A healthy and active community that is supported by sport and recreational infrastructure</i>	
2.1. <i>Deliver sport and recreation facilities to service the community into the future.</i>	Implement facilities in line with strategic needs for LGA
2.2. <i>Provide recreational activities and programs that are inclusive and meet the needs of the community</i>	Monitor equitability of access to facilities both physically and in terms of cost
2.3. <i>Ensure the sporting and recreational facilities programs and activities are accessible and affordable to support healthy lifestyle choices</i>	As above
<i>Objective 3: A friendly environment where people feel safe and included.</i>	
3.1. <i>Support projects and programs that address crime and safety and contribute to an increased sense of safety in our homes and the wider community</i>	Reserve planning and management implement CPTED principles
3.2. <i>Deliver infrastructure and activities that improve the safety and security of the community</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
3.3. <i>Partner to support victims of family violence</i>	As above
3.4. <i>Recognise and celebrate our Aboriginal culture.</i>	Consult with First Nations stakeholders to better understand and then conserve and interpret Indigenous culture and heritage
3.5. <i>Address the growing social and class divide within the city.</i>	Park and open space provide equal access and opportunity to use and enjoy
3.6. <i>Improve access, inclusion, equity and diversity in our community.</i>	As for objective 2
<i>Objective 4: A creative community participating in arts and cultural activities</i>	
4.1. <i>A broad range of creative and cultural facilities services, and programs that meet community needs.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of planning and management of park use and events
4.2. <i>Deliver cultural facilities and programs that reflect the interests of a culturally diverse community.</i>	Reserves cater for cultural and community activities where possible
<i>Objective 5: Responsive programs and services that support our community's lifestyle and social needs.</i>	
5.1. <i>Provide services to people at all stages of life.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
5.2. <i>Support our homeless population and stop homelessness.</i>	Management of reserves is guided by Council's overall policies and standards
5.3 <i>Improve housing supply, diversity and affordability.</i>	N/A

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
5.4. Improve access to mental health services.	
<i>Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents' wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological</i>	
6.1. Ensure that infrastructure exists for the safe exercising of domestic dogs.	Reserves provide for managed dog access and use in accordance with Council's overall policies
6.2. Deliver education and services relating to animal health and wellbeing.	Plan and implements required services
<i>Objective 7: More for young people to do</i>	
7.1. Provide play parks and spaces that meet the needs of a broad range of ages.	Engage with youth in the design of open space and ensure open space design and management caters to their needs
7.2. Provide activities and program for young people.	As above
7.3. Establish indoor attractions and venues that allow year-round, all-weather places for young people and their families to enjoy.	As above

Preserve

Balancing the natural and built environment.

This theme ensures that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. The community was strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads, footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD seen as priorities.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 8: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment</i>	
8.1. Plan for growth and development that balances liveability with valuing the local environment.	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
8.2. Ensure best practice use of renewable energy options for Council and community projects.	Management of reserves to reduce potable water and energy usage and generally enhance sustainability wherever possible
8.3. Enact policies and practices to protect the sustainability and security of water destined for potable supply for the water catchment area.	Management of reserves to integrate Council's overall water management strategies and policies
8.4. Take action to ensure greater stewardship and enjoyment of both Mount Canobolas (Gaahna Bulla) and Lake Canobolas.	
<i>Objective 9: Managing our resources wisely</i>	
9.1. Identify and deliver essential water, waste and sewer infrastructure to service the community into the future	Management of reserves to integrate Council's overall water management strategies and policies
9.2. Develop and promote initiatives to reduce water, energy and waste in consultation with the community	Management of reserves to reduce potable water and energy usage, reduce waste generation and disposal and generally enhance sustainability wherever possible
9.3. Invest in a broader range of local reuse and recycling services	As above
<i>Objective 10: Infrastructure for our growing community</i>	
10.1. Construct and maintain a road network meets the community's transport and infrastructure needs	N/A

COOK PARK Draft Plan of Management

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
10.2. <i>Ensure that adequate car parking spaces are available to support growth</i>	Reserve planning and management to integrate access to parking facilities that service reserve use and minimise impacts on adjoining uses and communities
10.3. <i>Develop a vibrant, comfortable and clean civic and commercial precinct as a centre for the community.</i>	City reserves contribute to public domain character and activation
<i>Objective 11: Celebrate our cultural, social, natural and built heritage assets</i>	
11.1. <i>Ensure plans for growth and development are respectful of our heritage</i>	Reserve planning and management to reflect heritage significance and conservation requirements
11.2. <i>Preserve our diverse social and cultural heritage</i>	As above
11.3. <i>Celebrate and conserve the diverse cultural heritage of the urban, village and rural communities.</i>	Rural reserves contribute to public domain character and activation

FOR EXHIBITION

Prosper***A smart, innovative and resilient economy.***

This theme focuses on providing the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. It includes strengthening and diversifying our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry and the education providers...

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 12: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences</i>	
12.1. Capitalise on the character and lifestyle of Orange to remain a destination of choice	Plan and manage open space to support Councils
12.2. Develop and attract a variety of events, festivals, venues and activities for locals and visitors, ensuring accessibility for all	Reserves cater for cultural and community activities where possible
12.3. Strengthen the food culture and night-time economy within Orange.	Optimise the role of open space in facilitating food and wine culture in Orange
<i>Objective 13: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector</i>	
13.1. Attract and grow strategic investment	Reserve support recreational and community services and activities
13.2. Support innovative industry sectors	As above
13.3. Support educational and training opportunities that retain young people, attract new workers and provide local employment	As above
13.4. Enhance opportunities for local business to grow and prosper.	As above
<i>Objective 14: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.</i>	
14.1. Access to connected and affordable public transport within the city.	N/A
14.2. Strengthen public and private rail, coach and air services.	N/A
14.3. Support initiatives for improved connectivity between Orange and capital cities and regional towns.	N/A

COOK PARK Draft Plan of Management

Collaborate

Leadership and partnership

This theme looks at forging a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making. Developing future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs were identified as priorities during the consultation. The community is looking to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
Objective 15: An informed community	
15.1. Deliver communications that is open accessible meaningful and regular across a range of media	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
15.2. Promote organisational culture that delivers excellent customer service and continuous improvement	
15.3 Provide opportunities for widespread and quality engagement, and where appropriate, shared decision-making.	
Objective 16: Leaders in our community	
16.1. Encourage and support residents to pursue leadership roles at Council	N/A
16.2 Support community organisations and groups to deliver services and programs	Reserve support recreational and community services and activities
16.3 Engage and train young people to develop our future leaders	As above
16.4 Develop and encourage staff to pursue leadership within Council	N/A
Objective 17: Strong relationships	
17.1 Work in partnership with other Councils, regional organisations and State and Federal Governments	Planning of reserves to integrate consultation and collaboration with other agencies
17.2 Attract external funding to deliver services, facilities and programs.	Seek funding and other support from available sources to assist with facilities provision and management.
Objective 18: Responsible governance	
18.1 Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance	Planning and management of reserves reflects Council strategies and policies and is effective and accountable
18.2 Ensure financial stability and support efficient ongoing operation	Refer 16.1-16.3

This plan of management has regard for these key principles including in the identification of long term management strategies for Cook Park.

2.2 Land to which this plan applies

2.2.1 Location

This plan of management applies to Cook Park Summer Street Orange. The park is located within the Orange CBD and is bounded by:

Summer Street:	to the north
Sampson Street:	to the west
Clinton Street:	to the east
Kite Street:	to the south

2.2.2 Summary Land Information

Ownership and land information for Cook Park is summarised on the following table

Table 2.1 Summary land Information

Item	Description
Reserve Name:	Cook Park
Address:	Summer Street Orange
Reserve / Dedication Number	590051
Ownership	Crown
Gazetted	17/6/1873
Purpose	Public Recreation
Lot & DP	Whole Lot 27 DP 653772
Zoning <i>Refer Figure 2.2)</i>	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	4.12ha (41,142m ²)
Restrictions /easements	None identified
Care, control, management	Orange City Council
Community Land Category	Park



Figure 2.1 Cook Park- Site Plan

2.2.3 Land use zoning

Under the Orange Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011 the site of Cook Park is zoned **RE1 - Public Recreation**. Refer to Figure 2.2 below.



Figure 2.2 Land Zoning (Source: Orange LEP 2011)

2.2.4 Community land categorisation

As of 1 July 2018, new Crown land legislation is in effect and all existing managers have continued under the new legislation. The new Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act) implements Reforms identified through the comprehensive review of Crown land management.

Reserve managers have automatically transitioned under the new Act so that appointed managers continue to have the care, control and management responsibility for their Crown reserves. The CLM Act introduced significant changes to the management of Crown land by Council. Specifically, Orange City Council will now manage dedicated or reserved land as if it were community land under the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act). Where land is classified as "community land" under the LG Act, Council is required to have plans of management in place for the land.

A central requirement of the LG Act is that all Community Land must be assigned to one or more land "categories" whereby the land categorisation defines how Council will manage each parcel of land. Each category has an associated set of guidelines for categorisation and core objectives in providing guidance to the management of land so categorised (refer table following page). The objectives for each category give a broad strategic direction for management of this land, which is the same for all community land of the same category across NSW. The tables in section 10 outline the Guidelines for Categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Part 3 and the core objectives for management as listed in the LG Act - clauses 36E-N.

The CLM Act requires that assignment of community land categorisations to Crown Reserves have close regard for the reserve's Crown Reserve Purpose. As outlined earlier the reserve purposes for Cook Park is **Public Recreation**.

COOK PARK Draft Plan of Management

This PoM confirms the following categorisation:

-Park

To apply to the whole park area including buildings. Table 2.2 following summarises the community categorisation process for Cook Park:

Table 2.2. Community land categorisation summary

Land Parcels	Initial categorisation submitted to Crown by Council	Previous categorisation where applicable	Final assigned category	Public Hearing Required
Lot 27 DP 653772 Cook Park	Park General Community Use Area of Cultural Significance	N/A	Park	No

Public Hearings

Where there is a change to existing categorisation under an approved PoM, or a reserve is being categorised for the first time, the LG Act requires that a council must hold a public hearing. Such a public hearing is typically held during the public exhibition of the relevant Draft Plan of Management and provides the community with the opportunity to make formal comment on the categorisations proposed within the proposed Draft Plan of Management.

As outlined in the Crown Land Management Amendment (Plan of Management) Regulation 2021, Councils are no longer required to hold a public hearing for proposed plans of management (under section 40A of the LG Act) where the proposed plan would alter the land categorisations assigned to Crown Reserves. This exemption applies to all Plans of Management for Crown land managed by Council

3 RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Legislative framework

3.1.1 Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown land is governed by the CLM Act, which provides a framework for the state government, local councils, and members of the community to work together to provide care, control and management of Crown reserves.

Crown reserves are Crown land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of purposes, including environmental and heritage protection, recreation and sport, open space, community halls, special events and government services.

The CLM Act 2016 abolished reserve trusts and reserve trust managers under the former Act and provided for the appointment of local Councils (and others) as 'Crown land managers' in respect of land which was previously held by reserve trusts.

Under the CLM Act, councils manage Crown land as if it were public land under the LG Act. However, it must still be managed in accordance with the purpose of the land and cannot be used for an activity incompatible with its purpose—for example, Crown land assigned the purpose of 'environmental protection' cannot be used in a way that compromises its environmental integrity.

Councils must manage Crown land in accordance with the principles of Crown land management outlined in the CLM Act. The principles are the key values that guide Crown land management to benefit the community and to ensure that Crown land is managed for sustainable, multiple uses.

Principles of Crown land management

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

Crown land management compliance

In addition to management and use of Crown reserves that is aligned with the reserve purpose(s), there are other influences over council management of Crown reserves. For example, Crown land managers may have conditions attached to appointment instruments, or councils may have to comply with specific or general Crown land management rules that may be published in the NSW Government Gazette. Councils must also comply with any Crown land regulations that are made.

There are no conditions attached to any Crown land manager appointment notice for Council, and only one Crown land management rule applies to Orange LGA:

This rule has been made under s.3.15 of the CLM Act and can be viewed in full at: [Granting leases and licences for communication infrastructure-related purposes on Crown land](#)

The rule:

Crown land managers cannot, under any act (including the Local Government Act 1993), grant any lease or licence authorising:

- the installation or construction of communication infrastructure on Crown land;
- the placement of communication infrastructure on Crown land;
- the use of communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land;
- access to communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land.

However, the rule does not prevent the holder of a holding granted by the Minister administering the Crown Land Management Act 2016 subletting of communication infrastructure located on Crown land in accordance with the conditions of a holding granted by the minister.

Reserve Purpose

Crown lands are to be used for the original gazetted purpose for which they were dedicated or reserved. Multiple uses of reserves are encouraged, where those uses are consistent with the original purpose of the reserve and the use does not impact on native title rights and interests under the *Native Title Act 1993*. The Reserve Purpose of Cook Park is **Public Recreation**.

Leasing and Licencing on Crown Reserves

Leasing and licencing of Crown land ensures there is legal and suitable occupation of Crown land. Under the CLM Act, a lease or licence is a type of tenure that gives permission to occupy and use Crown land for a specified purpose and term. The CLM Act enables council Crown land managers to enter leases and licences in accordance with the LG Act once a compliant plan of management is in place or the land is classified as operational, whichever occurs first.

Council cannot enter into agreements for use, as lessor or licensor, on devolved reserves, which are not community or public land under the LG Act. These reserves are managed by Council under the LG Act as section 48 'public reserves' and a PoM is not required for these reserves. The Council Crown land manager is required to ensure all monies received from the use of community land is directed to maintaining and sustaining long-term use and enjoyment of the reserve/s. The income generated from leasing and licencing is a primary form of funding for a Crown land manager. It allows a Crown land manager to cover long-term running costs (at a minimum) and invest over the long term for future generations to use and enjoy the Crown land in their community. All Crown land managers should have lease and licence agreements in place with users of the reserves that they manage. Refer to Part 2 for leases and licenses authorised by this Plan of Management.

3.1.2 Local Government Act 1993

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

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

Section 36 of the Act provides that a plan of management for community land must identify the following:

- a) the category of the land
- b) the objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land
- c) the means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets
- d) the manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets

and may require the prior approval of the council to the carrying out of any specified activity on the land.

Land is to be categorised as one or more of the following:

- a) a natural area
- b) a sportsground
- c) a park
- d) an area of cultural significance
- e) general community use.

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as one or more of the following: bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse, foreshore or a category prescribed by the regulations.

3.1.3 Native Title Act 1993

The Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) recognises and protects native title rights and interests. The objects of the NT Act are to:

- provide for the recognition and protection of native title
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings
- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title
- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The NT Act may affect use of Crown land, particularly development of the land and granting of tenures.

In particular, the CLM Act makes it mandatory for council to engage or employ a native title manager. This role provides advice to council as to how the council's dealings and activities on Crown land may be valid or not valid under the NT Act.

The council must obtain the written advice from an accredited native title manager as to whether council complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation when:

- a) granting leases, licences, permits, forestry rights, easements or rights of way over the land
- b) mortgaging the land or allowing it to be mortgaged
- c) imposing, requiring or agreeing to covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use (or removing or releasing, or agreeing to remove or release, covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use) in connection with dealings involving the land
- d) approving (or submitting for approval) a plan of management for the land that authorises or permits any of the kinds of dealings referred to in (a), (b) or (c).

Council's Native Title Manager has been and will continue to be consulted in all relevant aspects of native title pertaining to the land that is covered by this PoM.

3.2 Other state and federal legislation

3.2.1 NSW state legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

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

The EP&A Act ensures that effects on the natural environment, along with social and economic factors, are considered by the council when granting approval for or undertaking works, developments or activities.

This Act is also the enabling legislation for planning policies that may have a direct influence on open space management. On a state-wide level there are State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). On a regional level there are Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). On a local level there are Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), as well as Development Control Plans (DCPs).

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) is important legislation that recognises the rights of Aboriginal people in NSW. It recognises the need of Aboriginal people for land and acknowledges that land for Aboriginal people in the past was progressively reduced without compensation. Crown land meeting certain criteria may be granted to an Aboriginal Land Council. This Act may affect dealings with Crown land that is potentially claimable.

Biosecurity Act 2015

The NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSWB Act) enables landholders, community, industry and Government to effectively manage and respond to biosecurity incursions and risks. A fundamental principle of the NSWB Act is that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility, and all land managers have the same responsibilities - a duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise risk as far as reasonably practicable.

Council has obligations under this Act to manage Priority Weeds on Council land or Council managed land. Under the Act, weeds are divided into State, Regional and Local Priority Weeds (formerly referred to as

Noxious Weeds). State and Regional priority weeds are identified in the *Greater Sydney Regional Weed Management Plan (September 2019)* and outcomes for these weeds needs to demonstrate compliance with the Biosecurity Duty for the species listed in Appendix 1 of the Weed Management Plan.

Since 1 July 2018, the management of pest animals has been administered under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. Foxes are included in the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Plan 2018-2023* and a threat abatement plan to rid them has been prepared under the Biodiversity Conservation Act.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Statutory responsibilities on the council arising from this Act specifically relate to the protection of sites of pre- and post-European contact archaeological significance and the protection of native flora and fauna. This Act may affect community land categorised as of cultural significance, as a natural area or park.

Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Under the Act it is an offence to harm (destroy, deface, or damage) or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, or in relation to an object, move the object from the land on which it has been situated.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* replaces the former *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. The Act aims to create a balanced approach to land management and biodiversity conservation across NSW, and protect threatened species and threatened ecological communities, through the application of a risk-based approach to regulating interactions and impacts of human activity on native flora, fauna and communities.

The Act sets out a process for listing threatened plants and animals and establishes the "Saving our Species" biodiversity conservation programme for threatened species and threatened ecological communities. The Act provides for the identification and listing of threatened species (Schedule 1), threatened ecological communities (Schedule 2), key threatening processes (Schedule 4), protected animals (Schedule 5) and protected plants (Schedule 6). It also establishes new measures for the conservation of areas considered to be of outstanding biodiversity value.

Rural Fires Act 1997

This Act contains provisions for bushfire risk management and the establishment of a Bushfire Management Committee. It also includes direction on development in bushfire-prone lands.

Water Management Act 2000

This Act is based on the concept of ecologically sustainable development, and its objective is to provide for the sustainable and integrated management of the water sources of the state for the benefit of both present and future generations. The Act recognises:

- the fundamental health of our rivers and groundwater systems and associated wetlands, floodplains, estuaries has to be protected
- the management of water must be integrated with other natural resources such as vegetation, native fauna, soils and land
- to be properly effective, water management must be a shared responsibility between the government and the community
- water management decisions must involve consideration of environmental, social, economic, cultural and heritage aspects
- social and economic benefits to the state will result from the sustainable and efficient use of water.

Heritage Act 1977

This Act contains provisions for the conservation of items of heritage and may relate to community land categorised as cultural significance or natural area.

3.2.2 Commonwealth legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) provides a national framework for the protection and management of matters of national environmental significance. These include listed nationally and internationally significant flora, fauna and ecological communities as well as heritage places on the World Heritage List and National Heritage List. The Act also promotes the conservation of biodiversity and ecologically sustainable development.

Under the EPBC Act, an action will require approval from the Australian Government Environment Minister if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance.

Telecommunications Act 1997

This Act provides for telecommunication facilities being permitted on community land without authorisation in a PoM.

3.2.3 State Environmental Planning Policies

State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

This planning policy consolidates a range of previous policies and sets out requirements for the protection of biodiversity values and amenity of a range of environments including:

- Bushland in Urban Areas
- Koala habitat
- Murray River lands
- Canal estates
- Sydney drinking water catchment
- Hawkesbury Nepean
- Sydney Harbour catchment
- Georges River catchment
- Willandra Lakes works heritage area.

State Environmental Planning Policy No 21—Caravan Parks

This planning policy permits caravan parks on all land with development consent.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) SEPP aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State. The Infrastructure SEPP assists local government and the communities they support by simplifying the process for providing essential infrastructure.

The Infrastructure SEPP has specific planning provisions and development controls for various types of infrastructure works or facilities including roads, emergency services, electricity delivery, parks and other public reserves and telecommunications networks.

The Infrastructure SEPP outlines the planning rules for such works and facilities, including:

- Where such development can be undertaken;
- What type of infrastructure development can be approved by a public authority under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) following an environmental assessment (known as 'development without consent');
- What type of development can be approved by the relevant local council, Minister for Planning or Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure under Part 4 of the EP&A Act (known as 'development with consent'); and
- What type of development is exempt or complying development.

Of particular relevance to open space is Division 12 clause 2.73 that specifies that development for any purpose may be carried out without consent if the development is for the purposes of implementing an adopted plan of management. The clause also lists a range of ancillary developments permitted without consent.

Clause 2.74 provides for a range of exempt developments within a public reserve such as the construction, maintenance and repair of walking tracks, boardwalks, stairways, gates, seats shelters and shade structures.

3.2.4 Other State relevant legislation, policies and plans

Companion Animals Act 1998

Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cwlth)

Disability Inclusion Act 2014

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)

Local Land Services Act 2013

Pesticides Act 1999

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

Retail Leases Act 1994

Soil Conservation Act 1938

Telecommunications Act 1997 (Cwlth)

Waste Minimisation Act 1995

NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008–2015

National Local Government Biodiversity Strategy

NSW Biodiversity Strategy

Australian Natural Heritage Charter

3.3 Council Policies

Councils Community Strategic Plan 2019

From all of the ideas, comments and suggestions gathered in development of the plan from the orange Community, the top six categories covered more than half the responses. These included

Sports and Recreation

Orange residents were generally happy with the range of sporting and recreational facilities offered in the City. However, there were a number of improvements or additions to the current offerings identified in each of the sessions. More broadly, the attraction of regional and state carnivals and events is seen to be an opportunity, and suitable facilities are required to host these. The swimming pool is a valued asset, however, the cost of entry and learn-to-swim classes may create an obstacle for members of the community. Some concessions are sought, especially for the schools providing the life skill of swimming. Residents would like to see additional water-based recreational activities around the lake, dams and creeks with supporting infrastructure such as toilets and BBQs.

Cycling is growing in importance and while residents are happy with cycle and walking paths throughout the City, they would like to see them expanded and maintained. Further, development of mountain biking and cycling tourism was important.

Community

Residents love the Orange community and would like to see tolerance and acceptance for all people. It was suggested that a welcoming committee be developed for new residents that could provide information on the range of services that are available within the community. Better access and inclusion for people with a disability, aged care, palliative care and a youth hub, were offered as suggestions to improve the City.

The villages of Orange were also represented during the engagement and they seek protection of their community's way of life. Interest and participation in community groups appears to be waning. There were suggestions that Council could provide more support to community organisations to help them with their management and projects.

Roads and Transport

The comments and ideas on the topic of roads focused on two main issues. The first focused on transport within Orange. This included suggestions to increase the frequency of public transport services (particularly buses to and from the hospital precinct and the CBD). There were calls for the general improvement of the quality of the city's roads as well as more work on pothole repairs, and signs of a lack of community understanding of newer traffic devices such as blisters.

The second area focused on the connection of Orange to the surrounding regions and Sydney. Many residents continue to express concern at the condition of the northern bypass and identify the completion of the southern feeder road as a priority. Residents have called for significant improvements to key access roads to Sydney, predominantly the Bells Line of Road. Residents also asked for better rail access to Sydney, either through an extension of the 'Bathurst Bullet' to Orange or a more convenient daily XPT service.

Parks and open space

The parks of Orange are important and valued by the residents and their importance should be recognised with appropriate maintenance and ongoing upgrade. The value of green spaces is and should be recognised in the community, with parks, wetlands and open spaces included in the planning process and incorporated into new estates. The trees in the streets are a feature of Orange and should be preserved.

Environment

The environment and sustainability are important to the Orange community. Residents provided many positive comments around the City's green spaces, use of the attractive natural environment, wetland areas attracting wildlife, and stormwater treatment schemes. There is increasing support for Council to encourage greater social responsibility in respect of the environment, including installation of solar panels on all major council and community buildings, promoting less single-use plastics, banning plastic shopping bags and considering the use of electric/hybrid vehicles for Council's fleet. There is a general push for educating the community to be more environmentally aware and accountable for actions impacting our beautiful city.

Employment education and training

The community contributed a number of positive comments around the quality of education and training on offer in Orange. Residents requested a wider range of courses at CSU, and the possibility of a new school to support the growing North Orange area. There were also many ideas around how to improve employment and training opportunities in the area, including providing transition programs for school leavers and migrants settling in town. Residents also suggested that Council could advocate for lower or subsidised commercial rents and a campaign to encourage light industry /small manufacturing companies to move from high-cost metropolitan areas to Orange.

Orange City Play Strategy 2013

Orange City Council has developed this Strategy to plan the direction of play provision to 2026, with the aim of bringing the play network into line with the NSW Planning and Infrastructure guidelines for open space, best practice in play provision, and to better provide for the children of the City.

Play is extremely important to the healthy development of children of all ages, in physical, mental, social and emotional terms. The increase in obesity throughout our society highlights the importance of encouraging our children to be active out-doors; providing for play is a key service a City can offer its citizens to promote their better health.

Provision for play needs to cater to the complete range in age of children, and provide stimulation for all aspects of their development (physical, mental, social and emotional), in an equitable distribution throughout the City. As such, a play resource within a City should provide a diverse range of play opportunities within a range of setting types. These include play spaces of different hierarchies (local, district and regional) and a variety of themes. To be effective and engaging, play provision also needs to provide a degree of challenge and risk so children can grow and learn in a safe environment.

The Strategy has found that Orange is well catered for with Regional level play facilities (serves whole cities) but is lacking the number and diversity of Local (serves one neighbourhood) and District (serves a number of neighbourhoods) level facilities that make up a quality play network. Current provision of play spaces in Orange includes 27 parks, while it is expected that by the year 2026, to meet planning guidelines, more than 60 should be provided throughout the City. Council staff maintain existing equipment to a high standard and there is an ongoing schedule of maintenance, repair and upgrade however a more strategic approach is

required to ensure new provision is focussed where needed most and provides the best mix of amenity, while being cost effective for Council to provide and maintain

The analysis provided in Part 4 of the study indicates that Orange City Council needs to increase the number of play spaces provided throughout the City; particularly at the Local and District levels. Provision of a wider range in diversity of play types has also been identified as a critical determiner of play space quality that Council should focus on in the future. This Strategy analyses the existing provision and requirements for future provision and sets targets and timeframes for delivery, costed to standardised hierarchy models. A detailed mapping exercise has resulted in a matrix for delivery that is tailored to growth areas and anticipated demographic profiles throughout the City.

The resultant network of play spaces is expected to support and enhance childhood development throughout the City, achieving best practice within a regional context and helping to develop healthy and engaged citizens that value the City and its open space

Orange Recreation Needs Study 2011

The report identified that Orange has an extremely high level of premier parkland in comparison with other LGA's. There was subsequently limited demand identified at the time for the expansion of Council's open space network with the exception of local and environmental needs in urban release. In the time since this study the needs of the district have evolved further. In response, Council has embarked on the construction of an expanded sporting complex converting part of a redundant golf course (Bloomfield Golf Course) adjoining Sir Jack Brabham Park. The future complex will contain a dedicated rectangular football stadium, synthetic athletics facility and additional sports fields.

Council currently and historically has established a very high service standard for the ongoing maintenance of its recreational open space network. The report identified that with ever increasing pressures on Council's budget combined with community expectations a range of measures needs to be implemented to ensure a sustainable future.

The 2011 report anticipated the need to provide a series of safe, linking, multi-use paths for pedestrians and cyclists utilising existing and proposed green corridors that will connect recreational facilities with residential areas and the CBD.

The report identified several key strategies for recreational management:

- a. Council establish a clear public land reclassification policy with an underlying net community benefit approach.
- b. Council periodically review its open space assets provision in line with its endorsed policy.
- c. Council public land reclassification policy identify that all profits from the sale of excess open space are directed towards the upgrading of recreational facilities in close proximity and / or towards city-wide facilities.
- d. Clear policy framework and/ or guidelines for the provision of open space as part of any future developer agreements and/ or s94 contributions be established.

3.4 Review of Plan of Management

Implementation of this Plan and its ongoing relevance will be reviewed annually as part of Council's internal and external reporting processes. Refer to section 8.0 for further detail on the review process and related protocols.

3.5 Community Consultation

Past Consultation

Development of this Draft Plan of Management has drawn on past consultation undertaken as part of Council strategic planning and the Cook Park Conservation Management Plan

Public Hearing

The Crown Land Amendment (Plan of Management) Regulation 2021 states that Councils are no longer required to hold a public hearing about proposed plans of management (under section 40A of the LG Act) where the proposed plan would alter the land categorisations assigned. This exemption applies to all Plans of Management for Crown land managed by Council.

Public Exhibition

The plan will be placed on public exhibition for 28 days plus a 14-day ongoing response period (42 days total) in accordance with the Local Government Act. The exhibition period allows for interested parties to comment on the Draft Plan. Council considered all comments and the final document has been amended where appropriate.

Key comments were reviewed and are tabulated below

Comment	Response for POM finalisation
TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING EXHIBITION	

4 HABITAT AND ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Natural features

The vegetation on the site is moderately dense with isolated locations of exotic specimen trees throughout the park. Tree assessments have been undertaken for Orange City Council by Mark McCrone, Landscape Architect in July 2003, "Cook and Robertson Parks: Orange Tree Assessment". This identified the following horticultural and heritage observations (refer to Figure 6.1 for key locations)

Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)

Fine examples of mature exotic species. The four Deodar Cedars were planted in the early days of Cook Park and are over 120 years old. These trees form an impressive canopy. The Deodar Cedar is a Western Himalayan species and is typical of late nineteenth century park design. The outstanding mature plantings are a key component of the heritage listing for Cook Park

Elm (*Ulmus campestris* syn. *procera*)

Mature avenue planting borders an axial path which is a typical characterisation of Cook Park. The approximately 60 year old avenue of Elm Trees provides summer shade and striking gold colour foliage in autumn. The avenue of elms define one of the key axial paths of Cook Park. The elms are believed to have been planted in the 1940's. The avenue of Elms has significance for its aesthetic appeal. The avenue also has significance as the use of Elms in Australian planting schemes is not typical

Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*)

Mature specimen tree showing a medium domed form due to its maturity. Tree is in healthy condition with no visible signs of pruning or scarring. The tree has historical significance as it was believed to be part of the early planting program of the 1890's, when the Bunya Pine was a typical inclusion in park planting schemes. In the context of Cook Park it should be seen as a specimen tree as it is not endemic to the Orange area

'Big Tree' (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)

Striking dark green foliage with evidence of branch and foliage die back. Tree shows characteristic of thick, tall trunk and weeping branches. This tree is one of the earliest planted in Cook Park and is over 120 years old. The tree is at the junction of a primary and secondary axial path and forms a key visual component of the layout

Sour Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

Attractive look in Autumn when carpet of leaves are on ground. Although it still only young, it is an excellent specimen for Orange. The tree has an open canopy allowing filtered light to penetrate. The Sour Gum is a Chinese species and planted here as a specimen planting. The tree is uncommon in the area. The Sour gum has an aesthetic significance for its seasonal colour.

The CMP prepared by Integrated Design Associates in August 2012 assessed the significance of natural elements / plantings such as the following as of "High" significance:

- Avenue of Elms
- Bunya Bunya Pine
- Giant Sequoia
- Deodar Cedars
- Mature Exotic plantings
- Garden beds
- 1890 – 1920 tree plantings

5 HERITAGE AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The Traditional Owners of the land on which Orange City is located are the Wiradjuri peoples. The Wiradjuri nation is defined by three rivers, the Lachlan (galari), Macquarie (wambool) and Murrumbidgee (murrumbidjeri), making it the largest Indigenous nation in New South Wales.

While there is currently no specific dating for Aboriginal sites within the Orange region, the oldest approximant site date can be taken from two rock shelters 60km south-east of Wellington. This site is dated to 7150BC. Occupation of the Australian continent began over 40,000 years ago, and it is likely that Aboriginal people have been living in the Orange district for most of that time with a rich cultural heritage and connection to the landscape and natural systems. The Wiradjuri language is no longer fluently spoken, but many words and phrases are known and documented. (Source Orange Museum).

Aboriginal culture, spirituality and practices are linked to the land, which provided tools, shelter, food and connections to ancestors. Spiritual beliefs were organised around sacred sites connected to heros known as jin. There are at least 18 Wiradjuri jin known, however it is likely that there were many more. Each is connected to an animal or plant and each person inherits their jin from their mother and is then responsible for caring for the sacred sites associated with their jin. People learnt the stories, songs and dances of their jin. Social practises including marriage were regulated by jin and people could not eat or damage their jin. Jin no longer regulates the marriage system, but the basic principle of preventing close marriage still applies. Also, many people still know their totems (jin animals) and avoid eating or damaging them.

Male initiation ceremonies (burbung) were once held on Mt Canobolas and stone tool sites are found on the mountain. Canobolas comes from the Wiradjuri words meaning two shoulders, coona, shoulder; boooloo, two – Ghannabulla referring to the two main peaks. Mt Canobolas also served as a rich source of food and medicines.

Initial relations between Aboriginal people and settlers in the central west were initially peaceful. However situation deteriorated as pastoralism expanded and stock animals damaged waterways and plants. Kangaroos were driven away. Most of the settlers were men and conflict over Aboriginal women arose. Aboriginal resistance to European occupation occurred most clearly at Bathurst. From 1822, the Wiradjuri (led by a Wiradjuri man called Windradyne) attacked numerous pastoral stations in an attempt to wrest back control of the land. Governor Brisbane declared martial law in May 1823 and a punitive expedition was dispatched to capture Windradyne and his attackers. An unknown number of Aboriginal people were killed by the expedition and it is believed that others fled north to the Mudgee district to escape. Hostilities ceased when Windradyne marched east over the Blue Mountains to Parramatta where he attended the annual feast and blanket distribution.

The impact of these events on Aboriginal people in the Orange district is unclear. It does not appear that the punitive expedition ventured as far as Orange, but it is likely that Aboriginal community would have been aware of Windradyne's resistance and the government's response.

The Aboriginal population of the Orange district was devastated by a smallpox outbreak in 1830 and 1831. Locally, the disease was first reported by Andrew Brown, an overseer at Wallerawang, who said that he had encountered five Aboriginal people on the Castlereagh River with the disease when travelling to the north-west. It first appeared in the Wellington Valley in October 1830 and the localized epidemic continued for two months. The Wiradjuri in the district blamed the disease on Captain Sturt who had recently passed through the valley on his way to the west.

The impact of smallpox, which the Wellington and Lachlan River Wiradjuri called "Thunna Thunna", was devastating and Mair estimated that it killed between one in three and one in six of all Aboriginal people in the areas to which it spread.

There is little evidence to demonstrate precisely where Aboriginal people were living in the 1850s. There is a report that people gathered at Newman Park, East Orange, before proceeding to the police station to collect their blankets as part of the annual Government Blanket Distribution. A more permanent Aboriginal camp may have been located here, but corroborative evidence is lacking.

In the early 1850s, Aboriginal people were camped near Denis Hanrahan's public house (known as the Limerick Castle) on the Cargo Road at Campedale. It is likely that some of the residents came forward annually to collect a blanket. Other recipients probably lived and worked on nearby pastoral stations.

The benefits of the gold rush to local Aboriginal people are hard to ascertain. Gold seekers were concentrated on the creek banks at places such as Ophir and Lewis Ponds. Their presence and activities occupied large tracts of land and polluted the water, making it difficult for Aboriginal people to inhabit the area. Nevertheless, the gold rush attracted Aboriginal people who made the best of the situation which confronted them.

As labourers abandoned their old jobs and headed to the goldfields, pastoralists and squatters turned to local Aboriginal men and women as an alternate workforce. Aboriginal men also worked as drovers, using their knowledge of the landscape to help move herds of sheep and cattle vast distances. Employment of Aboriginal men and women on pastoral stations as labourers, shepherds and drovers in the post-gold rush period was the continuation of a well-established pattern. Aboriginal families began living and working on pastoral stations in the Orange district soon after the era of frontier violence ended in the 1820s.

Despite intensified European land-use through pastoralism, agriculture and gold mining, Aboriginal people not only maintained a presence in Orange district into the 1850s, but sustained cultural practices and links with groups to the east, south and west.

It is uncertain when the last initiation ceremony was held on Mount Canobolas or elsewhere in the Orange district. Initiations in north-western NSW were held in the 1890s and on the north coast in the 1930s.

(Source Orange Aboriginal Heritage Report prepared by NTS Corp, 2012)

5.2 European Cultural Heritage

General history of Orange

The town of Orange was initially known as Blackmans Swamp, which was named after John Blackman, a Chief Constable who accompanied Lieutenant Percy Simpson on his way to Wellington in 1823 and selected the route across what is now Orange City.

The survey of the district began in 1828, with the name Orange appearing on Parish maps in 1829. In 1836 land on the outskirts of Orange (previously reserved by Surveyor Richards) was sold. W.E Sampson and J. Moulder were the first large land owners of these allotments who subdivided their lots and leased them to tenants who cleared and cultivated them.

John Peisley was the lessee of Sampson's 'Campdale' on which he constructed the Coach and horses Inn in June 1838, however Peisley relocated to the eastern side of the Orange town reserve and constructed another inn under the 'Coach and Horses' name, with a blacksmiths and wheelwright close by on Moulders land.

'Blackmans Swamp' was declared a village in 1846 and in 1848 the village consisted of a store, inn and private residence. No land was sold in the village itself until 1849 and the majority of the establishments at this time were constructed of earth and bark. The name of Orange was chosen by Thomas Mitchell after Prince William of Orange (who later became the King of Holland).

In 1851 the village underwent extensive growth at the onset of the gold rush bringing great wealth to the area, however at this time the majority of the population remained at Lucknow where over 700 men worked at the gold mines. It wasn't until 1861 ten years following that the population reached 581, and 30 years later that the 'village' reached 2701. The increase of the growth of the township in this period was largely due to the migration of gold seekers further west and south of Orange along with unsuccessful gold seekers remaining as settlers of the township. This population increase was further encouraged by travellers through Orange between the Forbes gold diggings & Cobb and Co headquarters in Bathurst between 1850 – 1880, the declaration of Orange as a municipality in 1860, and the Robertson Land Act (1861), which opened up land for development in Orange. The extensive growth of the area saw a courthouse established in 1858, with a police magistrate appointed in 1867. The first elected council of Orange occurred in 1860, 1 month following the declaration of the town as a municipality.

The increase of orcharding in Orange initiated by the planting of fruit trees in the early 1880s eventually took over wheat growing in Orange as the primary industry.

The established wealth as a result of gold mining was continued by the fertile land and reliable rainfall allowing early farmers a reliable source of crops, particularly wheat and barley and from 1860 – 1870 close to 1000 farmers settled properties around Orange to grow wheat, which set Orange as the primary wheat-growing town for Sydney colony.

The strength of the farming industry in Orange was increased with the establishment of the railway in 1877, which allowed farmers to move their produce more efficiently. Orange station was also the depot for the area where west travellers and farmers collected stores for outback stations and dispatched of goods such as wheat, wool and cattle for rail transport to the east.

The establishment of services such as gas in 1877 (undertaken by council in 1887), town water in 1890, sewage in 1918 and electricity in 1923 for town lighting provided further amenity for the municipality. In 1886 – 1887 Orange had significant embellishments with (Source: Council website), street tree plantings in 1886, the commencement of beautification works to Cook and Robertson Parks and the construction of Orange Town hall in 1887.

The population of Orange in 1946, exceeded 15 000 and was declared a City, 100 years after its declaration as a Village. The City of Orange grew from an area of 6.96 square kilometres in 1927 to 298 square kilometres in 1977 as a result of the incorporation of adjoining shires.

(Source: Cook Park CMP)

Cook Park Conservation Management Plan

Several CMP's have been prepared for Cook Park including in 2012 and 2021. The following summary of key milestones is derived from these documents:

Cook Park Site – Early Settlement 1846 – 1870

The presence of a swampy water hole may have been utilised as a meeting place for Aboriginal groups visiting the area before the town existed. Once the village started to take form and Cook Park was reserved against development it may have been the only area they could have visited. The site was originally a swampy and excessively wet area, with the swamplands mainly occurring on the south side of the park, which were used as swimming holes by local children. The site was drained in 1860.

The site for Cook Park was set out for commercial sale in 1853, however the intervention of John Templer who wrote a letter requesting the retention of the site as open space reserved section 27 as a publicly accessible area and the section was reserved as open space in 1854. The parliamentary members to whom Mr. John Templer wrote his letter of appeal initially ignored his request for Section 27 to be retained as a reserve. Templer's appeal however eventually brought about the retention of the site with the proceedings of commercial sale abated and the stagnation of any form of development on the site for almost 20 years.

Cook Park – Victorian Era 1870 – 1920's

Cook Park, after lying dormant for almost 20 years was granted as land for public recreation in 1870 (refer figure 3), and leased as Crown land to the Municipal Council of Orange. The park was named in 1873 after the centenary of Captain James Cook's arrival in Australia (Ca. 1770), however it did not officially take on this name until 1882 and a bust of Captain Cook was placed in the park at this time which has since been removed.

The subsequent development of the site was initiated in 1876 with the construction of the first fence – being a wire fence with timber posts. Upon the opening of the railway line in 1877, Cook Park was utilised for the celebrations.

In 1878, the council of Orange set aside funds of £20 and purchased trees for the park, which were selected from the Sydney Botanical Gardens by Alderman Windred Dalton. The park was laid out in 1887 when Andrew Patterson (also the curator of Machattie Park in Bathurst) was employed as curator of the park; it was in this same year that the caretaker's cottage was constructed for the park caretaker's at the time (the Bastick family were ongoing caretakers of the park from 1894 until 1973; prior to the Bastick family

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involvement, Andrew Patterson was employed as the curator at the time of construction of the caretaker's cottage).

Caretakers between Andrew Patterson in 1887 and J. J Bastick in 1894 included Mr Arndt, and Mr Griffiths.

By 1890, the first lake had been built which was located in the current sunken garden. By 1891 Cook Park had been 'beautifully laid out with flower beds' (Cook Park Draft Plan of Management) with the main entrance gates on the corner of Summer and Clinton Streets placed in 1892, and in 1893 a 3 inch water main had been extended from Summer Street to Cook Park costing £40. By the turn of the century, Cook Park consisted of site plantings, the lake on the south side, fencing and the caretaker's cottage and the James Dalton Fountain located in the centre of the park.

Cook Park gains much of its significance from the contributing elements, which were placed in the Victorian era of the park, from 1883 to the 1920's. These items include the entrance gates and perimeter fences, Bastick Cottage and Potting Shed, Rotunda, Fountain, and duck ponds.

On 12th March 1908, the Bandstand (rotunda) was presented in Cook Park by Orange Town Band and in the same year a fountain in the memory of John Gale had been placed in the centre of the 1890 lake on an island. The present duck ponds were added in 1920 and the James Dalton fountain was upgraded.

Elements which are evident in pre 1920's images but have been removed / relocated / replaced include:

- A Victorian fernery located on the north side of the caretaker's cottage (later Bastick Cottage) along Summer Street, in smaller scale and form than the current fernery.
- A laurel arbour straddling the pathway behind the main entrance gates, located on the south west side of the Cannon and German Field Gun.
- A timber Wisteria arbour in the same location as the current steel Wisteria arbour to the east of the bandstand.

Cook Park – Interwar Era 1920's – 1930's

Subsequent developments to the site included the aviary, fernery, Blowes conservatory, rotunda, and guns flanking the entrance gate. These elements will be covered in greater detail in the preceding section and section 4.2 'Contributing Elements'.

By 1923 Cook Park had notably tall trees, lawns, ponds with black swans and bucks, the artillery flanking the main entrance pathway, the laurel arbour at the main entrance (now removed), the rotunda, present fountain, swings (original not present), a fenced 'zoo' area along Kite street consisting of Kangaroos, Brolgas, and Emus. In 1927, the gates on the corner of Summer and Sampson Streets had been installed after being relocated from the entrance to Robertson Park.

In 1934 the Blowes Conservatory was constructed, named after the Mayor Alderman Blowes at the time of its construction. In 1938 the fernery was moved from its location on the Summer Street side of the Park and rebuilt on its current location, the lake on the Kite St. side of the park was converted to the present sunken garden, and the fountain which had been placed in the centre of the lake in 1908 was moved to the new fernery along the Clinton Street side of the park. Dr. Wally Matthews donated the bird aviary in the 1930's, which was substantially extended and upgraded to its current form in 1994.

Cook Park – Post War Development

The gates at mid Kite Street and mid Sampson Street were erected in the post war period, having a degree of decorative rolled metalwork amongst steel mesh and concrete posts to the Kite Street entrance. These appear to be a c 1950's addition to the park.

Elements which have been removed / relocated / replaced in Post War developments include:

- Gates and shrub fencing to the east and south of Bastick Cottage which originally created a 'yard' area on the south side of Bastick Cottage, between the cottage and the potting shed.

- Laurel arbour at the Summer and Clinton Street entry.

In 1973 the Bastick family retired from the Caretakers Lodge after 3 generations of being the Cook Park caretakers, after which the caretakers lodge was renamed Bastick Cottage. In the same year the lighting system was installed to celebrate the 50th anniversary of lighting in Orange.

From 1973 to 1975 the cottage was used as a temporary council residence. Following the council occupation of the cottage it was deemed unsuitable for continued use as a residence due to its size and condition. At this point the presence of the cottage was in jeopardy with suggestions made that the cottage be demolished, with the alternative of using the cottage for offices or a store for the parks and gardens department of the council.

Bastick Cottage underwent renovations in 1977 by the Cook Park Cottage Committee, following which the Cook Park Guildry had its first year of trading with goods to the value of \$30 000 sold in that year.

More recent upgrade works to elements of the park consist of the 1987 bicentennial grant for the restoration of the fernery and the replacement of the cannon wheels in 2006. The centenary of the bandstand was celebrated on March 8th – 9th, 2008 with performances from Orange City Band and the unveiling of a new plaque to the stair pillar at the front of the rotunda.

In 1994, the 1930's bird aviary was extended to its current condition. The fencing has subsequently also been replaced with wire mesh fencing and clipped shrubs growing over to the park perimeter, and a further park entrance added to Kite Street in the middle of the block.



Image: Duck Pond, Cook Park

6 DEVELOPMENT AND USE

6.1 Overview

Key Elements

Cook Park was dedicated as Crown Reserve in the 1870's for the purpose of Public Recreation. Over time the park has evolved as spaces and facilities have been developed for varied community uses. A summary of the background behind key elements on the site

GATES AT CNR SUMMER & SAMPSON STS: These gates were once the entrance to Robertson Park and in 1927 were relocated to Cook Park. These were made by Dick Venables of Parkes and were paid for by funds raised by holding a sham fight and military display at Gosling Creek Water Reserve.

WEeping SCOTCH ELM: These two Weeping Elms (*Ulmus glabra 'Pendula'*) are highly ornamental, with their "cubby house" effect of branches reaching to the ground.

BUNYA BUNYA PINE: The Bunya Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) originates from Queensland. Huge cones resembling large pineapples form around the canopy of the tree every few years. The large seeds were highly prized as food by first nations people.

CEREMONIAL GATES: The impressive iron gates at the Summer and Clinton Streets entrance to the Park were funded via entertainment organised by J H Kerr of Wellwood.

24 POUND CANNON: Our cannon, obtained in 1904 from the Sydney City Council bears the initial G3R, indicating that it was made in the reign of George III (1751-1820). It has been identified as 24 pound smooth bore, cast about 1806 at the Carron Iron Foundry in Scotland.

GERMAN FIELD GUN: This was amongst many hundreds of similar guns which were captured in World War 1. This particular gun was captured by the 3rd Battalion on the Somme in France on 18 September 1918. The 3rd Battalion consisted of New South Wales soldiers.

BASTICK COTTAGE: The Caretakers Cottage was built in 1887 at a cost of £185. It was named Bastick Cottage to honour two former Parks and Gardens Supervisors who, between father and son, gave 90 years of service to Orange.

ENDEAVOUR ROOM: The Endeavour Interpretation Room is located within Bastick Cottage and features historic information about Cook Park, a variety of memorabilia, photographs and displays which change on a regular basis.

DEODAR CEDARS: The four Deodar Cedars (*Cedrus deodara*) planted in the early days of Cook Park, are over 140 years old. These trees form an impressive canopy.

BLOWES CONSERVATORY: This glasshouse was built at Cook Park for the growing of Tuberous Begonias. C W Curran, a local storekeeper was the first in the town to introduce Begonias. Mayor A Blowes because interested in them and donated the glasshouse in 1934 to grow Begonias.

"HUG TREE": The *Sequoiadendron giganteum*, is closely related to the Californian Redwoods. At 6.3, around its girth, there is a local tradition of discovering how many friends it takes to 'hug' this tree. Trees like this have been known to live to 3000 years and reach 80m in height. This tree is over 140 years old and is one of the first trees to be planted in Cook Park.

AVIARY: The original aviary was donated by Dr Wally Matthews, Mayor of Orange between 1936-44 and again 1948-50. In 1995 the aviary was enlarged to its present state.

JAMES DALTON FOUNTAIN: James Dalton donated this fountain to the people of Orange in 1891. Dalton was a wealthy merchant who was part owner of Dalton Bros Store in which Myer is now located.

BUSH HOUSE: The bush house is a Wisteria covered replica of the original timber gazebo. This provides a shady spot in Summer and a mass of flowers in Spring.

BANDSTAND: In 1907 the Town Band decided to build bandstands in Cook and Robertson Parks. The bandstand in Cook Park was officially opened on 12 March 1908.

FERNERY: The fernery was built in 1937-38 and was restored as a bicentennial project in 1988. The fernery contains many tree ferns and other shade loving plants. The John Gale Memorial Fountain is now located inside the fernery.

THE FRANK MULHOLLAND MEMORIAL GARDEN: The garden was built in memory of Frank J Mulholland, Town Clerk from 1895 to 1935. The sunken garden and sundial were dedicated on 14 February 1938 by the Hon E S Spooner.

DUCK POND: The duck pond area provides an ideal site for a picnic. These ponds were redeveloped in 2011 are home to Wood Ducks, Black Pacific Ducks, Turtles, Shags and Ibis. Picnic tables and swings are located nearby.

(Source: Council website).



Figure 6.1 Cook Park – key park elements

6.2 Condition of the land and structures on adoption of the plan

Cook Park has a range of existing built facilities in addition to new facilities under construction. The following summarises the basic aspects of each and identifies the most recent building and facilities condition reporting.

Table 7.1 Facilities condition summary

	Item / features	Condition
1.0	Gates At Cnr Summer & Sampson Streets	
	Masonry and cast iron gates	Good condition
2.0	Ceremonial Gates	
	Masonry and cast iron gates	Good condition
3.0	24 Pound Cannon	
	Iron canon on sandstone mounting and gravel pad	Good condition
3.0	German Field Gun	
	Iron canon on timber mounting and gravel pad	Good condition
4.0	Bastick Cottage	
	Brick masonry building with colourbond roof	Good condition
5.0	Greenhouse (attached to Bastick Cottage)	
	Green house	Fair condition
6.0	Blowes Conservatory	
	Masonry building timber framed window facades and glass roof	Fair to good condition
	Internal fitout	Fair to good condition
7.0	Aviary	
	Steel pole and steel mesh fencing	Poor Condition
8.0	James Dalton Fountain	
	Stone masonry bowl	Good condition
	Pump and filter	Good condition
9.0	Bush House	
	Bush House	Fair condition
10.0	Bandstand	
	Stone masonry plinth	Good condition
	Sandstone steps and paving	Good condition

	Item / features	Condition
	Steel columns frame, Slate roofing, plaster and batten ceiling	Good condition
11.0	Fernery	
	Timber frame and lattice cladding	Fair Condition
	Timber frame and glass windows / doors	Fair Condition
	External rockery	Fair -poor Condition
	Internal beds and planters	Fair Condition
	Internal fountain including pumping	Fair Condition
12.0	Frank Mulholland Memorial Garden	
	Stone masonry walls and steps	Fair Condition
13.0	Duck Pond	
	Stone masonry pond walls	Fair Condition
	Pond liner	Fair Condition
	Pump and filter	Good condition

6.3 Permitted use and future use

6.3.1 Future use and development

Cook Park has been progressively developed over time with a range of elements and facilities. It is expected in addition that new activities, developments and structures may be proposed in response to an application for proposed use of Cook Park or as triggered by an opportunity for funding or to address a need or management requirement that may not be evident during community and stakeholder consultation and / or subsequent preparation of this Plan of Management.

The LG Act, Section 36 states that a Plan of Management must expressly authorise any proposed or potential developments on community land. The following authorisation is provided generally. More specific guidance as to management of uses is provided in Part 2 of this plan of management: Detailed Management Requirements For Community Land Categories

Any specific works will also require further investigation, and development approval as required.

Legislative requirements for future use and development

Permissible uses and developments at Cook Park must be in accordance with relevant legislation, particularly:

- RE1 Public Recreation zoning under the Orange Environmental Plan 2011
 - To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes;
 - To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses; and
 - To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- Guidelines for and core objectives of the relevant categories of community land under the LG Act

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- Uses for which leases, licences and other estates may be granted on community land under the LG Act.

Developments and structures are limited to those which support the desired activities, consistent with the Cook Park Conservation Management Plan 2020 (CMP) and this PoM

Any use or development that would further encroach on the open space of the site should be minimised, unless it can be shown that the proposed use or development is a more efficient use of the space, has a community benefit, and is consistent with the objectives of this Plan of Management.

Permitted uses and developments must all support and enhance the other values of the site including open space and recreation.

6.3.2 Prohibited activities

Activities that are not consistent with core objectives of the Reserve purpose of **Public Recreation** are prohibited on the site. Similarly, activities and uses that are not consistent with the core objectives of the Community Land category (park) are also prohibited.

Certain activities at Cook Park may also be prohibited by the land use zoning of the site and Orange City Council may prohibit certain activities from time to time. Prohibited use will be communicated via Council bookings, leases and licence agreements, or otherwise communicated where prohibited activities may be temporary.

6.3.3 Buildings and structures

Use of buildings and structures will support and reflect the core objectives of the lands community land categorisation in accordance with the RE1 zoning. Refer to Part 2 of this plan for details on permitted use of buildings and structures in Cook Park.

6.3.4 Express authorisation

This Plan of Management expressly authorises development of new buildings and structures, and redevelopment/refurbishment buildings and structures, which support the desired use of Cook Park.

Such buildings and structures will be consistent with:

- This PoM, the CMP and any subsequent detailed design plans;
- The Orange LEP 2011 and any applicable Development Control Plans;
- The Building Code of Australia;
- Access to new facilities on the site and any refurbishment of those structures will be provided according to Design for Access and Mobility Standards;
- Access and seating requirements for people with disabilities and compliance with Disability Discrimination Act; and
- Sustainable development and integrate sustainability in terms of energy use, life cycle costs, source material impacts, and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD);

Any proposal for the development and use of buildings, structures and spaces at Cook Park will be considered on merit and benefits to the community and balanced against physical constraints and the amenity of adjoining residents and land uses.

Refer to Part 2 of this plan Detailed Management Requirements For Community Land Categories for details on express authorisations applying the land categories across the Cook Park.

6.3.5 Scale and intensity of use and development

Management of use must have regard for the potential impacts of activities and development on adjoining uses and users. Some key considerations include:

Impacts on adjoining landuses

Uses and activities permitted at Cook Park must consider the impacts on local residents, workers and adjoining land uses in terms of noise, lighting, traffic and parking. Development approvals for ongoing development of facilities at Cook Park must take this requirement into account as part of the approvals process.

Informal use

The intensity of use of informal recreation facilities across Cook Park and settings (such as playgrounds, fitness station and park seating) would be determined by community use of the site.

Traffic and carparking

The impact of traffic and parking associated with organised sport or community events on local residents and businesses will be managed by preparing a Traffic and Parking Plan on a case-by-case basis for consideration by Council when granting consent for such activities / events.

6.3.6 Assessment and approval of permissible uses and developments

Orange City Council must expressly authorise proposed developments on community land under the LG Act. This authorisation in a Plan of Management gives 'in principle' support for activities and developments consistent with the objectives for land categorisation to proceed to development assessment under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

This Plan of Management does not in itself imply or grant consent for activities or developments. Any proposed uses and developments which are consistent with this Plan of Management must still be referred for development consent, and where required be advertised widely for information and to invite comment. Any subsequent application for development consent would be supported by and assessed against this Plan of Management.

6.3.7 Current leases / licenses

Authorisation of current leases / licenses

Current leases / licenses include the following.

Location	Holder	Purpose	Details
Bestick Cottage	Cook Park Co-operative use Cook Park Guildry	Guildry community activities	Short Term Licence (D24/55105 F779) Commencing: 1 July 2024 Expiring 10 th June 2025

6.3.8 Authorisation of future leases, licences and other estates

What are leases and licenses

Leases and licenses formalise the use of community land by groups such as sporting clubs, community groups and schools, or by commercial organisations and individuals providing facilities or services for public use.

Licences allow multiple and non-exclusive use of an area. A licence may be required where intermittent or short-term use or control of all or part of the park is proposed. A number of licences for different users can apply to the same area at the same time, provided there is no conflict of interest.

Council's ability to lease or licence Crown reserves managed as community land, is authorised by section 3.22 of the CLM Act, which requires the preparation of a community land plan of management, adopted by council, to authorise the occupancy and use agreement.

Authorisation of leases and licenses

Granting of leases, licences, other estates and easements for the use or occupation of Cook Park are permissible for uses consistent with:

- section 3.23 of the CLM Act;
- the uses listed in Sections 46 and 47 of the LG Act;
- the guidelines and core objectives for Park category of Community Land;
- zoning under the Orange LEP 2011 and conditions of development consent if required; and
- this Plan of Management.

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of a lease, licence or other estate must also:

- be in keeping with the purpose, category and core objectives of the land;
- have no negative impact on historical or heritage sites;
- not alienate the open space unreasonably;
- be ecologically sustainable;
- have a component of community benefit;
- demonstrate a clear nexus between the activity and the Cook Park open space;
- not result in overuse of the area or conflict with community use of the area;
- ensure traffic and parking implications are considered; and
- be in accordance with all Council policies and procedures governing the use of open space.

Sub-leases are permissible where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for Community Land. Any proposed sub-leasing of the land must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the LG Act.

Allowable leases, licences and other estates applying authorised for the land categories across the Henley Precinct open space are detailed in Part 2 of this PoM.

6.3.9 Authorisation of Short-term casual use and occupation

Licenses for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may be granted for Cook Park in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, and Clause 31 of the Crown Land Management Regulation 2018.

Authorisation is granted for short-term casual use or occupation of Cook Park for the uses and occupations outlined in Part 2 Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories.

All short-term casual uses and occupation are subject to Council's standard conditions for hire, approval processes, and booking fees and in accord with a temporary licence as issued by Council. Fees and Charges applicable for short-term, casual bookings will be in accordance with Orange Council advertised fees and charges. The use or occupation of any Community Land for short-term or casual licence shall not involve the erection of any permanent building or structure.

7 VISION FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Values and roles

Values provide an important foundation for management, and are the qualities of Cook Park that the community seeks to protect and enhance. Roles in turn distil the functions the place plays for the local and district community and the environment. The following values and roles have been identified from past consultation, and review of community use and activities, and are listed together under several categories fundamental to open space management.

Values	Roles
Access and accessibility	
<i>a park and heritage destination in close proximity to orange CBD</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of destination park space for town residents, workforce and visitors Provision of loop walking for leisure and fitness
<i>A place that is accessible to (within the constraints of existing landform and environmental management)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of facilities that are universally accessible wherever feasible
Community use	
<i>A place that is valued for its informal recreational qualities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of facilities that encourage informal active pursuits (eg seating) Provision of a variety of walking path opportunities Availability of open spaces that can be used for a range of informal recreational uses
<i>A place that is valued for its capacity to bring the community together</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public festivals and events Private events
<i>A place that is valued for its natural qualities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of experiences that bring users into contact with nature (in particular trees and water)
Environment and sustainability	
<i>A place that conserves significant tree stock encompassing a range of eras of planting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservatory of tree stock across the site Providing a place of leafy shaded character Providing a place of seasonal colour and foliage variations
<i>A place that is sustainable and manages and limits impacts of uses on the environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of energy and resources use as part of park management Re-cycling and reuse of landscape materials
Culture and heritage	
<i>A place that is valued for its heritage features and as a place to experience heritage character</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conservatory of heritage elements and experiences An educative place
<i>A significant heritage place for Orange that conserves and protects post colonial heritage and contributes to the understanding of past communities and park design and management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of tools and experiences that increase understanding and knowledge

7.2 Masterplanning Vision

Cook park is focally located as a key public domain link at the heart of Orange's Civic Precinct. The park links the Civic facilities on Byng Street to the Summer Street retail precinct and is a key shaper of the urban and community character of the CBD.

The park provides a strong link to its 1880's reservation as open space through the victorian layout, deciduous plantings and landscape materials and finishes.

This PoM identifies the following vision for the ongoing management of the park:

Cook Park will be managed to recognise and conserve it's State heritage significance as a highly intact Victorian style park with elements particular to its style and layout with a highly significant Victorian aesthetic.

The park will remain a place of calm respite for a range of informal recreational pursuits and as a place for community events and activities, celebrations and memorials.

The park's facilities and elements will be maintained and enhanced as required to address the objectives and requirements of the park's heritage listing, and aid users to understand the evolution of the park and city, while at the same time catering to the contemporary needs of the Orange community.

7.3 Concept Masterplan

The Cook Park CMP 2021 by Adaptive Architects contains Overall Recommendations for the park. The Figure 8.1 following page is provided from the CMP.

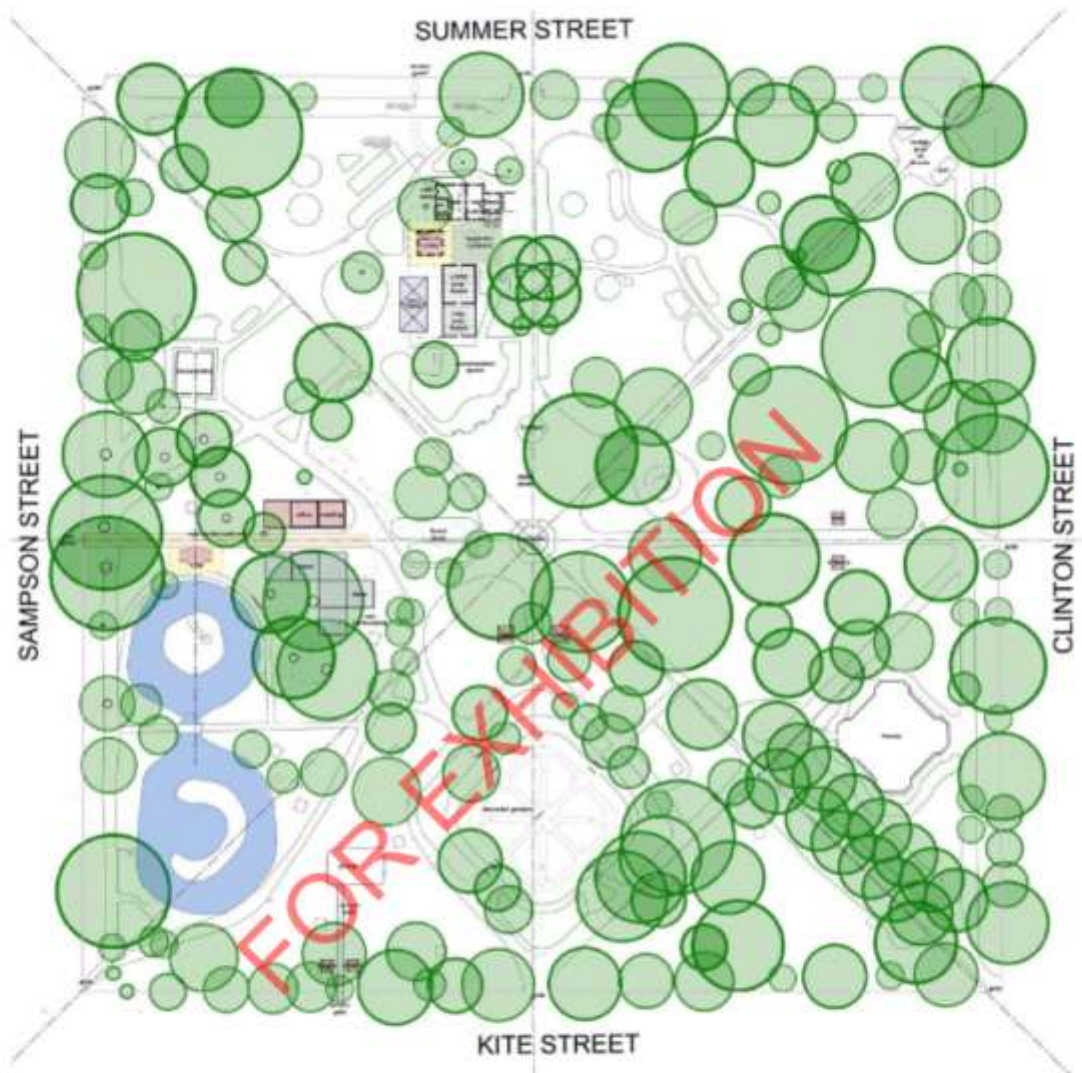


Figure 9.4 Overall recommendations – possible new gate and disabled ramp to Summer Street or upgrade Summer Street gate surface for wheelchair compliance; Works to Bastick Cottage Precinct – demolish workshops and toilets – new tea room – new courtyard – modify Bastick Cottage – conserve c1905 propagation house; Works to western axis, new entry gates and parks stores, offices and meeting room; demolish aviary; Café/Folly to north end of lakes on conservatory axis; smaller less intrusive toilets spread around the site; new disabled access gates and ramp to swings – Adaptive Architects 2021

Figure 8.1 The Cook Park CMP Plan (source Cook Park CMP 2021 Adaptive Architects)



8 POM ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

8.1 Reporting, evaluation and review

This PoM will require regular review in order to align with community values and changing community needs, and to reflect changes in council priorities. There will be an internal review of the PoM management requirements as outlined in Part 2 every 4 years to prioritise actions.

The PoM will be reviewed on an as needs basis including when there is a category change, an additional purpose, acquisition of land, legislative changes.

Each new draft PoM must be referred to any landowner and placed on public exhibition where the community will have an opportunity to comment prior to Council adoption

FOR EXHIBITION

PART 2

DETAILED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES

FOR EXHIBITION

9 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

9.1 Key management issues for Cook Park

The following pressures and opportunities influence management of Cook Park and must be addressed in ongoing management and assessment.

Access and accessibility

- The park has extensive areas of stabilised gravel pavement / pathway – while this is acknowledged as being limiting for accessibility – the finish strongly reflects and supports the heritage character of the park
- As such key routes to facilities should be reviewed and where possible and compatible with heritage conservation – accessible surfaces provided
- Potential for temporary access enhancement in park for community events to maximise equitable and inclusive access
- The park has limited night lighting and use at night is not currently encouraged. However how to cater for night access to facilities used at night such as Bestick Cottage or for night events in park needs to be considered
- Council to reconcile if park gates are to be locked at night and what preference is for ongoing management

Community Use

- Park is a key destination for visitors to Orange – attracted by the Victorian park features and deciduous foliage and autumn colour
- Park is also heavily used by locals as a place for respite and for family walks and picnics
- The park caters for a range of events including:
 - Australia day
 - Food and wine events
 - Private Weddings by booking
- Play space is a valued facility for the local community

Buildings and facilities

- Bestick Cottage is in good condition – currently used by Guildry
- Blowes Conservatory is in good condition
- Aviary is an aged structure and if to be maintained would require major upgrade – however a high proportion of community feedback questions why the facility is in Cook Park and its appropriateness in terms of animal cruelty – currently it is only used for bird rescue
- James Dalton Fountain is a key park feature and is in good condition
- The Bush House in fair condition
- The bandstand is booked for private functions such as weddings. The bandstand is in good condition
- The Fernery is a key feature within the park that provides a display of specific plant species and a shaded cool environment. The structure is in fair condition and despite having been subject to recent (2019) works – will require regular ongoing maintenance

Relationship to adjoining uses

- The park has road frontages to all four sides which incorporate pedestrian pathways and on street parking
- The Victorian stone hob and steel palisade fence runs around the perimeter of the park

environment and sustainability

- A Grey headed Flying Fox colony is transiently resident currently in the park. The camp has been registered on National data base. Council to provide any available reporting / studies on this camp and identify required management strategies that need to be integrated to POM

- The tree stock within the park is highly significant to the character of the park and Orange CBD. The 2020 CMP examined tree management and succession regimes which must be implemented
- The James Dalton Fountain is directly connected to potable water – direct connection to be replaced by pump and filter and balance tank
- Electrical wiring and fixtures in all buildings and structures is aged – should be progressively reviewed to ensure that power use is reduced / managed where possible

Culture and heritage

- Highly significant heritage place for Orange
- 2020 CMP should inform management decisions related to heritage items

Maintenance

- Gravel path surface requires regular maintenance
- Steel or stone edge provided to major paths – desirable to have steel edge at minimum to all paths to assist in stability and make grass / garden edge maintenance easier

9.2 Management framework for Cook Park

The table below outlines the management targets or desired outcomes for Cook Park, means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by Council.

Table 9.1 Management Framework

No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1	ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY		
1.1	To provide adequate and effective to use visitor parking	Maintain existing on street parking and manage to facilitate visitation while minimising adverse impacts on local residents	Review complete Recommendations implemented
1.2	To recognise potential for visitor arrival by bus / coach	Review and identify bus drop off and layover strategy for park – advise bus operators	Access available User comments
1.3	To provide effective maintenance access	Provide clear and effective maintenance access from street frontage	Access available User comments
1.4	To provide effective emergency access	Provide clear and effective emergency access from street frontage and through adjoining reserve categories where applicable.	Monitor on site Implement actions arising
1.5	To provide effective pedestrian and cycle access	Review and upgrade where necessary accessible routes from key facilities within the park to park entries	Review complete Recommendations implemented
1.6		Investigate and implement where appropriate temporary event access to address equal access	Review complete Recommendations implemented
1.7		Review the need for additional night lighting of pedestrian routes to serve night uses of buildings	Review complete Recommendations implemented
1.8		Investigate and implement where appropriate temporary event lighting to key access routes	Review complete Recommendations implemented
1.9		Investigate and implement cycle parking within or adjacent to park	Review complete Recommendations implemented

COOK PARK Draft Plan of Management

No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1.10	To limit unnecessary management requirements for locking and unlocking of gates	Monitor and review management of park gates at night – maintain open gates subject to vandalism and other anti social issues	Review complete Recommendations implemented Monitor feedback
2 COMMUNITY USE			
2.1	Informal recreation		
2.1.1	To maintain a range of open grassed areas that can cater for informal community recreation	Maintain and enhance grassed spaces to provide for flexible uses	Informal recreation carried out by the community
2.1.2		Ensure event planning and management minimises impacts on informal park use	Review planning of events Event follow up User comments
2.1.3	To support informal recreational use	Maintain and enhance park furniture to support informal use while minimising impact on open spaces and heritage values	Informal recreation carried out by the community
2.1.4		Investigate potential for deployment of moveable park seating at peak use times	Moveable seating available
2.1.5	To cater for event uses while limiting impacts on heritage and park amenity	Develop protocols and strategies for event management outlining extent of usable spaces and operational requirements	Protocols and strategy complete
2.1.6		Investigate potential for provision of event services to support event use eg power / water	Review complete Recommendations implemented
2.1.7		Develop and maintain event calendar	Calendar available
2.1.8		Events to consider traffic and parking impacts and to provide event traffic and parking plan for approval as applicable to Council policies	Review planning of events Event follow up User comments
2.1.9	To manage companion animals	Manage and enforce dog and other domestic pet access in accordance with Council policies and strategies	Monitor on site Implement actions arising Community comments
2.2	Tourism visitation		
2.2.1	To provide an integrated and diverse range of interpretive mediums	Review interpretive mediums available to park visitors from on line to static on site elements – plan and implement improvements as appropriate	Review complete Design complete Recommendations implemented User feedback
3 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES			
3.1	To manage building facilities for effective community use and benefit	Monitor and manage building use for equitable and effective community benefit	Monitoring of use across year
3.2	To maintain and enhance buildings and facilities to optimise longevity and effectiveness for community	Develop building asset management strategy for each building / structure taking into account heritage conservation requirements	Strategy complete Strategy under implementation
3.3		Implement planned asset management upgrades and enhancements	Design Complete Works implemented
3.4	To remove / replace structures / facilities as determined by CMP	Remove Aviary when alternative site for bird rescue activities is established.	Alternative site established

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No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		Replace Aviary with open grassed area and supported furniture elements	Alternative use of space confirmed Works completed
4	SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENT		
4.1	Vegetation management		
4.1.1	To manage tree stock within the park for conservation of park character and amenity	Implement tree management regime as outlined in Cook Park CMP 2020	Recommendations implemented
4.2	Fauna management		
4.2.1	To cater for the Grey headed Flying Fox colony currently transiently resident	Monitor and implement interim management requirements	Recommendations implemented
4.3	Energy management		
4.3.1	To ensure Buildings facilities are as sustainable as possible	Review sustainability performance of facilities and plan and implement potential improvements	Review complete Recommendations implemented
4.4	Affordability		
4.4.1	To ensure pay for use facilities are affordable across the community	Monitor any pay for use of aspects of park management and ensure that equity and affordability are maintained	Review complete Recommendations implemented
4.5	Drainage and Water use		
4.5.1	To improve Quality of stormwater entering local catchments	Review drainage from Park areas to ensure points source controls re implemented to improve quality of downstream outputs to river	Inspection and analysis complete Recommendations implemented
4.5.2		Review and monitor outputs from Duck ponds to local stormwater – ensure that water quality measures are effective	Water quality improved
4.5.3	To maximise stormwater harvesting and reduce potable water demand	Undertake site wide water balance study and identify long term strategy for site water management Progressively implement	Review and assessment complete Recommendations implemented
4.6	Shade and heat management		
4.6.1	To ensure that natural shade is available throughout the parkland	Conserve existing shade tree canopy	Monitor summer shade for adequacy User comments
4.7	Amenity and character		
4.7.1	To ensure that elements and fixtures across the park are fit for purpose, robust and complement the natural character of the park	Review and upgrade furniture and fixtures to be fit for purpose and contribute to visual quality of park	Review complete Recommendations implemented User comments
4.7.2		Replace aged furniture elements with an agreed and coordinated long term treatment	Review complete Recommendations implemented User comments
5	CULTURE AND HERITAGE		
5.1.1	To ensure items and aspects of heritage significance are effectively conserved and managed	Implement conservation management regime as outlined in Cook Park CMP 2020	Conservation guidance available Recommendations implemented

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No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
5.1.2		Plan and Implement effective conservation and management of items and aspects of heritage significance	Review and strategy available Recommendations Implemented
5.2	Cultural landscape		
5.2.1	To upgrade and maintain sunken garden	Plan and Implement upgrade of sunken garden	Planning completed Works implemented
5.3	Heritage interpretation		
5.3.1	To highlight and improve access to heritage narratives to enhance community uses experiences and education	Plan and Implement interpretation of natural and cultural heritage within sportsground areas as applicable	Plan completed Recommendations implemented
5.3.2		Monitor potential and facilitate where appropriate community events that support and celebrate natural and cultural heritage	Monitor event planning Review of annual events calendar
5	MAINTENANCE		
5.1	To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to Park	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of open space management	Program developed Program implemented Review and Monitoring
5.1	To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to buildings and facilities	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of Facilities management	Program developed Program implemented Review and Monitoring
5.2	To plan and implement appropriate Waste Management	Review and monitor waste management across park areas – identify issues for priority action	Review completed Implement recommendations Ongoing monitoring

10 MANAGEMENT OF AREAS CATEGORISED AS PARK

10.1 Introduction

The tables following outline the Guidelines for categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Part 3 - Categorisation, use and management of community land, in addition to core objectives of the Park category.

Guidelines for Categorisation	Core objectives for management
Park	
Land should be categorised as a park under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are: (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.



Image: Blowes Conservatory, Cook Park

10.2 Permitted development and use

The Plan of Management specifically authorises activities at Cook Park which may attract high numbers of people including one-off community events and performances.

Applications for permissible activities will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

The scale and intensity of such activities will be managed by Council's booking process and associated conditions of use. **Table 10.1** following outlines the permitted development and uses of areas of Cook Park categorised as Park:

Table 10.1 - Permissible Uses and Developments common to Park category: subject to Council assessment, approvals and booking/hire systems

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised and unstructured recreation and sporting activities Casual or informal recreation Meetings, community events and gatherings (including for social, recreational, educational or cultural purposes) Group recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations Festivals, parades, markets, fairs, exhibitions and similar events and gatherings Concerts, including all musical genres Performances (including film and stage) Exhibitions Fairs and parades Leisure or training classes Entertainment facilities Filming and photographic projects Active and passive recreation including children's play and cycling Eating and drinking in a relaxed setting Publicly accessible ancillary areas, such as toilets Low-intensity commercial activities (for example recreational equipment hire) Busking Public address (speeches) Community gardens Entertainment such as organised movie nights, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of outdoor and indoor facilities to facilitate the permissible uses and activities. Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the land, for example paths, public art, pergolas Change room/locker areas Shower/toilet facilities Car parking and loading areas Ancillary areas (staff rooms, meeting rooms, recording rooms, equipment storage areas) Shade structures Storage ancillary to sporting and recreational uses, community events or gatherings, and public meetings Provision of amenities to facilitate use and enjoyment of the Community Land including seating, change rooms, toilets, storage, first aid areas Heritage and cultural interpretation, e.g. signs Equipment sales/hire areas Meeting rooms/staff areas Amenities to facilitate the safe use and enjoyment of the park, for example picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas Café or refreshment areas including external seating Lighting, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relate to approved uses/activities are discreet and temporary are approved by the council Water-saving initiatives such as stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and swales Energy-saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels Locational, directional and regulatory signage Development for the purposes of active recreation such as play equipment, exercise equipment, bike racks, half-court basketball courts, bocce courts Commercial development that is sympathetic to and supports use in the area, for example hire of recreation equipment

10.3 Express authorisation of leases, licenses and other estates

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over Community Land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. **Table 10.2** following outline purposes for which tenure may be granted on Community Land categorised as Park. For more information on leases, licences and other estates, see section 6.3.

Table 10.2 Permitted leases licenses and other estates for areas Categorised as Park

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment • recreational purposes, including fitness classes
Short-term licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access through a reserve, • advertising consistent with reserve purposes, • catering, • community, training or education, • community events and festivals • community functions, • conducting a commercial photography session • delivering a public address • emergency occupation, • engaging in an appropriate trade or business • entertainment, • environmental protection, conservation or restoration or environmental studies, • exhibitions, • fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities • filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993), • hiring of equipment, • markets, • meetings, • playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward • picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings • public performances • shows, • site investigations, • sporting and organised recreational activities, • storage,
Other estates	<p>This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over Community Land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act. Estates may also be granted across Community Land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the Community Land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on Community Land.</p>



Robertson Park

DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

February 2025



Prepared For

Orange City Council

By

Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd & CGM Planning

Robertson Park

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Issue	Date	Description	By
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2	10/07/23	Final Draft PoM	AH
3	31/10/24	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH
4	10/01/25	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH
5	10/02/25	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH



Cover image: Robertson Park Rotunda

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR EXHIBITION

1 KEY INFORMATION

1.1 What is the Plan of Management

A Plan of Management (POM) is a document which provides a clear set of guidelines for the short and long term management of a parcel of Community Land owned and managed by Council or Crown Land under Council's care, control and management. A Plan of Management outlines how a park or reserve will be used and improved and managed in the future. It identifies Council's goals and objectives for the lands and establishes the overall direction for its planning, resource management and maintenance. The Plan of Management can be accompanied by a landscape masterplan and assists Council to set priorities when preparing Works Programs and related budgets.

This plan of management covers land that is Crown reserve (Crown land). Under the *Crown Lands Management Act 2016* (CLM Act), councils are to manage Crown land as if it were 'community land' under the LG Act, including the requirement for preparation of a plan of management.

Under section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) a Plan must:

- categorise the land in accordance with the legislation
- contain objectives and performance targets for the management of the land
- specify the means by which Council proposes to achieve the objectives and performance targets, and
- specify how achievement of the objectives and performance targets is to be assessed.

Under section 37 of the Local Government Act the Plan must also:

- describe the condition of the land, any buildings or other improvements on the land as at the adoption of the plan
- describe the use of the land; and
- State the purposes for which the land will be used.

If there is any further development proposed of the community land other than that authorised by this PoM, or a change in the categorisation of Park is proposed, amendment and re-exhibition of the PoM is required.

This PoM has been prepared in accordance with and seeks adoption under the LG Act, and Crown Lands Management Act 2016 (CLM Act).

How to read this Plan of Management:

Part 1 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION		Part 2 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES	
1	outlines the scope of the plan and process for its adoption	9.0	Introduces the detailed management requirements for Robertson Park
2	outlines the land to which this plan applies and provides key land information		Identifies key management pressures and opportunities for Robertson Park
3	describes the legislative framework under which the plan is prepared outlines Council's policies that must be considered in developing and implementing the plan summarises community consultation that informs the plan		Identifies management targets means and evaluation for Robertson Park
4	describes the natural characteristics (habitat and environment) of the sites	10	Provides express authorisation of permitted uses, development, and leases / licenses and other estates for Robertson Park
5	describes heritage and cultural significance of the sites	11	Provides express authorisation of permitted uses, development, and leases / licenses and other estates for Robertson Park
6	outlines current and future uses and development		
7	provides a vision for future management		
8	describes requirements for implementation and administration of the plan		

1.2 Scope of the plan of management

This Robertson Park plan of management covers the Crown dedication (No. 590052) located on the corner of Byng and Summer Streets Orange, and addresses its day to day management in accordance with the CLM Act and LG Act.

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1.3 Orange City Council

Situated on Blackman's Swamp Creek, Orange was proclaimed a village in 1846 and the local parish was named by the Surveyor General, Major Sir Thomas Mitchell, in honour of Prince William of Orange, whom had been an associate of in the Peninsular War, when both were aides-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, whose title was bestowed on the valley to the west by John Oxley.[14] Much of the town's subsequent growth and development in the early years was due to the discovery of gold in 1851 at Ophir and Lucknow. The resulting gold rush attracted a wide range of people and business to the district, many of whom settled in the region and developed a strong agricultural industry, particularly in the growing of wheat and barley (source Wikipedia).

Orange was proclaimed a City on 19 July 1946 when its population was over 15,000. On 1 October 1977, the City of Orange was extended in area to 298 km² when parts of the surrounding shires of Cabonne, Blayney, and Lyndhurst were transferred to the City of Orange (source Wikipedia).

Orange LGA today is home to more than 41,000 residents and includes the regional city of Orange and the small villages of March to the north, Lucknow and Shadforth to the east and Spring Hill, Huntley and Spring Terrace to south.

The Orange LGA economy is driven by health service activities, mining and mining support, public administration, tourism, viticulture and horticulture. Orange also supports the surrounding region providing key health and education services through Orange Health Service Charles Sturt University and Western TAFE. Orange also boasts a significant regional airport with direct flights to Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane that connect the city to metropolitan markets.

Orange is part of Wiradjuri land – the largest Aboriginal territory at the time of European settlement, covering the Central West slopes and plains. Today about 6.2% of the Orange population identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait

Orange is expected to grow to almost 50,000 residents by 2036 and just over 1 in 5 of them will be over the age of 65. Children under the age of 14 comprise 21.2% of the Orange population, a higher proportion than for NSW

1.4 Plan of management adoption

This plan of management will be subject to review and approval by The Minister for Lands and Property prior to approval by Council to go to public exhibition.

Subject to public and authority stakeholder comment the plan will be updated and finalised for final approval by The Minister for Lands and Property and final adoption by Orange Council

TO BE UPDATED FOLLOWING APPROVAL TO GO TO PUBLIC EXHIBITION

FOR EXHIBITION

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Corporate objectives

The **Orange Community Strategic Plan 2022-36** addresses social, environmental, economic and leadership goals for the Orange community over the next ten years. These goals represent many of the big picture ideas that were raised by the community during the engagement period and include healthy lifestyles, community safety, education, transport and sustainability. The ideas are supported by objectives, strategies and actions that will be delivered by Council in partnership with the State and Federal Governments, regional organisations and the local community. The Community Strategic Plan identified the following key directions:

 <p>Live</p>	<p>This theme recognises the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live work and play.</p>
 <p>Preserve</p>	<p>This theme ensures that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. The community was strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD seen as priorities.</p>
 <p>Prosper</p>	<p>This theme focuses on providing the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. It includes strengthening and diversifying our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry.</p>
 <p>Collaborate</p>	<p>This theme looks at forging a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making, developing future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs were identified as priorities during the consultation. The community is looking to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.</p>

ROBERTSON PARK Draft Plan of Management

This plan of management supports the strategic plan as outlined following

Live

A healthy, safe, inclusive and vibrant community.

This theme recognises the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live, work and play.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 1: A liveable city that is connected through open spaces</i>	
1.1. <i>Develop and maintain parks and open spaces within the city, that meet the needs of the community</i>	Consultation with user groups as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
1.2. <i>Improve access to shade throughout parks and open spaces</i>	Review and enhance shade provision within open spaces
<i>Objective 2: A healthy and active community that is supported by sport and recreational infrastructure</i>	
2.1. <i>Deliver sport and recreation facilities to service the community into the future.</i>	Implement facilities in line with strategic needs for LGA
2.2. <i>Provide recreational activities and programs that are inclusive and meet the needs of the community</i>	Monitor equitability of access to facilities both physically and in terms of cost
2.3. <i>Ensure the sporting and recreational facilities programs and activities are accessible and affordable to support healthy lifestyle choices</i>	As above
<i>Objective 3: A friendly environment where people feel safe and included.</i>	
3.1. <i>Support projects and programs that address crime and safety and contribute to an increased sense of safety in our homes and the wider community</i>	Reserve planning and management implement CPTED principles
3.2. <i>Deliver infrastructure and activities that improve the safety and security of the community</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
3.3. <i>Partner to support victims of family violence</i>	As above
3.4. <i>Recognise and celebrate our Aboriginal culture.</i>	Consult with First Nations stakeholders to better understand and then conserve and interpret Indigenous culture and heritage
3.5. <i>Address the growing social and class divide within the city.</i>	Park and open space provide equal access and opportunity to use and enjoy
3.6. <i>Improve access, inclusion, equity and diversity in our community.</i>	As for objective 2
<i>Objective 4: A creative community participating in arts and cultural activities</i>	
4.1. <i>A broad range of creative and cultural facilities services, and programs that meet community needs.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of planning and management of park use and events
4.2. <i>Deliver cultural facilities and programs that reflect the interests of a culturally diverse community.</i>	Reserves cater for cultural and community activities where possible
<i>Objective 5: Responsive programs and services that support our community's lifestyle and social needs.</i>	
5.1. <i>Provide services to people at all stages of life.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
5.2. <i>Support our homeless population and stop homelessness.</i>	Management of reserves is guided by Council's overall policies and standards
5.3 <i>Improve housing supply, diversity and affordability.</i>	N/A

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
5.4. Improve access to mental health services.	
<i>Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents' wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological</i>	
6.1. Ensure that infrastructure exists for the safe exercising of domestic dogs.	Reserves provide for managed dog access and use in accordance with Council's overall policies
6.2. Deliver education and services relating to animal health and wellbeing.	Plan and implements required services
<i>Objective 7: More for young people to do</i>	
7.1. Provide play parks and spaces that meet the needs of a broad range of ages.	Engage with youth in the design of open space and ensure open space design and management caters to their needs
7.2. Provide activities and program for young people.	As above
7.3. Establish indoor attractions and venues that allow year-round, all-weather places for young people and their families to enjoy.	As above

Preserve

Balancing the natural and built environment.

This theme ensures that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. The community was strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads, footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD seen as priorities.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 8: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment</i>	
8.1. Plan for growth and development that balances liveability with valuing the local environment.	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
8.2. Ensure best practice use of renewable energy options for Council and community projects.	Management of reserves to reduce potable water and energy usage and generally enhance sustainability wherever possible
8.3. Enact policies and practices to protect the sustainability and security of water destined for potable supply for the water catchment area.	Management of reserves to integrate Council's overall water management strategies and policies
8.4. Take action to ensure greater stewardship and enjoyment of both Mount Canobolas (Gaahna Bulla) and Lake Canobolas.	
<i>Objective 9: Managing our resources wisely</i>	
9.1. Identify and deliver essential water, waste and sewer infrastructure to service the community into the future	Management of reserves to integrate Council's overall water management strategies and policies
9.2. Develop and promote initiatives to reduce water, energy and waste in consultation with the community	Management of reserves to reduce potable water and energy usage, reduce waste generation and disposal and generally enhance sustainability wherever possible
9.3. Invest in a broader range of local reuse and recycling services	As above
<i>Objective 10: Infrastructure for our growing community</i>	
10.1. Construct and maintain a road network meets the community's transport and infrastructure needs	N/A

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Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
10.2. <i>Ensure that adequate car parking spaces are available to support growth</i>	Reserve planning and management to integrate access to parking facilities that service reserve use and minimise impacts on adjoining uses and communities
10.3. <i>Develop a vibrant, comfortable and clean civic and commercial precinct as a centre for the community.</i>	City reserves contribute to public domain character and activation
<i>Objective 11: Celebrate our cultural, social, natural and built heritage assets</i>	
11.1. <i>Ensure plans for growth and development are respectful of our heritage</i>	Reserve planning and management to reflect heritage significance and conservation requirements
11.2. <i>Preserve our diverse social and cultural heritage</i>	As above
11.3. <i>Celebrate and conserve the diverse cultural heritage of the urban, village and rural communities.</i>	Rural reserves contribute to public domain character and activation

FOR EXHIBITION

Prosper***A smart, innovative and resilient economy.***

This theme focuses on providing the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. It includes strengthening and diversifying our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry and the education providers...

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 12: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences</i>	
12.1. Capitalise on the character and lifestyle of Orange to remain a destination of choice	Plan and manage open space to support Councils
12.2. Develop and attract a variety of events, festivals, venues and activities for locals and visitors, ensuring accessibility for all	Reserves cater for cultural and community activities where possible
12.3. Strengthen the food culture and night-time economy within Orange.	Optimise the role of open space in facilitating food and wine culture in Orange
<i>Objective 13: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector</i>	
13.1. Attract and grow strategic investment	Reserve support recreational and community services and activities
13.2. Support innovative industry sectors	As above
13.3. Support educational and training opportunities that retain young people, attract new workers and provide local employment	As above
13.4. Enhance opportunities for local business to grow and prosper.	As above
<i>Objective 14: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.</i>	
14.1. Access to connected and affordable public transport within the city.	N/A
14.2. Strengthen public and private rail, coach and air services.	N/A
14.3. Support initiatives for improved connectivity between Orange and capital cities and regional towns.	N/A

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Collaborate

Leadership and partnership

This theme looks at forging a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making. Developing future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs were identified as priorities during the consultation. The community is looking to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
Objective 15: An informed community	
15.1. Deliver communications that is open accessible meaningful and regular across a range of media	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
15.2. Promote organisational culture that delivers excellent customer service and continuous improvement	
15.3 Provide opportunities for widespread and quality engagement, and where appropriate, shared decision-making.	
Objective 16: Leaders in our community	
16.1. Encourage and support residents to pursue leadership roles at Council	N/A
16.2 Support community organisations and groups to deliver services and programs	Reserve support recreational and community services and activities
16.3 Engage and train young people to develop our future leaders	As above
16.4 Develop and encourage staff to pursue leadership within Council	N/A
Objective 17: Strong relationships	
17.1 Work in partnership with other Councils, regional organisations and State and Federal Governments	Planning of reserves to integrate consultation and collaboration with other agencies
17.2 Attract external funding to deliver services, facilities and programs.	Seek funding and other support from available sources to assist with facilities provision and management.
Objective 18: Responsible governance	
18.1 Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance	Planning and management of reserves reflects Council strategies and policies and is effective and accountable
18.2 Ensure financial stability and support efficient ongoing operation	Refer 16.1-16.3

This plan of management has regard for these key principles including in the identification of long term management strategies for Robertson Park.

2.2 Land to which this plan applies

2.2.1 Location

This plan of management applies to Robertson Park Summer Street Orange. The park is located within the Orange CBD and is bounded by:

Byng Street: to the north
 Lords Place: to the west
 McNamara Street: to the east
 Summer Street: to the south

Refer to Figure 2.1 on the following page.

2.2.2 Summary Land Information

Ownership and land information for Robertson Park is summarised on the following table

Table 2.2 Summary land Information

Item	Description
Reserve Name:	Robertson Park
Address:	259-267 Summer Street Orange
Reserve / Dedication Number	590052
Ownership	Crown
Gazetted	13/05/1887
Purpose	Public Recreation
Lot & DP	Lot 703 DP 1020799 Lot 701 DP 1020797 Lot 702 DP 1002273
Zoning <i>Refer Figure 2.2)</i>	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	1.82ha (18,213m ²)
Restrictions /easements	None identified (former drainage line under site)
Care, control, management	Orange City Council
Community Land Category	Park

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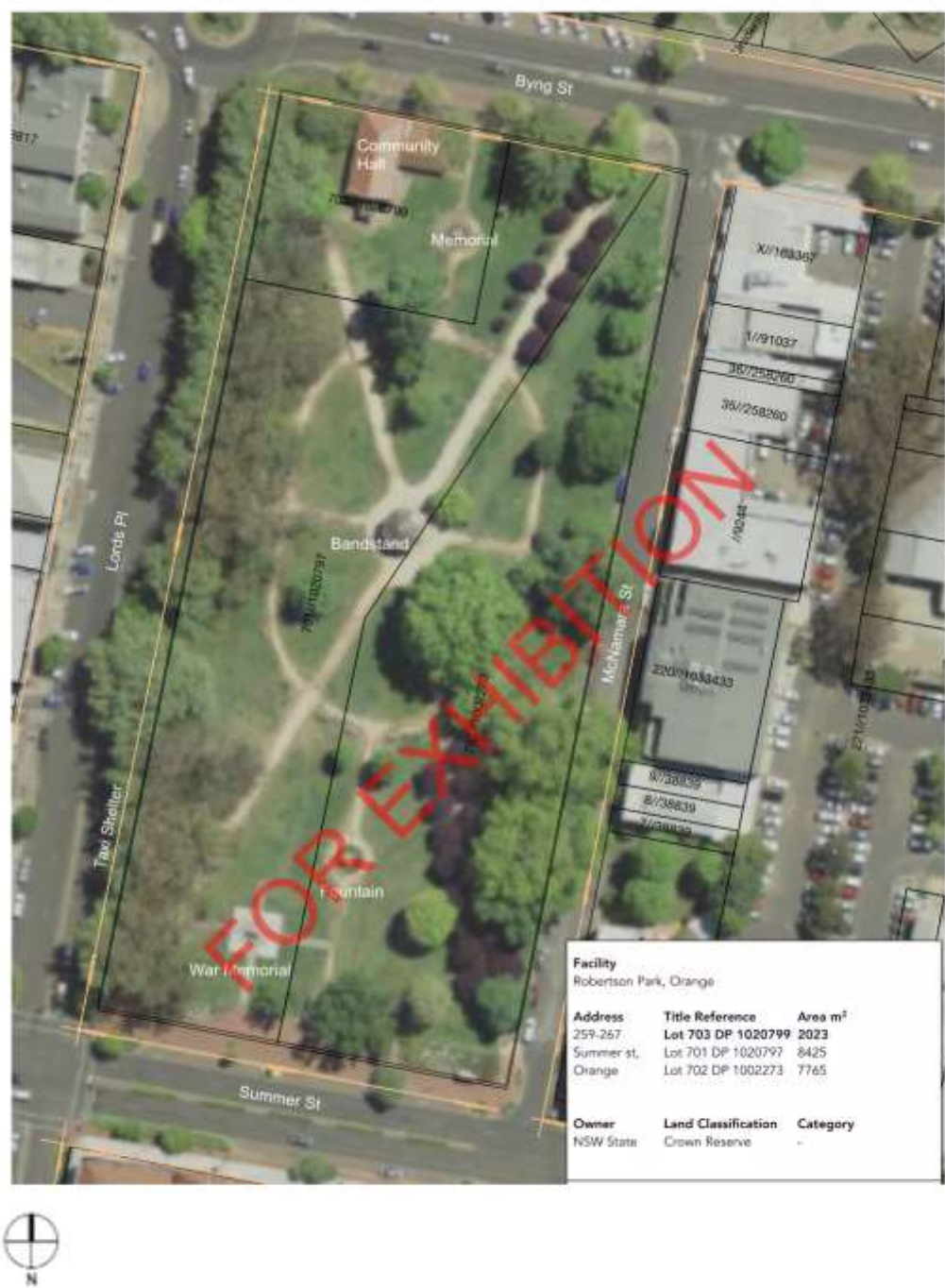


Figure 2.1 Robertson Park- Site Plan

2.2.3 Land use zoning

Under the Orange Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011 the site of the Robertson Park is zoned **RE1 - Public Recreation**. Refer to Figure 2.2 below

February 2025



Figure 2.2 Land Zoning (Source: Orange LEP 2011)

2.2.4 Community land categorisation

As of 1 July 2018, new Crown land legislation is in effect and all existing managers have continued under the new legislation. The new Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act) implements Reforms identified through the comprehensive review of Crown land management.

Reserve managers have automatically transitioned under the new Act so that appointed managers continue to have the care, control and management responsibility for their Crown reserves. The CLM Act introduced significant changes to the management of Crown land by Council. Specifically, Orange City Council will now manage dedicated or reserved land as if it were community land under the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act). Where land is classified as "community land" under the LG Act, Council is required to have plans of management in place for the land.

A central requirement of the LG Act is that all Community Land must be assigned to one or more land "categories" whereby the land categorisation defines how Council will manage each parcel of land. Each category has an associated set of guidelines for categorisation and core objectives in providing guidance to the management of land so categorised (refer table following page). The objectives for each category give a broad strategic direction for management of this land, which is the same for all community land of the same category across NSW. The tables in section 10 outline the Guidelines for Categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Part 3 and the core objectives for management as listed in the LG Act - clauses 36E-N.

The CLM Act requires that assignment of community land categorisations to Crown Reserves have close regard for the reserve's Crown Reserve Purpose. As outlined earlier the reserve purpose for Robertson Park is **Public Recreation**.

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This PoM confirms the following categorisations:

-Park

To apply to the whole park area including buildings with the exclusion of the CWA building.

-General Community Use

To apply to the CWA building and immediate surrounds.

Table 2.2 following summarises the community categorisation process for Robertson Park:

Table 2.2 Community land categorisation summary

Land Parcels	Initial categorisation submitted to Crown by Council	Previous categorisation where applicable	Final assigned categories	Public Hearing Required
Lot 701 DP 1020797 Lot 702 DP 1002273 Lot 703 DP 1020799	Park	N/A	Park General Community Use	No

Public Hearings

Where there is a change to existing categorisation under an approved PoM, or a reserve is being categorised for the first time, the LG Act requires that a council must hold a public hearing. Such a public hearing is typically held during the public exhibition of the relevant Draft Plan of Management and provides the community with the opportunity to make formal comment on the categorisations proposed within the proposed Draft Plan of Management.

As outlined in the Crown Land Management Amendment (Plan of Management) Regulation 2021, Councils are no longer required to hold a public hearing for proposed plans of management (under section 40A of the LG Act) where the proposed plan would alter the land categorisations assigned to Crown Reserves. This exemption applies to all Plans of Management for Crown land managed by Council.



Figure 2.3 Robertson Park- Community land categorisation

3 RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Legislative framework

The primary legislation that affects how Community Land is managed or used is briefly described below. You can find more information about these Acts at www.legislation.nsw.gov.au

3.1.1 Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown land is governed by the CLM Act, which provides a framework for the state government, local councils, and members of the community to work together to provide care, control and management of Crown reserves. Crown reserves are Crown land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of purposes, including environmental and heritage protection, recreation and sport, open space, community halls, special events and government services.

The CLM Act 2016 abolished reserve trusts and reserve trust managers under the former Act and provided for the appointment of local Councils (and others) as 'Crown land managers' in respect of land which was previously held by reserve trusts. Under the CLM Act, councils manage Crown land as if it were public land under the LG Act. However, it must still be managed in accordance with the purpose of the land and cannot be used for an activity incompatible with its purpose—for example, Crown land assigned the purpose of 'environmental protection' cannot be used in a way that compromises its environmental integrity.

Councils must manage Crown land in accordance with the principles of Crown land management outlined in the CLM Act. The principles are the key values that guide Crown land management to benefit the community and to ensure that Crown land is managed for sustainable, multiple uses.

Principles of Crown land management

- environmental protection principles are to be observed in the management and administration of Crown land.
- the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) will be conserved wherever possible
- public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land are to be encouraged
- where appropriate, multiple uses of Crown land should be encouraged
- where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained
- Crown land is to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the state of NSW, consistent with the above principles

Crown land management compliance

In addition to management and use of Crown reserves that is aligned with the reserve purpose(s), there are other influences over council management of Crown reserves. For example, Crown land managers may have conditions attached to appointment instruments, or councils may have to comply with specific or general Crown land management rules that may be published in the NSW Government Gazette. Councils must also comply with any Crown land regulations that are made.

There are no conditions attached to any Crown land manager appointment notice for Council, and only one Crown land management rule applies to Hunter's Hill LGA:

This rule has been made under s.3.15 of the CLM Act and can be viewed in full at: [Granting leases and licences for communication infrastructure-related purposes on Crown land](#)

The rule:

Crown land managers cannot, under any act (including the Local Government Act 1993), grant any lease or licence authorising:

- the installation or construction of communication infrastructure on Crown land
- the placement of communication infrastructure on Crown land
- the use of communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land
- access to communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land.

However, the rule does not prevent the holder of a holding granted by the Minister administering the Crown Land Management Act 2016 subletting of communication infrastructure located on Crown land in accordance with the conditions of a holding granted by the minister.

Reserve Purpose

Crown lands are to be used for the original gazetted purpose for which they were dedicated or reserved. Multiple uses of reserves are encouraged, where those uses are consistent with the original purpose of the reserve and the use does not impact on native title rights and interests under the *Native Title Act 1993*. The Reserve Purpose of Robertson Park is **Public Recreation**.

Leasing and Licencing on Crown Reserves

Leasing and licencing of Crown land ensures there is legal and suitable occupation of Crown land. Under the CLM Act, a lease or licence is a type of tenure that gives permission to occupy and use Crown land for a specified purpose and term. The CLM Act enables council Crown land managers to enter leases and licences in accordance with the LG Act once a compliant plan of management is in place or the land is classified as operational, whichever occurs first.

Council cannot enter into agreements for use, as lessor or licensor, on devolved reserves, which are not community or public land under the LG Act. These reserves are managed by Council under the LG Act as section 48 'public reserves' and a PoM is not required for these reserves. The Council Crown land manager is required to ensure all monies received from the use of Community Land is directed to maintaining and sustaining long-term use and enjoyment of the reserve/s. The income generated from leasing and licencing is a primary form of funding for a Crown land manager. It allows a Crown land manager to cover long-term running costs (at a minimum) and invest over the long term for future generations to use and enjoy the Crown land in their community. All Crown land managers should have lease and licence agreements in place with users of the reserves that they manage. Refer to Part 2 for leases and licences authorised by this Plan of Management.

3.1.2 Local Government Act 1993

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

- the plan of management applying to that area of Community Land
- any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land
- the provisions of Division 2 of Chapter 6 of the Act.

Section 36 of the Act provides that a plan of management for Community Land must identify the following:

- a) the category of the land
- b) the objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land
- c) the means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets
- d) the manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets.

and may require the prior approval of the council to the carrying out of any specified activity on the land.

Land is to be categorised as one or more of the following:

- a) a natural area
- b) a sportsground
- c) a park
- d) an area of cultural significance
- e) general community use.

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as one or more of the following: bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse, foreshore or a category prescribed by the regulations.

3.1.3 Native Title Act 1993

The Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) recognises and protects native title rights and interests. The objects of the NT Act are to:

- provide for the recognition and protection of native title
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings
- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title
- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The NT Act may affect use of Crown land, particularly development of the land and granting of tenures.

In particular, the CLM Act makes it mandatory for council to engage or employ a native title manager. This role provides advice to council as to how the council's dealings and activities on Crown land may be valid or not valid under the NT Act.

The council must obtain the written advice from an accredited native title manager as to whether council complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation when:

- a) granting leases, licences, permits, forestry rights, easements or rights of way over the land
- b) mortgaging the land or allowing it to be mortgaged
- c) imposing, requiring or agreeing to covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use (or removing or releasing, or agreeing to remove or release, covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use) in connection with dealings involving the land
- d) approving (or submitting for approval) a plan of management for the land that authorises or permits any of the kinds of dealings referred to in (a), (b) or (c).

Councils Native Title Manager has been and will continue to be consulted in all relevant aspects of native title pertaining to the land that is covered by this PoM.

3.2 Other state and federal legislation

3.2.1 NSW state legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

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

The EP&A Act ensures that effects on the natural environment, along with social and economic factors, are considered by the council when granting approval for or undertaking works, developments or activities.

This Act is also the enabling legislation for planning policies that may have a direct influence on open space management. On a state-wide level there are State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). On a regional level there are Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). On a local level there are Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), as well as Development Control Plans (DCPs).

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) is important legislation that recognises the rights of Aboriginal people in NSW. It recognises the need of Aboriginal people for land and acknowledges that land for Aboriginal people in the past was progressively reduced without compensation. Crown land meeting certain criteria may be granted to an Aboriginal Land Council. This Act may affect dealings with Crown land that is potentially claimable.

Biosecurity Act 2015

The NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSWB Act) enables landholders, community, industry and Government to effectively manage and respond to biosecurity incursions and risks. A fundamental principle of the NSWB Act is that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility, and all land managers have the same responsibilities - a duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise risk as far as reasonably practicable.

Council has obligations under this Act to manage Priority Weeds on Council land or Council managed land. Under the Act, weeds are divided into State, Regional and Local Priority Weeds (formerly referred to as

Noxious Weeds). State and Regional priority weeds are identified in the *Greater Sydney Regional Weed Management Plan (September 2019)* and outcomes for these weeds needs to demonstrate compliance with the Biosecurity Duty for the species listed in Appendix 1 of the Weed Management Plan.

Since 1 July 2018, the management of pest animals has been administered under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. Foxes are included in the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Plan 2018-2023* and a threat abatement plan to rid them has been prepared under the Biodiversity Conservation Act.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Statutory responsibilities on the council arising from this Act specifically relate to the protection of sites of pre- and post-European contact archaeological significance and the protection of native flora and fauna. This Act may affect community land categorised as of cultural significance, as a natural area or park.

Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Under the Act it is an offence to harm (destroy, deface, or damage) or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, or in relation to an object, move the object from the land on which it has been situated.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* replaces the former *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. The Act aims to create a balanced approach to land management and biodiversity conservation across NSW, and protect threatened species and threatened ecological communities, through the application of a risk-based approach to regulating interactions and impacts of human activity on native flora, fauna and communities.

The Act sets out a process for listing threatened plants and animals and establishes the "Saving our Species" biodiversity conservation programme for threatened species and threatened ecological communities. The Act provides for the identification and listing of threatened species (Schedule 1), threatened ecological communities (Schedule 2), key threatening processes (Schedule 4), protected animals (Schedule 5) and protected plants (Schedule 6). It also establishes new measures for the conservation of areas considered to be "of outstanding biodiversity value".

Heritage Act 1977

This Act contains provisions for the conservation of items of heritage and may relate to community land categorised as cultural significance or natural area.

3.2.2 Commonwealth legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

This Act enables the Australian Government to join with the states and territories in providing a national scheme of environment and heritage protection and biodiversity conservation. It incorporates threatened species on a national level and with relevance to Matters of National Environmental Significance.

Telecommunications Act 1997

This Act provides for telecommunication facilities being permitted on community land without authorisation in a PoM.

3.2.3 State Environmental Planning Policies

State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

This planning policy consolidates a range of previous policies and sets out requirements for the protection of biodiversity values and amenity of a range of environments including:

- Bushland in Urban Areas
- Koala habitat
- Murray River lands
- Canal estates
- Sydney drinking water catchment
- Hawkesbury Nepean
- Sydney Harbour catchment
- Georges River catchment
- Willandra Lakes world heritage area.

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State Environmental Planning Policy No 21—Caravan Parks

This planning policy permits caravan parks on all land with development consent.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) SEPP aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State. The Infrastructure SEPP assists local government and the communities they support by simplifying the process for providing essential infrastructure.

The Infrastructure SEPP has specific planning provisions and development controls for various types of infrastructure works or facilities including roads, emergency services, electricity delivery, parks and other public reserves and telecommunications networks.

The Infrastructure SEPP outlines the planning rules for such works and facilities, including:

- Where such development can be undertaken;
- What type of infrastructure development can be approved by a public authority under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) following an environmental assessment (known as 'development without consent');
- What type of development can be approved by the relevant local council, Minister for Planning or Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure under Part 4 of the EP&A Act (known as 'development with consent'); and
- What type of development is exempt or complying development.

Of particular relevance to open space is Division 12 clause 2.73 that specifies that development for any purpose may be carried out without consent if the development is for the purposes of implementing an adopted plan of management. The clause also lists a range of ancillary developments permitted without consent.

Clause 2.74 provides for a range of exempt developments within a public reserve such as the construction, maintenance and repair of walking tracks, boardwalks, stairways, gates, seats shelters and shade structures.

3.2.4 Other State relevant legislation, policies and plans

Other State legislation policies and plans that may have relevance to ongoing open space management at Robertson Park may include:

- Companion Animals Act 1998
- Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cwlth)
- Disability Inclusion Act 2014
- Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)
- Local Land Services Act 2013
- Pesticides Act 1999
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- Retail Leases Act 1994
- Soil Conservation Act 1938
- Waste Minimisation Act 1995
- NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008–2015
- National Local Government Biodiversity Strategy
- NSW Biodiversity Strategy
- Australian Natural Heritage Charter.

3.3 Council Policies

Councils Community Strategic Plan 2019

From all of the ideas, comments and suggestions gathered in development of the plan from the orange Community, the top six categories covered more than half the responses. These included

Sports and Recreation

Orange residents were generally happy with the range of sporting and recreational facilities offered in the City. However, there were a number of improvements or additions to the current offerings identified in each of the sessions. More broadly, the attraction of regional and state carnivals and events is seen to be an opportunity, and suitable facilities are required to host these. The swimming pool is a valued asset; however, the cost of entry and learn-to-swim classes may create an obstacle for members of the community. Some concessions are sought, especially for the schools providing the life skill of swimming. Residents would like to see additional water-based recreational activities around the lake, dams and creeks with supporting infrastructure such as toilets and BBQs.

Cycling is growing in importance and while residents are happy with cycle and walking paths throughout the City, they would like to see them expanded and maintained. Further, development of mountain biking and cycling tourism was important.

Community

Residents love the Orange community and would like to see tolerance and acceptance for all people. It was suggested that a welcoming committee be developed for new residents that could provide information on the range of services that are available within the community. Better access and inclusion for people with a disability, aged care, palliative care and a youth hub, were offered as suggestions to improve the City.

The villages of Orange were also represented during the engagement and they seek protection of their community's way of life. Interest and participation in community groups appears to be waning. There were suggestions that Council could provide more support to community organisations to help them with their management and projects.

Roads and Transport

The comments and ideas on the topic of roads focused on two main issues. The first focused on transport within Orange. This included suggestions to increase the frequency of public transport services (particularly buses to and from the hospital precinct and the CBD). There were calls for the general improvement of the quality of the city's roads as well as more work on pothole repairs, and signs of a lack of community understanding of newer traffic devices such as blisters.

The second area focused on the connection of Orange to the surrounding regions and Sydney. Many residents continue to express concern at the condition of the northern bypass and identify the completion of the southern feeder road as a priority. Residents have called for significant improvements to key access roads to Sydney, predominantly the Bells Line of Road. Residents also asked for better rail access to Sydney, either through an extension of the 'Bathurst Bullet' to Orange or a more convenient daily XPT service.

Parks and open space

The parks of Orange are important and valued by the residents and their importance should be recognised with appropriate maintenance and ongoing upgrade. The value of green spaces is and should be recognised in the community, with parks, wetlands and open spaces included in the planning process and incorporated into new estates. The trees in the streets are a feature of Orange and should be preserved.

Environment

The environment and sustainability are important to the Orange community. Residents provided many positive comments around the City's green spaces, use of the attractive natural environment, wetland areas attracting wildlife, and stormwater treatment schemes. There is increasing support for Council to encourage greater social responsibility in respect of the environment, including installation of solar panels on all major council and community buildings, promoting less single-use plastics, banning plastic shopping bags and considering the use of electric/hybrid vehicles for Council's fleet. There is a general push for educating the community to be more environmentally aware and accountable for actions impacting our beautiful city.

Employment education and training

The community contributed a number of positive comments around the quality of education and training on offer in Orange. Residents requested a wider range of courses at CSU, and the possibility of a new school to support the growing North Orange area. There were also many ideas around how to improve employment and training opportunities in the area, including providing transition programs for school leavers and migrants settling in town. Residents also suggested that Council could advocate for lower or subsidised commercial rents and a campaign to encourage light industry /small manufacturing companies to move from high-cost metropolitan areas to Orange.

Orange City Play Strategy 2013

Orange City Council has developed this Strategy to plan the direction of play provision to 2026, with the aim of bringing the play network into line with the NSW Planning and Infrastructure guidelines for open space, best practice in play provision, and to better provide for the children of the City.

Play is extremely important to the healthy development of children of all ages, in physical, mental, social and emotional terms. The increase in obesity throughout our society highlights the importance of encouraging our children to be active out-doors; providing for play is a key service a City can offer its citizens to promote their better health.

Provision for play needs to cater to the complete range in age of children, and provide stimulation for all aspects of their development (physical, mental, social and emotional), in an equitable distribution throughout the City. As such, a play resource within a City should provide a diverse range of play opportunities within a range of setting types. These include play spaces of different hierarchies (local, district and regional) and a variety of themes. To be effective and engaging, play provision also needs to provide a degree of challenge and risk so children can grow and learn in a safe environment.

The Strategy has found that Orange is well catered for with Regional level play facilities (serves whole cities) but is lacking the number and diversity of Local (serves one neighbourhood) and District (serves a number of neighbourhoods) level facilities that make up a quality play network. Current provision of play spaces in Orange includes 27 parks, while it is expected that by the year 2026, to meet planning guidelines, more than 60 should be provided throughout the City. Council staff maintain existing equipment to a high standard and there is an ongoing schedule of maintenance, repair and upgrade however a more strategic approach is required to ensure new provision is focussed where needed most and provides the best mix of amenity, while being cost effective for Council to provide and maintain.

The analysis provided in Part 4 of the study indicates that Orange City Council needs to increase the number of play spaces provided throughout the City; particularly at the Local and District levels. Provision of a wider range in diversity of play types has also been identified as a critical determiner of play space quality that Council should focus on in the future. This Strategy analyses the existing provision and requirements for future provision and sets targets and timeframes for delivery, costed to standardised hierarchy models. A detailed mapping exercise has resulted in a matrix for delivery that is tailored to growth areas and anticipated demographic profiles throughout the City.

The resultant network of play spaces is expected to support and enhance childhood development throughout the City, achieving best practice within a regional context and helping to develop healthy and engaged citizens that value the City and its open space.

Orange Recreation Needs Study 2011

The report identified that Orange has an extremely high level of premier parkland in comparison with other LGA's. There was subsequently limited demand identified at the time for the expansion of Council's open space network with the exception of local and environmental needs in urban release. In the time since this study the needs of the district have evolved further. In response, Council has embarked on the construction of an expanded sporting complex converting part of a redundant golf course (Bloomfield Golf Course) adjoining Sir Jack Brabham Park. The future complex will contain a dedicated rectangular football stadium, synthetic athletics facility and additional sports fields.

Council currently and historically has established a very high service standard for the ongoing maintenance of its recreational open space network. The report identified that with ever increasing pressures on Council's budget combined with community expectations a range of measures needs to be implemented to ensure a sustainable future.

The 2011 report anticipated the need to provide a series of safe, linking, multi-use paths for pedestrians and cyclists utilising existing and proposed green corridors that will connect recreational facilities with residential areas and the CBD.

The report identified several key strategies for recreational management:

- a. Council establish a clear public land reclassification policy with an underlying net community benefit approach.
- b. Council periodically review its open space assets provision in line with its endorsed policy.
- c. Council public land reclassification policy identify that all profits from the sale of excess open space are directed towards the upgrading of recreational facilities in close proximity and / or towards city-wide facilities.
- d. Clear policy framework and/ or guidelines for the provision of open space as part of any future developer agreements and/ or s94 contributions be established.

3.4 Community Consultation

Past Consultation

Development of this Draft Plan of Management has drawn on past consultation undertaken as part of Council strategic planning.

Public Hearing

The Crown Land Amendment (Plan of Management) Regulation 2021 states that Councils are no longer required to hold a public hearing about proposed plans of management (under section 40A of the LG Act) where the proposed plan would alter the land categorisations assigned. This exemption applies to all Plans of Management for Crown land managed by Council.

Public Exhibition

The plan will be placed on public exhibition for 28 days plus a 14-day ongoing response period (42 days total) in accordance with the Local Government Act. The exhibition period allows for interested parties to comment on the Draft Plan. Council considered all comments and the final document has been amended where appropriate.

Key comments were reviewed and are tabulated below

Comment	Response for POM finalisation
TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING EXHIBITION	

4 HABITAT AND ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Natural features

Robertson Park incorporates a variety of culturally significant plantings which contribute to the character and significance of the park and the CBD. These include

- English Elms (*Ulmus procera*)
- Swamp oaks (*Gingko biloba*)
- Pin Oaks (*Quercus palustris*)
- Cherries (*Prunus sp.*)

Arrangement includes formal avenues (such as the Cherries) to more informal groupings and one off trees. Other tree plantings related to the park identified as important in Councils "Orange Significant Landscapes: Central Civic Area include:

Maidenhair Tree (*Gingko biloba*) – to corner of Byng and Lords Place (Front of Civic Centre)

Swamp Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) to south western corner of park

Tree management within the park has range of challenges including Elm Leaf Beetle which Council seeks to address through its ongoing park management programs.

5 HERITAGE AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The Traditional Owners of the land on which Orange City is located are the Wiradjuri peoples. The Wiradjuri nation is defined by three rivers, the Lachlan (Galari), Macquarie (Wambool) and Murrumbidgee (Murrumbidjeri), making it the largest Indigenous nation in New South Wales.

While there is currently no specific dating for Aboriginal sites within the Orange region, the oldest approximant site date can be taken from two rock shelters 60km south-east of Wellington. This site is dated to 7150BC. Occupation of the Australian continent began over 40,000 years ago, and it is likely that Aboriginal people have been living in the Orange district for most of that time with a rich cultural heritage and connection to the landscape and natural systems. The Wiradjuri language is no longer fluently spoken, but many words and phrases are known and documented. (Source Orange Museum).

Aboriginal culture, spirituality and practices are linked to the land, which provided tools, shelter, food and connections to ancestors. Spiritual beliefs were organised around sacred sites connected to heros known as jin. There are at least 18 Wiradjuri jin known, however it is likely that there were many more. Each is connected to an animal or plant and each person inherits their jin from their mother and is then responsible for caring for the sacred sites associated with their jin. People learnt the stories, songs and dances of their jin. Social practises including marriage were regulated by jin and people could not eat or damage their jin. Jin no longer regulates the marriage system, but the basic principle of preventing close marriage still applies. Also, many people still know their totems (jin animals) and avoid eating or damaging them.

Male initiation ceremonies (burbung) were once held on Mt Canobolas and stone tool sites are found on the mountain. Canobolas comes from the Wiradjuri words meaning two shoulders, coona, shoulder; boooloo, two – Ghannabulla referring to the two main peaks. Mt Canobolas also served as a rich source of food and medicines.

Initial relations between Aboriginal people and settlers in the central west were initially peaceful. However situation deteriorated as pastoralism expanded and stock animals damaged waterways and plants. Kangaroos were driven away. Most of the settlers were men and conflict over Aboriginal women arose. Aboriginal resistance to European occupation occurred most clearly at Bathurst. From 1822, the Wiradjuri (led by a Wiradjuri man called Windradyne) attacked numerous pastoral stations in an attempt to wrest back control of the land. Governor Brisbane declared martial law in May 1823 and a punitive expedition was dispatched to capture Windradyne and his attackers. An unknown number of Aboriginal people were killed by the expedition and it is believed that others fled north to the Mudgee district to escape. Hostilities ceased when Windradyne marched east over the Blue Mountains to Parramatta where he attended the annual feast and blanket distribution.

The impact of these events on Aboriginal people in the Orange district is unclear. It does not appear that the punitive expedition ventured as far as Orange, but it is likely that Aboriginal community would have been aware of Windradyne's resistance and the government's response.

The Aboriginal population of the Orange district was devastated by a smallpox outbreak in 1830 and 1831. Locally, the disease was first reported by Andrew Brown, an overseer at Wallerawang, who said that he had encountered five Aboriginal people on the Castlereagh River with the disease when travelling to the north-west. It first appeared in the Wellington Valley in October 1830 and the localized epidemic continued for two months. The Wiradjuri in the district blamed the disease on Captain Sturt who had recently passed through the valley on his way to the west.

The impact of smallpox, which the Wellington and Lachlan River Wiradjuri called "Thunna Thunna", was devastating and Mair estimated that it killed between one in three and one in six of all Aboriginal people in the areas to which it spread.

There is little evidence to demonstrate precisely where Aboriginal people were living in the 1850s. There is a report that people gathered at Newman Park, East Orange, before proceeding to the police station to collect their blankets as part of the annual Government Blanket Distribution. A more permanent Aboriginal camp may have been located here, but corroborative evidence is lacking.

ROBERTSON PARK Draft Plan of Management

In the early 1850s, Aboriginal people were camped near Denis Hanrahan's public house (known as the Limerick Castle) on the Cargo Road at Campedale. It is likely that some of the residents came forward annually to collect a blanket. Other recipients probably lived and worked on nearby pastoral stations.

The benefits of the gold rush to local Aboriginal people are hard to ascertain. Gold seekers were concentrated on the creek banks at places such as Ophir and Lewis Ponds. Their presence and activities occupied large tracts of land and polluted the water, making it difficult for Aboriginal people to inhabit the area. Nevertheless, the gold rush attracted Aboriginal people who made the best of the situation which confronted them.

As labourers abandoned their old jobs and headed to the goldfields, pastoralists and squatters turned to local Aboriginal men and women as an alternate workforce. Aboriginal men also worked as drovers, using their knowledge of the landscape to help move herds of sheep and cattle vast distances. Employment of Aboriginal men and women on pastoral stations as labourers, shepherds and drovers in the post-gold rush period was the continuation of a well-established pattern. Aboriginal families began living and working on pastoral stations in the Orange district soon after the era of frontier violence ended in the 1820s.

Despite intensified European land-use through pastoralism, agriculture and gold mining, Aboriginal people not only maintained a presence in Orange district into the 1850s, but sustained cultural practices and links with groups to the east, south and west.

It is uncertain when the last initiation ceremony was held on Mount Canobolas or elsewhere in the Orange district. Initiations in north-western NSW were held in the 1890s and on the north coast in the 1930s.

Sites of Significance

Sites and descriptions of significance were identified in the Orange Aboriginal Heritage Report prepared by NTS Corp in 2012. The report states that these sites were to be entered into the State Heritage Inventory database for Orange. The basis for the assessment were cultural and social criteria (related to the historical themes of resistance, accommodation and migration) rather than physical heritage.

The Sites of significance included Robertson park as listed below:

Robertson Park

Robertson Park in Orange CBD is located on reclaimed land on what was originally Blackman's Swamp. Although it is likely that the swamp (a resource-rich location) was an important camping place in traditional times, it was not named after Aboriginal people but James Blackman, an assistant surveyor who accompanied John Oxley on his 1818 expedition. Robertson Park was proclaimed in 1882. In 1915, Jack Marsh, the noted Aboriginal cricketer and athlete, was assaulted outside the Royal Hotel opposite Robertson Park. His body was taken across the road to the park's main gate where he died. In contemporary times, Robertson Park has been a meeting place for many families who moved to Orange as part of the resettlement scheme. They met up in Robertson Park to socialize and strengthen social bonds in a new town, and it is from these social reasons that the park is particularly significant to many Aboriginal people in Orange.

(Source Orange Aboriginal Heritage Report prepared by NTS Corp, 2012)

5.2 European Cultural Heritage

General history of Orange

The town of Orange was initially known as Blackmans Swamp, which was named after John Blackman, a Chief Constable who accompanied Lieutenant Percy Simpson on his way to Wellington in 1823 and selected the route across what is now Orange City.

The survey of the district began in 1828, with the name Orange appearing on Parish maps in 1829. In 1836 land on the outskirts of Orange (previously reserved by Surveyor Richards) was sold. W.E Sampson and J. Moulder were the first large land owners of these allotments who subdivided their lots and leased them to tenants who cleared and cultivated them.

John Peisley was the lessee of Sampson's 'Campdale' on which he constructed the Coach and horses Inn in June 1838, however Peisley relocated to the eastern side of the Orange town reserve and constructed another inn under the 'Coach and Horses' name, with a blacksmiths and wheelwright close by on Moulders land.

'Blackmans Swamp' was declared a village in 1846 and in 1848 the village consisted of a store, inn and private residence. No land was sold in the village itself until 1849 and the majority of the establishments at this time were constructed of earth and bark. The name of Orange was chosen by Thomas Mitchell after Prince William of Orange (who later became the King of Holland).

In 1851 the village underwent extensive growth at the onset of the gold rush bringing great wealth to the area, however at this time the majority of the population remained at Lucknow where over 700 men worked at the gold mines. It wasn't until 1861 ten years following that the population reached 581, and 30 years later that the 'village' reached 2701. The increase of the growth of the township in this period was largely due to the migration of gold seekers further west and south of Orange along with unsuccessful gold seekers remaining as settlers of the township. This population increase was further encouraged by travellers through Orange between the Forbes gold diggings & Cobb and Co headquarters in Bathurst between 1850 – 1880, the declaration of Orange as a municipality in 1860, and the Robertson Land Act (1861), which opened up land for development in Orange. The extensive growth of the area saw a courthouse established in 1858, with a police magistrate appointed in 1867. The first elected council of Orange occurred in 1860, 1 month following the declaration of the town as a municipality.

The increase of orcharding in Orange initiated by the planting of fruit trees in the early 1880s eventually took over wheat growing in Orange as the primary industry.

The established wealth as a result of gold mining was continued by the fertile land and reliable rainfall allowing early farmers a reliable source of crops, particularly wheat and barley and from 1860 – 1870 close to 1000 farmers settled properties around Orange to grow wheat, which set Orange as the primary wheat-growing town for Sydney colony.

The strength of the farming industry in Orange was increased with the establishment of the railway in 1877, which allowed farmers to move their produce more efficiently. Orange station was also the depot for the area where west travellers and farmers collected stores for outback stations and dispatched of goods such as wheat, wool and cattle for rail transport to the east.

The establishment of services such as gas in 1877 (undertaken by council in 1887), town water in 1890, sewage in 1918 and electricity in 1923 for town lighting provided further amenity for the municipality. In 1886 – 1887 Orange had significant embellishments with (Source: Council website), street tree plantings in 1886, the commencement of beautification works to Cook and Robertson Parks and the construction of Orange Town hall in 1887.

The population of Orange in 1946, exceeded 15 000 and was declared a City, 100 years after its declaration as a Village. The City of Orange grew from an area of 6.96 square kilometres in 1927 to 298 square kilometres in 1977 as a result of the incorporation of adjoining shires.

(Source: Cook Park CMP)

ROBERTSON PARK Draft Plan of Management

History of Robertson Park

When Orange was laid out in 1846 more than 14% of the 'square mile' was devoted to parks and public open space but 30 years passed before Council had the funds to do anything with them. Robertson Park, named after the Premier Sir James Robertson, was dedicated in 1887 and planted with shady trees.

Concreting of the Blackman's Swamp Creek bed which crosses the area diagonally began in the same year. The creek which overflowed periodically, causing much damage to properties near Lords Place was of great concern to Council. The channel was completed in 1893 and roofed over in 1937. The Park was so vital to the City's central business district the Council made a serious effort to reclaim it in 1892 by creating walks and providing seating by 1893.

The marble fountain on the Summer Street frontage was the gift of Cobb and Co in 1896, in honour of William Franklin Whitney, one of the partners in the firm. It is said to have been paid for by docking the wages of the employees. The first bowling club in Orange was established in Robertson Park in 1900 with the existing CWA Hall operating as the club pavilion. In 1913 club members were described as enthusiastic and skilled players 'and it would be a poor heart which could not find rest and enjoyment in watching the competing games'.

In 1927 the ornate entrance gates at Robertson Park were moved to Cook Park and installed at the corner of [Summer Street](#) and [Sampson Street](#).

Gradually the park has become an important place for war memorials and remembrance services. The [Cenotaph](#) was built in 1952 and since then it has been the focus for [Anzac Day](#) ceremonies in Orange. Over the past 50 years, the park has become a civic space and most recently a focal point for Slow Summer and Christmas celebrations.

(Source: [Orange Wiki](#))

The Orange Significant Landscapes portal of Council's website identifies that the urban character of the orange Civic Precinct including Robertson park is shaped by its civic function. The park has a formal design centred on a cross axis. The classical formality of Robertson Park lends itself to civic ceremonies such as ANZAC Day commemorations. The park is a **Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage Item of Local Significance in the Orange Local Environment Plan 2011 (item 154)**, and is also located at the eastern edge of the Orange CBD General Conservation Area as identified in the LEP 2011. Robertson Park is also of significance for the Wiradjuri people as a place of meeting as outlined earlier.

In the broader context of the precinct, while the presence of the court house and Robertson Park have given the area a civic meaning for more than a century, the civic character as it exists today was enhanced with the building of the Civic Centre in the 1970s. Places of civic life, such as the Civic Centre, the cultural institutions and the cenotaph of Robertson Park each have social and civic significance.

The visual relationship between Robertson Park and Hotel Canobolas is a significant character of the Civic Area. The façade of Hotel Canobolas directly faces onto Robertson Park, providing a formal backdrop to the park.



Source: *Orange-Blossoms-A-cultural-history-of-gardens-in-Orange-and-district*, Orange Museum

Left: View of the park about 1919 showing the Whitney fountain and avenue of elms (*Ulmus procera*). The marble fountain was the gift of Cobb and Co in 1896, in honour of William Franklin Whitney, one of the partners in the firm. It is said to have been paid for by docking the wages of the employees. Image courtesy: McDonald Album, Orange City Library

Centre: The site of Robertson Park c1872, looking towards Summer Street, with the fence of the Court House in the foreground. Puddles of water and geese show why the land was originally set aside as a water reserve.

Right: View of the park from Summer Street showing the 1913 bandstand and Blackman's Swamp Creek running across the park in a channel bound by a privet hedge. By 1937 the channel was covered, and the bandstand repositioned to the centre of the park. On the left is the CWA building which was originally the pavilion of the Orange Bowling Club. Image courtesy: Orange City Library

6 DEVELOPMENT AND USE

6.1 Overview

Key Elements

Robertson Park was dedicated as Crown Reserve in May 1887 for the purpose of Public Recreation. Over time the park has evolved as spaces and facilities have been developed for varied community uses. A summary of the background behind key elements on the site

BLACKMANS SWAMP CREEK: Concreting of the Blackman's Swamp Creek bed which crosses the area diagonally began in the same year. The creek which overflowed periodically, causing much damage to properties near Lords Place was of great concern to Council. The channel was completed in 1893 and roofed over in 1937

FORMER ENTRY GATES: In 1927 the ornate entrance gates at Robertson Park were moved to Cook Park and installed at the corner of Summer Street and Sampson Street

PATHS AND LINKAGES: The Park was so vital to the City's central business district the Council made a serious effort to reclaim it by creating walks and providing seating that provided the first form of the park setting by 1893. Over the years the paths system has been refined but significantly has maintained the predominant crushed gravel surfacing which contributes so strongly to its character

WHITNEY FOUNTAIN: The marble fountain near the Summer Street frontage was the gift of Cobb and Co in 1896, in honour of William Franklin Whitney, one of the partners in the firm. It is said to have been paid for by docking the wages of the employees.

STATUE / OBELISK: The stone obelisk located at the northern (Byng Street) end of the park

FORMER BOWLS PAVILLION (CURRENTLY CWA BUILDING): The first bowling club in Orange was established in Robertson Park in 1900 with the existing CWA Hall operating as the club pavilion. The CWA took over use of the building

ROTUNDA: The rotunda is a central feature within the park

TOILET BLOCK: The brick masonry toilet block was designed to be sympathetic with the Victorian character of the park and the built fabric of the former bowls pavilion (CWA Building)

CENOTAPH: The [Cenotaph](#) was built in 1952 and since then it has been the focus for [Anzac Day](#) ceremonies in Orange. The park has become an important place for war memorials and remembrance services

(Source: Council website).



Figure 7.1 Robertson Park – key park elements

6.2 Condition of the land and structures on adoption of the plan

Robertson Park has a range of existing built facilities in addition to new facilities under construction. The following summarises the basic aspects of each and identifies the most recent building and facilities condition reporting.

Table 7.1 Facilities condition summary

	Item / features	Condition
1.0	INTERNAL PATHWAYS	
	Crushed gravel paths	Good condition
	Concrete kerbs and gutters	Good condition
	Concrete dish drains	Good condition
2.0	FORMER BOWLS PAVILLION (CURRENTLY LEASED BY CWA)	
	Masonry main building with tiled roof	Good condition
	Weatherboard annex with tiled roof	Fair condition
3.0	TOILET BLOCK	
	Brick masonry building with colourbond roof	Good condition
3.0	CENOTAPH	
	Stone masonry base	Good condition
	Concrete steps and paving	Good condition
	Tiled Roof	Good condition
4.0	WHITNEY FOUNTAIN	
	Masonry pond	Good condition
	Marble sculpture / fountain	Good condition
5.0	ROTUNDA	
	Stone masonry walling	Good condition
	Stone steps and paving	Good condition
	Memorial and statues	Good condition
6.0	OBELISK	
	Stone plinth	Fair condition
	Stone statuary	Fair condition
7.0	PARK FURNITURE	
	Aluminium frame and timber slatted seats	Good condition



Image: Whitney Fountain, Robertson Park



Image: Food Week, Robertson Park

6.3 Permitted use and future use

6.3.1 Future use and development

This PoM sets out a vision for the future use and development of Robertson Park. The LG Act, Section 36 states that a Plan of Management must expressly authorise any proposed or potential developments on Community Land. The following authorisations are provided generally. More specific authorisations related to each community land category are provided in Part 2 of this Plan of Management.

Any specific works proposals will require further investigation and may require development approval as applicable.

Robertson Park has been progressively developed over time with a range of elements and facilities. It is expected in addition that new activities, developments and structures may be proposed in response to an application for proposed use of Robertson Park or as triggered by an opportunity for funding or to address a need or management requirement that may not be evident during community and stakeholder consultation and / or subsequent preparation of this Plan of Management.

The LG Act, Section 36 states that a Plan of Management must expressly authorise any proposed or potential developments on community land. The following authorisation is provided generally. More specific guidance as to management of uses is provided in Part 2 of this plan of management: Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories

Any specific works will also require further investigation, and development approval as required.

Legislative requirements for future use and development

Permissible uses and developments at Robertson Park must be in accordance with relevant legislation, particularly the objectives of the land use zonings under the Orange Environmental Plan 2011.

- RE1 Public Recreation zoning:
 - to enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes;
 - to provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses; and
 - to protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- guidelines for and core objectives of the relevant categories of community land under the LG Act
- Uses for which leases, licences and other estates may be granted on community land under the LG Act.

Developments and structures are limited to those which support the desired activities, consistent with the Heritage Listings of the park and this PoM

Any use or development that would further encroach on the open space of the site should be minimised, unless it can be shown that the proposed use or development is a more efficient use of the space, has a community benefit, and is consistent with the objectives of this Plan of Management.

Permitted uses and developments must all support and enhance the other values of the site including open space and recreation.

6.3.2 Prohibited activities

Activities that are not consistent with core objectives of the Reserve purpose of Public Recreation are prohibited on the site. Similarly, activities and uses that are not consistent with the core objectives of the Community Land category (park or general community use) are also prohibited.

Certain activities at Robertson Park may also be prohibited by the land use zoning of the site and Orange City Council may prohibit certain activities from time to time. Prohibited use will be communicated via Council bookings, leases and licence agreements, or otherwise communicated where prohibited activities may be temporary.

6.3.3 Buildings and structures

Use of buildings and structures will support and reflect the core objectives of the lands community land categorisation in accordance with the RE1 zoning. Refer to Part 2 of this plan for details on permitted use of buildings and structures in Robertson Park.

6.3.4 Express authorisation

This Plan of Management expressly authorises development of new buildings and structures, and redevelopment/refurbishment buildings and structures, which support the desired use of Robertson Park.

Such buildings and structures will be consistent with:

- this PoM, the CMP and any subsequent detailed design plans
- the Orange LEP 2011 and any applicable Development Control Plans
- the Building Code of Australia
- access to new facilities on the site and any refurbishment of those structures will be provided according to Design for Access and Mobility Standards
- access and seating requirements for people with disabilities and compliance with Disability Discrimination Act
- sustainable development and integrate sustainability in terms of energy use, life cycle costs, source material impacts, and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD).

Any proposal for the development and use of buildings, structures and spaces at Robertson Park will be considered on merit and benefits to the community and balanced against physical constraints and the amenity of adjoining residents and land uses.

Refer to Part 2 of this plan Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories for details on express authorisations applying the land categories across the Robertson Park.

6.3.5 Scale and intensity of use and development

Management of use must have regard for the potential impacts of activities and development on adjoining uses and users. Some key considerations include:

Impacts on adjoining landuses

Uses and activities permitted at Robertson Park must consider the impacts on local residents, workers and adjoining land uses in terms of noise, lighting, traffic and parking. Development approvals for ongoing development of facilities at Robertson Park must take this requirement into account as part of the approvals process.

Informal use

The intensity of use of informal recreation facilities across Robertson Park and settings (such as playgrounds, fitness station and park seating) would be determined by community use of the site.

Traffic and carparking

The impact of traffic and parking associated with organised sport or community events on local residents and businesses will be managed by preparing a Traffic and Parking Plan on a case-by-case basis for consideration by Council when granting consent for such activities / events.

6.3.6 Assessment and approval of permissible uses and developments

Orange City Council must expressly authorise proposed developments on community land under the LG Act. This authorisation in a Plan of Management gives 'in principle' support for activities and developments consistent with the objectives for land categorisation to proceed to development assessment under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

This Plan of Management does not in itself imply or grant consent for activities or developments. Any proposed uses and developments which are consistent with this Plan of Management must still be referred for development consent, and where required be advertised widely for information and to invite comment. Any subsequent application for development consent would be supported by and assessed against this Plan of Management.

6.3.7 Current leases and licenses

Authorisation of current leases and licenses

Current leases / licenses include the following.

Holder Location	Purpose	Details
Country Womens Association (CWA) Orange Branch Robertson Park Hall	Activities of the Country Womens Association (CWA) Orange Branch	As at 10 th February 2025 a new lease is being negotiated.

6.3.8 Authorisation of future leases, licences and other estates

What are leases and licenses

Leases and licenses formalise the use of community land by groups such as sporting clubs, community groups and schools, or by commercial organisations and individuals providing facilities or services for public use.

Licences allow multiple and non-exclusive use of an area. A licence may be required where intermittent or short-term use or control of all or part of the park is proposed. A number of licences for different users can apply to the same area at the same time, provided there is no conflict of interest.

Council's ability to lease or licence Crown reserves managed as community land, is authorised by section 3.22 of the CLM Act, which requires the preparation of a community land plan of management, adopted by council, to authorise the occupancy and use agreement.

Authorisation of leases and licenses

Granting of leases, licences, other estates and easements for the use or occupation of Robertson Park are permissible for uses consistent with:

- section 3.23 of the CLM Act;
- the uses listed in Sections 46 and 47 of the LG Act
- the guidelines and core objectives for Park and General Community Use categories of Community Land
- zoning under the Orange LEP 2011 and conditions of development consent if required
- this Plan of Management.

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of a lease, licence or other estate must also:

- be in keeping with the purpose, category and core objectives of the land
- have no negative impact on historical or heritage sites
- not alienate open space unreasonably
- be ecologically sustainable
- have a component of community benefit

- demonstrate a clear nexus between the activity and the Robertson Park open space
- not result in overuse of the area or conflict with community use of the area
- ensure traffic and parking implications are considered
- be in accordance with all Council policies and procedures governing the use of open space.

Sub-leases are permissible where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for Community Land. Any proposed sub-leasing of the land must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the LG Act.

Allowable leases, licences and other estates applying authorised for the land categories across the Henley Precinct open space are detailed in Part 2 of this PoM.

6.3.9 Authorisation of Short-term casual use and occupation

Licenses for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may be granted for Robertson Park in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, and Clause 31 of the Crown Land Management Regulation 2018.

Authorisation is granted for short-term casual use or occupation of Robertson Park for the uses and occupations outlined in Part 2 Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories.

All short-term casual uses and occupation are subject to Council's standard conditions for hire, approval processes, and booking fees and in accord with a temporary licence as issued by Council. Fees and Charges applicable for short-term, casual bookings will be in accordance with Orange Council advertised fees and charges. The use or occupation of any Community Land for short-term or casual licence shall not involve the erection of any permanent building or structure.

7 VISION FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Values and roles

Values provide an important foundation for management, and are the qualities of Robertson Park that the community seeks to protect and enhance. Roles in turn distil the functions the place plays for the local and district community and the environment. The following values and roles have been identified from past consultation, and review of community use and activities, and are listed together under several categories fundamental to open space management.

Values	Roles
Access and accessibility	
<i>a park and heritage destination in close proximity to orange Civic precinct and main street</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of destination park space for town residents, workforce and visitors Provision of loop walking for leisure and fitness Provision of a link between the Civic precinct and Summer Street main street precinct
<i>A place that is accessible to a wide range of users (within the constraints of existing landform and environmental management)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of facilities that are universally accessible wherever feasible
Community use	
<i>A place that is valued for its informal recreational qualities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of facilities that encourage informal active pursuits (eg seating) Provision of a variety of walking path opportunities Availability of open spaces that can be used for a range of informal recreational uses
<i>A place that is valued for its capacity to bring the community together</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public festivals and events Private events
<i>A place that is valued for its natural qualities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of experiences that bring users into contact with nature (in particular trees and water)
Environment and sustainability	
<i>A place that conserves significant tree stock encompassing a range of eras of planting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservatory of tree stock across the site Providing a place of leafy shaded character Providing a place of seasonal colour and foliage variations
<i>A place that is sustainable and manages and limits impacts of uses on the environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of energy and resources use as part of park management Re-cycling and reuse of landscape materials
<i>A place that sustains the Cities water management systems and goals</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and maintenance of the Blackmans swamp culvert Potential for water harvesting
Culture and heritage	
<i>A place that is valued for its heritage features and as a place to experience heritage character</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conservatory of heritage elements and experiences An educative place
<i>A significant heritage place for Orange that conserves and protects indigenous and post colonial heritage significance and contributes to the understanding of past communities and park design and management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of tools and experiences that increase understanding and knowledge

7.2 Planning and Management Vision

Robertson park is focally located as a key public domain link at the heart of Orange's Civic Precinct. The park links the Civic facilities on Byng Street to the Summer Street retail precinct and is a key shaper of the urban and community character of the CBD.

The park provides a strong link to its 1880's reservation as open space through the Victorian layout, deciduous plantings and landscape materials and finishes.

This PoM identifies the following vision for the ongoing management of the park:

Robertson Park continues to provide a link to the past as a place of meaning for First Nations people, and as a reference to the post colonisation development of the City of Orange.

The park will remain a place of calm respite for a range of informal recreational pursuits and as a place for community events, celebrations and memorials.

The parks facilities and elements will be maintained and enhanced as required to address the objectives and requirements of the park's heritage listing, and aid users to understand the evolution of the park and city, while at the same time catering to the contemporary needs of the Orange community.

8 POM ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

8.1 Reporting, evaluation and review

This PoM will require regular review in order to align with community values and changing community needs, and to reflect changes in council priorities. There will be an internal review of the PoM management requirements as outlined in Part 2 every 4 years to prioritise actions.

The PoM will be reviewed on an as needs basis including when there is a category change, an additional purpose, acquisition of land, legislative changes.

Each new draft PoM must be referred to any landowner and placed on public exhibition where the community will have an opportunity to comment prior to Council adoption

FOR EXHIBITION

PART 2

DETAILED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES

FOR EXHIBITION

9 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

9.1 Key management issues for Robertson Park

The following pressures and opportunities influence management of Robertson Park and must be addressed in ongoing management and assessment.

Access and accessibility

- The park has extensive areas of stabilised gravel pavement / pathway – while this is acknowledged as being potentially limiting for accessibility by wheelchairs and prams – the finish strongly reflects and supports the heritage character of the park
- The park is generally flat with a slightly elevated frontage to Summer Street
- Cenotaph is accessible off Summer Street
- The park has night lighting to the main cross park routes and is used as a connection between Summer Street and the Civic Precinct
- The taxi rank to Lords Place has created impacts on the park – at the time of writing of this PoM the taxi rank was being relocated to McNamara Street

Community Use

- Park is heavily used by locals as a place for respite and for family walks and picnics
- The park caters for a range of events including:
 - Anzac day memorials
 - Food and wine events
 - Private events to Rotunda and CWA building by booking
- Past bowling greens in north east corner of park

Buildings and facilities

- Former Bowling Club Pavilion is in good condition – currently used by CWA and booked out for community events
- Recently constructed toilet block is in good condition
- Rotunda is in good condition
- Whitney Fountain is a key park feature and is in good condition
- Obelisk is in good condition
- Cenotaph is in good condition

Relationship to adjoining uses

- The park has road frontages to all four sides which incorporate varied provisions for pedestrian pathways and on street parking:
 - Lords Place: Asphalt pathway full length, angle parking
 - Macnamara Street: No footpath, parallel parking
 - Byng Street: Asphalt pathway full length indented parallel parking on paved parking bays
 - Summer Street: Brick paving full length – indented parallel parking
- Tree management has range of challenges including Elm Leaf Beetle
- Major civic uses adjoin park to north (across Byng Street)

environment and sustainability

- Variety of culturally significant plantings including:
 - English Elms
 - Swamp oaks
 - Pin Oaks
- The tree stock within the park is highly significant to the character of the park and Orange CBD. Tree management and succession regimes must be planned and implemented

- Blackmans Swamp Creek continues under the site in a culvert / covered channel – provides limitations for surface and loadings over

-

Culture and heritage

- Highly significant heritage place for Orange - The park is a Schedule 8 Heritage Item of Regional Significance in the Orange Local Environment Plan 2000
- North east corner of the park was believed to be a former Indigenous Camp Area. As such the park site has significance for local Aboriginal people that must be considered in management

Maintenance

- Gravel path surface requires regular maintenance
- Weathered Concrete kerb and gutter to most gravel paths – weathered look is compatible with park heritage character – potential for new / replacement works to be out of character if not suitable finished

9.2 Management framework for Robertson Park

The table below outlines the management targets or desired outcomes for Park and General Community Use areas, means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by Council.

Table 9.1 Management Framework

No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1	ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY		
1.1	To provide adequate and effective to use visitor parking	Maintain existing on street parking and manage to facilitate visitation while minimising adverse impacts on local residents	Review complete Recommendations implemented
1.3	To provide effective maintenance access	Provide clear and effective maintenance access from street frontage	Access available User comments
1.4	To provide effective emergency access	Provide clear and effective emergency access from street frontage and through adjoining reserve categories where applicable.	Access available User comments
1.5	To provide effective pedestrian and cycle access	Monitor gravel surfaces and regularly make good / top surface and fine grade	Monitor on site Implement actions arising
1.6		Review and upgrade where necessary accessible routes from key facilities within the park to park entries	Review complete Recommendations implemented
1.7		Investigate and implement where appropriate temporary event access to address equal access requirements	Review complete Recommendations implemented
1.8		Investigate and implement where appropriate temporary event lighting to key access routes	Review complete Recommendations implemented
1.9		Investigate and implement cycle parking within or adjacent to park	Review complete Recommendations implemented
2	COMMUNITY USE		
2.1	Informal recreation		
2.1.1	To maintain a range of open grassed areas that can cater for informal community recreation	Maintain and enhance grassed spaces to provide for flexible uses	Informal recreation carried out by the community

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No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
2.1.2		Ensure event planning and management minimises impacts on informal park use	Review planning of events Event follow up User comments
2.1.3	To support informal recreational use	Maintain and enhance park furniture to support informal use while minimising impact on open spaces and heritage values	Informal recreation carried out by the community
2.1.4		Investigate potential for deployment of moveable park seating at peak use times	Moveable seating available
2.1.5	To cater for event uses while limiting impacts on heritage and park amenity	Develop protocols and strategies for event management outlining extent of usable spaces and operational requirements	Protocols and strategy complete
2.1.6		Investigate potential for provision of event services to support event use eg power / water	Review complete Recommendations implemented
2.1.7		Develop and maintain event calendar	Calendar available
2.1.8		Events to consider traffic and parking impacts and to provide event traffic and parking plan for approval as applicable to Council policies	Review planning of events Event follow up User comments
2.1.9	To manage companion animals	Manage and enforce dog and other domestic pet access in accordance with Council policies and strategies	Monitor on site Implement actions arising Community comments
2.2	Tourism visitation		
2.2.1	To provide an integrated and diverse range of interpretive mediums	Review interpretive mediums available to park visitors from on-line to static on site elements plan and implement improvements as appropriate	Review complete Design complete Recommendations implemented User feedback
3	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES		
3.1	To manage building facilities for effective community use and benefit	Monitor and manage building use for equitable and effective community benefit	Monitoring of use across year
3.2	To maintain and enhance buildings and facilities to optimise longevity and effectiveness for community	Develop building asset management strategy for each building / structure taking into account heritage conservation requirements	Strategy complete Strategy under implementation
3.3		Implement planned asset management upgrades and enhancements	Design Complete Works implemented
4	SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENT		
4.1	Vegetation management		
4.1.1	To manage tree stock within the park for conservation of park character and amenity	Update / undertake tree assessment for Robertson Park	Tree assessment complete
4.1.2		Implement tree management regime as outlined in Tree assessment	Recommendations implemented
4.3	Energy management		
4.3.1	To ensure Buildings facilities are as sustainable as possible	Review sustainability performance of facilities and plan and implement potential improvements	Review complete Recommendations implemented

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No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
4.4	Affordability		
4.4.1	To ensure pay for use facilities are affordable across the community	Monitor any pay for use of aspects of park management and ensure that equity and affordability are maintained	Review complete Recommendations implemented
4.5	Drainage and Water use		
4.5.1	To improve Quality of stormwater entering local catchments	Review drainage from Park areas to ensure points source controls re implemented to improve quality of downstream outputs to river	Inspection and analysis complete Recommendations implemented
4.5.2	To maximise stormwater harvesting and reduce potable water demand	Undertake site wide water balance study and identify long term strategy for site water management Progressively implement	Review and assessment complete Recommendations implemented
4.6	Shade and heat management		
4.6.1	To ensure that natural shade is available throughout the parkland	Conserve existing shade tree canopy – monitor and plan for tree senescence in particular for major summer shade trees	Review of shade conditions completed Recommendations implemented User comments
4.7	Amenity and character		
4.7.1	To ensure that elements and fixtures across the park are fit for purpose, robust and complement the natural character of the park	Review and upgrade furniture and fixtures to be fit for purpose and contribute to visual quality of park	Review complete Recommendations implemented User comments
4.7.2		Replace aged furniture elements with an agreed and coordinated long term treatment	Review complete Recommendations implemented User comments
5	CULTURE AND HERITAGE		
5.1.1	Engage and involve Aboriginal people in park management planning, operations, interpretation and education programs to improve connection to Country	Interpret heritage where appropriate to enrich visitor experience.	Aboriginal heritage values identified and appropriately managed within the parks.
5.1.2	To ensure items and aspects of heritage significance are effectively conserved and managed	Implement conservation management regime to appropriately conserve items of heritage significance within the park	Conservation guidance available Recommendations implemented
5.1.3		Plan and implement effective conservation and management of items and aspects of heritage significance	Review and strategy available Recommendations Implemented
5.2	Heritage interpretation		
5.2.1	To highlight and improve access to heritage narratives to enhance community uses experiences and education	Plan and Implement interpretation of natural and cultural heritage within sportsground areas as applicable	Review and strategy available Recommendations Implemented
5.2.2		Monitor potential and facilitate where appropriate community events that support and celebrate natural and cultural heritage	Monitoring of planning of events Review of events calendar

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No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
5	MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE		
5.1	Park naming is provided appropriately to all park / reserve sites	Undertake investigations and consultation to review: i. Joint naming for sites of Aboriginal significance Note <i>The Geographical Names Board is the authority for geographical names in NSW and operates under the Geographical Names Act 1966. The place naming process normally follows four main steps: proposal, review, consultation and assign</i>	Investigations completed Submissions Completed Park naming implemented
5.1	To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to Park	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of open space management	Program developed Program implemented Review and Monitoring
5.2	To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to buildings and facilities	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of Facilities management	Program developed Program implemented Review and Monitoring
5.2	To plan and implement appropriate Waste Management	Review and monitor waste management across park areas – identify issues for priority action	Review completed Implement recommendations Ongoing monitoring

10 MANAGEMENT OF AREAS CATEGORISED AS PARK

10.1 Introduction

The tables following outline the Guidelines for categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Part 3 - Categorisation, use and management of community land, in addition to core objectives of the Park category.

Guidelines for Categorisation	Core objectives for management
Park	
Land should be categorised as a park under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are: (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.



Image: Spring Flowering of Cherry Avenue

10.2 Permitted development and use

The Plan of Management specifically authorises activities at Robertson Park which may attract high numbers of people including one-off community events and performances.

Applications for permissible activities will be assessed on a case-by- case basis.

The scale and intensity of such activities will be managed by Council's booking process and associated conditions of use. **Table 10.1** following outlines the permitted development and uses of areas of Robertson Park categorised as Park:

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Table 10.1 - Permissible Uses and Developments common to Park category: subject to Council assessment, approvals and booking/hire systems

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised and unstructured recreation and sporting activities Casual or informal recreation Meetings, community events and gatherings (including for social, recreational, educational or cultural purposes) Group recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations Festivals, parades, markets, fairs, exhibitions and similar events and gatherings Concerts, including all musical genres Performances (including film and stage) Exhibitions Fairs and parades Leisure or training classes Entertainment facilities Filming and photographic projects Active and passive recreation including children's play and cycling Eating and drinking in a relaxed setting Publicly accessible ancillary areas, such as toilets Low-intensity commercial activities (for example recreational equipment hire) Busking Public address (speeches) Community gardens Entertainment such as organised movie nights, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of outdoor and indoor facilities to facilitate the permissible uses and activities. Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the land, for example paths, public art, pergolas Change room/locker areas Shower/toilet facilities Car parking and loading areas Ancillary areas (staff rooms, meeting rooms, recording rooms, equipment storage areas) Shade structures Storage ancillary to sporting and recreational uses, community events or gatherings, and public meetings Provision of amenities to facilitate use and enjoyment of the Community Land including seating, change rooms, toilets, storage, first aid areas Heritage and cultural interpretation, e.g. signs Equipment sales/hire areas Meeting rooms/staff areas Amenities to facilitate the safe use and enjoyment of the park, for example picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas Café or refreshment areas including external seating Lighting, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relate to approved uses/activities are discreet and temporary are approved by the council Water-saving initiatives such as stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and swales Energy-saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels Locational, directional and regulatory signage Development for the purposes of active recreation such as play equipment, exercise equipment, bike racks, half-court basketball courts, bocce courts Commercial development that is sympathetic to and supports use in the area, for example hire of recreation equipment

10.3 Express authorisation of leases, licenses and other estates

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over Community Land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. **Table 10.2** following outline purposes for which tenure may be granted on Community Land categorised as Park. For more information on leases, licences and other estates, see section 6.3.

Table 10.2 Permitted leases licenses and other estates for areas Categorised as Park

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment • recreational purposes, including fitness classes
Short-term licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access through a reserve, • advertising consistent with reserve purposes, • catering, • community, training or education, • community events and festivals • community functions, • conducting a commercial photography session • delivering a public address • emergency occupation, • engaging in an appropriate trade or business • entertainment, • environmental protection, conservation or restoration or environmental studies, • exhibitions, • fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities • filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993), • hiring of equipment, • markets, • meetings, • playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward • picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings • public performances • shows, • site investigations, • sporting and organised recreational activities, • storage,
Other estates	<p>This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over Community Land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act. Estates may also be granted across Community Land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the Community Land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on Community Land.</p>

11.0 MANAGEMENT OF AREAS CATEGORISED AS GENERAL COMMUNITY USE

11.1 Assignment of General Community Use category

The guidelines for categorisation of land for General Community Use are set out in the Local Government Regulations. The core objectives for each category are set out in the LG Act.

The guidelines and core objectives for land categorised as General Community Use are set out in **Table 11.1**.

Council must manage community land categorised as a General Community Use in accordance with the core objectives in **Table 11.1** and any activities, use or development of the land must be consistent with these core objectives.

Where areas of land categorised as General Community Use has additional values such as ecological, cultural or social, Council will also manage these areas to protect those values.

Table 11.1 Guidelines for and core objectives of community land categorised as General Community Use

Guidelines	Core objectives
Land should be categorised as General Community Use if the land— (a) 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 (b) is not required to be categorised as a natural area under section 36A, 36B or 36C of the Local Government Act and does not satisfy the guidelines under the Local Government Regulation for categorisation as a natural area, a sportsground, a park or an area of cultural significance.	To promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public; and (b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

Council has assigned the category of General Community Use to the following areas of the Robertson Park:

- CWA Building

11.2 Permissible use and development

New uses (and intensifications of existing uses) and new developments (and expansion of existing developments) on land categorised as General Community Use will be determined by compliance with each of the following:

- the core objectives that apply to the management of land categorised as General Community Use, namely, "to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public" (section 36I LG Act)
- the land uses which are permissible for the land for the land use zone that applies to the land in the Orange LEP 2011
- the provisions of any other planning instrument that applies to the land under the EP&A Act such as a State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)

Approvals of certain uses and the scale and intensity of permissible uses and developments allowed in the future on community land in this category will take in to account:

- this plan of management and any relevant Council policies,
- any relevant consent under the *EP&A Act*,
- consistency with the reserve or dedicated purpose
- the core objectives for this category of community land
- any identified carrying capacity of the proposed site or locations
- community feedback on proposals when required..

For Crown reserves, the use and development of land categorised as General Community Use must also be consistent with the purpose for which the land was dedicated or reserved.

Any new use or any new development that is inconsistent with the core objectives of General Community Use or the permissible land uses under the Orange LEP or any other applicable instruments under the EP&A Act is inconsistent with the intent of this Plan of Management and may not proceed.

The facilities that are provided and the uses that are considered suitable on community land may change over time in response to the changing, needs of the community.

It is anticipated that new uses and activities may emerge, and others increase or decrease in popularity. If this occurs, then the use and development of some community land may be modified to facilitate the changing forms of use desired by the community.

Council may develop or encourage appropriate ancillary development, which is ancillary to the core objectives of General Community Use.

11.3 Leases, licences and other estates

This PoM expressly authorises Council to grant leases, licences or other estates in land categorised as General Community Use for the purposes set out in **Table 11.3**.

The general information and requirements relating to leases, licences and other estates in community land generally, in **Part 6.3 of Chapter 6** applies to any leases, licences or other estates in land authorised under this part of the PoM.

Table 11.3 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as General Community Use

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which a lease, licence or other estate in land may be granted
Lease or licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables • Commercial activities ancillary to community, cultural and recreational use (e.g. hire or sale of recreational equipment, physiotherapist, dietician, social enterprise) • Management and operation of recreational facility
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) • Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables • Commercial activities ancillary to community, cultural and recreational use (e.g. hire or sale of recreational equipment, physiotherapist, dietician, social enterprise) • Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery • Management and operation of recreational facility • Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities • Outreach services • Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to recreational use)
Short-term or seasonal licence or permit (Clause 116 of the LG Regulation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) • Active and passive recreational activities • Advertising consistent with reserve purposes (e.g. banners and signage) • Broadcasts associated with any event, concert, or public speech • Catering and coffee carts

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Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which a lease, licence or other estate in land may be granted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducting a commercial photography session and filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993) ▪ Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery ▪ Kiosks ▪ Organised and unstructured sporting activities (including fixtures and events) ▪ Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities ▪ Outreach services ▪ Public art or other cultural installations ▪ Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs ▪ Seasonal, one-off, and irregular sporting competitions and training ▪ Signage ▪ Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes ▪ Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of community or recreational facility) ▪ Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related) ▪ Venue hire
Additional purposes for leases, licences and other estates in land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purposes/uses expressly authorised in this PoM, including ancillary and secondary purposes. ▪ Purposes/uses permitted in a Council policy or strategy adopted after the date of this PoM, provided that the use is consistent with the core objectives for the categorisation of land as General Community Use ▪ Purposes/uses permitted under State and local environmental planning policies ▪ Purposes/uses authorised under the Local Government Act, Local Government Regulation and other State and Commonwealth legislation, including for utilities or filming projects which are authorised under section 46 of the Local Government Act
Other Estates	This PoM allows Council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities and provision of services, or connections for premises adjoining the community land to a facility of Council or public utility provider on the community land in accordance with the LG Act and the Regulation.



Orange Botanic Gardens

DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

February 2025



Prepared For

Orange City Council

By

Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd & CGM Planning

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Issue	Date	Description	By
1	30/03/21	Preliminary Draft PoM	NE
2	10/07/23	Final Draft PoM	AH
3	31/10/24	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH
4	10/01/25	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH
5	10/02/25	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH



Cover image: Orange Botanic Gardens entry gates

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR EXHIBITION

1 KEY INFORMATION

1.1 What is the Plan of Management

A Plan of Management (POM) is a document which provides a clear set of guidelines for the short and long term management of a parcel of Community Land owned and managed by Council or Crown Land under Council's care, control and management. A Plan of Management outlines how a park or reserve will be used and improved and managed in the future. It identifies Council's goals and objectives for the lands and establishes the overall direction for its planning, resource management and maintenance. The Plan of Management can be accompanied by a landscape masterplan and assists Council to set priorities when preparing Works Programs and related budgets.

This plan of management covers land that is Crown reserve (Crown land). Under the *Crown Lands Management Act 2016* (CLM Act), councils are to manage Crown land as if it were 'community land' under the LG Act, including the requirement for preparation of a plan of management.

Under section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) a Plan must:

- categorise the land in accordance with the legislation
- contain objectives and performance targets for the management of the land
- specify the means by which Council proposes to achieve the objectives and performance targets, and
- specify how achievement of the objectives and performance targets is to be assessed.

Under section 37 of the Local Government Act the Plan must also:

- describe the condition of the land, any buildings or other improvements on the land as at the adoption of the plan
- describe the use of the land; and
- State the purposes for which the land will be used.

If there is any further development proposed of the community land other than that authorised by this PoM, or a change in the categorisation of Park is proposed, amendment and re-exhibition of the PoM is required.

This PoM has been prepared in accordance with and seeks adoption under the LG Act, and Crown Lands Management Act 2016 (CLM Act).

How to read this Plan of Management:

Part 1 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION		Part 2 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES	
1	outlines the scope of the plan and process for its adoption	9.0	Introduces the detailed management requirements for Orange Botanic Gardens
2	outlines the land to which this plan applies and provides key land information		Identifies key management pressures and opportunities for Orange Botanic Gardens
3	describes the legislative framework under which the plan is prepared outlines Council's policies that must be considered in developing and implementing the plan summarises community consultation that informs the plan		Identifies management targets means and evaluation for Orange Botanic Gardens
4	describes the natural characteristics (habitat and environment) of the sites	10	Provides express authorisation of permitted uses, development, and leases / licenses and other estates for Orange Botanic Gardens
5	describes heritage and cultural significance of the sites	11	Provides express authorisation of permitted uses, development, and leases / licenses and other estates for Orange Botanic Gardens
6	outlines current and future uses and development		
7	provides a vision for future management		
8	describes requirements for implementation and administration of the plan		

1.2 Scope of the plan of management

This Orange Botanic Gardens (OBG) plan of management covers the Crown dedication (No. 97698) located on Yellow Box Way Orange and adjoining community lands which form the site of the OBG. The PoM addresses the site's day to day management in accordance with the CLM Act and LG Act.

Council has previously prepared two management documents for the OBG including a Development and Management Plan (Revised November 1996) and the Draft OBG Master Plan (circa 2005).

These documents establish some of the principles and information of the Garden current layout. In early 2010, Orange City Council tendered for a consultant to prepare a master plan for the Gardens addressing a range of issues which culminated in the development and approval of the OBG Masterplan 2011.

The 2011 Masterplan will continue to guide ongoing improvement and development works, and this PoM has been prepared to sit alongside the masterplan in informing day to day management of the gardens.

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1.3 Orange City Council

Situated on Blackman's Swamp Creek, Orange was proclaimed a village in 1846 and the local parish was named by the Surveyor General, Major Sir Thomas Mitchell, in honour of Prince William of Orange, whom had been an associate of in the Peninsular War, when both were aides-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, whose title was bestowed on the valley to the west by John Oxley.^[14] Much of the town's subsequent growth and development in the early years was due to the discovery of gold in 1851 at Ophir and Lucknow. The resulting gold rush attracted a wide range of people and business to the district, many of whom settled in the region and developed a strong agricultural industry, particularly in the growing of wheat and barley (source Wikipedia).

Orange was proclaimed a City on 19 July 1946 when its population was over 15,000. On 1 October 1977, the City of Orange was extended in area to 298 km² when parts of the surrounding shires of Cabonne, Blayney, and Lyndhurst were transferred to the City of Orange (source Wikipedia).

Orange LGA today is home to more than 41,000 residents and includes the regional city of Orange and the small villages of March to the north, Lucknow and Shadforth to the east and Spring Hill, Huntley and Spring Terrace to south.

The Orange LGA economy is driven by health service activities, mining and mining support, public administration, tourism, viticulture and horticulture. Orange also supports the surrounding region providing key health and education services through Orange Health Service Charles Sturt University and Western TAFE. Orange also boasts a significant regional airport with direct flights to Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane that connect the city to metropolitan markets.

Orange is part of Wiradjuri land – the largest Aboriginal territory at the time of European settlement, covering the Central West slopes and plains. Today about 6.2% of the Orange population identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait

Orange is expected to grow to almost 50,000 residents by 2036 and just over 1 in 5 of them will be over the age of 65. Children under the age of 14 comprise 21.2% of the Orange population, a higher proportion than for NSW

1.4 Plan of management adoption

This plan of management will be subject to review and approval by The Minister for Lands and Property prior to approval by Council to go to public exhibition.

Subject to public and authority stakeholder comment the plan will be updated and finalised for final approval by The Minister for Lands and Property and final adoption by Orange Council

TO BE UPDATED FOLLOWING APPROVAL TO GO TO PUBLIC EXHIBITION

FOR EXHIBITION

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Corporate objectives

The **Orange Community Strategic Plan 2022-36** addresses social, environmental, economic and leadership goals for the Orange community over the next ten years. These goals represent many of the big picture ideas that were raised by the community during the engagement period and include healthy lifestyles, community safety, education, transport and sustainability. The ideas are supported by objectives, strategies and actions that will be delivered by Council in partnership with the State and Federal Governments, regional organisations and the local community. The Community Strategic Plan identified the following key directions:

 Live	This theme recognises the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live work and play.
 Preserve	This theme ensures that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. The community was strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD seen as priorities.
 Prosper	This theme focuses on providing the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. It includes strengthening and diversifying our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry.
 Collaborate	This theme looks at forging a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making, developing future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs were identified as priorities during the consultation. The community is looking to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.

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This plan of management supports the strategic plan as outlined following

Live

A healthy, safe, inclusive and vibrant community.

This theme recognises the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live, work and play.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 1: A liveable city that is connected through open spaces</i>	
1.1. <i>Develop and maintain parks and open spaces within the city, that meet the needs of the community</i>	Consultation with user groups as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
1.2. <i>Improve access to shade throughout parks and open spaces</i>	Review and enhance shade provision within open spaces
<i>Objective 2: A healthy and active community that is supported by sport and recreational infrastructure</i>	
2.1. <i>Deliver sport and recreation facilities to service the community into the future.</i>	Implement facilities in line with strategic needs for LGA
2.2. <i>Provide recreational activities and programs that are inclusive and meet the needs of the community</i>	Monitor equitability of access to facilities both physically and in terms of cost
2.3. <i>Ensure the sporting and recreational facilities programs and activities are accessible and affordable to support healthy lifestyle choices</i>	As above
<i>Objective 3: A friendly environment where people feel safe and included.</i>	
3.1. <i>Support projects and programs that address crime and safety and contribute to an increased sense of safety in our homes and the wider community</i>	Reserve planning and management implement CPTED principles
3.2. <i>Deliver infrastructure and activities that improve the safety and security of the community.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
3.3. <i>Partner to support victims of family violence</i>	As above
3.4. <i>Recognise and celebrate our Aboriginal culture.</i>	Consult with First Nations stakeholders to better understand and then conserve and interpret Indigenous culture and heritage
3.5. <i>Address the growing social and class divide within the city.</i>	Park and open space provide equal access and opportunity to use and enjoy
3.6. <i>Improve access, inclusion, equity and diversity in our community.</i>	As for objective 2
<i>Objective 4: A creative community participating in arts and cultural activities</i>	
4.1. <i>A broad range of creative and cultural facilities services, and programs that meet community needs.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of planning and management of park use and events
4.2. <i>Deliver cultural facilities and programs that reflect the interests of a culturally diverse community.</i>	Reserves cater for cultural and community activities where possible
<i>Objective 5: Responsive programs and services that support our community's lifestyle and social needs.</i>	
5.1. <i>Provide services to people at all stages of life.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
5.2. <i>Support our homeless population and stop homelessness.</i>	Management of reserves is guided by Council's overall policies and standards
5.3 <i>Improve housing supply, diversity and affordability.</i>	N/A

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
5.4. Improve access to mental health services.	
<i>Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents' wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological</i>	
6.1. Ensure that infrastructure exists for the safe exercising of domestic dogs.	Reserves provide for managed dog access and use in accordance with Council's overall policies
6.2. Deliver education and services relating to animal health and wellbeing.	Plan and implements required services
<i>Objective 7: More for young people to do</i>	
7.1. Provide play parks and spaces that meet the needs of a broad range of ages.	Engage with youth in the design of open space and ensure open space design and management caters to their needs
7.2. Provide activities and program for young people.	As above
7.3. Establish indoor attractions and venues that allow year-round, all-weather places for young people and their families to enjoy.	As above

Preserve

Balancing the natural and built environment.

This theme ensures that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. The community was strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads, footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD seen as priorities.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 8: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment</i>	
8.1. Plan for growth and development that balances liveability with valuing the local environment.	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
8.2. Ensure best practice use of renewable energy options for Council and community projects.	Management of reserves to reduce potable water and energy usage and generally enhance sustainability wherever possible
8.3. Enact policies and practices to protect the sustainability and security of water destined for potable supply for the water catchment area.	Management of reserves to integrate Council's overall water management strategies and policies
8.4. Take action to ensure greater stewardship and enjoyment of both Mount Canobolas (Gaahna Bulla) and Lake Canobolas.	
<i>Objective 9: Managing our resources wisely</i>	
9.1. Identify and deliver essential water, waste and sewer infrastructure to service the community into the future	Management of reserves to integrate Council's overall water management strategies and policies
9.2. Develop and promote initiatives to reduce water, energy and waste in consultation with the community	Management of reserves to reduce potable water and energy usage, reduce waste generation and disposal and generally enhance sustainability wherever possible
9.3. Invest in a broader range of local reuse and recycling services	As above
<i>Objective 10: Infrastructure for our growing community</i>	
10.1. Construct and maintain a road network meets the community's transport and infrastructure needs	N/A

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Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
10.2. <i>Ensure that adequate car parking spaces are available to support growth</i>	Reserve planning and management to integrate access to parking facilities that service reserve use and minimise impacts on adjoining uses and communities
10.3. <i>Develop a vibrant, comfortable and clean civic and commercial precinct as a centre for the community.</i>	City reserves contribute to public domain character and activation
<i>Objective 11: Celebrate our cultural, social, natural and built heritage assets</i>	
11.1. <i>Ensure plans for growth and development are respectful of our heritage</i>	Reserve planning and management to reflect heritage significance and conservation requirements
11.2. <i>Preserve our diverse social and cultural heritage</i>	As above
11.3. <i>Celebrate and conserve the diverse cultural heritage of the urban, village and rural communities.</i>	Rural reserves contribute to public domain character and activation

FOR EXHIBITION

Prosper***A smart, innovative and resilient economy.***

This theme focuses on providing the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. It includes strengthening and diversifying our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry and the education providers...

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 12: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences</i>	
12.1. Capitalise on the character and lifestyle of Orange to remain a destination of choice	Plan and manage open space to support Councils
12.2. Develop and attract a variety of events, festivals, venues and activities for locals and visitors, ensuring accessibility for all	Reserves cater for cultural and community activities where possible
12.3. Strengthen the food culture and night-time economy within Orange.	Optimise the role of open space in facilitating food and wine culture in Orange
<i>Objective 13: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector</i>	
13.1. Attract and grow strategic investment	Reserve support recreational and community services and activities
13.2. Support innovative industry sectors	As above
13.3. Support educational and training opportunities that retain young people, attract new workers and provide local employment	As above
13.4. Enhance opportunities for local business to grow and prosper.	As above
<i>Objective 14: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.</i>	
14.1. Access to connected and affordable public transport within the city.	N/A
14.2. Strengthen public and private rail, coach and air services.	N/A
14.3. Support initiatives for improved connectivity between Orange and capital cities and regional towns.	N/A

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Collaborate

Leadership and partnership

This theme looks at forging a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making. Developing future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs were identified as priorities during the consultation. The community is looking to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
Objective 15: An informed community	
15.1. Deliver communications that is open accessible meaningful and regular across a range of media	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
15.2. Promote organisational culture that delivers excellent customer service and continuous improvement	
15.3 Provide opportunities for widespread and quality engagement, and where appropriate, shared decision-making.	
Objective 16: Leaders in our community	
16.1. Encourage and support residents to pursue leadership roles at Council	N/A
16.2 Support community organisations and groups to deliver services and programs	Reserve support recreational and community services and activities
16.3 Engage and train young people to develop our future leaders	As above
16.4 Develop and encourage staff to pursue leadership within Council	N/A
Objective 17: Strong relationships	
17.1 Work in partnership with other Councils, regional organisations and State and Federal Governments	Planning of reserves to integrate consultation and collaboration with other agencies
17.2 Attract external funding to deliver services, facilities and programs.	Seek funding and other support from available sources to assist with facilities provision and management.
Objective 18: Responsible governance	
18.1 Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance	Planning and management of reserves reflects Council strategies and policies and is effective and accountable
18.2 Ensure financial stability and support efficient ongoing operation	Refer 16.1-16.3

This plan of management has regard for these key principles including in the identification of long term management strategies for OBG.

2.2 Land to which this plan applies

2.2.1 Location

This plan of management applies to OBG Yellow Box Way, Orange. The park is located to the north of the Orange CBD and is bounded by:

Northern Distributor Road:	to the north
Hill Street:	to the west and north
Residential housing to Kaleno Way:	to the east
Residential housing to Avonlea Place and Roselawn Drive:	to the east

Refer to Figure 2.1 on the following page.

2.2.2 Summary Land Information

Ownership and land information for OBG is summarised on the following table.

Table 2.1 Summary land Information

Item	Description	
Reserve Name:	Orange Botanic Gardens	
Address:	Yellow Box Way Orange	
Reserve / Dedication Number	97698	
Ownership	Crown	
Gazetted	22/02/1985	
Purpose	Public Recreation	
Lot & DP	Crown Reserve LOT: 100 DP: 709720 LOT: 51 DP: 788488 LOT: 111 DP: 785809	Community Land LOT: 111 DP: 785809 LOT: 112 DP: 801092 LOT: 113 801092 LOT: 20 DP 709720 LOT: 102 DP709720 LOT: 18 DP 1043416 LOT: 53 DP: 835576
Zoning <i>Refer Figure 2.2)</i>	RE1 Public Recreation	
Area	15.53ha (155,368m ²) Crown Reserve 11.37ha (113,701.58m ²)	
Care, control, management	Orange City Council	
Community Land Category	Park	

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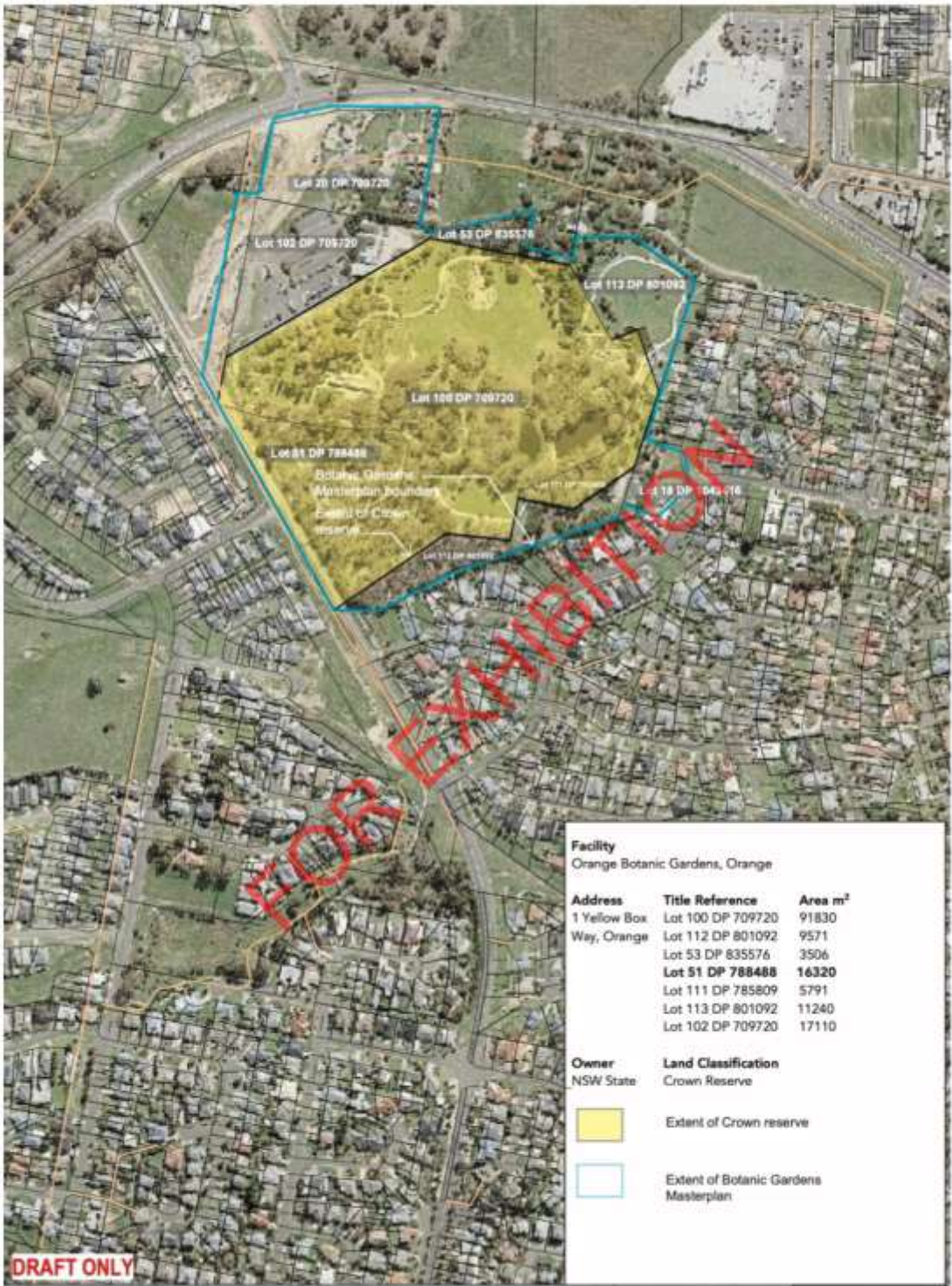


Figure 2.1 OBG- property details

February 2025



2.2.3 Land use zoning

Under the Orange Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011 the site of the OBG is zoned **RE1 - Public Recreation**. Refer to Figure 2.2 below



Figure 2.2 Land Zoning (Source: Orange LEP 2011)

2.2.4 Community land categorisation

As of 1 July 2018, new Crown land legislation is in effect and all existing managers have continued under the new legislation. The new Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act) implements Reforms identified through the comprehensive review of Crown land management.

Reserve managers have automatically transitioned under the new Act so that appointed managers continue to have the care, control and management responsibility for their Crown reserves. The CLM Act introduced significant changes to the management of Crown land by Council. Specifically, Orange City Council will now manage dedicated or reserved land as if it were community land under the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act). Where land is classified as "community land" under the LG Act, Council is required to have plans of management in place for the land.

A central requirement of the LG Act is that all Community Land must be assigned to one or more land "categories" whereby the land categorisation defines how Council will manage each parcel of land. Each category has an associated set of guidelines for categorisation and core objectives in providing guidance to the management of land so categorised (refer table following page). The objectives for each category give a broad strategic direction for management of this land, which is the same for all community land of the same category across NSW. The tables in section 10 outline the Guidelines for Categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Part 3 and the core objectives for management as listed in the LG Act - clauses 36E-N.

The CLM Act requires that assignment of community land categorisations to Crown Reserves have close regard for the reserve's Crown Reserve Purpose. As outlined earlier the reserve purpose for OBG is **Public Recreation**.

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This PoM confirms the following categorisation:

-Park

Applies to the whole Botanic Gardens Site.

-Park

To apply to the whole Botanic Gardens Site including buildings with the exclusion of the Function Centre building.

-General Community Use

To apply to the Function Centre building.

Table 2.2 following summarises the community categorisation process for The Orange Botanic Gardens.

Table 2.2 Community land categorisation summary

Land Parcels	Initial categorisation submitted to Crown by Council	Previous categorisation where applicable	Final assigned category	Public Hearing Required
Crown Reserve 97698 OBG LOT 100 DP 709720, LOT 111 DP 785809, LOT 51 DP 788488 Parish Orange County Wellington	Park	N/A	Park	No
Within Crown Reserve: LOT: 100 DP: 709720 (Botanic Room Function and Hospitality Rooms)	Park	N/A	General Community Use	No
Community Land OBG LOT: 111 DP: 785809 LOT: 112 DP: 801092 LOT: 20 DP: 709720 LOT: 102 DP: 709720 LOT: 18 DP: 1043416 LOT: 113 801092	Park	N/A	Park	Yes

Public Hearings

Where there is a change to existing categorisation under an approved PoM, or a reserve is being categorised for the first time, the LG Act requires that a council must hold a public hearing. Such a public hearing is typically held during the public exhibition of the relevant Draft Plan of Management and provides the community with the opportunity to make formal comment on the categorisations proposed within the proposed Draft Plan of Management.

As outlined in the Crown Land Management Amendment (Plan of Management) Regulation 2021, Councils are no longer required to hold a public hearing for proposed plans of management (under section 40A of the LG Act) where the proposed plan would alter the land categorisations assigned to Crown Reserves. This exemption applies to all Plans of Management for Crown land managed by Council



Figure 2.3 OBG- Community land categorisation

3 RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Legislative framework

The primary legislation that affects how Community Land is managed or used is briefly described below. You can find more information about these Acts at www.legislation.nsw.gov.au

3.1.1 Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown land is governed by the CLM Act, which provides a framework for the state government, local councils, and members of the community to work together to provide care, control and management of Crown reserves. Crown reserves are Crown land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of purposes, including environmental and heritage protection, recreation and sport, open space, community halls, special events and government services.

The CLM Act 2016 abolished reserve trusts and reserve trust managers under the former Act and provided for the appointment of local Councils (and others) as 'Crown land managers' in respect of land which was previously held by reserve trusts. Under the CLM Act, councils manage Crown land as if it were public land under the LG Act. However, it must still be managed in accordance with the purpose of the land and cannot be used for an activity incompatible with its purpose—for example, Crown land assigned the purpose of 'environmental protection' cannot be used in a way that compromises its environmental integrity.

Councils must manage Crown land in accordance with the principles of Crown land management outlined in the CLM Act. The principles are the key values that guide Crown land management to benefit the community and to ensure that Crown land is managed for sustainable, multiple uses.

Principles of Crown land management

- environmental protection principles are to be observed in the management and administration of Crown land.
- the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) will be conserved wherever possible
- public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land are to be encouraged
- where appropriate, multiple uses of Crown land should be encouraged
- where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained
- Crown land is to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the state of NSW, consistent with the above principles

Crown land management compliance

In addition to management and use of Crown reserves that is aligned with the reserve purpose(s), there are other influences over council management of Crown reserves. For example, Crown land managers may have conditions attached to appointment instruments, or councils may have to comply with specific or general Crown land management rules that may be published in the NSW Government Gazette. Councils must also comply with any Crown land regulations that are made.

There are no conditions attached to any Crown land manager appointment notice for Council, and only one Crown land management rule applies to Orange City LGA:

This rule has been made under s.3.15 of the CLM Act and can be viewed in full at: [Granting leases and licences for communication infrastructure-related purposes on Crown land](#)

The rule:

Crown land managers cannot, under any act (including the Local Government Act 1993), grant any lease or licence authorising:

- the installation or construction of communication infrastructure on Crown land
- the placement of communication infrastructure on Crown land
- the use of communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land
- access to communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land.

However, the rule does not prevent the holder of a holding granted by the Minister administering the Crown Land Management Act 2016 subletting of communication infrastructure located on Crown land in accordance with the conditions of a holding granted by the minister.

Reserve Purpose

Crown lands are to be used for the original gazetted purpose for which they were dedicated or reserved. Multiple uses of reserves are encouraged, where those uses are consistent with the original purpose of the reserve and the use does not impact on native title rights and interests under the *Native Title Act 1993*. The Reserve Purpose of OBG is **Public Recreation**.

Leasing and Licencing on Crown Reserves

Leasing and licencing of Crown land ensures there is legal and suitable occupation of Crown land. Under the CLM Act, a lease or licence is a type of tenure that gives permission to occupy and use Crown land for a specified purpose and term. The CLM Act enables council Crown land managers to enter leases and licences in accordance with the LG Act once a compliant plan of management is in place or the land is classified as operational, whichever occurs first.

Council cannot enter into agreements for use, as lessor or licensor, on devolved reserves, which are not community or public land under the LG Act. These reserves are managed by Council under the LG Act as section 48 'public reserves' and a PoM is not required for these reserves. The Council Crown land manager is required to ensure all monies received from the use of Community Land is directed to maintaining and sustaining long-term use and enjoyment of the reserve/s. The income generated from leasing and licencing is a primary form of funding for a Crown land manager. It allows a Crown land manager to cover long-term running costs (at a minimum) and invest over the long term for future generations to use and enjoy the Crown land in their community. All Crown land managers should have lease and licence agreements in place with users of the reserves that they manage. Refer to Part 2 for leases and licences authorised by this Plan of Management.

3.1.2 Local Government Act 1993

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

- the plan of management applying to that area of Community Land
- any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land
- the provisions of Division 2 of Chapter 6 of the Act.

Section 36 of the Act provides that a plan of management for Community Land must identify the following:

- a) the category of the land
- b) the objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land
- c) the means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets
- d) the manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets.

and may require the prior approval of the council to the carrying out of any specified activity on the land.

Land is to be categorised as one or more of the following:

- a) a natural area
- b) a sportsground
- c) a park
- d) an area of cultural significance
- e) general community use.

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as one or more of the following: bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse, foreshore or a category prescribed by the regulations.

3.1.3 Native Title Act 1993

The Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) recognises and protects native title rights and interests. The objects of the NT Act are to:

- provide for the recognition and protection of native title
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings
- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title
- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The NT Act may affect use of Crown land, particularly development of the land and granting of tenures.

In particular, the CLM Act makes it mandatory for council to engage or employ a native title manager. This role provides advice to council as to how the council's dealings and activities on Crown land may be valid or not valid under the NT Act.

The council must obtain the written advice from an accredited native title manager as to whether council complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation when:

- a) granting leases, licences, permits, forestry rights, easements or rights of way over the land
- b) mortgaging the land or allowing it to be mortgaged
- c) imposing, requiring or agreeing to covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use (or removing or releasing, or agreeing to remove or release, covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use) in connection with dealings involving the land
- d) approving (or submitting for approval) a plan of management for the land that authorises or permits any of the kinds of dealings referred to in (a), (b) or (c).

Council's Native Title Manager has been and will continue to be consulted in all relevant aspects of native title pertaining to the land that is covered by this PoM.

3.2 Other state and federal legislation

3.2.1 NSW state legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

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

The EP&A Act ensures that effects on the natural environment, along with social and economic factors, are considered by the council when granting approval for or undertaking works, developments or activities.

This Act is also the enabling legislation for planning policies that may have a direct influence on open space management. On a state-wide level there are State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). On a regional level there are Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). On a local level there are Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), as well as Development Control Plans (DCPs).

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) is important legislation that recognises the rights of Aboriginal people in NSW. It recognises the need of Aboriginal people for land and acknowledges that land for Aboriginal people in the past was progressively reduced without compensation. Crown land meeting certain criteria may be granted to an Aboriginal Land Council. This Act may affect dealings with Crown land that is potentially claimable.

Biosecurity Act 2015

The NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSWB Act) enables landholders, community, industry and Government to effectively manage and respond to biosecurity incursions and risks. A fundamental principle of the NSWB Act is that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility, and all land managers have the same responsibilities - a duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise risk as far as reasonably practicable.

Council has obligations under this Act to manage Priority Weeds on Council land or Council managed land. Under the Act, weeds are divided into State, Regional and Local Priority Weeds (formerly referred to as

Noxious Weeds). State and Regional priority weeds are identified in the *Greater Sydney Regional Weed Management Plan (September 2019)* and outcomes for these weeds needs to demonstrate compliance with the Biosecurity Duty for the species listed in Appendix 1 of the Weed Management Plan.

Since 1 July 2018, the management of pest animals has been administered under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. Foxes are included in the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Plan 2018-2023* and a threat abatement plan to rid them has been prepared under the Biodiversity Conservation Act.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Statutory responsibilities on the council arising from this Act specifically relate to the protection of sites of pre- and post-European contact archaeological significance and the protection of native flora and fauna. This Act may affect community land categorised as of cultural significance, as a natural area or park.

Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Under the Act it is an offence to harm (destroy, deface, or damage) or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, or in relation to an object, move the object from the land on which it has been situated.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* replaces the former *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. The Act aims to create a balanced approach to land management and biodiversity conservation across NSW, and protect threatened species and threatened ecological communities, through the application of a risk-based approach to regulating interactions and impacts of human activity on native flora, fauna and communities.

The Act sets out a process for listing threatened plants and animals and establishes the "Saving our Species" biodiversity conservation programme for threatened species and threatened ecological communities. The Act provides for the identification and listing of threatened species (Schedule 1), threatened ecological communities (Schedule 2), key threatening processes (Schedule 4), protected animals (Schedule 5) and protected plants (Schedule 6). It also establishes new measures for the conservation of areas considered to be "of outstanding biodiversity value".

Heritage Act 1977

This Act contains provisions for the conservation of items of heritage and may relate to community land categorised as cultural significance or natural area.

3.2.2 Commonwealth legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

This Act enables the Australian Government to join with the states and territories in providing a national scheme of environment and heritage protection and biodiversity conservation. It incorporates threatened species on a national level and with relevance to Matters of National Environmental Significance.

Telecommunications Act 1997

This Act provides for telecommunication facilities being permitted on community land without authorisation in a PoM.

3.2.3 State Environmental Planning Policies

State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

This planning policy consolidates a range of previous policies and sets out requirements for the protection of biodiversity values and amenity of a range of environments including:

- Bushland in Urban Areas
- Koala habitat
- Murray River lands
- Canal estates
- Sydney drinking water catchment
- Hawkesbury Nepean
- Sydney Harbour catchment
- Georges River catchment
- Willandra Lakes world heritage area.

State Environmental Planning Policy No 21—Caravan Parks

This planning policy permits caravan parks on all land with development consent.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) SEPP aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State. The Infrastructure SEPP assists local government and the communities they support by simplifying the process for providing essential infrastructure.

The Infrastructure SEPP has specific planning provisions and development controls for various types of infrastructure works or facilities including roads, emergency services, electricity delivery, parks and other public reserves and telecommunications networks.

The Infrastructure SEPP outlines the planning rules for such works and facilities, including:

- Where such development can be undertaken;
- What type of infrastructure development can be approved by a public authority under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) following an environmental assessment (known as 'development without consent');
- What type of development can be approved by the relevant local council, Minister for Planning or Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure under Part 4 of the EP&A Act (known as 'development with consent'); and
- What type of development is exempt or complying development.

Of particular relevance to open space is Division 12 clause 2.73 that specifies that development for any purpose may be carried out without consent if the development is for the purposes of implementing an adopted plan of management. The clause also lists a range of ancillary developments permitted without consent.

Clause 2.74 provides for a range of exempt developments within a public reserve such as the construction, maintenance and repair of walking tracks, boardwalks, stairways, gates, seats shelters and shade structures.

3.2.4 Other State relevant legislation, policies and plans

Other State legislation policies and plans that may have relevance to ongoing open space management at OBG may include:

- Companion Animals Act 1998
- Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cwlth)
- Disability Inclusion Act 2014
- Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)
- Local Land Services Act 2013
- Pesticides Act 1999
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- Retail Leases Act 1994
- Soil Conservation Act 1938
- Waste Minimisation Act 1995
- NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008–2015
- National Local Government Biodiversity Strategy
- NSW Biodiversity Strategy
- Australian Natural Heritage Charter.

3.3 Council Policies

Councils Community Strategic Plan 2019

From all of the ideas, comments and suggestions gathered in development of the plan from the orange Community, the top six categories covered more than half the responses. These included

Sports and Recreation

Orange residents were generally happy with the range of sporting and recreational facilities offered in the City. However, there were a number of improvements or additions to the current offerings identified in each of the sessions. More broadly, the attraction of regional and state carnivals and events is seen to be an opportunity, and suitable facilities are required to host these. The swimming pool is a valued asset; however, the cost of entry and learn-to-swim classes may create an obstacle for members of the community. Some concessions are sought, especially for the schools providing the life skill of swimming. Residents would like to see additional water-based recreational activities around the lake, dams and creeks with supporting infrastructure such as toilets and BBQs.

Cycling is growing in importance and while residents are happy with cycle and walking paths throughout the City, they would like to see them expanded and maintained. Further, development of mountain biking and cycling tourism was important.

Community

Residents love the Orange community and would like to see tolerance and acceptance for all people. It was suggested that a welcoming committee be developed for new residents that could provide information on the range of services that are available within the community. Better access and inclusion for people with a disability, aged care, palliative care and a youth hub, were offered as suggestions to improve the City.

The villages of Orange were also represented during the engagement and they seek protection of their community's way of life. Interest and participation in community groups appears to be waning. There were suggestions that Council could provide more support to community organisations to help them with their management and projects.

Roads and Transport

The comments and ideas on the topic of roads focused on two main issues. The first focused on transport within Orange. This included suggestions to increase the frequency of public transport services (particularly buses to and from the hospital precinct and the CBD). There were calls for the general improvement of the quality of the city's roads as well as more work on pothole repairs, and signs of a lack of community understanding of newer traffic devices such as blisters.

The second area focused on the connection of Orange to the surrounding regions and Sydney. Many residents continue to express concern at the condition of the northern bypass and identify the completion of the southern feeder road as a priority. Residents have called for significant improvements to key access roads to Sydney, predominantly the Bells Line of Road. Residents also asked for better rail access to Sydney, either through an extension of the 'Bathurst Bullet' to Orange or a more convenient daily XPT service.

Parks and open space

The parks of Orange are important and valued by the residents and their importance should be recognised with appropriate maintenance and ongoing upgrade. The value of green spaces is and should be recognised in the community, with parks, wetlands and open spaces included in the planning process and incorporated into new estates. The trees in the streets are a feature of Orange and should be preserved.

Environment

The environment and sustainability are important to the Orange community. Residents provided many positive comments around the City's green spaces, use of the attractive natural environment, wetland areas attracting wildlife, and stormwater treatment schemes. There is increasing support for Council to encourage greater social responsibility in respect of the environment, including installation of solar panels on all major council and community buildings, promoting less single-use plastics, banning plastic shopping bags and considering the use of electric/hybrid vehicles for Council's fleet. There is a general push for educating the community to be more environmentally aware and accountable for actions impacting our beautiful city.

Employment education and training

The community contributed a number of positive comments around the quality of education and training on offer in Orange. Residents requested a wider range of courses at CSU, and the possibility of a new school to support the growing North Orange area. There were also many ideas around how to improve employment and training opportunities in the area, including providing transition programs for school leavers and migrants settling in town. Residents also suggested that Council could advocate for lower or subsidised commercial rents and a campaign to encourage light industry /small manufacturing companies to move from high-cost metropolitan areas to Orange.

Orange City Play Strategy 2013

Orange City Council has developed this Strategy to plan the direction of play provision to 2026, with the aim of bringing the play network into line with the NSW Planning and Infrastructure guidelines for open space, best practice in play provision, and to better provide for the children of the City.

Play is extremely important to the healthy development of children of all ages, in physical, mental, social and emotional terms. The increase in obesity throughout our society highlights the importance of encouraging our children to be active out-doors; providing for play is a key service a City can offer its citizens to promote their better health.

Provision for play needs to cater to the complete range in age of children, and provide stimulation for all aspects of their development (physical, mental, social and emotional), in an equitable distribution throughout the City. As such, a play resource within a City should provide a diverse range of play opportunities within a range of setting types. These include play spaces of different hierarchies (local, district and regional) and a variety of themes. To be effective and engaging, play provision also needs to provide a degree of challenge and risk so children can grow and learn in a safe environment.

The Strategy has found that Orange is well catered for with Regional level play facilities (serves whole cities) but is lacking the number and diversity of Local (serves one neighbourhood) and District (serves a number of neighbourhoods) level facilities that make up a quality play network. Current provision of play spaces in Orange includes 27 parks, while it is expected that by the year 2026, to meet planning guidelines, more than 60 should be provided throughout the City. Council staff maintain existing equipment to a high standard and there is an ongoing schedule of maintenance, repair and upgrade however a more strategic approach is required to ensure new provision is focussed where needed most and provides the best mix of amenity, while being cost effective for Council to provide and maintain.

The analysis provided in Part 4 of the study indicates that Orange City Council needs to increase the number of play spaces provided throughout the City; particularly at the Local and District levels. Provision of a wider range in diversity of play types has also been identified as a critical determiner of play space quality that Council should focus on in the future. This Strategy analyses the existing provision and requirements for future provision and sets targets and timeframes for delivery, costed to standardised hierarchy models. A detailed mapping exercise has resulted in a matrix for delivery that is tailored to growth areas and anticipated demographic profiles throughout the City.

The resultant network of play spaces is expected to support and enhance childhood development throughout the City, achieving best practice within a regional context and helping to develop healthy and engaged citizens that value the City and its open space.

Orange Recreation Needs Study 2011

The report identified that Orange has an extremely high level of premier parkland in comparison with other LGA's. There was subsequently limited demand identified at the time for the expansion of Council's open space network with the exception of local and environmental needs in urban release. In the time since this study the needs of the district have evolved further. In response, Council has embarked on the construction of an expanded sporting complex converting part of a redundant golf course (Bloomfield Golf Course) adjoining Sir Jack Brabham Park. The future complex will contain a dedicated rectangular football stadium, synthetic athletics facility and additional sports fields.

Council currently and historically has established a very high service standard for the ongoing maintenance of its recreational open space network. The report identified that with ever increasing pressures on Council's budget combined with community expectations a range of measures needs to be implemented to ensure a sustainable future.

The 2011 report anticipated the need to provide a series of safe, linking, multi-use paths for pedestrians and cyclists utilising existing and proposed green corridors that will connect recreational facilities with residential areas and the CBD.

The report identified several key strategies for recreational management:

- a. Council establish a clear public land reclassification policy with an underlying net community benefit approach.
- b. Council periodically review its open space assets provision in line with its endorsed policy.
- c. Council public land reclassification policy identify that all profits from the sale of excess open space are directed towards the upgrading of recreational facilities in close proximity and / or towards city-wide facilities.
- d. Clear policy framework and/ or guidelines for the provision of open space as part of any future developer agreements and/ or s94 contributions be established.

3.4 Community Consultation

Past Consultation

Development of this Draft Plan of Management has drawn on past consultation undertaken as part of the development of the OBG Masterplan in 2010 - 2011. This identified the following themes:

Botanic content

The Gardens require a higher level of maintenance and improvement on current plant collections in order to establish the Gardens in line with International Standards.

Maintenance and volunteer management

The master plan needs to address the potential resources of the volunteers of the Gardens

Water harvesting

A Hydrology Study is required in order to allow for better management of water supply and irrigation of the Gardens.

Education

Improve the education value of the Gardens by liaising with local schools, TAFE and universities. An education officer is required to develop these relationships.

Access for all

Develop a garden which is accessible for all people with something for everyone. This includes upgrading the country walk to allow for compliant access and setting a benchmark for the future.

Visitation

The garden is a community asset and there is a need to improve facilities in order to increase visitation. There is an opportunity to incorporate a café with the discovery and merchandising centre in a 'honey pot' for access to information and facilities.

Recreation and events

Events in the Gardens should be encouraged as the events opens up the Gardens to new groups of people.

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Public Hearing

The Crown Land Amendment (Plan of Management) Regulation 2021 states that Councils are no longer required to hold a public hearing about proposed plans of management (under section 40A of the LG Act) where the proposed plan would alter the land categorisations assigned. This exemption applies to all Plans of Management for Crown land managed by Council.

For Community Lands where the proposed category would change a previous categorisation or assign and category for the first time a public hearing is required under section 40A of the LG Act.

Public Exhibition

The plan will be placed on public exhibition for 28 days plus a 14-day ongoing response period (42 days total) in accordance with LG Act. The exhibition period allows for interested parties to comment on the Draft Plan. Council considered all comments and the final document has been amended where appropriate.

Key comments were reviewed and are tabulated below

Comment	Response for POM finalisation
TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING EXHIBITION	

4 HABITAT AND ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Siting

The OBG is located within the northern residential suburbs of Orange. The Gardens are situated on the southern side of the Northern Distributor Road with residential development on the southern and eastern boundaries, and across Hill Street to the west. The OBG is a comparatively new parkland and currently exists as a 19 hectare open space.

The Gardens were established as part of the original development plan for the land release areas in the late 1970s when the setting was part of a semi-rural environment. The site was dedicated by the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation as a new parkland to compliment the colonial character of Cook Park in town. The Botanic Gardens was officially opened during the Bicentenary year in 1988. The rolling landscaped parklands are home to a collection of native and exotic plants as well as elements and objects of cultural significance. (Source: Andrews Neil 'Places and Precincts' 2005).

The OBG Precinct includes the OBG (OBG), Clover Hill Function Centre, public amenities, the Botanic Room, the Orange Adventure Playground (OAP) and car park.

The Northern Distributor Road provided a new bypass through Orange, taking passing traffic away from the centre of town. Commenced in 2010, this project positioned OBG as one of the main town landmarks to passing motorists.

(Source: OBG Masterplan 2011).

4.2 Natural environment

The Botanic Gardens sited in a post agricultural site that was significantly cleared prior to the gardens development. The progressive master planning for the gardens has sought to integrate site development around the few remnant trees to the site.

Since the initial development of the park in the late 1980's planted vegetation has developed significantly creating the evolving landscape that is in place today.

A key feature of the site is the ponds system that was developed around the farm dams present on the site from its agricultural past. The dams have a relatively limited catchment the site, being located to high ground. The ponds overflow to a creek system that flows east through the Brooklands Wetlands and onwards to Ploughmans Creek. (refer Figure 4.1 below).



Figure 4.1 Drainage context

5 HERITAGE AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The Traditional Owners of the land on which Orange City is located are the Wiradjuri peoples. The Wiradjuri nation is defined by three rivers, the Lachlan (Galari), Macquarie (Wambool) and Murrumbidgee (Murrumbidjeri), making it the largest Indigenous nation in New South Wales.

While there is currently no specific dating for Aboriginal sites within the Orange region, the oldest approximant site date can be taken from two rock shelters 60km south-east of Wellington. This site is dated to 7150BC. Occupation of the Australian continent began over 40,000 years ago, and it is likely that Aboriginal people have been living in the Orange district for most of that time with a rich cultural heritage and connection to the landscape and natural systems. The Wiradjuri language is no longer fluently spoken, but many words and phrases are known and documented. (Source Orange Museum).

Aboriginal culture, spirituality and practices are linked to the land, which provided tools, shelter, food and connections to ancestors. Spiritual beliefs were organised around sacred sites connected to heros known as jin. There are at least 18 Wiradjuri jin known, however it is likely that there were many more. Each is connected to an animal or plant and each person inherits their jin from their mother and is then responsible for caring for the sacred sites associated with their jin. People learnt the stories, songs and dances of their jin. Social practises including marriage were regulated by jin and people could not eat or damage their jin. Jin no longer regulates the marriage system, but the basic principle of preventing close marriage still applies. Also, many people still know their totems (jin animals) and avoid eating or damaging them.

Male initiation ceremonies (burbung) were once held on Mt Canobolas and stone tool sites are found on the mountain. Canobolas comes from the Wiradjuri words meaning two shoulders, coona, shoulder; booloo, two – Ghannabulla referring to the two main peaks. Mt Canobolas also served as a rich source of food and medicines.

Initial relations between Aboriginal people and settlers in the central west were initially peaceful. However situation deteriorated as pastoralism expanded and stock animals damaged waterways and plants. Kangaroos were driven away. Most of the settlers were men and conflict over Aboriginal women arose. Aboriginal resistance to European occupation occurred most clearly at Bathurst. From 1822, the Wiradjuri (led by a Wiradjuri man called Windradyne) attacked numerous pastoral stations in an attempt to wrest back control of the land. Governor Brisbane declared martial law in May 1823 and a punitive expedition was dispatched to capture Windradyne and his attackers. An unknown number of Aboriginal people were killed by the expedition and it is believed that others fled north to the Mudgee district to escape. Hostilities ceased when Windradyne marched east over the Blue Mountains to Parramatta where he attended the annual feast and blanket distribution.

The impact of these events on Aboriginal people in the Orange district is unclear. It does not appear that the punitive expedition ventured as far as Orange, but it is likely that Aboriginal community would have been aware of Windradyne's resistance and the government's response.

The Aboriginal population of the Orange district was devastated by a smallpox outbreak in 1830 and 1831. Locally, the disease was first reported by Andrew Brown, an overseer at Wallerawang, who said that he had encountered five Aboriginal people on the Castlereagh River with the disease when travelling to the north-west. It first appeared in the Wellington Valley in October 1830 and the localized epidemic continued for two months. The Wiradjuri in the district blamed the disease on Captain Sturt who had recently passed through the valley on his way to the west.

The impact of smallpox, which the Wellington and Lachlan River Wiradjuri called "Thunna Thunna", was devastating and Mair estimated that it killed between one in three and one in six of all Aboriginal people in the areas to which it spread.

There is little evidence to demonstrate precisely where Aboriginal people were living in the 1850s. There is a report that people gathered at Newman Park, East Orange, before proceeding to the police station to collect their blankets as part of the annual Government Blanket Distribution. A more permanent Aboriginal camp may have been located here, but corroborative evidence is lacking.

In the early 1850s, Aboriginal people were camped near Denis Hanrahan's public house (known as the Limerick Castle) on the Cargo Road at Campedale. It is likely that some of the residents came forward annually to collect a blanket. Other recipients probably lived and worked on nearby pastoral stations.

The benefits of the gold rush to local Aboriginal people are hard to ascertain. Gold seekers were concentrated on the creek banks at places such as Ophir and Lewis Ponds. Their presence and activities occupied large tracts of land and polluted the water, making it difficult for Aboriginal people to inhabit the area. Nevertheless, the gold rush attracted Aboriginal people who made the best of the situation which confronted them.

As labourers abandoned their old jobs and headed to the goldfields, pastoralists and squatters turned to local Aboriginal men and women as an alternate workforce. Aboriginal men also worked as drovers, using their knowledge of the landscape to help move herds of sheep and cattle vast distances. Employment of Aboriginal men and women on pastoral stations as labourers, shepherds and drovers in the post-gold rush period was the continuation of a well-established pattern. Aboriginal families began living and working on pastoral stations in the Orange district soon after the era of frontier violence ended in the 1820s.

Despite intensified European land-use through pastoralism, agriculture and gold mining, Aboriginal people not only maintained a presence in Orange district into the 1850s, but sustained cultural practices and links with groups to the east, south and west.

It is uncertain when the last initiation ceremony was held on Mount Canobolas or elsewhere in the Orange district. Initiations in north-western NSW were held in the 1890s and on the north coast in the 1930s.

(Source Orange Aboriginal Heritage Report prepared by NTS Corp, 2012)

5.2 European Cultural Heritage

The town of Orange was initially known as Blackmans Swamp, which was named after John Blackman, a Chief Constable who accompanied Lieutenant Percy Simpson on his way to Wellington in 1823 and selected the route across what is now Orange City.

The survey of the district began in 1828, with the name Orange appearing on Parish maps in 1829. In 1836 land on the outskirts of Orange (previously reserved by Surveyor Richards) was sold. W.E Sampson and J. Moulder were the first large land owners of these allotments who subdivided their lots and leased them to tenants who cleared and cultivated them.

John Peisley was the lessee of Sampson's 'Campdale' on which he constructed the Coach and horses Inn in June 1838, however Peisley relocated to the eastern side of the Orange town reserve and constructed another inn under the 'Coach and Horses' name, with a blacksmiths and wheelwright close by on Moulders land.

'Blackmans Swamp' was declared a village in 1846 and in 1848 the village consisted of a store, inn and private residence. No land was sold in the village itself until 1849 and the majority of the establishments at this time were constructed of earth and bark. The name of Orange was chosen by Thomas Mitchell after Prince William of Orange (who later became the King of Holland).

In 1851 the village underwent extensive growth at the onset of the gold rush bringing great wealth to the area, however at this time the majority of the population remained at Lucknow where over 700 men worked at the gold mines. It wasn't until 1861 ten years following that the population reached 581, and 30 years later that the 'village' reached 2701. The increase of the growth of the township in this period was largely due to the migration of gold seekers further west and south of Orange along with unsuccessful gold seekers remaining as settlers of the township. This population increase was further encouraged by travellers through Orange between the Forbes gold diggings & Cobb and Co headquarters in Bathurst between 1850 – 1880, the declaration of Orange as a municipality in 1860, and the Robertson Land Act (1861), which opened up land for development in Orange. The extensive growth of the area saw a courthouse established in 1858, with a police magistrate appointed in 1867. The first elected council of Orange occurred in 1860, 1 month following the declaration of the town as a municipality.

The increase of orcharding in Orange initiated by the planting of fruit trees in the early 1880s eventually took over wheat growing in Orange as the primary industry.

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The established wealth as a result of gold mining was continued by the fertile land and reliable rainfall allowing early farmers a reliable source of crops, particularly wheat and barley and from 1860 – 1870 close to 1000 farmers settled properties around Orange to grow wheat, which set Orange as the primary wheat-growing town for Sydney colony.

The strength of the farming industry in Orange was increased with the establishment of the railway in 1877, which allowed farmers to move their produce more efficiently. Orange station was also the depot for the area where west travellers and farmers collected stores for outback stations and dispatched of goods such as wheat, wool and cattle for rail transport to the east.

The establishment of services such as gas in 1877 (undertaken by council in 1887), town water in 1890, sewage in 1918 and electricity in 1923 for town lighting provided further amenity for the municipality. In 1886 – 1887 Orange had significant embellishments with (Source: Council website), street tree plantings in 1886, the commencement of beautification works to Cook and OBGs and the construction of Orange Town hall in 1887.

The population of Orange in 1946, exceeded 15 000 and was declared a City, 100 years after its declaration as a Village. The City of Orange grew from an area of 6.96 square kilometres in 1927 to 298 square kilometres in 1977 as a result of the incorporation of adjoining shires.

(Source: Cook Park CMP 2012)

Orange Botanic gardens history

Prior to the gardens development the site was formerly part of Clover Hill homestead – post agricultural lands set aside for a parkland to the north of Orange.

As such the park development is relatively recent. The following timeline was provided in the OBG Masterplan 2011.

Date	Milestone
1979	The concept for an additional formal park for Orange was put forward by Council's Parks and Street Trees Advisory Committee.
1980	December – an area of 9.186 hectares, formerly part of Clover Hill homestead was set aside for a parkland to the north of Orange.
1981	An organising committee was established to oversee the development of the site.
1982	Detailed site analysis was undertaken by Ryde School of Horticulture landscape architect/lecturer Rowan Hayes and his students on site. Conceptual plans were submitted, from which a master plan was drawn up by Mr Rowan Hayes. This plan was adopted by Council in November. September – Ms Betty Cuthbert launched the Gardens project at a function.
1983	Stage 1 preliminary work was carried out including clearing of site, fencing and provision of town water.
1985	Friends of the OBG was established.
1986	Stage 2 works were completed with government funding including construction of dam and main walking track The Peace Walk was commenced in the International Year of Peace.
1987	With funding as a Bicentennial Project work included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of formal entrance • Development of orchard area • Construction of Clover Hill Centre including amenities
1988	October – official opening of the Orange Botanic Gardens

Date	Milestone
	Additional 0.5 hectares and 0.57 ha was acquired; mud brick structures were made by 500 school children. August - The former Saint Paul's Anglican Church from Shadforth was located to the Gardens.
1989	Two lots of additional land were acquired: 1.632 hectares (Montane) and 7.4 hectares (car park). February – Master Plan revised by Grant Donald, Council's Land-scape Architect.
1991	The Heritage Rose Garden around the church was commenced.
1992	The Round House was built by Canobolas Apex from a shed at Larras Lake.
1995	Supervisor appointed. Ornamental gates at car park entrance donated by FOBG and opened by Garry West, local State Member of Parliament.
1996	Master Plan revised by landscape students of Orange TAFE.
1997	Extension of the Country Walk into the Conifers was completed. June – Professor Carrick Chambers commissioned to comment on the Gardens.
1998	Analemmatic sundial was donated by FOBG to mark the 10th anniversary of the official opening of the Gardens. The sundials were 'opened' by the Governor of NSW Gordon Samuels.
1999	Extension of the Country Walk into the Montane was completed. July – a computer and engraving machine was purchased for label making. September - the entrance arch donated by Orange Garden Club was opened. October - first of five annual Central West Garden and Outdoor Expos organised by Orange Rotary (Daybreak) and FOBG. Proceeds were given to local charities and to OBG. The money was used to design and commence planting the new conifer section. November - Stage 1 of sealing of the car park was completed.
2000	FOBG commenced regular guided walks. North Orange Rural Fire shed constructed within the Gardens compound.
2001	Council purchased the café and surrounding land. Land-scaping of the front entrance and subdivision south-west boundary started. The Federation Arch sculpted by Bert Flugelman was in-stalled in the Gardens to commemorate the Centenary of Federation.
2002	Renovations to the Homestead Gardens started. Stage two of the sealing of the car park was completed. October – the Orange Adventure Playground was built by the community over six days in the Botanic Gardens precinct. Wetland constructed to filter stormwater runoff from eastern subdivision. Kearneys Drive fence started.
2003	Renovations to the Heritage Rose Garden started. Staff moved into the North Orange Rural Fire shed. Subdivision on south-west boundary started. Music in the Gardens – a series of twilight concerts in the OBG commenced as an initiative of FOBG with musical programs provided by the Orange Regional Conservatorium.
2005	Glasshouse for plant propagation by FOBG volunteers is commissioned. October – November IN SITE OUT sculptural exhibition.
2007	October – November IN SITE OUT sculptural exhibition
2008	October - 20th Anniversary of OBG celebrated with the planting of the Australian conifer garden. Establishment of the Canobolas Garden featuring local endemic plantings.

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Date	Milestone
	November - Establishment of Roselawn Avenue entrance to Gardens with construction of fence and pathway.
2009	Opening of the Discovery Room exhibition with FOBG rostering volunteers for public exhibitions and sale of goods.
2010	March - The Garden Party Event was successfully held. June - Stage 1 of the Native Display Garden completed. Master Plan process commenced.

Statement of Significance

Council's "Orange Significant Landscapes" web portal identifies the following statement of significance for the gardens.

The OBG is a comparatively new parkland of 20 hectares located within the Northern suburban edges of the city. The Botanic Gardens were officially opened during the Bicentenary year in 1988. The rolling landscaped parklands are home to a collection of native and exotic plants as well as elements and objects of cultural significance.

The Botanic Gardens represent a considerable contrast to the colonial Victorian character of the formal parklands of Central Orange. The Botanic Gardens combines plantings of exotic species, such as the Birches adjacent to the entry and the heritage rose garden, with single and drift plantings of Australian natives.

The significance of OBG lies in a number of areas. Firstly, it has scientific significance as a botanical collection and environmental significance for the birdlife that is attracted to the gardens. Secondly, it has a social significance arising from its role as a site of recreation, community events and special occasions such as weddings. Thirdly, the gardens have historic significance, both as a repository for historic objects such as the Shadforth Church and as a symbolic marking of the Bicentenary.

6 DEVELOPMENT AND USE

6.1 Overview

Key Elements

OBG was dedicated as Crown Reserve in May 1887 for the purpose of Public Recreation. Over time the park has evolved as spaces and facilities have been developed for varied community uses. A summary of the background behind key elements on the site

Entry Pergola

Donated by the Orange Garden Club in 1998 and providing a formal entry point for the gardens.

Heritage Rose Garden

Established in 1991, the Heritage Rose Garden contains a variety of Roses, grouped categorically as: Roses from the cemeteries of the area; Fruhlings' Roses; English Roses; Tea Roses; Hybrid Musk Roses, Species Roses; and Rugosa Roses. The Roses form an appropriate setting for the relocated Shadforth Church.

Shadforth Church

Nestled amongst the Heritage Rose Garden is an historic church relocated to the gardens from Shadforth in 1989. The church was formerly St Paul's Anglican Church.

Botanic centre

The buildings provide a range of flexible internal spaces which have been used for events and gardens activities. The building is adjoining by external courtyard spaces on a number of frontages

"Federation Arch" by Bert Flugelman, 2001

"Federation Arch" was commissioned by the Orange Regional Arts Foundation and unveiled in 2001. The sculpture is intended to symbolise the passing of Australia from one century to the next. The highly modern shapes and material are a contemporary interpretation of the stone arches constructed in celebration of Federation. As a work by one of Australia's prominent sculptors, this piece is of national cultural significance.

Ponds

Developed from the former farm dams the ponds provide a visual focus to the grounds and offer the benefit of evapo-transpirative cooling to adjoining spaces. The ponds are crossed by several weirs and bridges linking the pedestrian network across the site.

Events stage

Stage landing adjoining the ponds catering for events within the grassed amphitheatre like space.

Sundials

Analemmatic sundial was donated by FOBG in 1998.

Works Compound

Operational buildings and external storage areas serving the site.

Peace Walk

The Peace Walk was commenced by the Orange Peace Group in 1986 and incorporates a garden of Olives, Rosemary, Peace Roses and Myrtles, all plants that are symbolic of peace. The walk and garden was identified by the community as a feature of significance.

Native Species

Various sections of the gardens include, or are dedicated to, native Australian plants. Species featured include Melaleucas, Casuarinas, Acacias and Eucalypts.

Exotic Species

The Botanic Gardens include many plantings of exotic species, often in themed gardens. Silver Birches, Roses, varieties of Apple and Pears, Conifers, Rhododendrons, Bulbs and Perennials are all featured in the gardens.

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Adventure Playground

Located next to the Botanic Gardens, this extensive timber children's play structure was built by 1,200 community members and represents a significant symbol of community spirit and involvement.

(Source: "Orange Significant Landscapes" web portal).



Figure 6.1 OBG – key elements

6.2 Condition of the land and structures on adoption of the plan

OBG has a range of existing built facilities in addition to new facilities under construction. The following summarises the basic aspects of each and identifies the most recent building and facilities condition reporting.

Table 7.1 Facilities condition summary

	Item / features	Condition
1.0	CARPARK	
	Concrete kerbs and gutters	Good condition
	Lighting	Fair condition (limited to one flood lighting pole)
	Wayfinding signage	Good condition
2.0	ADVENTURE PLAYGROUND	
	Play equipment and surfacing	Good condition
	Landscape setting and furniture	Good condition
	Toilet block	Good condition
3.0	ENTRY PERGOLA	
	Pergola structure and planting	Good condition
3.0	BOTANIC CENTRE	
	Clad building with colourbond roof	Good condition
	External courtyard spaces	Good condition
4.0	HOMESTEAD GARDENS	
	Garden landscape	Good condition
	Paths and furniture	Good condition
5.0	ORCHARD	
	Orchard landscape	Good condition
	Paths and furniture	Good condition
6.0	PEACE GARDEN	
	Garden landscape	Good condition
	Paths and furniture	Good condition
7.0	PONDS	
	Liner hydraulics pond edge / walls	Good condition
	Bridges / spillways	Fair condition
	Events stage	Good condition

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	Item / features	Condition
7.0	SHADFORTH CHURCH	
	Weatherboard Building	Good condition
	Colourbond Roof	Good condition
8.0	SUNDIALS	
	Sundial features	Good condition
	Paths and furniture	Good condition
9.0	PATH SYSTEM	
	Country Walk	Good condition
	Supporting paths	Good condition
10.0	PARK FURNITURE	
	General seating and bins	Good condition
11.0	WAYFINDING	
	Wayfinding signage	Good condition

6.3 Permitted use and future use

6.3.1 Future use and development

This PoM sets out a vision for the future use and development of OBG. The LG Act, Section 36 states that a Plan of Management must expressly authorise any proposed or potential developments on Community Land. The following authorisations are provided generally. More specific authorisations related to each community land category are provided in Part 2 of this Plan of Management.

Any specific works proposals will require further investigation and may require development approval as applicable.

OBG has been progressively developed over time with a range of elements and facilities. It is expected in addition that new activities, developments and structures may be proposed in response to an application for proposed use of OBG or as triggered by an opportunity for funding or to address a need or management requirement that may not be evident during community and stakeholder consultation and / or subsequent preparation of this Plan of Management.

The LG Act, Section 36 states that a Plan of Management must expressly authorise any proposed or potential developments on community land. The following authorisation is provided generally. More specific guidance as to management of uses is provided in Part 2 of this plan of management: Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories

Any specific works will also require further investigation, and development approval as required.

Legislative requirements for future use and development

Permissible uses and developments at OBG must be in accordance with relevant legislation, particularly the objectives of the land use zonings under the Orange Environmental Plan 2011.

- RE1 Public Recreation zoning:
 - to enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes;
 - to provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses; and
 - to protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- guidelines for and core objectives of the relevant categories of community land under the LG Act
- Uses for which leases, licences and other estates may be granted on community land under the LG Act.

Developments and structures are limited to those which support the desired activities, consistent with the Heritage Listings of the park and this PoM

Any use or development that would further encroach on the open space of the site should be minimised, unless it can be shown that the proposed use or development is a more efficient use of the space, has a community benefit, and is consistent with the objectives of this Plan of Management.

Permitted uses and developments must all support and enhance the other values of the site including open space and recreation.

6.3.2 Prohibited activities

Activities that are not consistent with core objectives of the Reserve purpose of Public Recreation are prohibited on the site. Similarly, activities and uses that are not consistent with the core objectives of the Community Land category (park or general community use) are also prohibited.

Certain activities at OBG may also be prohibited by the land use zoning of the site and Orange City Council may prohibit certain activities from time to time. Prohibited use will be communicated via Council bookings, leases and licence agreements, or otherwise communicated where prohibited activities may be temporary.

6.3.3 Buildings and structures

Use of buildings and structures will support and reflect the core objectives of the lands community land categorisation in accordance with the RE1 zoning. Refer to Part 2 of this plan for details on permitted use of buildings and structures in OBG.

6.3.4 Express authorisation

This Plan of Management expressly authorises development of new buildings and structures, and redevelopment/refurbishment buildings and structures, which support the desired use of OBG.

Such buildings and structures will be consistent with:

- this PoM, the OBG Masterplan 2011 and any subsequent detailed design plans
- the Orange LEP 2011 and any applicable Development Control Plans
- the Building Code of Australia
- access to new facilities on the site and any refurbishment of those structures will be provided according to Design for Access and Mobility Standards
- access and seating requirements for people with disabilities and compliance with Disability Discrimination Act
- sustainable development and integrate sustainability in terms of energy use, life cycle costs, source material impacts, and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD).

Any proposal for the development and use of buildings, structures and spaces at OBG will be considered on merit and benefits to the community and balanced against physical constraints and the amenity of adjoining residents and land uses.

Refer to Part 2 of this plan Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories for details on express authorisations applying the land categories across the OBG.

6.3.5 Scale and intensity of use and development

Management of use must have regard for the potential impacts of activities and development on adjoining uses and users. Some key considerations include:

Impacts on adjoining landuses

Uses and activities permitted at OBG must consider the impacts on local residents, workers and adjoining land uses in terms of noise, lighting, traffic and parking. Development approvals for ongoing development of facilities at OBG must take this requirement into account as part of the approvals process.

Informal use

The intensity of use of informal recreation facilities across OBG and settings (such as playgrounds, fitness station and park seating) would be determined by community use of the site.

Traffic and carparking

The impact of traffic and parking associated with organised sport or community events on local residents and businesses will be managed by preparing a Traffic and Parking Plan on a case-by-case basis for consideration by Council when granting consent for such activities / events.

6.3.6 Assessment and approval of permissible uses and developments

Orange City Council must expressly authorise proposed developments on community land under the LG Act. This authorisation in a Plan of Management gives 'in principle' support for activities and developments consistent with the objectives for land categorisation to proceed to development assessment under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

This Plan of Management does not in itself imply or grant consent for activities or developments. Any proposed uses and developments which are consistent with this Plan of Management must still be referred for development consent, and where required be advertised widely for information and to invite comment. Any subsequent application for development consent would be supported by and assessed against this Plan of Management.

6.3.7 Current leases and licenses

Authorisation of current leases and licenses

Current leases / licenses include the following.

Holder Location	Purpose	Details
Not applicable – no current leases or licenses		

6.3.8 Authorisation of future leases, licences and other estates

What are leases and licenses

Leases and licenses formalise the use of community land by groups such as sporting clubs, community groups and schools, or by commercial organisations and individuals providing facilities or services for public use.

Licences allow multiple and non-exclusive use of an area. A licence may be required where intermittent or short-term use or control of all or part of the park is proposed. A number of licences for different users can apply to the same area at the same time, provided there is no conflict of interest.

Council's ability to lease or licence Crown reserves managed as community land, is authorised by section 3.22 of the CLM Act, which requires the preparation of a community land plan of management, adopted by council, to authorise the occupancy and use agreement.

Authorisation of leases and licenses

Granting of leases, licences, other estates and easements for the use or occupation of OBG are permissible for uses consistent with:

- section 3.23 of the CLM Act;
- the uses listed in Sections 46 and 47 of the LG Act
- the guidelines and core objectives for Park and General Community Use categories of Community Land
- zoning under the Orange LEP 2011 and conditions of development consent if required
- this Plan of Management
- the OBG masterplan 2011.

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of a lease, licence or other estate must also:

- be in keeping with the purpose, category and core objectives of the land
- have no negative impact on historical or heritage sites
- not alienate Henley Precinct open space unreasonably
- be ecologically sustainable

- have a component of community benefit
- demonstrate a clear nexus between the activity and the OBG open space
- not result in overuse of the area or conflict with community use of the area
- ensure traffic and parking implications are considered
- be in accordance with all Council policies and procedures governing the use of open space.

Sub-leases are permissible where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for Community Land. Any proposed sub-leasing of the land must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the LG Act.

Allowable leases, licences and other estates applying authorised for the land categories across the Henley Precinct open space are detailed in Part 2 of this PoM.

6.3.9 Authorisation of Short-term casual use and occupation

Licenses for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may be granted for OBG in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, and Clause 31 of the Crown Land Management Regulation 2018.

Authorisation is granted for short-term casual use or occupation of OBG for the uses and occupations outlined in Part 2 Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories.

All short-term casual uses and occupation are subject to Council's standard conditions for hire, approval processes, and booking fees and in accord with a temporary licence as issued by Council. Fees and Charges applicable for short-term, casual bookings will be in accordance with Orange Council advertised fees and charges. The use or occupation of any Community Land for short-term or casual licence shall not involve the erection of any permanent building or structure.

7 VISION FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Values and roles

Values provide an important foundation for management, and are the qualities of OBG that the community seeks to protect and enhance. Roles in turn distil the functions the place plays for the local and district community and the environment.

The vision for the improvements to OBG was to create a top regional attraction that will increasingly create economic benefits for the city and the region. Orange City Council seeks to consolidate visitation consistently over the 100,000 visitors per annum figure in future years.

Additional benefits from having a quality Botanic Gardens include attracting new residents to the city in line with upcoming development in the Orange area, offering a free family friendly open space, providing a space for community gatherings and events such as weddings and family reunions and offering opportunities to learn about plants, gardening and climate change issues.

The following values and roles have been identified from the 2011 Masterplan.

Values	Roles
Living Plant Collections	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OBG shall develop a Living Collections Plan to guide the collection and documentation of cool climate living plants that will be displayed in a horticulturally attractive setting 2. OBG will maintain a data management system for plantings in the Gardens in order to sustain a botanic database 3. OBG will continue to update the Service Maintenance Levels for current areas and proposed new areas of the Gardens
Community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. OBG shall use community involvement to its fullest potential in the Gardens' development 5. OBG shall be a welcoming space for community gatherings, appropriate outdoor events and passive recreation
Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. All landscapes, buildings, infrastructure and stormwater systems within OBG will be created and maintained with sustainable best practice 7. OBG shall create a visually pleasing setting for all garden elements
Access	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. OBG shall be developed as an accessible and safe space for all visitors
Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. OBG will be developed to provide educational opportunities and experiences related to plants, horticulture, botany, ecology and climate change 10. OBG shall aim to expand its educational ability in relation to children's education
Tourism & Economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. OBG shall develop a funding management plan with the aim to develop its own revenue stream 12. OBG shall be a regional destination for visitors and aim to increase visitation

7.2 Planning and Management Vision

The OBG have become an integral part of the landscape of Orange, a town which is well known for its cool climate vegetation and autumn colour. This PoM reflects the following vision for the ongoing management of the park as identified in the OBG masterplan 2011:

'To develop and maintain a cool climate Botanic Gardens as a top regional attraction'

7.2 Masterplan

The 2011 master plan recommendations were developed to guide a Botanic Garden environment with plant species which reflect the local climate and in consideration of changing climate conditions. Key aspects are summarised following

Living Plant Collections

The living plant collections form the basis of the establishment of the OBG. It enables the Gardens to be defined as a botanic collection and is a vital ingredient to the success of the Gardens. The educational value flowing on from botanic collections is a community asset for the residents of Orange and regional visitors.

Figure 7.1 OBG Masterplan on the following page summarises the masterplan recommendations.

**Key**

- | | |
|---|--|
| ① Construction of Stage 1 of Country Walk | ⑬ Expand 'Australia's Colour City' planting through living collections plan |
| ② Construction of Stage 2 of Country Walk | ⑭ New buffer planting inside the boundary fencing and new security fencing |
| ③ Upgrade Stage 3 of the 'Country Walk' | ⑮ New understorey planting to create a regeneration habitat, and reduce mowing requirements. |
| ④ Upgrade Stage 4 of the 'Country Walk' | ⑯ New landscaping to Orange Adventure Playground |
| ⑤ Construction of revised one way carpark layout with 2 vehicular entry points | ⑰ New signage to encourage passing motorists to visit the Gardens |
| ⑥ Planetarium development to include redesign of compound | ⑱ Redevelop Homestead Gardens to include native and exotic plants |
| ⑦ Works Compound and Community Nursery run by Friends of Orange Botanic Gardens | ⑲ New cafe as part of the function centre redevelopment. |
| ⑧ Installation of Riverine and Koori Walk landscape concept | ⑳ Proposed Mt Canobolas Lookout |
| ⑨ Construct eastern entry boardwalk, and new wetland system | ㉑ Upgrade to public toilet and catering facilities |
| ⑩ New bridge over existing causeway as part of the 'Country Walk' loop | ㉒ Potential dedicated pathway outside boundary for safe pedestrian access |
| ⑪ Peace Garden to include gathering node and picnic shelter | |
| ⑫ Construction of permanent stage for weddings and small events | |

Figure 7.1 OBG Masterplan

8 POM ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

8.1 Reporting, evaluation and review

This PoM will require regular review in order to align with community values and changing community needs, and to reflect changes in council priorities. There will be an internal review of the PoM management requirements as outlined in Part 2 every 4 years to prioritise actions.

The PoM will be reviewed on an as needs basis including when there is a category change, an additional purpose, acquisition of land, legislative changes.

Each new draft PoM must be referred to any landowner and placed on public exhibition where the community will have an opportunity to comment prior to Council adoption

FOR EXHIBITION

PART 2

DETAILED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES

FOR EXHIBITION

9 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

9.1 Key management issues for Orange Botanic Gardens

The following pressures and opportunities influence management of OBG and must be addressed in ongoing management and assessment. These have been identified through a combination of the 2011 Botanic Gardens Masterplan and assessment as part the development of this PoM.

Access and accessibility

- with the location of Orange Botanic Gardens on the main route of the northern distributor by-pass, the Gardens will play a large role for welcoming visitors to Orange and will be a landmark to symbolise arrival to Orange
- as the OBG and the Adventure Playground are regionally significant attractions, these sites require some form of access at a wide range of times
- in peak times, overflow parking around the Gardens requires visitors to enter the Gardens from the street, causing a conflict between cars both entering and exiting the gates, and pedestrians
- no provision for accessible pedestrian entry from Hill Street through the carpark
- the "Country Walk" is an important element of the gardens and the medium by which visitors experience the landscape
- there are a many points along the 'country walk' which do not comply with the required accessible gradients, with some points up to a 1:8 grade - explore regrading and resurfacing the 'Country Walk' to comply with the Australian Standard.
- the carpark is on a major grade – disabled spaces need to be located close to the entry
- the carpark has limited night lighting focused on a floodlighting pole at the entry to the gardens

Community Use and visitation

- importance of the Gardens as a community asset and its role to facilitate the public, events and other special needs
- the Gardens are used on a daily basis by visitors and locals - uses range from early morning jogs, walking the dog, bird watching, photography and the myriad of other uses that occurs in public areas.
- the green space offered by OBG creates an amenity for the community as a key passive recreation space in the open space network of Orange
- opportunity to create a 'children's garden' landscape in the existing Orange Adventure Playground as a place which is attractive to children and enhances their experience in the Gardens

Events

- events in the Gardens provide an opportunity to 'display' the Gardens to the public, by enticing people into the Gardens to encourage participation
- many celebrations and gatherings from weddings through to memorial services are held in the Gardens.
- displays held in the OBG have included sculptural competitions, a community scarecrow display and a recent inclusion of plants used by the Aboriginal community.
- workshops from botanical art to water wise gardening for the local multicultural mothers group have also been held
- smaller events such as weddings and conferences require access to the facilities as booked and paid for, even during large events
- limited capacity of Botanic Room for events (80 people)
- resolving the right balance of facilities to provide for the staging of events between permanent infrastructure and bump in capacity (eg events stages)

Buildings and facilities

- the potential of the function centre as a venue for weddings and conferences could be explored by outsourcing the running of the centre to a private company.
- the current booking rates of the Clover Hill function centre indicates that a larger function centre would be appropriate in this location
- The OBG Masterplan identified Inc a potential site adjoining the carpark for an Orange Planetarium development – this proposal has since been relocated to an alternative site for which development applications have been lodged

Living plant collections

- the living plant collections form the basis of the establishment of the OBG - they enable the Gardens to be defined as a botanic collection and is a vital ingredient to the success of the Gardens
- the educational value flowing on from botanic collections is a community asset for the residents of Orange and regional visitors
- the current number of collections in the Botanic Gardens cannot be expanded until resourcing of horticultural and maintenance staff is reviewed either through new full time staff or a set program of volunteer contribution
- opportunity to further monitor the plants within the Orange Botanic Gardens in the form of a botanic database for scientific recording of collections
- the existing remnant Yellow Box Eucalypt species in the Eucalypt lawn, are one of the last stands of endemic local species on public land to the north of the city as a result of urban expansion.

Wayfinding and education

- Botanic Gardens in general have a key role in education on themes including conservation of biodiversity and horticulture, which can be delivered by a range of opportunities targeted at a variety of audiences
- OBG lacks an information strategy at all hierarchical levels including overall wayfinding signage, through to plant tags and interpretive signage which offers information on specific areas or studies, as well as brochures
- educational activities can range from guided tours, speakers on topical subjects, information publications, hosting conferences and classes for school students
- partnerships with educational institutions are required for the development of relevant education programs for school students

environment and sustainability

- with the development of the residential subdivisions to the east and the future subdivision to the north, stormwater from these areas has been and will continue to be directed into the OBG
- the aim of the main water feature is to filter and then release any stormwater that travels through the Gardens into the catchment at an acceptable level
- more work is required to ensure that the water quality within the Gardens is suitable for re-use and irrigation
- impact of climate change on the plant collections
- evidence of a decrease of water supply having an effect on the plants within the OBG, with a loss of many species
- it is crucial that the living collection is supported by locally harvested water whilst not imposing on town water supply
- the previously proposed wetland extension in the existing retention area could provide additional water supply, as well as offer a filtering system to the water quality from stormwater runoff.
- the Gardens have the responsibility to be a carbon sink for itself as well as surrounding built up areas, therefore positively contributing to carbon impacts for the whole town

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Management and Maintenance

- Lack of business plan to guide management and improvement
- OBG has the potential to market the Gardens as following the "colour city" theme
- opportunity for the Friends of Orange Botanic Gardens to develop and run a community nursery, providing an important service to the local community by making 'garden worthy' plants suitable for local conditions more readily available to the public without impacting on local wholesale business.
- Coordinated strategy for maintenance servicing levels and resourcing is required to be maintained and implemented to include
 - the value of each area
 - the current level of service
 - the sustainable level of service required
 - monitoring method for each area
- gravel path surface requires regular maintenance
- the current policy for Orange Botanic Gardens is that no plant memorials are to be located in the Gardens as the placement of memorial plaques with plants may change the nature of the Gardens from one of a Botanic Gardens to one of a place of mourning

FOR EXHIBITION

9.2 Management framework for Orange Botanic Gardens

The table below outlines the management targets or desired outcomes for Park and General Community Use areas, means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by Council.

Table 9.1 Management Framework

No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1	ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY		
1.1	To provide adequate and effective to use visitor parking	Traffic study to be conducted to explore any potential improvements to carpark circulation and provision of pedestrian entrance and accessible pedestrian access from Yellow Box Way / Hill St to entry	Study Complete
1.2		Design and implementation of footpath design and any required carpark improvements as per detailed design.	Design complete Improvements Implemented User feedback Reported incidences
1.3	To provide effective maintenance access	Provide clear and effective maintenance access from street frontage	Maintenance access available User feedback
1.4	To provide effective emergency access	Provide clear and effective emergency access from street frontage and through site.	Maintenance access available User feedback
1.5	To provide an accessible and safe space for all visitors	Detailed design review of existing 'Country Walk' with the objective to make at least 25% of the Gardens accessible (to meet Australian Standards). Detailed design review to include analysis of hard surfacing for erosion control.	Review complete Design complete
1.6		Development of accessible signage strategy to nominate areas of the Gardens which are accessible for visitors.	Strategy complete Design complete Improvements Implemented
1.7		Planning design and installation of Riverine & Koori Walk pathway and sculptural element as per OBG Masterplan	Design complete Improvements Implemented
1.8		Construction of new bridge over existing causeway as part of the 'Country Walk' loop to achieve access compliant with current Australian Standards.	Improvements Implemented User feedback
1.9		Construction of Stage 1 of Country Walk to - meet accessible codes and requirements. - upgrade for erosion control measures. - apply compaction and stabilisation to deco granite to meet accessible codes and requirements	
1.10		Extension of Riverine Walk to include connection back to top of billabong.	Design complete Improvements Implemented User feedback
1.11	To provide effective pedestrian and cycle access	Monitor existing paved surfaces and maintain / upgrade where required	Regular review / inspection Implement required actions User feedback Reported incidences
1.12		Monitor existing bridge crossings and maintain / upgrade where required	
1.13		Monitor gravel surfaces and regularly make good / top surface and fine grade	
1.14		Review and upgrade where necessary accessible routes from key facilities within the park to park entries	Review complete Design complete Improvements Implemented

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No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1.15		Investigate and implement where appropriate temporary event access to address equal access requirements	Review complete Design complete Improvements Implemented
1.16		Investigate and implement where appropriate temporary event lighting to key access routes	
1.17		Review and upgrade where required cycle parking within or adjacent to gardens	
1.18	To manage the gardens boundary and access to the site balancing community benefit with security and safety	Prevent access through private properties to the Gardens – integrate with consultation / liaison with neighbours	Consultation complete Measures implemented Monitoring and follow up
1.19		Plan and install a security style fence to be installed on the Hill Street boundary.	Design complete Improvements Implemented
2	COMMUNITY USE		
2.1	Management of use		
2.1.1	To use community involvement to fullest potential in Gardens' development	Appoint Community Liaison Officer to organise recruitment of volunteers, develop contacts with schools and other education groups and be public contact for the Botanic Gardens.	Community interface is successfully established Volunteer involvement increased
2.1.2		Continue to run exhibitions and community education events out of the existing Botanic Room co-ordinated by volunteers.	Botanic Room provides useful community role
2.1.3		Community Nursery to be established and run by Friends of OBG as a community service offered by OBG.	Business plan completed Nursery Establishment planning Nursery implemented
2.2	Tourism / visitation		
2.2.1	To optimise visitor experiences in the gardens	Investigate potential for a café facility within the gardens to service tourist and day to day public use	Review complete Design complete Improvements Implemented
2.2.2		Upgrade wayfinding and interpretation. Refer strategy 5.1	Refer 5.1
2.3	Events		
2.3.1	To cater for event uses while limiting impacts on heritage and park amenity	Develop protocols and strategies for event management outlining extent of usable spaces and operational requirements	Protocols and strategy complete
2.3.2		Investigate potential for provision of event services to support event use eg power / water	Review complete Improvements Implemented
2.3.3		Develop and maintain event calendar	Event calendar available
2.3.4		Events to consider traffic and parking impacts and to provide event traffic and parking plan for approval as applicable to Council policies	Integrated to 2.3.1
2.3.5	To provide an effective balance between permanent events infrastructure and flexible event bump in potential	Liaise with event producers to inform balance of facilities. Develop strategies for events facilities including: -power and sewer -staging -other	Integrated to 2.3.1

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No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
2.4	Informal recreation		
2.4.1	OBG shall be a welcoming space for community gatherings, appropriate outdoor events and passive recreation	Maintain and enhance grassed spaces to provide for flexible uses	Informal grassed spaces available
2.4.2		Redevelop the 'Peace Garden' to include a gathering node and picnic shelter overlooking the Gardens.	Review complete Design complete Improvements Implemented
2.4.3	To support informal recreational use	Maintain and enhance park furniture to support informal use while minimising impact on open spaces and heritage values	Review complete Improvements Implemented
2.4.4		Investigate potential for deployment of moveable park seating at peak use times	Review complete Moveable seating available
3	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES		
3.1	To manage building facilities for effective community use and benefit	Monitor and manage building use for equitable and effective community benefit	Regular review Community feedback
		Consider potential private lease of function centre. Refer strategy 5.1	Refer 5.1
3.2		Investigate development of a cafe within the Gardens as part of any future function centre redevelopment.	Review complete Recommendations implemented
3.3	To maintain and enhance buildings and facilities to optimise longevity and effectiveness for community	Develop building asset management strategy for each building / structure taking into account heritage conservation requirements	Asset plans available
3.4		Implement planned asset management upgrades and enhancements	Design complete Improvements Implemented
3.5	To support community use and gardens visitation with appropriate facilities	Upgrade to public toilet and catering facilities in the Clover Hill Function Centre	Review complete Design complete Improvements Implemented
4	LIVING PLANT COLLECTIONS		
4.1	To provide effective resourcing of an expanded living collection	Review Resourcing of horticultural and maintenance staff through new full-time staff or a set program of volunteer contribution	Review complete Recommendations implemented
4.2	To develop a Living Collections Plan to guide the collection and documentation of cool climate living plants that will be displayed in a horticulturally attractive setting	Develop a Living Collections Plan for OBG to address the level of service appropriate to scientific recording of collections and plan future expansion of collections.	Living Collections Plan available
4.3		Infill selected turf areas in native plantings section with native grass plantings to provide understorey growth to create a regeneration habitat and reduce mowing requirements.	Confirm approach Improvements Implemented
4.4		Installation of Riverine and Koori Walk landscape concept to including creekline planting. Creekline planting to including species selection which support the biodiversity of the creekline.	Design complete Improvements Implemented

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No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
4.5		Develop plan for successional planting to support life span of remnant Yellow Box trees within OBG.	Design complete Successional planting Implemented
4.6	To improve living collection management	Liaise with TAFE seed bank and other sources in order to source seed collections of rare and/or threatened species. Information will be placed on the label to interpret the plant in some way	Liaison undertaken Seed sources identified
4.7		Develop plant tagging system to ensure all plants are permanently tagged with scientific name and garden bed number.	Review tagging system Recommendations implemented
4.8		Relocate propagation shed for rare and threatened local species.	Confirm approach Improvements Implemented
4.9		Monitor performance of species on site and record data.	Confirm approach Monitoring regularly carried out
4.10	To implement expanded living collections	Plan and implement expanded living collections as documents in the OBG Masterplan 2011	Planning completed Improvements Implemented
		Redevelop Homestead Gardens to include planting displays of both native and exotic plants which can be used in the Orange District for domestic use.	Confirm approach Improvements Implemented
		Plan and implement other plant collection upgrades	Identify / confirm required actions Improvements Implemented
5	WAYFINDING AND EDUCATION		
5.1	To provide effective wayfinding across the site that enables users to seamlessly access and use facilities	Develop wayfinding and signage strategy to establish education through interpretive signage and displays. Strategy should include review of information, directional and interpretive signage elements. Climate change issues to be included as an underlying theme in the strategy eg. one drop system for water requirements of plants. Accessibility mapping to be included eg. symbols which dictate which areas of the Gardens are accessible, distances to key destinations etc.	Review completed Strategy available
		Planning and installation of Riverine and Koori Walk interpretive elements.	Improvements Implemented User feedback
5.2	The OBG shall aim to expand its educational ability in relation to children's education	Detailed design of landscaping around Orange Adventure Playground to create a 'children's garden' atmosphere to the existing playground and structures. Design to be tendered for costing.	Design complete
5.3		Implementation of landscaping for Orange Adventure Playground.	Improvements Implemented User feedback
5.4		Expand role of Community Liaison Officer to full time position to include development and implementation of community educational pro-grams, including co-ordination of exhibitions out of the Botanic Room. Refer also action 2.1.1.	Refer 2.1.1

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No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
5.5		Employ Education Officer to establish education curriculum with local schools, TAFE, and other children's groups (school holiday programs etc.)	Review of position requirements and feasibility Education curriculum available
5.6	To optimise outlooks and views to the region	Design and construction of Mt Canobolas Lookout to be constructed outside the Gardens boundary on the south western tip of the carpark. Design study must include analysis of accessible and safe access for pedestrians	Review and analysis complete Design complete Implement improvements
5.7	To mitigate the impact of ad-hoc memorials and plaques on the amenity and maintenance of the Gardens	No plant memorials are to be located in the Gardens. The placement of memorial plaques with plants may change the nature of the Gardens from one of a Botanic Gardens to one of a place of mourning	Ad hoc memorials prevented
4 SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENT			
4.1	Carbon efficiency		
4.1.1	To provide a carbon sink for OBG as well as surrounding built up areas, therefore positively contributing to carbon impacts for the whole town.	Review of imported vs exported resources in terms of quality and quantity used in the Gardens including fertilisers, soils, mulches, construction materials etc;	Review completed Recommendations implemented Use of recycled and renewable resources increased
4.1.2		Assessment of whether resources can be sourced from recycled content within the Gardens or surrounding area;	
4.1.3		Review of water supply and assessment of whether the Gardens can be maintain a self sufficient water supply for irrigation and maintenance – refer strategy 4.6.2	Review completed Recommendations implemented
4.1.4		Ensure that capital works are undertaken by using materials from a local source with low carbon impact.	Ongoing monitoring of built projects during design and after construction
4.2	Vegetation management		
4.2.1	To manage tree stock within the park for conservation of park character and amenity	Update / undertake tree assessment for OBG	Assessment completed
4.2.2		Implement tree management regime as outlined in Tree assessment	Assessment recommendations implemented
4.2.3		Yellow Box Eucalypt species in the Eucalypt lawn to be replaced, when required, with replacement plants propagated from the parent specimens to conserve the genetic qualities of these trees	Replacement trees implemented
4.3	Energy management		
4.3.1	To ensure Building facilities are as sustainable as possible	Review sustainability performance of facilities and plan and implement potential improvements	Review completed Recommendations implemented
4.4	Affordability		
4.4.1	To ensure pay for use facilities are affordable across the community	Monitor any pay for use of aspects of gardens management and ensure that equity and affordability are maintained	Annual review Recommendations implemented

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No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
4.5	Drainage and Water use		
4.5.1	To improve Quality of stormwater entering local catchments	Review drainage from Park areas to ensure points source controls re implemented to improve quality of downstream outputs to creek system	Review completed Recommendations implemented Water quality improved
4.5.2	To maximise stormwater harvesting and reduce potable water demand	Undertake site wide water balance study and identify long term strategy for site water management Progressively implement	Review completed Recommendations implemented Potable water use reduced
4.6	Shade and heat management		
4.6.1	To ensure that natural shade is available throughout the parkland	Conserve existing shade tree canopy – monitor and plan for tree senescence in particular for major summer shade trees	Review User comments
4.7	Amenity and character		
4.7.1	To plan and manage improvements to maintain visual amenity of the landscape	Ensure that new development around the Gardens follows scenic planning principles established in the Orange City Council DCP as to maintain semi-rural quality of views and vistas around the Gardens. Commence buffer planting inside the boundary fencing of OBG to provide buffer to adjacent residential development (Stage 1-3 as per OBG Masterplan) Construct retaining wall/entry signage wall on the south side of the intersection of Yellow Box Way and Hill Street to improve entry experience into the Gardens as per OBG Masterplan	Monitoring of proposals Works implemented Design completed Works implemented User feedback
4.7.1	To ensure that elements and fixtures across the park are fit for purpose, robust and complement the natural character of the park	Review and upgrade furniture and fixtures to be fit for purpose and contribute to visual quality of gardens	Review completed Recommendations implemented User feedback
4.7.2		Replace aged furniture elements with an agreed and coordinated long term treatment	
5	CULTURE AND HERITAGE		
5.1.1	To ensure items and aspects of heritage significance are effectively conserved and managed	Implement conservation management regime to appropriately conserve items of heritage significance within the gardens	Confirmation of requirements Implementation
5.1.2		Plan and implement effective conservation and management of items and aspects of heritage significance	
5.2	Heritage interpretation		
5.2.1	To highlight and improve access to heritage narratives to enhance community uses experiences and education	Plan and implement interpretation of natural and cultural heritage within sportsground areas as applicable	Design completed Works implemented User feedback
5.2.2		Monitor potential and facilitate where appropriate community events that support and celebrate natural and cultural heritage	Identification of events Event implementation User feedback
5.2.3	To provide an integrated and diverse range of interpretive mediums	Review interpretive mediums available to gardens visitors from on line to static on site elements – plan and implement improvements as appropriate	Refer 5.2.1

No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
6	MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE		
6.1	To provide a sound basis for commercial viable and sustainable management of the gardens	Develop business plan for OBG in order to create its own revenue stream.	Business Plan complete Business plan under implementation
6.2		Establish adequate charging rates for hiring of facilities within the Gardens for events, community gatherings and weddings.	Review complete Charges implemented User feedback
6.3		Investigate and review potential to charge rates for parking facilities with an advertised notice that proceeds will be used for capital improvements to the Gardens and Orange Adventure Playground.	Review complete Consultation complete Recommendations implemented User feedback
6.4		Review feasibility for development of a separate 'Gardens Cafe' for revenue raising for OBG.	Refer 3.2.1
6.5		Review potential for entry fees to be chargeable that could contribute to maintenance of the grounds – consider compatibility with community lands core objectives and equity for the range of potential users (eg elderly and students)	Review complete Consultation complete Recommendations implemented User feedback
6.6		Conduct visitors survey including number of visitors and postcode of residence to assist in determining visitation patterns (annually to show trends).	Survey Complete Actions Identified Actions implemented
6.7	To provide for effective management of events and function facilities recognising Councils capacity and skills	Consider potential Private lease of function centre. Lease agreement to include expansion of the building footprint to upgrade sit down capacity to 200 persons (that is an appropriate scale to meet community needs) with possible new rooms available for hire, and general refurbishment.	Review complete Market testing Implement recommendations User feedback
6.8	To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to gardens	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of open space management	Framework in place Framework implemented Ongoing monitoring
6.9		Update Service Maintenance Levels to provide a sustainable maintenance regime for all areas within OBG.	Service levels confirmed Service levels implemented
6.10		Investigate option of contracting mowing requirements of the Gardens (especially during summer months) to free up Horticultural staff for other tasks.	Review complete Implement recommendations Ongoing monitoring
6.11	To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to buildings and facilities	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of Facilities management	Framework in place Framework implemented Ongoing monitoring
6.12	To plan and implement appropriate Waste Management	Review and monitor waste management across park areas – identify issues for priority action	Review complete Implement recommendations Ongoing monitoring
6.13	Open spaces naming is provided appropriately to all reserve sites	Undertake investigations and consultation to review: i. Joint naming for sites of Aboriginal significance Note <i>The Geographical Names Board is the authority for geographical names in NSW</i>	Investigations completed Submissions Completed Park naming implemented

ORANGE BOTANIC GARDENS Draft Plan of Management

No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		<i>and operates under the Geographical Names Act 1966, The place naming process normally follows four main steps: proposal, review, consultation and assign</i>	

FOR EXHIBITION

10 MANAGEMENT OF AREAS CATEGORISED AS PARK

10.1 Introduction

The tables following outline the Guidelines for categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Part 3 - Categorisation, use and management of community land, in addition to core objectives of the Park category.

Guidelines for Categorisation	Core objectives for management
Park	
Land should be categorised as a park under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are: (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.



Image: The Ponds adjoined by the Country Walk gravel path

10.2 Permitted development and use

The Plan of Management specifically authorises activities at OBG which may attract high numbers of people including one-off community events and performances.

Applications for permissible activities will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

The scale and intensity of such activities will be managed by Council's booking process and associated conditions of use. **Table 10.1** following outlines the permitted development and uses of areas of OBG categorised as Park:

Table 10.1 - Permissible Uses and Developments common to Park category: subject to Council assessment, approvals and booking/hire systems

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised and unstructured recreation and sporting activities Casual or informal recreation Meetings, community events and gatherings (including for social, recreational, educational or cultural purposes) Group recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations Festivals, parades, markets, fairs, exhibitions and similar events and gatherings Concerts, including all musical genres Performances (including film and stage) Exhibitions Fairs and parades Leisure or training classes Entertainment facilities Filming and photographic projects Active and passive recreation including children's play and cycling Eating and drinking in a relaxed setting Publicly accessible ancillary areas, such as toilets Low-intensity commercial activities (for example recreational equipment hire) Busking Public address (speeches) Community gardens Entertainment such as organised movie nights, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of outdoor and indoor facilities to facilitate the permissible uses and activities. Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the land, for example paths, public art, pergolas Change room/locker areas Shower/toilet facilities Car parking and loading areas Ancillary areas (staff rooms, meeting rooms, recording rooms, equipment storage areas) Shade structures Storage ancillary to sporting and recreational uses, community events or gatherings, and public meetings Provision of amenities to facilitate use and enjoyment of the Community Land including seating, change rooms, toilets, storage, first aid areas Heritage and cultural interpretation, e.g. signs Equipment sales/hire areas Meeting rooms/staff areas Amenities to facilitate the safe use and enjoyment of the park, for example picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas Café or refreshment areas including external seating Lighting, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relate to approved uses/activities are discreet and temporary are approved by the council Water-saving initiatives such as stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and swales Energy-saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels Locational, directional and regulatory signage Development for the purposes of active recreation such as play equipment, exercise equipment, bike racks, half-court basketball courts, bocce courts Commercial development that is sympathetic to and supports use in the area, for example hire of recreation equipment

10.3 Express authorisation of leases, licenses and other estates

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over Community Land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. **Table 10.2** following outline purposes for which tenure may be granted on Community Land categorised as Park. For more information on leases, licences and other estates, see section 6.3.

Table 10.2 Permitted leases licenses and other estates for areas Categorised as Park

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment • recreational purposes, including fitness classes
Short-term licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access through a reserve, • advertising consistent with reserve purposes, • catering, • community, training or education, • community events and festivals • community functions, • conducting a commercial photography session • delivering a public address • emergency occupation, • engaging in an appropriate trade or business • entertainment, • environmental protection, conservation or restoration or environmental studies, • exhibitions, • fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities • filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993), • hiring of equipment, • markets, • meetings, • playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward • picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings • public performances • shows, • site investigations, • sporting and organised recreational activities, • storage.
Other estates	<p>This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over Community Land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act. Estates may also be granted across Community Land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the Community Land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on Community Land.</p>

11.0 MANAGEMENT OF AREAS CATEGORISED AS GENERAL COMMUNITY USE

11.1 Assignment of General Community Use category

The guidelines for categorisation of land for General Community Use are set out in the Local Government Regulations. The core objectives for each category are set out in the LG Act.

The guidelines and core objectives for land categorised as General Community Use are set out in **Table 11.1**.

Council must manage community land categorised as a General Community Use in accordance with the core objectives in **Table 11.1** and any activities, use or development of the land must be consistent with these core objectives.

Where areas of land categorised as General Community Use has additional values such as ecological, cultural or social, Council will also manage these areas to protect those values.

Table 11.1 Guidelines for and core objectives of community land categorised as General Community Use

Guidelines	Core objectives
Land should be categorised as General Community Use if the land— (a) 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 (b) is not required to be categorised as a natural area under section 36A, 36B or 36C of the Local Government Act and does not satisfy the guidelines under the Local Government Regulation for categorisation as a natural area, a sportsground, a park or an area of cultural significance.	To promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public; and (b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

Council has assigned the category of General Community Use to the following areas of the Orange Botanical Gardens:

- Function Centre Building

11.2 Permissible use and development

New uses (and intensifications of existing uses) and new developments (and expansion of existing developments) on land categorised as General Community Use will be determined by compliance with each of the following:

- the core objectives that apply to the management of land categorised as General Community Use, namely, "to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public" (section 36I LG Act)
- the land uses which are permissible for the land for the land use zone that applies to the land in the Orange LEP 2011
- the provisions of any other planning instrument that applies to the land under the EP&A Act such as a State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)

Approvals of certain uses and the scale and intensity of permissible uses and developments allowed in the future on community land in this category will take in to account:

- this plan of management and any relevant Council policies,
- any relevant consent under the *EP&A Act*,
- consistency with the reserve or dedicated purpose
- the core objectives for this category of community land
- any identified carrying capacity of the proposed site or locations
- community feedback on proposals when required..

For Crown reserves, the use and development of land categorised as General Community Use must also be consistent with the purpose for which the land was dedicated or reserved.

Any new use or any new development that is inconsistent with the core objectives of General Community Use or the permissible land uses under the Orange LEP or any other applicable instruments under the EP&A Act is inconsistent with the intent of this Plan of Management and may not proceed.

The facilities that are provided and the uses that are considered suitable on community land may change over time in response to the changing, needs of the community.

It is anticipated that new uses and activities may emerge, and others increase or decrease in popularity. If this occurs, then the use and development of some community land may be modified to facilitate the changing forms of use desired by the community.

Council may develop or encourage appropriate ancillary development, which is ancillary to the core objectives of General Community Use.

11.3 Leases, licences and other estates

This PoM expressly authorises Council to grant leases, licences or other estates in land categorised as General Community Use for the purposes set out in **Table 11.3**.

The general information and requirements relating to leases, licences and other estates in community land generally, in **Part 6.3 of Chapter 6** applies to any leases, licences or other estates in land authorised under this part of the PoM.

Table 11.3 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as General Community Use

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which a lease, licence or other estate in land may be granted
Lease or licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables • Commercial activities ancillary to community, cultural and recreational use (e.g. hire or sale of recreational equipment, physiotherapist, dietician, social enterprise) • Management and operation of recreational facility
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) • Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables • Commercial activities ancillary to community, cultural and recreational use (e.g. hire or sale of recreational equipment, physiotherapist, dietician, social enterprise) • Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery • Management and operation of recreational facility • Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities • Outreach services • Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to recreational use)
Short-term or seasonal licence or permit (Clause 116 of the LG Regulation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) • Active and passive recreational activities • Advertising consistent with reserve purposes (e.g. banners and signage) • Broadcasts associated with any event, concert, or public speech • Catering and coffee carts

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Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which a lease, licence or other estate in land may be granted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting a commercial photography session and filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993) Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery Kiosks Organised and unstructured sporting activities (including fixtures and events) Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities Outreach services Public art or other cultural installations Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs Seasonal, one-off, and irregular sporting competitions and training Signage Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of community or recreational facility) Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related) Venue hire
Additional purposes for leases, licences and other estates in land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purposes/uses expressly authorised in this PoM, including ancillary and secondary purposes. Purposes/uses permitted in a Council policy or strategy adopted after the date of this PoM, provided that the use is consistent with the core objectives for the categorisation of land as General Community Use Purposes/uses permitted under State and local environmental planning policies Purposes/uses authorised under the Local Government Act, Local Government Regulation and other State and Commonwealth legislation, including for utilities or filming projects which are authorised under section 46 of the Local Government Act
Other Estates	This PoM allows Council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities and provision of services, or connections for premises adjoining the community land to a facility of Council or public utility provider on the community land in accordance with the LG Act and the Regulation.



City Reserves

DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

February 2025



Prepared For

Orange City Council

By

Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd & CGM Planning

City Reserves

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Issue	Date	Description	By
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5	31/10/24	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH
6	07/01/25	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH
7	10/02/25	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH



Cover image: Wade Park, Orange

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR EXHIBITION

1 KEY INFORMATION

1.1 What is the Plan of Management

A Plan of Management (POM) is a document which provides a clear set of guidelines for the short and long term management of a parcel of Community Land owned and managed by Council or Crown Land under Council's care, control and management. A Plan of Management outlines how a park or reserve will be used and improved and managed in the future. It identifies Council's goals and objectives for the lands and establishes the overall direction for its planning, resource management and maintenance. The Plan of assists Council to set priorities when preparing Works Programs and related budgets.

This plan of management covers land that is both Council owned 'community land' along with Crown reserves (Crown land). The *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act) requires a plan of management to be prepared for all public land that is classified as 'community' land under that Act. Under the *Crown Lands Management Act 2016* (CLM Act), councils are to manage Crown land as if it were public land under the LG Act, including the requirement for preparation of a plan of management.

Under section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) a Plan must:

- categorise the land in accordance with the legislation
- contain objectives and performance targets for the management of the land
- specify the means by which Council proposes to achieve the objectives and performance targets, and
- specify how achievement of the objectives and performance targets is to be assessed.

Under section 37 of the Local Government Act the Plan must also:

- describe the condition of the land, any buildings or other improvements on the land as at the adoption of the plan
- describe the use of the land; and
- State the purposes for which the land will be used

If there is any further development proposed of the community land other than that authorised by this PoM, or a change in the categorisation is proposed, amendment and re-exhibition of the PoM is required. A PoM can be prepared for more than one parcel of land (generic or geographic) or for a single property (significant or specific). This is a generic plan for community land and Crown reserves which covers multiple sites.

This PoM has been prepared in accordance with and seeks adoption under the LG Act, and CLM Act.

How to read this Plan of Management:

Part 1 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION		Part 2 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES	
1	outlines the scope of the plan and process for its adoption	9.1 10.1	Introduces the detailed management requirements for the land categories: -park, sportsground and general community use -natural area bushland
2	outlines the land to which this plan applies and provides key land information	9.2 10.2	Identifies key management pressures and opportunities for the land categories: -park, sportsground and general community use -natural area bushland
3	describes the legislative framework under which the plan is prepared outlines Councils policies that must be considered in developing and implementing the plan summarises community consultation that informs the plan	9.3 10.3	Identifies management targets means and evaluation for the land categories: -park, sportsground and general community use -natural area bushland
4	describes the natural characteristics (habitat and environment) of the sites	9.4 10.4	Provides authorization of permitted uses and development for the land categories: -park, sportsground and general community use -natural area bushland

CITY RESERVES Draft Generic Plan of Management

Part 1 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION		Part 2 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES	
5	describes heritage and cultural significance of the sites	9.5 10.5	Provides express authorization of leases, licenses and other estates for the land categories: -park, sportsground and general community use -natural area bushland
6	outlines current and future uses and development		
7	provides a vision for future management		
8	describes requirements for implementation and administration of the plan		

1.2 Scope of the plan of management

This City Reserves plan of management covers 2 integrated Community Land and Crown Reserve open spaces, 15 Crown Reserve open spaces and 160 Community Land open spaces as described on the following **Table 1.1** and **Figure 1.1**.

For reserves that are beyond the city urban area refer to the separate Rural Reserves Generic plan of Management.

MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
									PARK
									SPORTSGROUND
									GENERAL COMMUNITY USE
									NA - BUSHLAND
									NA - WATERCOURSE
1	Un-named				LOT: 414 PCE: C DP: 712625 CA: 3138	0.3826 Ha	Mitchell Highway LUCKNOW	City	PARK
2	Leonie Healy Park				LOT: 345 PCE: SC DP: 239003 CA: M0078	2.7620 Ha	Adina Crescent ORANGE	City	PARK
3	Elonera Park				LOT: 144 PCE: SC DP: 241292 CA: M0079	0.2163 Ha	Adina Crescent ORANGE	City	PARK
4	Blaxland Walk				LOT: 14 DP: 263886 CA: 3021	0.5925 Ha	Amanda Place ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 13 DP: 258476 CA: 2734	0.0920 Ha	2 Cecil Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 25 PCE: P DP: 259055	0.6433 Ha	Namatjira Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 33 DP: 294119	0.6588 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE		PARK
5	Minail Playground				LOT: 67 DP: 221629 CA: 2027	0.1062 Ha	6 Aminya Place ORANGE		PARK
7	International Gardens				LOT: A DP: 415289 CA: 1613	0.0809 Ha	Franklin Road ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 60 DP: 205600 CA: 1905	0.7398 Ha	61-73 Franklin Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 11 PCE: SC DP: 230641	0.3225 Ha	57-59 Franklin Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 1 DP: 203821	0.0803 Ha	Franklin Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 1 DP: 375859	0.2049 Ha	66-68 Warrendine Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: A DP: 387341	0.5002 Ha	70-76 Warrendine Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND

CITY RESERVES Draft Generic Plan of Management

MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
					LOT: B DP: 387341	0.3060 Ha	78-82 Warrendine Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
8	Anson Street Netball Courts				LOT: 1 PCE: P DP: 341650 CA: 0751	0.2000 Ha	Anson Street ORANGE	City	GENERAL COMMUNITY USE
					LOT: 12 DP: 13567	0.8505 Ha	Sale Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
9	Woodward St Walkway	190052	31/3/1988	Public Recreation	LOT: 7303 DP: 1186706 Lot 1 DP1162418 CA: M3985	3.469 Ha	Woodward Street ORANGE	City	PARK
10	Warrigal Reserve				LOT: 36 PCE: SC DP: 809961 CA: 3457	0.0326 Ha	401 Anson Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 37 PCE: SC DP: 809961 CA: 3457	0.8235 Ha	403 Anson Street ORANGE		PARK
11	Sieben Park				LOT: 16 DP: 790829 CA: 3337	0.1321 Ha	Anthony Crescent ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 19 DP: 713683 CA: 3144	0.2006 Ha	1 Ella Place ORANGE		PARK
12	Millard Park				LOT: 32 DP: 259449 CA: 2796	0.4693 Ha	Anzac Place ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 30 DP: 253856 CA: 2663	0.6023 Ha	Gallipoli Place ORANGE		PARK
13	Frost Park				LOT: 10 DP: 252196 CA: 2632	0.4585 Ha	Austin Street ORANGE	City	PARK
14	Somerset Park				LOT: 25 DP: 252504 CA: 2627	6.2080 Ha	Barcelona Way ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 15 DP: 245259 CA: 2497	0.4592 Ha	Burrendong Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 33 DP: 909760 CA: 3453	1.5740 Ha	Kent Avenue ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 1 DP: 1154466 CA: 4780	1.6050 Ha	Northstoke Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 52 DP: 715405	0.2970 Ha	Barcelona Way ORANGE		PARK

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MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
					LOT: 63 DP: 881808	0.2227 Ha	, Un-named Road - N.d. xx ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 22 DP: 850136	2.0710 Ha	Northstoke Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 157 DP: 1207987 CA: 5134	1.4560 Ha	Tilston Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 248 DP: 1233465 CA: 5257	1.4100 Ha	Haywood Drive ORANGE		PARK
16	Lilac Park				LOT: 21 DP: 218621 CA: 2003	0.3048 Ha	Racecourse Road ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 22 DP: 526270	0.1359 Ha	Racecourse Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 33 DP: 511101	0.1119 Ha	Racecourse Road ORANGE		PARK
17	Centenary Park				LOT: 1 PCE: C DP: 38129 CA: 0885	0.0620 Ha	194 Bathurst Road ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 7 DP: 38129 CA: 0885	0.0506 Ha	182 Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: A DP: 156738	0.0506 Ha	192 Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 3 DP: 38129	0.0506 Ha	190 Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 4 DP: 38129	0.0506 Ha	188 Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: X DP: 158540	0.2611 Ha	186 Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 5 DP: 38129	0.0506 Ha	186 Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 6 DP: 38129	0.0506 Ha	184 Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 8 DP: 38129	0.0506 Ha	180 Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 1 DP: 995756	0.2012 Ha	178 Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
18	Alua Park				LOT: 286 DP: 251170 CA: 2611	0.1301 Ha	11 Binnari Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 9 DP: 260158 CA: 2827	3.1550 Ha	Brooke Place ORANGE		PARK
19					LOT: 9 DP: 260158 CA: 2827	3.1550 Ha	Brooke Place ORANGE	City	PARK

CITY RESERVES Draft Generic Plan of Management

MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
	Ken Rawle Park				LOT: 64 DP: 813452 CA: 3479	1.2620 Ha	Laurel Avenue ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 54 DP: 39132 CA: 1516	0.1480 Ha	Woodward Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 55 DP: 802918 CA: 3384	0.2383 Ha	Laurel Avenue ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 56 PCE: SC DP: 802918 CA: 3384	0.4199 Ha	Laurel Avenue ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 39 DP: 732598	0.4442 Ha	Maple Avenue ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 149 DP: 587380	0.0898 Ha	Cottwood Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 154 DP: 589840	0.0187 Ha	Woodward Street ORANGE		PARK
20	Ridley Oval				LOT: 3 DP: 389871 CA: 1467	0.0854 Ha	37 Churchill Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 22 DP: 514638 CA: 2042	0.1265 Ha	81 Glenroi Avenue ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: A DP: 385411 CA: 1385	0.0727 Ha	147 Warrendine Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 101 DP: 562458 CA: 2475	1.9780 Ha	Glenroi Avenue ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 2 DP: 575251 CA: 2574	1.2410 Ha	6-14 McLachlan Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 1 DP: 389871 CA: 1467	0.0860 Ha	4 McLachlan Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 2 DP: 389871 CA: 1467	0.0936 Ha	2 McLachlan Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 2 DP: 455301	0.6205 Ha	Caroline Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 3 DP: 455301	0.8106 Ha	Caroline Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 4 DP: 455301	0.6907 Ha	Caroline Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 1 DP: 455301	0.5905 Ha	Warrendine Street ORANGE		PARK
21	Jaeger Reserve				LOT: 1 DP: 434040	1.5520 Ha	149 Hill Street ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND

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MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
23	Cutcliffe Park				LOT: 20 DP: 230449 CA: M0009	0.3674 Ha	Lawson Crescent ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 2 DP: 520638 CA: 2157	1.6550 Ha	Frost Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 13 DP: 237842	0.1586 Ha	Lawson Crescent ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 14 DP: 235727	0.2940 Ha	Lawson Crescent ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
24	Smith Park				LOT: 18 DP: 237002 CA: 2289	0.7834 Ha	Park Lane ORANGE	City	PARK
25	Kylie Park				LOT: 45 PCE: SC DP: 242434 CA: 2435	0.1315 Ha	1-11 Kylie Circuit ORANGE	City	PARK
26	Teamsters Walkway				LOT: 35 DP: 809961 CA: 3457	0.0936 Ha	Crinoline Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 38 DP: 809961 CA: 3457	0.1975 Ha	Spicer's Place ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 22 DP: 807491 CA: 3429	0.0373 Ha	Hargraves Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 101 DP: 624667 CA: 2974	0.0288 Ha	143A Phillip Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 510 DP: 838106 CA: 3567	0.0202 Ha	45 Heatherbrae Parade ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 281 DP: 1076573 CA: 4307	0.1080 Ha	Darcy Place ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 71 DP: 263385 CA: 2995	0.8841 Ha	Hargraves Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 86 DP: 263614 CA: 3003	0.2671 Ha	Samuel Close ORANGE		PARK
27	Greengate Park				LOT: 1 PCE: C DP: 314259 CA: 1051	0.0329 Ha	Molong Road ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 4 PCE: SC DP: 235038 CA: 2212	0.0638 Ha	Molong Road ORANGE		PARK

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
					LOT: 5 PCE: SC DP: 235038	0.0923 Ha	Molong Road ORANGE		PARK
28	Willima Walk				LOT: 285 PCE: SC DP: 251170 CA: 2611	0.7331 Ha	Forbes Road ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 400 DP: 600872	0.2248 Ha	Kooronga Avenue ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 317 DP: 252984	0.1904 Ha	Ploughmans Lane ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 239 PCE: SC DP: 238474	0.6298 Ha	Coronation Drive ORANGE		PARK
									PARK
29	Sir Neville Howse Park				LOT: 47 PCE: SC DP: 249844 CA: 2591	1.3060 Ha	Forest Road ORANGE	City	PARK
30	Machin Park				LOT: 8 SEC: 7 DP: 6662 CA: 1069	0.8094 Ha	60-68 Franklin Road ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 6 DP: 253650 CA: 2588	0.3240 Ha	69-77 Gardiner Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 21 DP: 596098	0.0135 Ha	60-68 Franklin Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 3 DP: 253650	0.0661 Ha	69-77 Gardiner Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 4 DP: 253650	0.0724 Ha	69-77 Gardiner Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 4 DP: 25826	0.4369 Ha	70 Franklin Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 5 DP: 25826	0.0734 Ha	70 Franklin Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 3 DP: 25826	0.0696 Ha	72 Franklin Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 2 DP: 25826	0.0696 Ha	74 Franklin Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 1 DP: 25826	0.0696 Ha	76 Franklin Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
31	Pilcher Park				LOT: 17 PCE: C DP: 231280 CA: 2190	2.4270 Ha	Gardiner Road ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 16 DP: 231280 CA: 2190	1.2920 Ha	Gardiner Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 2 DP: 880736	1.3710 Ha	Woodward Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 4 DP: 880736	1.6390 Ha	Kable Place ORANGE		PARK

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
32	Garema Park				LOT: 344 DP: 239003 CA: M0078	0.0364 Ha	Garema Road ORANGE	City	PARK
33	Bowie Reserve				LOT: 60 DP: 263385 CA: 2995	0.0381 Ha	Hargraves Crescent ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 46 DP: 263385 CA: 2995	0.3898 Ha	Yurinigh Place ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 21 PCE: SC DP: 807491 CA: 3429	0.2129 Ha	Rosewood Avenue ORANGE		PARK
34	Governor Phillip Reserve				LOT: 6 PCE: SC DP: 262788 CA: 2963	0.9736 Ha	2-10 Heatherbrae Parade ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 6 DP: 719690 CA: 3179	0.2567 Ha	Heritage Close ORANGE		PARK
35	Flanagan Park				LOT: 53 DP: 562464 CA: 2486	0.0507 Ha	Mangowa Close ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 24 DP: 244907 CA: 2491	0.0423 Ha	7 Mangowa Close ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 32 DP: 562485 CA: 2493	0.1103 Ha	Mangowa Close ORANGE		PARK
36	Nelson Park				LOT: 9 DP: 235419 CA: 2260	0.7404 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 10 DP: 810812 CA: 3451	0.3398 Ha	Taronga Avenue ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 2 DP: 595846	0.3002 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 2 DP: 601524	0.1785 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 35 DP: 602171	0.3536 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 32 DP: 264119	0.3535 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 25 PCE: P DP: 259055	0.5723 Ha	Namatjira Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 23 DP: 258255	0.7183 Ha	Namatjira Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 15 DP: 841657	1.2870 Ha	76-78 Gardiner Road ORANGE		PARK

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
39	Courallie Park & Child Care				LOT: 8 DP: 558390 CA: 2468	1.7740 Ha	Calara Place ORANGE	City	GENERAL COMMUNITY USE
41	Withington Park				LOT: 24 DP: 253517 CA: 2653	0.1081 Ha	Kengdelt Place ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 32 DP: 248651 CA: 2564	0.2419 Ha	Kengdelt Place ORANGE		PARK
42	Coogal Park				LOT: 57 DP: 733903 CA: 3210	0.8162 Ha	Kingfisher Court ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 78 DP: 791356 CA: 3348	1.3900 Ha	Sieben Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 166 DP: 788533 CA: 3326	0.3480 Ha	2 Glendale Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 69 DP: 814901 CA: 3496	1.5480 Ha	Sieben Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 134 DP: 818191 CA: 3526	0.3435 Ha	68 Turner Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 14 DP: 825013 CA: 3537	0.7161 Ha	3 Glendale Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 15 DP: 825013 CA: 3537	0.3226 Ha	45 Glendale Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 11 DP: 825013 CA: 3537	0.2252 Ha	46 Glendale Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 36 DP: 829469 CA: 3566	0.0403 Ha	3 Glendale Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 6 DP: 786647	0.7100 Ha	3 Glendale Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 65 DP: 833842	0.1955 Ha	38 Redgum Avenue ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 38 DP: 841430 CA: 3651	0.1096 Ha	8 Glendale Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 39 DP: 841430	0.0819 Ha	24 Pine Ridge Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 28 DP: 840025	2.6840 Ha	46 Glendale Crescent ORANGE		PARK

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
					LOT: 159 DP: 844278	0.3488 Ha	Turner Crescent ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 103 DP: 1011992	0.7781 Ha	Forbes Road ORANGE		PARK
43	Edye Park				LOT: 71 DP: 243174 CA: 2466	1.3090 Ha	44-48 Kurim Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 17 DP: 258976	0.4905 Ha	44-48 Kurim Avenue ORANGE		PARK
44	Blowes Reserve				LOT: 21 PCE: SC DP: 241938 CA: 2432	0.0702 Ha	74 Kurim Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 20 PCE: SC DP: 241938 CA: 2432	0.8353 Ha	71 Kurim Avenue ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 75 DP: 718706 CA: 3177	0.3199 Ha	Blowes Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 75 PCE: SC DP: 842714	0.3785 Ha	Blowes Road ORANGE		PARK
45	Uonga Park				LOT: 395 DP: 612171 CA: 2824	0.1065 Ha	Lanala Circuit ORANGE	City	PARK
46	Greenleigh Walkway				LOT: 6 PCE: SC DP: 255071 CA: 2673	1.9740 Ha	Leewood Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 37 DP: 255071 CA: 2673	0.6647 Ha	Leewood Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 17 PCE: C DP: 788486 CA: 3319	0.9539 Ha	Lone Pine Avenue ORANGE		PARK
47	Catto Park				LOT: 16 DP: 255071 CA: 2673	0.5737 Ha	17 Leewood Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
48	McFarlane Reserve				LOT: 27 DP: 255071 CA: 2673	3.2230 Ha	Leewood Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
49	Catto Park				LOT: 43 DP: 255071 CA: 2673	0.1313 Ha	30 Leewood Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
50	Wade Park	590061	13/1/1909	Public Recreation	LOT: 702 PCE: C DP: 1001618 CA: M3028	5.2478 Ha	Lords Place ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 701 PCE: C DP: 1001618 CA: M3028		Lords Place ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose						
51	Laurel Reserve				LOT: 22 DP: 249620 CA: 2590	0.0769 Ha	Maple Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK	
52	Paul Park				LOT: 63 DP: 706356 CA: 3089	2.5630 Ha	Burrendong Way ORANGE	City	PARK	
54	Newman Park	590059	6/9/1899	Public Recreation	LOT: 7021 PCE: C DP: 1001619 CA: M3029	2.4242 Ha	197 March Street ORANGE	City	PARK	
55	Anzac Park				LOT: 1 PCE: C DP: 526194 CA: 2222	1.1490 Ha	March Street ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND	
					LOT: 2 DP: 526194	1.9240 Ha	March Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND	
					LOT: 1 DP: 246015	0.4319 Ha	March Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND	
					LOT: 95 DP: 1200262 CA: 5073	0.4820 Ha	Mulga Bill Place ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND	
					LOT: 100 DP: 1123516 CA: 4606	6.1250 Ha	2-10 Seymour Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND	
56	Civic Gardens (Civic Square Reserve)	90724	4/3/1977	Site for Public Buildings & Public Recreation	LOT: 7 DP: 820905 CA: M2356	0.4055 Ha	March Street ORANGE	City	GENERAL COMMUNITY USE	
		190087	31/12/1992	Urban Services & Public Recreation	Lot: 9 DP: 820905	0.4177 Ha		City	GENERAL COMMUNITY USE	
		91403	30/3/1979	Tourist Info Centre & Public Recreation	Lot 1 DP 257566	0.0645 Ha		City	GENERAL COMMUNITY USE	
		190086	31/12/1992	Public Recreation NOTE: Crown lands is currently investigating additional purposes for this reserve	LOT: 8 PCE: C DP: 820905 CA: M2356	1.1351 Ha	Peisley Street ORANGE	City	PARK	GENERAL COMMUNITY USE
57	Bouffler Park				LOT: 14 DP: 248637 CA: 2558	0.4200 Ha	18 Markham Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK	

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
58	Harold Nicholas Walk				LOT: 42 DP: 806407 CA: 3420	0.6040 Ha	Sieben Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 112 DP: 731758 CA: 3186	1.9170 Ha	Sieben Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 90 DP: 814901 CA: 3496	0.4999 Ha	Sieben Drive ORANGE		PARK
59	Bletchington Oval				LOT: 11 DP: 625951 CA: 2984	2.1480 Ha	Matthews Avenue ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
60	Mulholland Park				LOT: 2 DP: 253202 CA: 2645	1.3230 Ha	14-22 Miral Way ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
61	Mt Lindsay Rotary Park				LOT: 9 PCE: SC DP: 733898 CA: 3206	1.2720 Ha	Mount Lindsay Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 16 DP: 263721 CA: 3007	0.5824 Ha	Winter Street ORANGE		PARK
64	Tanderra Park				LOT: 186 PCE: SC DP: 248012 CA: 2550	1.5420 Ha	14 Ningoola Way ORANGE	City	PARK
65	Sophie Drive Reserve				LOT: 6 DP: 800392 CA: 3367	1.9600 Ha	85 Un-named Road - N.d. xx ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 37 PCE: C DP: 843005	1.1880 Ha	Ophir Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 116 DP: 1176968 CA: 4936	0.2708 Ha	1-2 Mulhall Place ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 117 DP: 1176968 CA: 4936	0.2441 Ha	15-16 Mulhall Place ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 118 DP: 1176968 CA: 4936	0.0219 Ha	Mulhall Place ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 4 DP: 1028887	0.1034 Ha	Sophie Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 57 DP: 858795 CA: 3768	0.9561 Ha	Sophie Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 58 DP: 858795 CA: 3768	0.4759 Ha	Sophie Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 37 DP: 884340	0.2247 Ha	Sophie Drive ORANGE		PARK

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66	Ratcliffe Park				LOT: 6 SEC: 15 DP: 8893 CA: 1076	0.1739 Ha	5 Ophir Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 7 DP: 21737 CA: 0947	0.0835 Ha	3 Ophir Street ORANGE		PARK
67	Panpande Park				LOT: 105 DP: 255162 CA: 2682	0.0500 Ha	Panpande Crescent ORANGE	City	PARK
68	Welly Park				LOT: 4 PCE: P DP: 70579 CA: M1274	0.6513 Ha	27-37 Park Street ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 1 DP: 455326	0.0937 Ha	25 Park Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
69	Bowen Park				LOT: 32 DP: 263402 CA: 2992	0.3412 Ha	66 Park Street ORANGE	City	PARK
70	Beverly Park				LOT: 11 DP: 253438 CA: 2662	0.1213 Ha	Pasadena Place ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 10 DP: 253492	0.1578 Ha	65 Green Lane West ORANGE		PARK
71	Brooklands Reserve				LOT: 155 PCE: SC DP: 262844 CA: 2965	0.8942 Ha	45 Phillip Street ORANGE	City	NA - WATERCOURSE
					LOT: 1 PCE: SC DP: 1013849	0.2626 Ha	Olympic Drive ORANGE		NA - WATERCOURSE
					LOT: 10 DP: 1053172 CA: 4104	0.1700 Ha	Burrendong Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 29 DP: 1070456 CA: 4322	2.0430 Ha	53 Kearneys Drive ORANGE		NA - WATERCOURSE
					LOT: 69 DP: 1079045 CA: 4301	1.0170 Ha	Brooklands Drive ORANGE		NA - WATERCOURSE
					LOT: 87 DP: 1108274 CA: 4549	2.3190 Ha	Brooklands Drive ORANGE		NA - WATERCOURSE
					LOT: 31 DP: 1122907 CA: 4603	0.3261 Ha	35 Botanic Way ORANGE		NA - WATERCOURSE
					LOT: 115 DP: 1142127 CA: 4710	0.2788 Ha	Callistemon Place ORANGE		NA - WATERCOURSE
					LOT: 122 DP: 1142127 CA: 4710	0.0246 Ha	Callistemon Place ORANGE		PARK

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
					LOT: 122 DP: 1157573 CA: 4800	0.7356 Ha	Robinson Court ORANGE		NA - WATERCOURSE
					LOT: 215 DP: 1157955 CA: 4861	1.2110 Ha	Robinson Court ORANGE		NA - WATERCOURSE
72	Governor Phillip Reserve				LOT: 133 DP: 263614 CA: 3003	0.4071 Ha	Pioneer Place ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 36 DP: 262788 CA: 2963	0.2680 Ha	Sirius Close ORANGE		PARK
73	Agland Park				LOT: 29 DP: 259727 CA: 2802	2.9740 Ha	Pitta Pitta Place ORANGE	City	PARK
74	Un-named				LOT: 30 PCE: SC DP: 259727 CA: 2802	0.0310 Ha	Pitta Pitta Place ORANGE	City	PARK
75	Rose Park				LOT: 7 DP: 245401 CA: 2502	0.1177 Ha	7 Rose Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK
76	Max Stewart Oval				LOT: 63 PCE: SC DP: 790829 CA: 3337	2.7020 Ha	Sieben Drive ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
77	Hill Park				LOT: 5 DP: 718955 CA: 3178	0.3441 Ha	Spring Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 7 DP: 718955 CA: 3178	0.0550 Ha	127-139 Spring Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 256 DP: 255179	0.0988 Ha	Margaret Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 1 DP: 718955	0.7173 Ha	Margaret Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 1 DP: 1177599 CA: 4937	3.0000 Ha	Jilba Street ORANGE		PARK
78	Margaret Stevenson Park				LOT: 240 PCE: SC DP: 255179 CA: M0341	1.3370 Ha	150-164 Spring Street ORANGE	City	PARK
80	East Orange Channel Reservoir				LOT: 1 DP: 591117 CA: 2687	0.0902 Ha	376 Summer Street ORANGE	City	NA - WATERCOURSE
85					LOT: 76 DP: 718706 CA: 3177	0.2385 Ha	50 Torulosa Way ORANGE	City	PARK

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
	Torulosa Park & Reserve				LOT: 76 PCE: SC DP: 842714	0.2687 Ha	52-74 Torulosa Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 86 PCE: SC DP: 848638	0.3727 Ha	50 Elsham Avenue ORANGE		PARK
86	Wiare Reserve				LOT: 45 DP: 248974 CA: 2571	1.6500 Ha	23-35 Wiare Circuit ORANGE	City	PARK
88	Esso Park				LOT: 102 DP: 716125	0.7843 Ha	166-172 Woodward Street ORANGE	City	PARK
89	Koolangarra Playground				LOT: 184 DP: 248012	0.2495 Ha	Yarawini Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
90	Hargraves Crescent Reserve				LOT: 40 PCE: SC DP: 263385 CA: 2995	0.2022 Ha	Yurrough Place ORANGE	City	PARK
91	Spring Hill Reserve / Alf Read Park	81829	31/7/1959	Public Recreation	LOT: 7004 DP: 1020289 CA: M3087	0.1528 Ha	Baker Street SPRING HILL	City	PARK
92	Keith Thomas Park				LOT: 65 DP: 206911	0.5172 Ha	34-36 Matthews Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 3 DP: 561134	0.3671 Ha	30-32 Matthews Avenue ORANGE		PARK
93	Burrendong Way Road Reserve				LOT: 61 PCE: SC DP: 816383 CA: 3512	0.0764 Ha	Sunrise Way ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 150 DP: 836875 CA: 3622	0.0696 Ha	129-135 Molong Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 65 PCE: SC DP: 881808	0.0435 Ha	Molong Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 64 PCE: SC DP: 881808	0.1699 Ha	Molong Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 196 DP: 1007290 CA: 4005	0.1724 Ha	Molong Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 74 DP: 1043952	0.1955 Ha	Molong Road ORANGE		PARK
94	Oleander Park				LOT: 21 DP: 234780 CA: M0015	0.1556 Ha	2-6 Oleander Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK

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MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
95	Larance Park				LOT: 18 PCE: SC DP: 238176 CA: 2330	0.3307 Ha	49 Sunny South Crescent ORANGE	City	PARK
96	Endsleigh Park / Railway bridge Walkway	73593	7/07/1950	Childrens Playground	LOT 1 DP 1302813	73.83 m2	Endsleigh Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK
97	Glenroi Oval				LOT: 9 DP: 237232 CA: 2304	0.5501 Ha	20 Moad Street ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 1 DP: 995755	1.3700 Ha	20 Moad Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 10 DP: 237232	3.9860 Ha	20 Moad Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 1 DP: 229031	3.4800 Ha	Maxwell Avenue ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 100 DP: 592593	2.0789 Ha	Orchard Grove Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 39 DP: 872116	0.3381 Ha	Orchard Grove Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 12 DP: 35613	0.1182 Ha	20 Maxwell Avenue ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 11 DP: 35613	0.1056 Ha	18 Maxwell Avenue ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
98	Tanner Park				LOT: 15 DP: 230625 CA: M0007	0.2194 Ha	5 Golden Place ORANGE	City	PARK
99	Dobbin Park				LOT: 12 PCE: SC DP: 230641 CA: 2175	0.1612 Ha	55 Franklin Road ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 4 DP: 374946	0.0607 Ha	53 Franklin Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 13 PCE: SC DP: 230641	0.0044 Ha	Sale Street ORANGE		PARK
100	Woraninta Park				LOT: A PCE: C DP: 405134 CA: 1701	0.2593 Ha	Gardiner Road ORANGE	City	PARK
101	Pines Lane Reserve				LOT: 45 DP: 788920 CA: 3327	0.1610 Ha	Pines Lane ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 59 DP: 867205 CA: 3821	2.3720 Ha	Pines Lane ORANGE		PARK
102	Cypress Park				LOT: 15 DP: 230008 CA: M0010	0.1777 Ha	Cypress Street ORANGE	City	PARK

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
103	Ooranga Playground				LOT: 367 DP: 242931 CA: 2450	0.2359 Ha	16 Cooinda Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK
104	Brendon Sturgeon Oval				LOT: 138 DP: 830319 CA: 3568	3.4350 Ha	Clergate Road ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 208 PCE: SC DP: 865482	0.0154 Ha	464 Anson Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
105	Kerr's Place Playground				LOT: 151 DP: 830319 CA: 3568	0.1087 Ha	425 Anson Street ORANGE	City	PARK
106	Sieben Drive road edge reserve				LOT: 19 DP: 572996 CA: 2552	0.0028 Ha	34 Sieben Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
111	Plowman Park				LOT: 48 PCE: SC DP: 258908 CA: M1297	0.4986 Ha	217 Spring Street ORANGE	City	PARK
112	Un-named				LOT: 135 PCE: SC DP: 808731 CA: M2407	0.0713 Ha	5 Orchard Grove Road ORANGE	City	PARK
119	Spring Hill Recreation Ground				LOT: 52 PCE: P DP: 750406	6.7480 Ha	Whiley Road SPRING HILL	City	Not mgt by OCC - Spring Hill Recreation Ground Trust
120	Colvin Park	60570	6/7/1928	Public Recreation	LOT: 702 PCE: C DP: 1020446	0.1220 Ha	Bathurst Road EAST ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 701 PCE: SC DP: 1020446		Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 100 PCE: C DP: 637372	0.0180 Ha	Bathurst Road EAST ORANGE	City	PARK
121	Separate sites, Beech Crescent Park 2 nd is Karri Close walk				LOT: 15 DP: 832832 CA: 3599	0.2521 Ha	4 Casuarina Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 29 DP: 851657	0.0605 Ha	15 Beech Crescent ORANGE		PARK

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
122	Racecourse Road nature strip				LOT: 27 DP: 832832 CA: 3599	0.0882 Ha	13 Casuarina Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
123	Bloomfield Oval/Golf Course	Refer to Map Ref No 175 (part of Sir Jack Brabham Park sports complex)							
124	Lysterfield Reserve	1002927	14/4/2000	Environmental Protection - Public Recreation	LOT: 7008 DP: 1020326 CA: M3089	5.7975 Ha	153 Shirazee Road ORANGE	City	NA - BUSHLAND
126	Pasadena Walk				LOT: 3 DP: 251182 CA: 2619	0.1333 Ha	44 Green Lane ORANGE	City	PARK
127	Memory Park				LOT: 1 PCE: PC DP: 330519	0.3351 Ha	Bathurst Road ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 1 DP: 330519	Ha	Allenby Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 15 PCE: C SEC: 1 DP: 9684	0.1631 Ha	Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 14 SEC: 1 DP: 9684	0.1303 Ha	Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 13 SEC: 1 DP: 9684	0.1303 Ha	Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 12 SEC: 1 DP: 9684	0.2333 Ha	Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 16 SEC: 1 DP: 9684	0.1416 Ha	Icely Road ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 17 SEC: 1 DP: 9684	0.1126 Ha	Icely Road ORANGE		PARK
128	Riawena Oval				LOT: 218 DP: 232955	2.5390 Ha	Kooronga Avenue ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
130	Elephant Park				LOT: 1 DP: 995733 CA: M2623	1.1680 Ha	108-120 Woodward Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 7 DP: 208120	0.6266 Ha	3-5 Sampson Street ORANGE		PARK

CITY RESERVES Draft Generic Plan of Management

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135	Matthews Park	590060	30/1/1901	Public Recreation	LOT: 7 PCE: P SEC: 39 DP: 758817	0.0626 Ha	Kite Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 702 DP: 1002275	1.4730 Ha	Moulder Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 701 DP: 1002274		Moulder Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 17 S 39 DP 758817				GENERAL COMMUNITY USE Lot Managed by NSW Health
137	Moulder Park	60513	16/6/1928	Public Recreation	LOT: 4 DP: 558492 CA: 2474	0.1024 Ha	Sampson Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 2 DP: 558491 CA: 2473	0.2445 Ha	Sampson Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 7307 PCE: PT DP: 1163739	1.7890 Ha	Sale Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 207 PCE: C DP: 821875	12.6729 Ha	Warrendine Street ORANGE	City	PARK SPORTSGROUND LOT 100 DP1304419 is owned by OLALC and Co Managed
					LOT 101 DP130441				
					LOT 102 DP130441				
138	two separate parcels; 1 st is NDR nature strip 2 nd is Narambla drainage reserve				LOT: 7 PCE: C DP: 844802	0.1246 Ha	5 Astill Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 13 DP: 844802	0.5484 Ha	13 Astill Drive ORANGE		PARK
139	Racecourse Road nature strip				LOT: 54 DP: 843190	0.0400 Ha	Racecourse Road ORANGE	City	PARK
140					LOT: 64 PCE: C DP: 843190	0.2525 Ha	84 Racecourse Road ORANGE	City	PARK

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
	Mallee Place detention basin								
141	Amana Circuit Reserve				LOT: 161 DP: 844546	0.1281 Ha	17 Amana Circuit ORANGE	City	PARK
143	Clergate Road nature strip				LOT: 209 DP: 865462	0.1151 Ha	9 Douglas Place ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 248 DP: 869983	0.1138 Ha	12 Melville Place ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 282 DP: 873248	0.1009 Ha	28 Coombes Place ORANGE		PARK
144	Endeavour Oval				LOT: 1 PCE: P DP: 880736	0.1313 Ha	84 Woodward Street ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 1 PCE: P DP: 880736	3.4460 Ha	84 Woodward Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 3 DP: 880736	0.0878 Ha	Woodward Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
145	Anson to Anson Reserve				LOT: 283 DP: 873248	0.5302 Ha	441 Anson Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 334 DP: 878656	0.3210 Ha	490 Anson Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 364 DP: 884174	0.1919 Ha	463 Anson Street ORANGE		PARK
146	Walkway				LOT: 101 DP: 881976	0.0584 Ha	Sieben Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
147	Total Park				LOT: 203 DP: 884245	1.0230 Ha	Bathurst Road ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 201 DP: 884245	0.6015 Ha	9 Palmer Street ORANGE		PARK
149	Warrigal/Distributor Power Lines				LOT: 106 DP: 1006809	0.4149 Ha	3 Tinnock Place ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 112 DP: 1017823	0.0943 Ha	11 Tinnock Place ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 27 DP: 1059681	0.5264 Ha	Holman Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 18 DP: 1071195 CA: 4340	0.0362 Ha	Holman Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 20 DP: 1071195 CA: 4340	0.2123 Ha	Holman Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 62 DP: 1122907 CA: 4603	1.4850 Ha	Northern Distributor Road ORANGE		PARK

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
					LOT: 63 DP: 1122907 CA: 4803	0.1636 Ha	Kearneys Drive ORANGE		PARK
150	Blackmans Swamp Creek Reserve				LOT: 301 PCE: SC DP: 883628	1.9120 Ha	Dalton Street ORANGE	City	PARK
151	Hill St				LOT: 118 PCE: SC DP: 1011349 CA: 4026	0.0609 Ha	Lister Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 119 PCE: SC DP: 1011349 CA: 4026	0.0158 Ha	Lister Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 20 DP: 1014410	0.1203 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 17 DP: 1067826 CA: 4292	0.0390 Ha	Avonlea Place ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 18 DP: 1067826 CA: 4292	0.0555 Ha	38 Avonlea Place ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 30 DP: 1063555 CA: 4262	0.0152 Ha	Roselawn Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 122 DP: 1064297 CA: 4293	0.5602 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 123 DP: 1064297 CA: 4293	0.0254 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 124 DP: 1064297 CA: 4293	0.0044 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 19 DP: 1071195 CA: 4340	0.0764 Ha	Maroney Close ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 65 DP: 1043317	0.0675 Ha	Olympic Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 41 PCE: SC DP: 1033624 CA: 4124	0.0276 Ha	Lister Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 5 DP: 1108024 CA: 4519	1.8550 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE		PARK
152	Perry Oval				LOT: 1 PCE: C SEC: 10 DP: 9575	0.2820 Ha	Margaret Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 8 SEC: 10 DP: 9575	0.2763 Ha	Clinton Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
152	Perry Oval				LOT: 7 SEC: 10 DP: 9575	0.2763 Ha	Clinton Street ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 6 SEC: 10 DP: 9575	0.2770 Ha	Clinton Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 5 SEC: 10 DP: 9575	0.2770 Ha	Clinton Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 4 SEC: 10 DP: 9575	0.2814 Ha	Clinton Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 3 SEC: 10 DP: 9575	0.2814 Ha	Clinton Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 2 SEC: 10 DP: 9575	0.2814 Ha	Clinton Street ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND
155	Gateway Park				LOT: 3 PCE: SC DP: 1031236	0.6050 Ha	Mitchell Highway SUMMER HILL	City	PARK
157	Thorpe Place Reserve				LOT: 47 DP: 1033624 CA: 4124	0.2946 Ha	86 Thorpe Place ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 3 DP: 1067471 CA: 4291	1.8380 Ha	96 Kearneys Drive ORANGE		PARK
158	NDR Nature strip				LOT: 37 DP: 1035913 CA: 4127	0.0735 Ha	Un-named Road - N.d. xx ORANGE	City	PARK
159	Daydawn Place Reserve				LOT: 6 DP: 1045635	2.3820 Ha	22 Daydawn Place ORANGE	City	PARK
160	Quinlan Run detention basin				LOT: 1000 DP: 1046920	0.1680 Ha	225 Phillip Street ORANGE	City	PARK
162	Speet Place Reserve				LOT: 27 DP: 1070456 CA: 4322	0.0433 Ha	20 Brooklands Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 180 DP: 1086766 CA: 4420	0.3067 Ha	2 Botanic Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 100 DP: 1187382 CA: 4999	1.0400 Ha	Clem McIawn Place ORANGE		PARK
163					LOT: 200 DP: 1071901 CA: 4334	0.4291 Ha	Stirling Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK

CITY RESERVES Draft Generic Plan of Management

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
	Stirling Avenue Reserve				LOT: 226 DP: 1071901 CA: 4334	1.0750 Ha	Stirling Avenue ORANGE		PARK
164	Phillip St Drainage Reserve				LOT: 727 DP: 1075417 CA: 4366	0.2966 Ha	249 Phillip Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 728 DP: 1075417 CA: 4366	0.0390 Ha	Discovery Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 729 DP: 1075417 CA: 4366	0.1320 Ha	Discovery Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 621 DP: 1141910 CA: 4783	0.2404 Ha	Discovery Drive ORANGE		PARK
165	NDR Nature strip				LOT: 78 DP: 1077737 CA: 4356	0.0506 Ha	Un-named Road - N.d. xx ORANGE	City	PARK
166	Narambla Drainage Reserve				LOT: 79 DP: 1077737 CA: 4356	0.1806 Ha	Astill Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
167	Mitchell Highway Nature strip				LOT: 22 DP: 270446 CA: 4397	0.2244 Ha	Mitchell Highway ORANGE	City	PARK
168	George Weilly Reserve				LOT: 111 DP: 1087517 CA: 4421	0.0823 Ha	George Weilly Place ORANGE	City	PARK
169	Diamond Drive Reserve				LOT: 46 DP: 1100610 CA: 4511	0.3797 Ha	28 Catania Street ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 227 DP: 1197373 CA: 5062	0.6506 Ha	Molloy Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 123 DP: 1139920 CA: 4700	0.0187 Ha	Diamond Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 67 DP: 1133800 CA: 4665	0.7329 Ha	Diamond Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 68 DP: 1133800 CA: 4665	0.2071 Ha	Diamond Drive ORANGE		PARK

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		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose						
					LOT: 85 DP: 1133800 CA: 4665	0.0742 Ha	Diamond Drive ORANGE		PARK	
					LOT: 200 DP: 1182864 CA: 4969	0.2841 Ha	William Maker Drive ORANGE		PARK	
170	Coulson Park				LOT: 90 DP: 1110399	0.3473 Ha	3A Eungella Place ORANGE	City	PARK	
171	Moonstone Detention Basin				LOT: 138 DP: 1103278 CA: 4530	0.7834 Ha	Clergate Road ORANGE	City	PARK	
					LOT: 317 DP: 1107220 CA: 4554	0.1983 Ha	Quartz Street ORANGE		PARK	
172	Leewood Park				LOT: 100 DP: 1111123 CA: 4563	0.5010 Ha	54 Leewood Drive ORANGE	City	PARK	
173	NDR Nature strip				LOT: 57 DP: 1122907 CA: 4603	0.4507 Ha	Northern Distributor Road ORANGE	City	PARK	
174	Sundew Circuit Reserve				LOT: 272 DP: 1141929 CA: 4688	0.8740 Ha	Sundew Circuit ORANGE	City	PARK	
175	Sir Jack Brabham Park	86539	17/11/1967	Public Recreation	LOT: 1 DP: 1142713 CA: 4656	21.4818 Ha	1610 Forest Road ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND	
123	Bloomfield Oval/Golf Course (part of Sir Jack Brabham Park sports complex)	95818	19/2/1982	Public Recreation	LOT: 207 DP: 42900 CA: M1586	24.1404 Ha	Forest Road ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND	PARK
					LOT: 209 DP: 42900 CA: M1586		Forest Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND	PARK
					LOT: 1 DP: 1293833 CA: 4558		Forest Road ORANGE		SPORTSGROUND	PARK
					LOT: 601 DP: 1202981 CA: M4015	13.6800 Ha	150 Huntley Road ORANGE	City	PARK	
176	Bowman Avenue Reserve				LOT: 532 DP: 1133681 CA: 4670	0.0507 Ha	Murray Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK	

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177	Dairy Hill Reserve				LOT: 16 DP: 1138260 CA: 4666	0.1596 Ha	Ophir Road ORANGE	City	PARK
178	Valencia Drive Parkland				LOT: 73 DP: 1137213 CA: 4683	0.8908 Ha	Valencia Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 126 DP: 1169358 CA: 4878	0.0861 Ha	Pippin Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 127 DP: 1169358 CA: 4878	0.0567 Ha	Pippin Way ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 29 DP: 1171207 CA: 4886	0.6011 Ha	Valencia Drive ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 108 DP: 1153656 CA: 4779	1.0220 Ha	Valencia Drive ORANGE		PARK
181	Burrendong Way Road Reserve				LOT: 120 DP: 1157573 CA: 4800	0.0428 Ha	Robinson Court ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 121 DP: 1157573 CA: 4800	0.0643 Ha	Robinson Court ORANGE		PARK
182	Holly Reserve				LOT: 7300 DP: 1158861 CA: M3918	0.0461 Ha	Barrett Street ORANGE	City	PARK
183	Holly Reserve				LOT: 1 DP: 1162418 CA: M3932	2.1180 Ha	Barrett Street ORANGE	City	PARK
184	NDR Nature strip				LOT: 84 DP: 1167633 CA: 4846	0.0068 Ha	Astill Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 89 DP: 1167633 CA: 4846	0.1496 Ha	Hanrahan Place ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 106 DP: 1180866 CA: 4957	0.0943 Ha	Colliers Avenue ORANGE		PARK
185	Buckland Drive Drainage				LOT: 47 DP: 1179276 CA: 4954	0.0219 Ha	Buckland Drive ORANGE	City	NA - BUSHLAND
186					LOT: 1 DP: 1177860 CA: M3958	6.8400 Ha	Millthorpe Road SHADFORTH		

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	Shadforth Reserve				LOT: 2 DP: 1177860 CA: M3958	1.6590 Ha	Mitchell Highway SHADFORTH		Not OCC - Managed by Orange Aboriginal Land Council
187	Trappit Walk				LOT: 104 DP: 1180866 CA: 4957	0.0227 Ha	Trappit Place ORANGE	City	PARK
188	Colliers Walk				LOT: 105 DP: 1180866 CA: 4957	0.0519 Ha	Colliers Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK
189	Un-named bushland				LOT: 198 DP: 1182864 CA: 4969	0.5127 Ha	Dimboola Way ORANGE	City	NA - BUSHLAND
					LOT: 500 DP: 1205833 CA: 5101	0.3514 Ha	Glasson Drive ORANGE		NA - BUSHLAND
					LOT: 324 DP: 1201019 CA: 5080	0.4448 Ha	Dimboola Way ORANGE		NA - BUSHLAND
190	Un-named William Maker drainage reserve				LOT: 199 DP: 1182864 CA: 4969	0.6948 Ha	William Maker Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 325 DP: 1201019 CA: 5080	0.1569 Ha	Dimboola Way ORANGE		PARK
191	Quartz detention basin				LOT: 81 DP: 1187448 CA: 4993	0.9905 Ha	Moonstone Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
	Clergate Road nature strip				LOT: 127 DP: 1190845 CA: 5020	0.2915 Ha	Moonstone Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
192	Un-named Reserve				LOT: 321 DP: 1183093 CA: 5023	1.4430 Ha	Sullivan Circuit ORANGE	City	PARK
193	Un-named				LOT: 300 DP: 1193909 CA: 5033	0.7144 Ha	Carwoola Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
194	Hill Street nature strip				LOT: 181 DP: 1201168 CA: 5078	0.1069 Ha	Japonica Place ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 180 DP: 1201168 CA: 5078	0.0179 Ha	Botanic Way ORANGE		PARK

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195	Un-named drainage reserve				LOT: 323 DP: 1201019 CA: 5080	0.1674 Ha	Dimboola Way ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 427 DP: 1210576 CA: 5138	0.1604 Ha	Glasson Drive ORANGE		PARK
196	Un-named drainage reserve				LOT: 300 DP: 1205457 CA: 5104	0.7186 Ha	Molloy Drive ORANGE	City	NA - BUSHLAND
197	Un-named				LOT: 347 DP: 1208773 CA: 5125	0.5702 Ha	Newport Street ORANGE	City	PARK
199	Un-named				LOT: 22 DP: 1212446 CA: 5137	1.6240 Ha	Shiralee Road ORANGE	City	PARK
200	Un-named				LOT: 233 DP: 1217383 CA: 5165	1.1880 Ha	Camellia Place ORANGE	City	PARK
201	Un-named				LOT: 453 DP: 1207148 CA: 5102	0.3105 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE	City	PARK
203	Un-named				LOT: 12 DP: 1220904 CA: 5178	0.1051 Ha	Lily Place ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 13 DP: 1220904 CA: 5178	0.1335 Ha	Lily Place ORANGE		PARK
204	Un-named				LOT: 14 DP: 1220904 CA: 5178	0.0063 Ha	Aloe Vera Place ORANGE	City	PARK
205	Un-named				LOT: 26 DP: 1221604 CA: 5188	0.3725 Ha	William Maker Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
206	Un-named				LOT: 114 DP: 1225620 CA: 5210	0.0365 Ha	Diamond Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
207	Un-named				LOT: 439 DP: 1228050 CA: 5223	0.0162 Ha	Buckland Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
208	Olympic Pool				LOT: 7307 PCE: PT DP: 1163739	2.8040 Ha	21A Hill Street ORANGE	City	SPORTSGROUND
					LOT: 90 DP: 1247702	0.0135 Ha	Woodward Street ORANGE		PARK
					LOT: 91 DP: 1247702	3.4545 Ha	96-106 Woodward Street ORANGE		PARK

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MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
209	Un-named				LOT: 238 DP: 1238394 CA: 5284	1.5870 Ha	Stevenson Way ORANGE	City	NA - BUSHLAND
210	Un-named				LOT: 143 DP: 1233685 CA: 5316	2.9940 Ha	Buckland Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
					LOT: 426 DP: 1210576 CA: 5138	0.1599 Ha	Glasson Drive ORANGE		PARK
211	Un-named				LOT: 13 DP: 1255866 CA: 5354	0.1956 Ha	Sophie Drive ORANGE	City	PARK
212	Un-named				LOT: 501 DP: 1254834 CA: 5349	5.7390 Ha	Perc Griffith Way SUMMER HILL	City	PARK
					LOT: 503 DP: 1254834 CA: 5349	1.2940 Ha	Mitchell Highway ORANGE		
215	Wentworth Golf Club	590054	16/6/1890	Public Recreation	Lot 7003 DP 1020801,	53.3711 Ha		City	PARK
					Lot 7300 DP 1158861				PARK
					Lot 181 DP 1154782,				PARK
218	Sharp Road Reserve	190035	3/7/1967	Public Recreation Access Site Invest'n Road Const'n	Lot 20 DP 722291,	0.2636 Ha		City	PARK

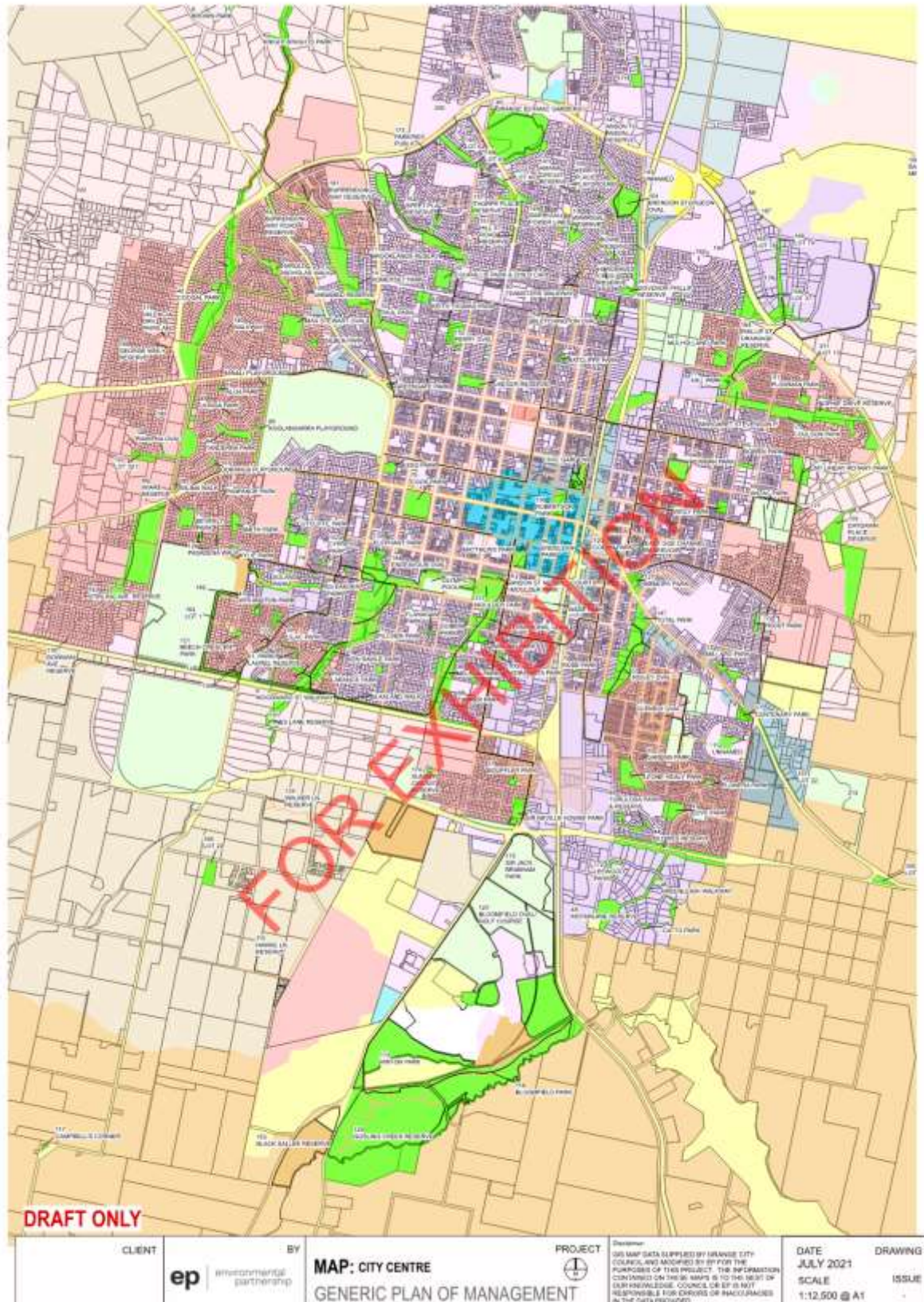


Figure 1.1 sites covered by this plan of management

1.3 Orange City Council

Situated on Blackman's Swamp Creek, Orange was proclaimed a village in 1846 and the local parish was named by the Surveyor General, Major Sir Thomas Mitchell, in honour of Prince William of Orange, whom had been an associate of in the Peninsular War, when both were aides-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, whose title was bestowed on the valley to the west by John Oxley.[14] Much of the town's subsequent growth and development in the early years was due to the discovery of gold in 1851 at Ophir and Lucknow. The resulting gold rush attracted a wide range of people and business to the district, many of whom settled in the region and developed a strong agricultural industry, particularly in the growing of wheat and barley (source Wikipedia).

Orange was proclaimed a City on 19 July 1946 when its population was over 15,000. On 1 October 1977, the City of Orange was extended in area to 298 km² when parts of the surrounding shires of Cabonne, Blayney, and Lyndhurst were transferred to the City of Orange (source Wikipedia).

Orange LGA today is home to more than 41,000 residents and includes the regional city of Orange and the small villages of March to the north, Lucknow and Shadforth to the east and Spring Hill, Huntley and Spring Terrace to south.

The Orange LGA economy is driven by health service activities, mining and mining support, public administration, tourism, viticulture and horticulture. Orange also supports the surrounding region providing key health and education services through Orange Health Service Charles Sturt University and Western TAFE. Orange also boasts a significant regional airport with direct flights to Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane that connect the city to metropolitan markets.

Orange is part of Wiradjuri land – the largest Aboriginal territory at the time of European settlement, covering the Central West slopes and plains. Today about 6.2% of the Orange population identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait

Orange is expected to grow to almost 50,000 residents by 2036 and just over 1 in 5 of them will be over the age of 65. Children under the age of 14 comprise 21.2% of the Orange population, a higher proportion than for NSW

1.4 Plan of management adoption

This plan of management will be subject to review and approval by The Minister for Lands and Property prior to approval by Council to go to public exhibition.

Subject to public and authority stakeholder comment the plan will be updated and finalised for final approval by The Minister for Lands and Property and final adoption by Orange Council

TO BE UPDATED FOLLOWING APPROVAL TO GO TO PUBLIC EXHIBITION

FOR EXHIBITION

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Corporate objectives

The **Orange Community Strategic Plan 2022-36** addresses social, environmental, economic and leadership goals for the Orange community over the next ten years. These goals represent many of the big picture ideas that were raised by the community during the engagement period and include healthy lifestyles, community safety, education, transport and sustainability. The ideas are supported by objectives, strategies and actions that will be delivered by Council in partnership with the State and Federal Governments, regional organisations and the local community. The Community Strategic Plan identified the following key directions:

 Live	This theme recognises the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live work and play.
 Preserve	This theme ensures that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. The community was strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD seen as priorities.
 Prosper	This theme focuses on providing the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. It includes strengthening and diversifying our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry.
 Collaborate	This theme looks at forging a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making, developing future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs were identified as priorities during the consultation. The community is looking to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.

CITY RESERVES Draft Generic Plan of Management

This plan of management supports the strategic plan as outlined following

Live

A healthy, safe, inclusive and vibrant community.

This theme recognises the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live, work and play.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 1: A liveable city that is connected through open spaces</i>	
1.1. <i>Develop and maintain parks and open spaces within the city, that meet the needs of the community</i>	Consultation with user groups as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
1.2. <i>Improve access to shade throughout parks and open spaces</i>	Review and enhance shade provision within open spaces
<i>Objective 2: A healthy and active community that is supported by sport and recreational infrastructure</i>	
2.1. <i>Deliver sport and recreation facilities to service the community into the future.</i>	Implement facilities in line with strategic needs for LGA
2.2. <i>Provide recreational activities and programs that are inclusive and meet the needs of the community</i>	Monitor equitability of access to facilities both physically and in terms of cost
2.3. <i>Ensure the sporting and recreational facilities programs and activities are accessible and affordable to support healthy lifestyle choices</i>	As above
<i>Objective 3: A friendly environment where people feel safe and included.</i>	
3.1. <i>Support projects and programs that address crime and safety and contribute to an increased sense of safety in our homes and the wider community</i>	Reserve planning and management implement CPTED principles
3.2. <i>Deliver infrastructure and activities that improve the safety and security of the community</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
3.3. <i>Partner to support victims of family violence</i>	As above
3.4. <i>Recognise and celebrate our Aboriginal culture.</i>	Consult with First Nations stakeholders to better understand and then conserve and interpret Indigenous culture and heritage
3.5. <i>Address the growing social and class divide within the city.</i>	Park and open space provide equal access and opportunity to use and enjoy
3.6. <i>Improve access, inclusion, equity and diversity in our community.</i>	As for objective 2
<i>Objective 4: A creative community participating in arts and cultural activities</i>	
4.1. <i>A broad range of creative and cultural facilities services, and programs that meet community needs.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of planning and management of park use and events
4.2. <i>Deliver cultural facilities and programs that reflect the interests of a culturally diverse community.</i>	Reserves cater for cultural and community activities where possible
<i>Objective 5: Responsive programs and services that support our community's lifestyle and social needs.</i>	
5.1. <i>Provide services to people at all stages of life.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
5.2. <i>Support our homeless population and stop homelessness.</i>	Management of reserves is guided by Council's overall policies and standards
5.3 <i>Improve housing supply, diversity and affordability.</i>	N/A

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
5.4. Improve access to mental health services.	
<i>Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents' wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological</i>	
6.1. Ensure that infrastructure exists for the safe exercising of domestic dogs.	Reserves provide for managed dog access and use in accordance with Council's overall policies
6.2. Deliver education and services relating to animal health and wellbeing.	Plan and implements required services
<i>Objective 7: More for young people to do</i>	
7.1 Provide play parks and spaces that meet the needs of a broad range of ages.	Engage with youth in the design of open space and ensure open space design and management caters to their needs
7.2 Provide activities and program for young people.	As above
7.3 Establish indoor attractions and venues that allow year-round, all-weather places for young people and their families to enjoy.	As above

Preserve

Balancing the natural and built environment.

This theme ensures that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. The community was strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads, footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD seen as priorities.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 8: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment</i>	
8.1. Plan for growth and development that balances liveability with valuing the local environment.	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
8.2. Ensure best practice use of renewable energy options for Council and community projects.	Management of reserves to reduce potable water and energy usage and generally enhance sustainability wherever possible
8.3. Enact policies and practices to protect the sustainability and security of water destined for potable supply for the water catchment area.	Management of reserves to integrate Council's overall water management strategies and policies
8.4. Take action to ensure greater stewardship and enjoyment of both Mount Canobolas (Gaahna Bulla) and Lake Canobolas.	
<i>Objective 9: Managing our resources wisely</i>	
9.1. Identify and deliver essential water, waste and sewer infrastructure to service the community into the future	Management of reserves to integrate Council's overall water management strategies and policies
9.2. Develop and promote initiatives to reduce water, energy and waste in consultation with the community	Management of reserves to reduce potable water and energy usage, reduce waste generation and disposal and generally enhance sustainability wherever possible
9.3. Invest in a broader range of local reuse and recycling services	As above
<i>Objective 10: Infrastructure for our growing community</i>	
10.1. Construct and maintain a road network meets the community's transport and infrastructure needs	N/A

CITY RESERVES Draft Generic Plan of Management

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
10.2. Ensure that adequate car parking spaces are available to support growth	Reserve planning and management to integrate access to parking facilities that service reserve use and minimise impacts on adjoining uses and communities
10.3. Develop a vibrant, comfortable and clean civic and commercial precinct as a centre for the community.	City reserves contribute to public domain character and activation
Objective 11: Celebrate our cultural, social, natural and built heritage assets	
11.1. Ensure plans for growth and development are respectful of our heritage	Reserve planning and management to reflect heritage significance and conservation requirements
11.2. Preserve our diverse social and cultural heritage	As above
11.3. Celebrate and conserve the diverse cultural heritage of the urban, village and rural communities.	Rural reserves contribute to public domain character and activation

FOR EXHIBITION

Prosper**A smart, innovative and resilient economy.**

This theme focuses on providing the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. It includes strengthening and diversifying our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry and the education providers...

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 12: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences</i>	
12.1. Capitalise on the character and lifestyle of Orange to remain a destination of choice	Plan and manage open space to support Councils
12.2. Develop and attract a variety of events, festivals, venues and activities for locals and visitors, ensuring accessibility for all	Reserves cater for cultural and community activities where possible
12.3. Strengthen the food culture and night-time economy within Orange.	Optimise the role of open space in facilitating food and wine culture in Orange
<i>Objective 13: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector</i>	
13.1. Attract and grow strategic investment	Reserve support recreational and community services and activities
13.2. Support innovative industry sectors	As above
13.3. Support educational and training opportunities that retain young people, attract new workers and provide local employment	As above
13.4. Enhance opportunities for local business to grow and prosper.	As above
<i>Objective 14: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.</i>	
14.1. Access to connected and affordable public transport within the city.	N/A
14.2. Strengthen public and private rail, coach and air services.	N/A
14.3. Support initiatives for improved connectivity between Orange and capital cities and regional towns.	N/A

Collaborate**Leadership and partnership**

This theme looks at forging a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making. Developing future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs were identified as priorities during the consultation. The community is looking to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
Objective 15: An informed community	
15.1. Deliver communications that is open accessible meaningful and regular across a range of media	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
15.2. Promote organisational culture that delivers excellent customer service and continuous improvement	
15.3 Provide opportunities for widespread and quality engagement, and where appropriate, shared decision-making.	
Objective 16: Leaders in our community	
16.1. Encourage and support residents to pursue leadership roles at Council	N/A
16.2 Support community organisations and groups to deliver services and programs	Reserve support recreational and community services and activities
16.3 Engage and train young people to develop our future leaders	As above
16.4 Develop and encourage staff to pursue leadership within Council	N/A
Objective 17: Strong relationships	
17.1 Work in partnership with other Councils, regional organisations and State and Federal Governments	Planning of reserves to integrate consultation and collaboration with other agencies
17.2 Attract external funding to deliver services, facilities and programs.	Seek funding and other support from available sources to assist with facilities provision and management
Objective 18: Responsible governance	
18.1 Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance	Planning and management of reserves reflects Council strategies and policies and is effective and accountable
18.2 Ensure financial stability and support efficient ongoing operation	Refer 16.1-16.3

This plan of management has regard for these key principles including in the identification of long term management strategies for the City reserves.

2.2 Land to which this plan applies

2.2.1 Location

The land covered by this Plan of Management is identified in the schedule in **Table 1.1**.

There are 32 Crown reserves managed as community land by council as Crown land manager under this PoM, and nearly 150 community land parcels. The land is defined by real property identifiers (lots and deposited plans).

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

- Park
- Sportsground
- General Community Use
- Natural Area – Bushland, and Watercourse

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

2.2.2 Land use zoning

The reserves within this PoM are zoned under the Orange LEP 2011 (LEP) generally as either E2 Environmental Conservation or RE1 Public Recreation.

2.2.3 Owner of the land

Crown Reserves included in this PoM are owned by the State of NSW (Crown land) and managed by Orange City Council as Crown land manager under the Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act). Community land is owned by Orange City Council.

Refer to 3.1.1 **Crown Land Management Act 2016** for any conditions applying to the land.

2.2.4 About this Plan of Management

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

This PoM is a generic/collective document covering the community land and open space within the Orange City LGA categorised as Park, Sportsground, General Community Use Natural Area- Bushland and Natural Area – Watercourse.

Crown reserves are Crown land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of purposes, including environmental and heritage protection, recreation and sport, open space, community halls, special events and government services.

Many Crown reserves in NSW were previously managed by councils on behalf of the NSW Government under a trust structure. Under the CLM Act, those trust-structured Crown reserves managed by the council remain Crown reserves but are now managed as if the reserves are 'public land', and generally as community land in accordance with the LG Act, with the purpose of the reserve fundamental to its management.

This draft PoM applies to Crown reserves where Orange City Council was appointed Crown land manager in 2018 on the commencement of the CLM Act, and to community land managed by Council.

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

2.2.5 Community land categorisation

The LG Act defines five categories of community land.

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

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

The CLM Act requires that assignment of community land categorisations to Crown reserves have close regard for the reserve's Crown reserve purpose. The reserve purposes for the 32 reserves within this PoM are listed in **Table 1.1** previously.

Where there is a change to existing categorisation under an approved PoM, or a reserve is being categorised for the first time the LG Act requires that a council must hold a public hearing. Such a public hearing is typically held during the public exhibition of the relevant Draft Plan of Management and provides the community with the opportunity to make formal comment on the categorisations proposed within the proposed Draft Plan of Management.

As outlined in the Crown Land Management Amendment (Plan of Management) Regulation 2021, Councils are no longer required to hold a public hearing about proposed plans of management (under section 40A of the LG Act) where the proposed plan would alter the land categorisations assigned to Crown Reserves. This exemption applies to all Plans of Management for Crown land managed by Council.

3 RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Legislative framework

3.1.1 Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown land is governed by the CLM Act, which provides a framework for the state government, local councils, and members of the community to work together to provide care, control and management of Crown reserves.

Crown reserves are Crown land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of purposes, including environmental and heritage protection, recreation and sport, open space, community halls, special events and government services.

The CLM Act 2016 abolished reserve trusts and reserve trust managers under the former Act and provided for the appointment of local Councils (and others) as 'Crown land managers' in respect of land which was previously held by reserve trusts.

Under the CLM Act, councils manage Crown land as if it were public land under the LG Act. However, it must still be managed in accordance with the purpose of the land and cannot be used for an activity incompatible with its purpose—for example, Crown land assigned the purpose of 'environmental protection' cannot be used in a way that compromises its environmental integrity.

Councils must manage Crown land in accordance with the principles of Crown land management outlined in the CLM Act. The principles are the key values that guide Crown land management to benefit the community and to ensure that Crown land is managed for sustainable, multiple uses.

Principles of Crown land management

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

Crown land management compliance

In addition to management and use of Crown reserves that is aligned with the reserve purpose(s), there are other influences over council management of Crown reserves. For example, Crown land managers may have conditions attached to appointment instruments, or councils may have to comply with specific or general Crown land management rules that may be published in the NSW Government Gazette. Councils must also comply with any Crown land regulations that are made.

There are no conditions attached to any Crown land manager appointment notice for Council, and only one Crown land management rule applies to Orange City LGA:

This rule has been made under s.3.15 of the CLM Act and can be viewed in full at: [Granting leases and licences for communication infrastructure-related purposes on Crown land](#)

The rule:

Crown land managers cannot, under any act (including the Local Government Act 1993), grant any lease or licence authorising:

- *the installation or construction of communication infrastructure on Crown land;*
- *the placement of communication infrastructure on Crown land;*
- *the use of communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land;*
- *access to communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land.*

However, the rule does not prevent the holder of a holding granted by the Minister administering the Crown Land Management Act 2016 subletting of communication infrastructure located on Crown land in accordance with the conditions of a holding granted by the minister.

Reserve Purpose

Crown lands are to be used for the original gazetted purpose for which they were dedicated or reserved. Multiple uses of reserves are encouraged, where those uses are consistent with the original purpose of the reserve and the use does not impact on native title rights and interests under the *Native Title Act 1993*. The Reserve Purpose of the Crown Reserves included in this plan are generally **Public Recreation**.

Leasing and Licencing on Crown Reserves

Leasing and licencing of Crown land ensures there is legal and suitable occupation of Crown land. Under the CLM Act, a lease or licence is a type of tenure that gives permission to occupy and use Crown land for a specified purpose and term. The CLM Act enables council Crown land managers to enter leases and licences in accordance with the LG Act once a compliant plan of management is in place or the land is classified as operational, whichever occurs first.

Council cannot enter into agreements for use, as lessor or licensor, on devolved reserves, which are not community or public land under the LG Act. These reserves are managed by Council under the LG Act as section 48 'public reserves' and a PoM is not required for these reserves. The Council Crown land manager is required to ensure all monies received from the use of community land is directed to maintaining and sustaining long-term use and enjoyment of the reserve/s. The income generated from leasing and licencing is a primary form of funding for a Crown land manager. It allows a Crown land manager to cover long-term running costs (at a minimum) and invest over the long term for future generations to use and enjoy the Crown land in their community. All Crown land managers should have lease and licence agreements in place with users of the reserves that they manage. Refer to Part 2 for leases and licenses authorised by this Plan of Management.

3.1.2 Local Government Act 1993

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

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

Section 36 of the Act provides that a plan of management for community land must identify the following:

- a) the category of the land
- b) the objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land
- c) the means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets
- d) the manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets

and may require the prior approval of the council to the carrying out of any specified activity on the land.

Land is to be categorised as one or more of the following:

- a) a natural area
- b) a sportsground
- c) a park
- d) an area of cultural significance
- e) general community use.

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as one or more of the following: bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse, foreshore or a category prescribed by the regulations.

3.1.3 Native Title Act 1993

The Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) recognises and protects native title rights and interests.

The objects of the NT Act are to:

- provide for the recognition and protection of native title
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings
- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title
- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The NT Act may affect use of Crown land, particularly development of the land and granting of tenures.

In particular, the CLM Act makes it mandatory for council to engage or employ a native title manager. This role provides advice to council as to how the council's dealings and activities on Crown land may be valid or not valid under the NT Act.

The council must obtain the written advice from an accredited native title manager as to whether council complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation when:

- a) granting leases, licences, permits, forestry rights, easements or rights of way over the land
- b) mortgaging the land or allowing it to be mortgaged
- c) imposing, requiring or agreeing to covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use (or removing or releasing, or agreeing to remove or release, covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use) in connection with dealings involving the land
- d) approving (or submitting for approval) a plan of management for the land that authorises or permits any of the kinds of dealings referred to in (a), (b) or (c).

Councils Native Title Manager has been and will continue to be consulted in all relevant aspects of native title pertaining to the land that is covered by this PoM.

3.2 Other state and federal legislation

3.2.1 NSW state legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

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

The EP&A Act ensures that effects on the natural environment, along with social and economic factors, are considered by the council when granting approval for or undertaking works, developments or activities.

This Act is also the enabling legislation for planning policies that may have a direct influence on open space management. On a state-wide level there are State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). On a regional level there are Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). On a local level there are Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), as well as Development Control Plans (DCPs).

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) is important legislation that recognises the rights of Aboriginal people in NSW. It recognises the need of Aboriginal people for land and acknowledges that land for Aboriginal people in the past was progressively reduced without compensation. Crown land meeting certain criteria may be granted to an Aboriginal Land Council. This Act may affect dealings with Crown land that is potentially claimable.

Biosecurity Act 2015

The NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSWB Act) enables landholders, community, industry and Government to effectively manage and respond to biosecurity incursions and risks. A fundamental principle of the NSWB Act is that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility, and all land managers have the same responsibilities – a duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise risk as far as reasonably practicable.

Council has obligations under this Act to manage Priority Weeds on Council land or Council managed land. Under the Act, weeds are divided into State, Regional and Local Priority Weeds (formerly referred to as

Noxious Weeds). State and Regional priority weeds are identified in the *Greater Sydney Regional Weed Management Plan (September 2019)* and outcomes for these weeds needs to demonstrate compliance with the Biosecurity Duty for the species listed in Appendix 1 of the Weed Management Plan.

Since 1 July 2018, the management of pest animals has been administered under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. Foxes are included in the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Plan 2018-2023* and a threat abatement plan to rid them has been prepared under the Biodiversity Conservation Act.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Statutory responsibilities on the council arising from this Act specifically relate to the protection of sites of pre- and post-European contact archaeological significance and the protection of native flora and fauna. This Act may affect community land categorised as of cultural significance, as a natural area or park.

Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Under the Act it is an offence to harm (destroy, deface, or damage) or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, or in relation to an object, move the object from the land on which it has been situated.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* replaces the former *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. The Act aims to create a balanced approach to land management and biodiversity conservation across NSW, and protect threatened species and threatened ecological communities, through the application of a risk-based approach to regulating interactions and impacts of human activity on native flora, fauna and communities.

The Act sets out a process for listing threatened plants and animals and establishes the "Saving our Species" biodiversity conservation programme for threatened species and threatened ecological communities. The Act provides for the identification and listing of threatened species (Schedule 1), threatened ecological communities (Schedule 2), key threatening processes (Schedule 4), protected animals (Schedule 5) and protected plants (Schedule 6). It also establishes new measures for the conservation of areas considered to be "of outstanding biodiversity value".

Fisheries Management Act 1994

The *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act) includes provisions for the management of state fisheries, including the conservation of fish habitats, threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation and management of the riparian zone, waterways and threatened marine/freshwater aquatic species. This relates to community land categorised as natural area (foreshore, watercourse or wetland).

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.

Rural Fires Act 1997

This Act contains provisions for bushfire risk management and the establishment of a Bushfire Management Committee. It also includes direction on development in bushfire-prone lands.

Water Management Act 2000

This Act is based on the concept of ecologically sustainable development, and its objective is to provide for the sustainable and integrated management of the water sources of the state for the benefit of both present and future generations. The Act recognises:

- the fundamental health of our rivers and groundwater systems and associated wetlands, floodplains, estuaries has to be protected
- the management of water must be integrated with other natural resources such as vegetation, native fauna, soils and land
- to be properly effective, water management must be a shared responsibility between the government and the community
- water management decisions must involve consideration of environmental, social, economic, cultural and heritage aspects

- social and economic benefits to the state will result from the sustainable and efficient use of water.

Heritage Act 1977

This Act contains provisions for the conservation of items of heritage and may relate to community land categorised as cultural significance or natural area.

3.2.2 Commonwealth legislation**Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999**

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) provides a national framework for the protection and management of matters of national environmental significance. These include listed nationally and internationally significant flora, fauna and ecological communities as well as heritage places on the World Heritage List and National Heritage List. The Act also promotes the conservation of biodiversity and ecologically sustainable development.

Telecommunications Act 1997

This Act provides for telecommunication facilities being permitted on community land without authorisation in a PoM.

3.2.3 State Environmental Planning Policies**State Environmental Planning Policy No 19 – Bushland in urban areas**

This planning policy deals with bushland in urban areas, so is applicable to PoMs for community land categorised as natural area—bushland.

State Environmental Planning Policy No 21—Caravan Parks

This planning policy permits caravan parks on all land with development consent.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (ISEPP) aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State. The Infrastructure SEPP assists local government and the communities they support by simplifying the process for providing essential infrastructure.

The Infrastructure SEPP has specific planning provisions and development controls for 25 types of infrastructure works or facilities including roads, emergency services, electricity delivery, parks and other public reserves and telecommunications networks.

The Infrastructure SEPP outlines the planning rules for such works and facilities, including:

Where such development can be undertaken;

What type of infrastructure development can be approved by a public authority under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) following an environmental assessment (known as 'development without consent');

What type of development can be approved by the relevant local council, Minister for Planning or Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure under Part 4 of the EP&A Act (known as 'development with consent'); and

What type of development is exempt or complying development.

Of particular relevance to open space is Clause 65 that specifies that development for any purpose may be carried out without consent if the development is for the purposes of implementing an adopted plan of management. The clause also lists a range of ancillary developments permitted without consent.

Clause 66 provides for a range of exempt developments within a public reserve such as the construction, maintenance and repair of walking tracks, boardwalks, stairways, gates, seats shelters and shade structures.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017

This policy deals with clearing of native vegetation in urban areas and land zoned for environmental protection.

3.2.4 Other State relevant legislation, policies and plans

Companion Animals Act 1998
Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cwlth)
Disability Inclusion Act 2014
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)
Local Land Services Act 2013
Pesticides Act 1999
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
Retail Leases Act 1994
Soil Conservation Act 1938
Telecommunications Act 1997 (Cwlth)
Waste Minimisation Act 1995
 NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008–2015
 National Local Government Biodiversity Strategy
 NSW Biodiversity Strategy
 Australian Natural Heritage Charter

3.3 Council Policies

Councils Community Strategic Plan 2019

From all of the ideas, comments and suggestions gathered in development of the plan from the Orange Community, the top six categories covered more than half the responses. These included

Sports and Recreation

Orange residents were generally happy with the range of sporting and recreational facilities offered in the City. However, there were a number of improvements or additions to the current offerings identified in each of the sessions. More broadly, the attraction of regional and state carnivals and events is seen to be an opportunity, and suitable facilities are required to host these. The swimming pool is a valued asset; however, the cost of entry and learn-to-swim classes may create an obstacle for members of the community. Some concessions are sought, especially for the schools providing the life skill of swimming. Residents would like to see additional water-based recreational activities around the lake, dams and creeks with supporting infrastructure such as toilets and BBQs.

Cycling is growing in importance and while residents are happy with cycle and walking paths throughout the City, they would like to see them expanded and maintained. Further, development of mountain biking and cycling tourism was important.

Community

Residents love the Orange community and would like to see tolerance and acceptance for all people. It was suggested that a welcoming committee be developed for new residents that could provide information on the range of services that are available within the community. Better access and inclusion for people with a disability, aged care, palliative care and a youth hub, were offered as suggestions to improve the City.

The villages of Orange were also represented during the engagement and they seek protection of their community's way of life. Interest and participation in community groups appears to be waning. There were suggestions that Council could provide more support to community organisations to help them with their management and projects.

Roads and Transport

The comments and ideas on the topic of roads focused on two main issues. The first focused on transport within Orange. This included suggestions to increase the frequency of public transport services (particularly buses to and from the hospital precinct and the CBD). There were calls for the general improvement of the quality of the city's roads as well as more work on pothole repairs, and signs of a lack of community understanding of newer traffic devices such as blisters.

The second area focused on the connection of Orange to the surrounding regions and Sydney. Many residents continue to express concern at the condition of the northern bypass and identify the completion of the southern feeder road as a priority. Residents have called for significant improvements to key access roads to Sydney, predominantly the Bells Line of Road. Residents also asked for better rail access to

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Sydney, either through an extension of the 'Bathurst Bullet' to Orange or a more convenient daily XPT service.

Parks and open space

The parks of Orange are important and valued by the residents and their importance should be recognised with appropriate maintenance and ongoing upgrade. The value of green spaces is and should be recognised in the community, with parks, wetlands and open spaces included in the planning process and incorporated into new estates. The trees in the streets are a feature of Orange and should be preserved.

Environment

The environment and sustainability are important to the Orange community. Residents provided many positive comments around the City's green spaces, use of the attractive natural environment, wetland areas attracting wildlife, and stormwater treatment schemes. There is increasing support for Council to encourage greater social responsibility in respect of the environment, including installation of solar panels on all major council and community buildings, promoting less single-use plastics, banning plastic shopping bags and considering the use of electric/hybrid vehicles for Council's fleet. There is a general push for educating the community to be more environmentally aware and accountable for actions impacting our beautiful city.

Employment education and training

The community contributed a number of positive comments around the quality of education and training on offer in Orange. Residents requested a wider range of courses at CSU, and the possibility of a new school to support the growing North Orange area. There were also many ideas around how to improve employment and training opportunities in the area, including providing transition programs for school leavers and migrants settling in town. Residents also suggested that Council could advocate for lower or subsidised commercial rents and a campaign to encourage light industry /small manufacturing companies to move from high-cost metropolitan areas to Orange.

Orange City Play Strategy 2013

Orange City Council has developed this Strategy to plan the direction of play provision to 2026, with the aim of bringing the play network into line with the NSW Planning and Infrastructure guidelines for open space, best practice in play provision, and to better provide for the children of the City.

Play is extremely important to the healthy development of children of all ages, in physical, mental, social and emotional terms. The increase in obesity throughout our society highlights the importance of encouraging our children to be active out-doors; providing for play is a key service a City can offer its citizens to promote their better health.

Provision for play needs to cater to the complete range in age of children, and provide stimulation for all aspects of their development (physical, mental, social and emotional), in an equitable distribution throughout the City. As such, a play resource within a City should provide a diverse range of play opportunities within a range of setting types. These include play spaces of different hierarchies (local, district and regional) and a variety of themes. To be effective and engaging, play provision also needs to provide a degree of challenge and risk so children can grow and learn in a safe environment.

The Strategy has found that Orange is well catered for with Regional level play facilities (serves whole cities) but is lacking the number and diversity of Local (serves one neighbourhood) and District (serves a number of neighbourhoods) level facilities that make up a quality play network. Current provision of play spaces in Orange includes 27 parks, while it is expected that by the year 2026, to meet planning guidelines, more than 60 should be provided throughout the City. Council staff maintain existing equipment to a high standard and there is an ongoing schedule of maintenance, repair and upgrade however a more strategic approach is required to ensure new provision is focussed where needed most and provides the best mix of amenity, while being cost effective for Council to provide and maintain

The analysis provided in Part 4 of the study indicates that Orange City Council needs to increase the number of play spaces provided throughout the City; particularly at the Local and District levels. Provision of a wider range in diversity of play types has also been identified as a critical determiner of play space quality that Council should focus on in the future. This Strategy analyses the existing provision and requirements for future provision and sets targets and timeframes for delivery, costed to standardised hierarchy models. A detailed mapping exercise has resulted in a matrix for delivery that is tailored to growth areas and anticipated demographic profiles throughout the City.

The resultant network of play spaces is expected to support and enhance childhood development throughout the City, achieving best practice within a regional context and helping to develop healthy and engaged citizens that value the City and its open space

Orange Recreation Needs Study 2011

The report identified that Orange has an extremely high level of premier parkland in comparison with other LGA's. There was subsequently limited demand identified at the time for the expansion of Councils open space network with the exception of local and environmental needs in urban release. In the time since this study the needs of the district have evolved further. In response, Council has embarked on the construction of an expanded sporting complex converting part of a redundant golf course (Bloomfield Golf Course) adjoining Sir Jack Brabham Park. The future complex will contain a dedicated rectangular football stadium, synthetic athletics facility and additional sports fields.

Council currently and historically has established a very high service standard for the ongoing maintenance of its recreational open space network. The report identified that with ever increasing pressures on Council's budget combined with community expectations a range of measures needs to be implemented to ensure a sustainable future.

The 2011 report anticipated the need to provide a series of safe, linking, multi-use paths for pedestrians and cyclists utilising existing and proposed green corridors that will connect recreational facilities with residential areas and the CBD.

The report identified several key strategies for recreational management:

- a. Council establish a clear public land reclassification policy with an underlying net community benefit approach.
- b. Council periodically review its open space assets provision in line with its endorsed policy.
- c. Council public land reclassification policy identify that all profits from the sale of excess open space are directed towards the upgrading of recreational facilities in close proximity and / or towards city-wide facilities.
- d. Clear policy framework and/ or guidelines for the provision of open space as part of any future developer agreements and/ or s94 contributions be established.

3.4 Review of Plan of Management

Implementation of this Plan and its ongoing relevance will be reviewed annually as part of Council's internal and external reporting processes. Refer to section 8.0 for further detail on the review process and related protocols.

3.5 Community Consultation

Past Consultation

Development of this Draft Plan of Management has drawn on past consultation undertaken as part of Council strategic planning.

Public Hearing

The Crown Land Amendment (Plan of Management) Regulation 2021 states that Councils are no longer required to hold a public hearing about proposed plans of management (under section 40A of the LG Act) where the proposed plan would alter the land categorisations assigned. This exemption applies to all Plans of Management for Crown land managed by Council.

For Community Lands where the proposed category would change a previous categorisation or assign and category for the first time a public hearing is required under section 40A of the LG Act.

Public Exhibition

The plan will be placed on public exhibition for 28 days plus a 14-day ongoing response period (42 days total) in accordance with the Local Government Act. The exhibition period allows for interested parties to comment on the Draft Plan. Council will consider all comments and the final document will be amended where appropriate.

Key comments were reviewed and are tabulated below

Comment	Response for POM finalisation
TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING EXHIBITION	

FOR EXHIBITION

4 HABITAT AND ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Biodiversity

In 2019, The Environmental Factor (TEF) was commissioned by Orange City Council to provide a Scoping Study to appraise existing spatial data and mapping resources available for ecological assets present within the Local Government Area (LGA).

The resulting report identified that Orange LGA is approximately 28,430 ha in size and contains significant patches of remnant vegetation. This vegetation connects to regionally significant conservation areas outside the LGA borders, including Mullion/Clergate State Forest and the Mullion Range State Conservation Area to the northeast, Kinross State Forest to the east, Borenore Karst Conservation Reserve to the west, and Mount Canobolas to the south. The LGA is dissected with numerous named waterways and waterbodies, each of which have ecological values and associated legislative protections under the Water Management Act 2000 (WM Act) and/or the Fisheries Management Act 1997 (FM Act). Waterways are known biodiversity hotspots, as they naturally provide connectivity in the landscape, as well as habitat and foraging resources for native species. Waterways in the Orange LGA are numerous, and include:

- Blackmans Swamp Creek
- Summer Hill Creek
- Ploughmans Creek
- Golding Creek
- Broken Shaft Creek
- Brandy Creek
- Gosling Creek
- Spring Creek
- Flyers Creek
- East Orange Creek
- Emu Swamp Creek
- Bell River
- Jenny Lind Creek
- Dairy Creek

Reservoirs / water bodies include

- Suma Park
- Gosling Creek Reserve, and
- Spring Creek

It was also noted that in addition to the above list, there are also many Un-named waterways and tributaries in Orange. There are also significant roadside vegetation tracts, Travelling Stock Reserves (TSRs) and patches of remnant vegetation on private land that add to the mosaic of native flora and fauna habitats in the area. The study undertook an analysis of the existing Biodiversity mapping in LEP and identified gaps. This generated an updated biodiversity map is being considered for updating into the LEP (refer Figure 3.1 following page).

The study notes that updating of the Orange LEP to comprehensively depict biodiversity assets within the LGA, will help to ensure that these assets will receive adequate protections in the face of future proposed developments. This especially relates to threatened species, communities and their habitats, as few species records are available for the LGA, despite past survey effort. Also, as existing and future developments are implemented, this renewed representation will ensure previously unrecorded assets are afforded adequate protection, aiding in their conservation.

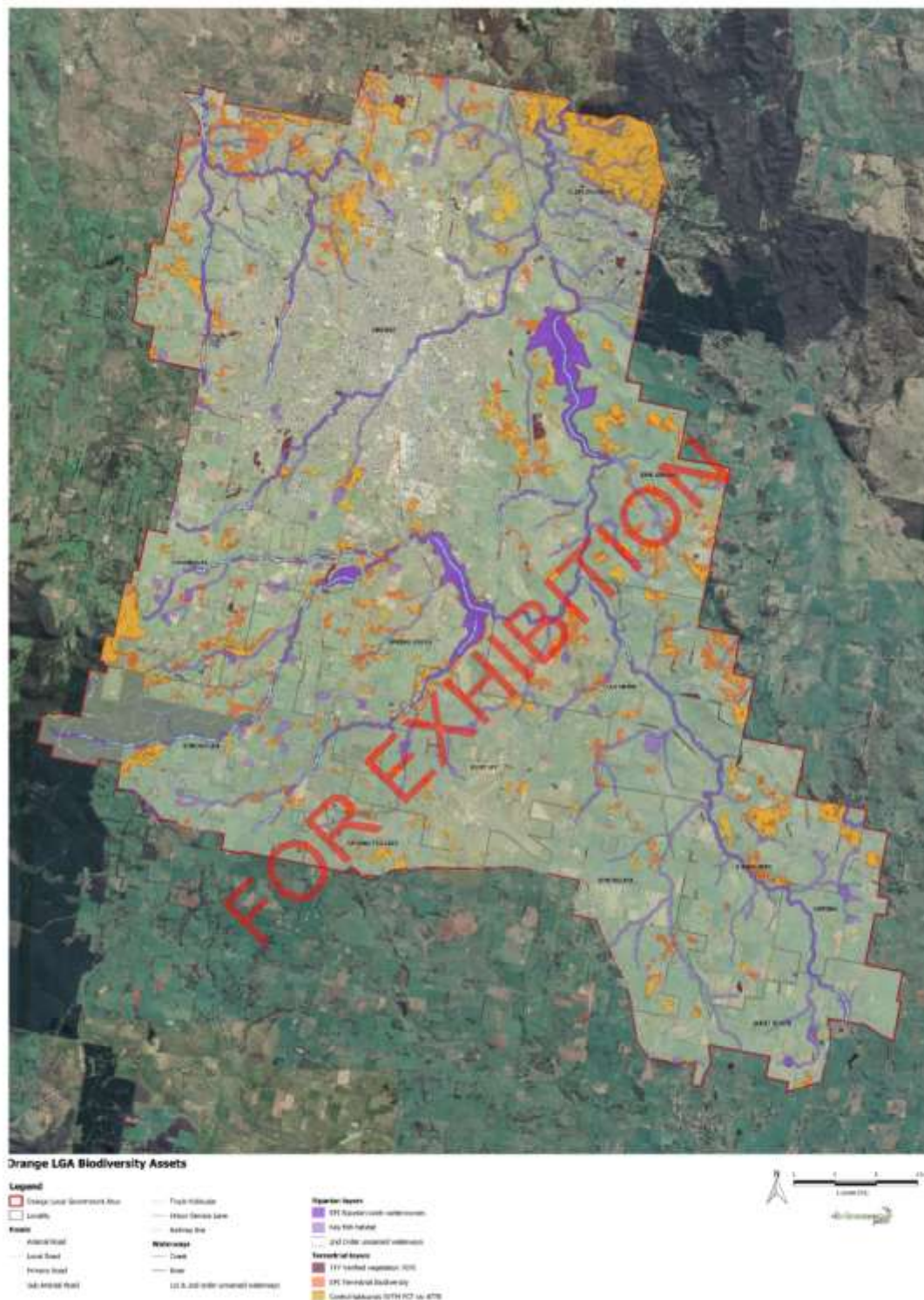


Figure 3.1 Orange LGA Biodiversity Assets (source Expansion of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Mapping Dataset July 2020 TEF)



4.2 Endangered Ecological Communities

The LG Act requires that where there are any EEC (or species, habitat, etc) listed as **critically** endangered, with a Final Determination Listing by the Scientific Committee, or any recovery plans that **directly reference** OCC LGA or **apply** to community land reserves in the OCC LGA, that a specific plan of management is provided for that land

In 2012 FloraSearch undertook a study entitled *Presence and condition of Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum EEC*

The study was commissioned to determine whether the Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland in the South Eastern Highlands, Sydney Basin, South East Corner and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregions Endangered Ecological Community (the Tablelands Snow Gum EEC) occurs in reserves managed by the Council, and, if so, to determine its extent and condition. A literature review of vegetation classification and mapping studies of the South Eastern Highlands (SEH) Bioregion was conducted in order to determine the previously recognised vegetation types relevant to the Orange district.

There have been no comprehensive region-wide vegetation classification studies on the western Central Tablelands including the Orange area. The relationships of the vegetation communities around Orange with those of the rest of the SEH Bioregion were therefore uncertain. Eight reserves managed by OCC were examined including four reserves in the Bloomfield area, and Lysterfield Reserve, Lake Canobolas Reserve, Pinnacle Reserve and an area of crown land near the Orange Rifle Range.

The vegetation in the reserves was documented, including the native and exotic trees, shrubs and ground cover. Fifty metre transects were used to measure the percentage of ground cover by native versus exotic species. Two distinct vegetation groups, each comprising two communities, were identified in OCC managed reserves; a high altitude (>1100 m) group in the Pinnacle Reserve and a low altitude (ca. 900 m) group on the basalt plateau south of Orange. The nearest equivalent vegetation communities from other studies of the SEH Bioregion were identified for each community in the reserves. Although communities similar to those south of Orange occur elsewhere in the SEH Bioregion, there are differences, such that the Orange vegetation may represent previously unrecognised vegetation types.

In order to clarify the vegetation targeted by the NSW Scientific Committee for protection as part of the Tablelands Snow Gum EEC, the characteristics of the vegetation communities described in previous studies that have been included in the EEC (Paragraph 6 of the Final Determination) were summarised. By comparing the characteristics of the Tablelands Snow Gum EEC with the vegetation in OCC managed reserves, it was concluded the EEC does not occur in the reserves.

However, a different EEC, the **Tableland Basalt Forest** in the Sydney Basin and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions Endangered Ecological Community, was identified in the Pinnacle Reserve. Two threatened species, Silver-leaf Candlebark (*Eucalyptus canobolensis*), listed as Vulnerable under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (TSC Act), and Mt Canobolas Box (*Eucalyptus saxicola*), listed as Endangered under the TSC Act, occur on the summit ridge of The Pinnacle.

The current condition of the vegetation was assessed for each reserve. All reserves had experienced some level of tree and shrub clearance historically. The least disturbed tree canopies were in Pinnacle Reserve, Lysterfield Reserve and Bloomfield Park. The sparsest tree canopies are in Gosling Creek Reserve and the Black Sallee Reserve. Native shrub populations have also been heavily depleted in all but the Pinnacle Reserve, which was in 2012 the least affected by past disturbance. Native shrubs persisted in small parts of four other reserves; Gosling Creek Reserve native area, Black Sallee Reserve, Lysterfield Reserve, and a small block of crown land near the Orange Rifle Range.

Introduced environmental shrub and grass weeds were a serious problem in all reserves owing to the fertile basalt-derived soils which favour many introduced species. All reserves have been invaded by exotic grasses which dominate most of the ground cover. Only small fragments with predominantly native ground cover persisted in some reserves as islands of naturalness within a sea of weeds. The best examples of the original grassy woodland ground cover occur in Lysterfield Reserve, Gosling Creek Reserve native area, Black Sallee Reserve, Pinnacle Reserve and the Orange Rifle Range crown land.

The report recommended that

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1. A study be undertaken to survey, analyse, classify and map the vegetation of the western Central Tablelands. Such a study would ideally involve a partnership between Central Tablelands councils, the Lachlan and Central Tablelands Local Lands Service and the Office of Environment and Heritage, which has the skills and technical resources to do this work.
2. OCC should recognise remnant areas of high quality grassy woodland in reserve management plans and develop ongoing protection and enhancement strategies for each area.
3. To promote awareness and assist in the avoidance of inadvertent damage and disturbance, consideration should be given to fencing high value areas and providing explanatory and educational signage.
4. Areas designated for grassy woodland conservation should be protected from all forms of soil disturbance.
5. Shading of the understorey by a continuous tree canopy is likely to favour native ground cover species and may reduce the dominance of exotic grasses. It is recommended that plantings of appropriate local provenance trees be made to fill canopy gaps in high quality grassy woodland remnants. In particular, the planting of local provenance Black Gums (*Eucalyptus aggregata*) in alluvial zones along creeks would re-establish this rare species within local reserves in the Bloomfield area and assist in its conservation.
6. Considerable efforts to control exotic shrubs in OCC reserves are current practice and should continue. The use of herbicides is effective and appropriate, provided care is taken to avoid damage to native flora. When a high level of control has been achieved by herbicides, ongoing maintenance by hand weeding may be appropriate to avoid damage to regenerating natives. Such maintenance could be performed by trained volunteers.
7. The greatest challenge in managing high quality grassy woodland remnants is likely to be controlling exotic grasses. At present there are no known or tested methods for doing this on the western Central Tablelands. Methods that are worth trying include strategically timed slashing, selective grazing or the use of fire.

For the purposes of this Plan of management Orange City Council has confirmed that on the basis of available studies that there are no Critically Endangered EEC's in the reserves subject to the PoM. In addition there are no recovery plans applicable to the reserves subject to the PoM.

5 HERITAGE AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The Traditional Owners of the land on which Orange City is located are the Wiradjuri peoples. The Wiradjuri nation is defined by three rivers, the Lachlan (galari), Macquarie (wambool) and Murrumbidgee (murrumbidjeri), making it the largest Indigenous nation in New South Wales.

While there is currently no specific dating for Aboriginal sites within the Orange region, the oldest approximant site date can be taken from two rock shelters 60km south-east of Wellington. This site is dated to 7150BC. Occupation of the Australian continent began over 40,000 years ago, and it is likely that Aboriginal people have been living in the Orange district for most of that time with a rich cultural heritage and connection to the landscape and natural systems. The Wiradjuri language is no longer fluently spoken, but many words and phrases are known and documented. (Source Orange Museum).

Aboriginal culture, spirituality and practices are linked to the land, which provided tools, shelter, food and connections to ancestors. Spiritual beliefs were organised around sacred sites connected to heros known as jin. There are at least 18 Wiradjuri jin known, however it is likely that there were many more. Each is connected to an animal or plant and each person inherits their jin from their mother and is then responsible for caring for the sacred sites associated with their jin. People learnt the stories, songs and dances of their jin. Social practises including marriage were regulated by jin and people could not eat or damage their jin. Jin no longer regulates the marriage system, but the basic principle of preventing close marriage still applies. Also, many people still know their totems (jin animals) and avoid eating or damaging them.

Male initiation ceremonies (burbung) were once held on Mt Canobolas and stone tool sites are found on the mountain. Canobolas comes from the Wiradjuri words meaning two shoulders, coona, shoulder; booloo, two – Ghannabulla referring to the two main peaks. Mt Canobolas also served as a rich source of food and medicines.

Initial relations between Aboriginal people and settlers in the central west were initially peaceful. However situation deteriorated as pastoralism expanded and stock animals damaged waterways and plants. Kangaroos were driven away. Most of the settlers were men and conflict over Aboriginal women arose. Aboriginal resistance to European occupation occurred most clearly at Bathurst. From 1822, the Wiradjuri (led by a Wiradjuri man called Windradyne) attacked numerous pastoral stations in an attempt to wrest back control of the land. Governor Brisbane declared martial law in May 1823 and a punitive expedition was dispatched to capture Windradyne and his attackers. An unknown number of Aboriginal people were killed by the expedition and it is believed that others fled north to the Mudgee district to escape. Hostilities ceased when Windradyne marched east over the Blue Mountains to Parramatta where he attended the annual feast and blanket distribution.

The impact of these events on Aboriginal people in the Orange district is unclear. It does not appear that the punitive expedition ventured as far as Orange, but it is likely that Aboriginal community would have been aware of Windradyne's resistance and the government's response.

The Aboriginal population of the Orange district was devastated by a smallpox outbreak in 1830 and 1831. Locally, the disease was first reported by Andrew Brown, an overseer at Wallerawang, who said that he had encountered five Aboriginal people on the Castlereagh River with the disease when travelling to the north-west. It first appeared in the Wellington Valley in October 1830 and the localized epidemic continued for two months. The Wiradjuri in the district blamed the disease on Captain Sturt who had recently passed through the valley on his way to the west.

The impact of smallpox, which the Wellington and Lachlan River Wiradjuri called "Thunna Thunna", was devastating and Mair estimated that it killed between one in three and one in six of all Aboriginal people in the areas to which it spread.

There is little evidence to demonstrate precisely where Aboriginal people were living in the 1850s. There is a report that people gathered at Newman Park, East Orange, before proceeding to the police station to collect their blankets as part of the annual Government Blanket Distribution. A more permanent Aboriginal camp may have been located here, but corroborative evidence is lacking.

In the early 1850s, Aboriginal people were camped near Denis Hanrahan's public house (known as the Limerick Castle) on the Cargo Road at Campedale. It is likely that some of the residents came forward annually to collect a blanket. Other recipients probably lived and worked on nearby pastoral stations.

The benefits of the gold rush to local Aboriginal people are hard to ascertain. Gold seekers were concentrated on the creek banks at places such as Ophir and Lewis Ponds. Their presence and activities occupied large tracts of land and polluted the water, making it difficult for Aboriginal people to inhabit the area. Nevertheless, the gold rush attracted Aboriginal people who made the best of the situation which confronted them.

As labourers abandoned their old jobs and headed to the goldfields, pastoralists and squatters turned to local Aboriginal men and women as an alternate workforce. Aboriginal men also worked as drovers, using their knowledge of the landscape to help move herds of sheep and cattle vast distances. Employment of Aboriginal men and women on pastoral stations as labourers, shepherds and drovers in the post-gold rush period was the continuation of a well-established pattern. Aboriginal families began living and working on pastoral stations in the Orange district soon after the era of frontier violence ended in the 1820s.

Despite intensified European land-use through pastoralism, agriculture and gold mining, Aboriginal people not only maintained a presence in Orange district into the 1850s, but sustained cultural practices and links with groups to the east, south and west.

It is uncertain when the last initiation ceremony was held on Mount Canobolas or elsewhere in the Orange district. Initiations in north-western NSW were held in the 1890s and on the north coast in the 1930s.

Sites of Significance

The following sites and descriptions of significance were identified in the Orange Aboriginal Heritage Report prepared by NTS Corp in 2012. The report states that these sites were to be entered into the State Heritage Inventory database for Orange. The basis for the assessment were cultural and social criteria (related to the historical themes of resistance, accommodation and migration) rather than physical heritage.

The Springs

The Springs was a fringe camp to the south of Orange which operated from approximately 1930 to 1943. The population consisted of some non-Indigenous residents, but mainly Wiradjuri families with strong ties to Yass, Cowra and Wellington. Some of the residents from Cowra were seeking refuge from harsh conditions on Erambie Aboriginal Station. The residents of The Springs lived in tin shacks and found employment in local orchards. From the early 1940s, the Cabonne Shire Council and AWB engineered the removal of the Aboriginal families living at The Springs. The Springs is within the living memory of several Wiradjuri families and it is of particular significance to them. But it gains wider significance because of the documentary evidence showing the extent of the efforts made by the AWB (that is the Aboriginal Welfare Board which existed from 1883 – 1969) to liaise with local authorities such as the police and council to manage the lives of Aboriginal people on land which they did not directly control.

Mount Canobolas

Mount Canobolas, consisting of two main peaks (Old Man Canobolas and Young Man Canobolas) is a major Wiradjuri ceremonial site. Dreaming stories are known by some people with a strong traditional connection to Orange, but they are not in the public domain. Nevertheless, it is because of this on-going traditional knowledge that the site retains its significance to contemporary Wiradjuri people. In pre-contact times, Mount Canobolas was also an important occupation site. It is likely that people camped on the mountain when majoring ceremonies such as initiations were taking place. It is not known when the last ceremony took place on the mountain, although initiations in other parts of Wiradjuri country seem to have continued into the early 20th century.

Emu Swamp

Emu Swamp is a significant area for several reasons. In 1831, two Aboriginal people living at Emu Swamp died of smallpox. The disease was sweeping through NSW Aboriginal communities at the time and had a devastating impact. Emu Swamp continued to have an Indigenous association into the late 19th century. Betsy Bullock died there in the mid-1870s. In the early 1890s, the family of Alfred Locke camped at Emu Swamp. Locke was from Blacktown in western Sydney and it is likely that he and his family were forced on to the road to look for work (the economy was in recession at the time).

Although not well-known within the contemporary community, Emu Swamp is significant because it demonstrates the ability of Aboriginal people to survive traumatic events. Also, there are few specific sites outside of Sydney where smallpox has been documented.

Robertson Park

Robertson Park in Orange CBD is located on reclaimed land on what was originally Blackman's Swamp. Although it is likely that the swamp (a resource-rich location) was an important camping place in traditional times, it was not named after Aboriginal people but James Blackman, an assistant surveyor who accompanied John Oxley on his 1818 expedition. Robertson Park was proclaimed in 1882. In 1915, Jack Marsh, the noted Aboriginal cricketer and athlete, was assaulted outside the Royal Hotel opposite Robertson Park. His body was taken across the road to the park's main gate where he died. In contemporary times, Robertson Park has been a meeting place for many families who moved to Orange as part of the resettlement scheme. They met up in Robertson Park to socialize and strengthen social bonds in a new town, and it is from these social reasons that the park is particularly significant to many Aboriginal people in Orange.

Orange General Cemetery

To date, genealogical research has identified the names of 32 Aboriginal people buried in Orange General Cemetery between 1883 and 1998. In reality, the number is likely to be much greater. As noted by Byrne, Aboriginal people "... have strong emotional attachment to the graves of their relatives" and this is clearly the case for the Orange cemetery. The location of many of the older graves is unknown. More recent graves are cared for by relatives and they are regarded as of vital cultural significance. Unlike Aboriginal cemeteries such as Collarenebri, graves of Aboriginal people at Orange do not appear to have been decorated in a unique manner, but this does not undermine their cultural significance.

Searches of the AHIMS data base by Council identified that there are Registered Aboriginal sites in community land or Crown Reserves across the LGA. Management of these spaces must have regard for the protection and conservation of these sites.

(Source Orange Aboriginal Heritage Report prepared by NTS Corp, 2012)

5.2 European Cultural Heritage

When explorer G. W. Evans was on his way south-west from Bathurst in November 1813, he saw to the north-west what he described as "high, distant mountains". Doubtless this range was part of the chain from which Mt Canobolas and other peaks rise. Surveyor-General Oxley travelled through the area to the east of Orange – now known as Lewis Ponds and Ophir – in 1817 and 1818; and Surveyor Meehan, hopelessly lost, passed to the west of Orange in 1820. By 1823, occupation of the land west of Bathurst had begun.

Lieutenant Percy Simpson, on his way to Wellington in 1823, drove his sulky across what is now the location of the City of Orange. John Blackman, Chief Constable, who selected the route, accompanied him from Bathurst. Blackman's Swamp Creek, which runs through the centre of Orange, was named after him. For the next 24 years, the area was known as Blackman's Swamp. The survey of the district, by J.B. Richards began in 1828 and in 1829 the name 'Orange' appears on the maps as village parish. Orange was most likely named by Major Thomas Mitchell as a tribute to Prince William of Orange with whom he had been associated during the Peninsular Wars in Spain.

In 1836 land on the outskirts of the village site (which had been reserved by Surveyor Richards) was sold. The first people to purchase land in the immediate vicinity of Orange were W. E. Sampson and J Moulder. These men subdivided their properties in the late 1830s and leased them to tenants who began to clear and cultivate the lands they occupied.

By 1845, a village had developed at Summer Hill to the north-east of Orange, at the junction of Gosling and Fredrick's Valley Creeks. An inn named 'The Bush' had been opened by Duncan McKillop, and a shoemaker, two stores and a tannery were in business there. Dr Fawcett, the first doctor in the district carried on his practice there.

Flour milling was the earliest industry carried on in the locality. The 'Phoenix' was the name of the first mill. In 1847, the trustees of the marriage settlement of Mr J. A. Templer and Rosamund Darvall purchased 'Narambla', a property three miles from Orange, from Simeon Lord. A large brick flour mill was erected there

– it was horse-driven. It was in Mr Templer's home that the Australian poet, Andrew Barton 'Banjo' Paterson was born on 17 February 1864. His birth was registered at the Orange Court House and his baptism recorded at Holy Trinity Anglican Church.

The landmark known as Templer's Mill stood for approximately 116 years, however the ravages of time and lack of resources necessary to maintain the structure eventually persuaded the authority concerned to demolish the mill in the 1970s

The site for the village of Orange was proclaimed on 18 November 1846. No land in the village itself was sold until 1849, and little development had occurred. In 1848, there were only three buildings in the Village of Orange - an inn, a store and a private residence. In 1849, nearly all the buildings in the settlement were made of slabs and bark, and there were no sealed streets

The passage of The Robertson Land Act of 1861 was responsible for much development around Orange. Between 1860 and 1870, nearly a thousand settlers took up an area of over 20,234 hectares on which they grew wheat. For nearly fifty years, Orange was one of the principal wheat growing areas of the colony. In the early 1880s the planting of fruit trees began, and orcharding gradually displaced wheat growing as the major industry.

Gold and Communications

In April 1851, the first payable gold in Australia was discovered at Ophir, approximately 28kms from Orange, and thousands of people flocked to the diggings. The discovery was made by William Tom, James Tom and John Lister, who had been taught the art of prospecting by Edward Hargraves. Gold was found at Lucknow, 10kms from the village of Orange shortly afterwards and many more people came to the district. An impetus was given to the development of the village. The population of Orange in 1851 was only 28. In the 1850s, over 700 men were working in the mines at Lucknow, while in Orange ten years later the population had reached only 581. However, by 1871 the population of Orange was 1,456 and in 1881 had nearly doubled – the census figure was 2,701. During the twenty years 1851–1871, there was a constant movement of gold seekers on their way to new rushes west and south of Orange. All this meant more business and more population. Furthermore, some of the disappointed miners remained as settlers. In June 1862, Cobb & Co established its headquarters at Bathurst and the following month coaches were passing through Orange on their way to and from the Forbes diggings. The company provided gold escorts, mail and passenger services throughout NSW and Queensland till the end of the 19th century. In 1863, a tollgate was established on the Bathurst road on the outskirts of Orange. Tolls would have been collected on vehicles using this road on their way to the Ophir diggings and to Templer's Flour Mill. The opening of the railway in 1877 was an important historical landmark, since improved transport enabled farmers to move the produce of the land to market more quickly and cheaply. For a number of years, Orange was a railhead, and teams from the far west loaded wool and other products for export on railway trucks and returned with stores for stations in the outback. Cobb & Co coaches still ran from Orange and Wellington, en-route to Dubbo and Bourke, after establishment of the railhead at Orange

Municipal government

In 1853, the roads in the township were in deplorable condition. Day after day there were accidents to horses, bullocks and drays. Occasionally, the Government provided a little money to do urgently needed repairs to the streets. On 18 July 1859, a meeting to discuss the incorporation of Orange was held at the Royal Hotel, when it was unanimously decided to take steps to establish a municipality. Within a week, 74 signatures had been obtained on a petition which was sent to the Government praying that the town be incorporated. The document was favourably received, and the Town became a Municipality on 9 January 1860. The first election was held on 9 February 1860, when John Woodward, James Dale, George McKay, Denis Hanrahan, John Peisley and W T Evans were elected Aldermen. As soon as the poll was declared on 10 February 1860, the Aldermen met and elected John Peisley as Chairman. The first recorded meeting of the Council was held in the Court House on 18 February 1860, when George Dolquhorn was appointed Town Clerk. The first work carried out by the Council was the removal of the stumps in the streets, a job of some magnitude. Questions concerning the legality of the Constitution of the Orange Municipal Council arose in 1866 and the Council was suspended in February of that year owing to a decision of the Supreme Court. The Council was reconstituted after the passage of a new Municipalities Act in 1867, and the first election under the new order was held on 14 February 1868. The Council's big problem was Blackman's Swamp Creek which overflowed periodically, doing much damage to properties in the vicinity of Lords Place. The work of concreting the creek bed began in 1887 but many years passed before the job was completed.

The Town Hall was built in 1887 and in the same year, the work of beautifying Cook and Robertson Parks was begun. Tree planting in the streets was commenced in 1886. A gas company was formed in 1877 and ten years later the Council purchased the plant.

In 1923, electricity displaced gas as street illuminant, and the Council erected a power plant which was used until it was decided to obtain bulk supplies of current from Lithgow. Water was laid on in 1890, and work on a sewerage system was begun in 1915 and completed in 1918. East Orange Council was incorporated in March 1888 – the area of the new municipality was 277 hectares. In 1912, it was decided to amalgamate with Orange. In 1900, Orange was almost chosen - out of 45 towns considered – for the proposed Federal capital but was discarded in favour of Canberra. After 1900, subdivision of lands on every side of Orange began and building allotments and cultivating blocks were marked out.

In 1927, the area of the town was increased to 6.96 square kilometres and later further extensions were made. Orange was proclaimed a City on 19 July 1946 when its population was over 15,000. By 1948 the City had increased in area to 20.8 square kilometres. On 1 October 1977, the City of Orange was extended in area to 298 square kms with the amalgamation of surrounding shires.

(Source: Council website).

FOR EXHIBITION

6 AUTHORISATION OF USE AND DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Future use and development

The reserves subject to this PoM have been subject to a varied level of development over time with a range of elements and facilities. It is expected in addition that new activities, developments and structures may be proposed in response to an application for proposed use of the reserves or as triggered by an opportunity for funding or to address a need or management requirement that may not be evident during community and stakeholder consultation and / or subsequent preparation of this Plan of Management.

The LG Act, Section 36 states that a Plan of Management must expressly authorise any proposed or potential developments on community land. The following authorisation is provided generally. More specific guidance as to management of uses is provided in Part 2 of this plan of management: Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories

Any specific works will also require further investigation, and development approval as required.

Legislative requirements for future use and development

Permissible uses and developments at the subject reserves must be in accordance with relevant legislation, particularly:

- RE1 Public Recreation zoning under the Orange Environmental Plan 2011
 - To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes;
 - To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses; and
 - To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- Guidelines for and core objectives of the relevant categories of community land under the LG Act
- Uses for which leases, licences and other estates may be granted on community land under the LG Act.

Developments and structures are limited to those which support the desired activities, consistent with this PoM. Permitted uses and developments must all support and enhance the other values of the site including open space and recreation.

6.1.1 Prohibited activities

Activities that are not consistent with core objectives of the Reserve purpose of Public Recreation (or Children's playground or Environmental Protection as applicable to specific reserves) are prohibited on the subject sites.

Similarly, activities and uses that are not consistent with the core objectives of the Community Land category are also prohibited. Certain activities at reserves may also be prohibited by the land use zoning of the site and Orange City Council may prohibit certain activities from time to time. Prohibited use will be communicated via Council bookings, leases and licence agreements, or otherwise communicated where prohibited activities may be temporary.

6.1.2 Buildings and structures

Use of buildings and structures will support and reflect the core objectives of the community land categorisation and be in accordance with the RE1 zoning. Refer to Part 2 of this plan for details on permitted uses of reserves under the applicable categorisations.

6.1.3 Express authorisation

This Plan of Management expressly authorises development of new buildings and structures, and redevelopment/refurbishment buildings and structures, which support the desired use of each open space.

Such buildings and structures will be consistent with:

- This PoM, the CMP and any subsequent detailed design plans;
- The Orange LEP 2011 and any applicable Development Control Plans;
- The Building Code of Australia;
- Access to new facilities on the site and any refurbishment of those structures will be provided according to Design for Access and Mobility Standards;
- Access and seating requirements for people with disabilities and compliance with Disability Discrimination Act; and
- Sustainable development and integrate sustainability in terms of energy use, life cycle costs, source material impacts, and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD);

Any proposal for the development and use of buildings, structures and spaces of the subject reserves will be considered on merit and benefits to the community and balanced against physical constraints and the amenity of adjoining residents and land uses. Refer to Part 2 of this plan Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories for details on express authorisations applying to the land categories across the subject reserves.

6.1.4 Scale and intensity of use and development

Management of use must have regard for the potential impacts of activities and development on adjoining uses and users. Some key considerations include:

Impacts on adjoining landuses

Uses and activities permitted at the subject reserves must consider the impacts on local residents, workers and adjoining land uses in terms of noise, lighting, traffic and parking. Development approvals for ongoing development of facilities at the subject reserves must take this requirement into account as part of the approvals process.

Organised sports use

The Plan of Management specifically authorises activities at Sportsground areas which may attract high numbers of people including organised sport activities and training, school sport competitions, commercial activities and one-off community events and performances. The allocation of these reserves for organised sport and school sport will comply with Council's seasonal allocations process. Applications for permissible activities will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

The scale and intensity of such activities will be managed by Council's booking process and associated conditions of use

Informal use

The intensity of use of informal recreation facilities across the subject reserves and their settings (such as playgrounds, path and track systems, fitness stations and park seating) would be determined by community use of the site, and consideration of the protection of other values and qualities of the individual site.

Traffic and carparking

The impact of traffic and parking associated with organised sport or community events on local residents and businesses will be managed by preparing a Traffic and Parking Plan on a case-by-case basis for consideration by Council when granting consent for such activities / events.

6.1.5 Assessment and approval of permissible uses and developments

Orange City Council must expressly authorise proposed developments on community land under the LG Act. This authorisation in a Plan of Management gives 'in principle' support for activities and developments consistent with the objectives for land categorisation to proceed to development assessment under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

This Plan of Management does not in itself imply or grant consent for activities or developments. Any proposed uses and developments which are consistent with this Plan of Management must still be referred for development consent, and where required be advertised widely for information and to invite comment. Any subsequent application for development consent would be supported by and assessed against this Plan of Management.

6.1.6 Current leases and licences

Authorisation of current leases and licences

Current leases / licences include the following.

Location	Crown Reserve Number	Holder	Purpose	Details
Endeavour Oval		Emus Rugby Club	Sporting Club use	Lease Commencing: 1 st February 2024 Expiring: 31 st January 2035 Maximum period of tenancy: 21 years
Glenroi Oval Precinct		Orange Hockey	Hockey Related Activities	Lease Commencing: 1 st February 2023 Expiring: 31 st February 2033 Maximum period of tenancy: 20 years
Groundstone Café, Orange Regional Museum		Groundstone Café	Operation of a café and produce store	Licence Agreement Commencing: 1 st August 2021 Expiring: 31 st July 2026
Jaeger Reserve		Office of Environment and Heritage	Air quality monitoring station	Lease Commencing: 1 st September 2018 Expiring: 31 st August 2023 Maximum period of tenancy: 10 years
Jaeger Reserve		Orange City Croquet Club	Club house and playing fields	Lease Commencing: 10 th April 2022 Expiring: 9 th April 2027
Matthews Park		The Orange Society of Model Engineers	Operation of miniature stream club	Licence Agreement Commencing: 15 th December 2015 Expiring: 14 th December 2025
McFarlane Reserve		Denis Williamson	Grazing and related purposes	Licence Agreement Commencing: 5 th October 2022 Expiring: 5 th October 2023
Moulder Park		Timothy James Zinga and Ardia Pearl Zinga	Placement and operation of an ice vending machine	Licence Agreement Commencing: 19 th November 2023 Expiring: 18 th November 2025
Perc Griffith Way		Orange Kart Club	Club house and race track facility	Lease Commencing: 1 st July 2016 Expiring: 30 th June 2021

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Location	Crown Reserve Number	Holder	Purpose	Details
				Maximum period of tenancy: 15 years
Riawena Oval		Orange District Cricket Association	Playing or watching of cricket and related activities	Lease Commencing: 1 st July 2020 Expiring: 30 th June 2025 Maximum period of tenancy: 25 years
Environmental Learning Facility, Orange Showground		Central Tablelands Landcare (CTL)	Operation of the CTL including supporting sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation	Licence Agreement Commencing: 1 st August 2017 Expiring: 30 th July 2018
Sir Neville Howse Stadium, Anzac Park		Police and Community Youth Clubs (PCYC)	Operation a PCYC including associated activities	Lease Commencing: 11 th June 2008 Expiring: 11 th June 2018
Carl Sharpe Cricket Centre of Excellence, Wade Park		New South Wales Cricket Association	Office premises	Lease Commencing: 1 st March 2024 Expiring: 28 th February 2024
Wade Park		Orange Ex-Services Club	Tennis courts and Club house	Licence Agreement Commencing: 1 st November 2013 Expiring: 31 st October 2033
Wentworth Golf Club		Orange Ex-Services Club	Golf course and public recreation	Lease Commencing: 1 st April 2020 Expiring: 30 th March 2041
Wilima Walk		Trinity Preschool Orange	Pre-school and associated activities	Lease Commencing: 1 st January 2024 Expiring: 31 st December 2028

6.1.7 Authorisation of future leases, licences and other estates

What are leases and licenses

Leases and licenses formalise the use of community land by groups such as sporting clubs, community groups and schools, or by commercial organisations and individuals providing facilities or services for public use.

Licences allow multiple and non-exclusive use of an area. A licence may be required where intermittent or short-term use or control of all or part of the park is proposed. A number of licences for different users can apply to the same area at the same time, provided there is no conflict of interest.

Council's ability to lease or licence Crown reserves managed as community land, is authorised by section 3.22 of the CLM Act, which requires the preparation of a community land plan of management, adopted by council, to authorise the occupancy and use agreement.

Authorisation of leases and licences

Granting of leases, licences, other estates and easements for the use or occupation of the open spaces subject to this PoM are permissible for uses consistent with:

- section 3.23 of the CLM Act;
- the uses listed in Sections 46 and 47 of the LG Act
- the guidelines and core objectives for Park and General Community Use categories of Community Land
- zoning under the Orange LEP 2011 and conditions of development consent if required
- this Plan of Management.

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of a lease, licence or other estate must also:

- be in keeping with the purpose, category and core objectives of the land
- have no negative impact on historical or heritage sites
- not alienate open space unreasonably
- be ecologically sustainable
- have a component of community benefit
- demonstrate a clear nexus between the activity and the open space
- not result in overuse of the area or conflict with community use of the area
- ensure traffic and parking implications are considered
- be in accordance with all Council policies and procedures governing the use of open space.

Sub-leases are permissible where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for Community Land. Any proposed sub-leasing of the land must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the LG Act.

Allowable leases, licences and other estates applying authorised for the land categories across the Henley Precinct open space are detailed in Part 2 of this PoM.

6.1.8 Authorisation of Short-term casual use and occupation

Licenses for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may be granted for the subject open spaces in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, and Clause 31 of the Crown Land Management Regulation 2018.

Authorisation is granted for short-term casual use or occupation of the subject open spaces for the uses and occupations outlined in Part 2 Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories.

All short-term casual uses and occupation are subject to Council's standard conditions for hire, approval processes, and booking fees and in accord with a temporary licence as issued by Council. Fees and Charges applicable for short-term, casual bookings will be in accordance with Orange Council advertised fees and charges. The use or occupation of any Community Land for short-term or casual licence shall not involve the erection of any permanent building or structure.

7 VISION FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Values and roles

Values provide an important foundation for management, and are the qualities of the subject reserves that the community seeks to protect and enhance. Roles in turn distil the functions the precinct plays for the local and district community and the environment. The following values and roles have been identified from past consultation, and review of community use and activities, and are listed together under several categories fundamental to open space management.

Values	Roles
Access and accessibility	
<i>places that are accessible from adjoining neighbourhoods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible by district access systems
<i>places that enable walking jogging and fitness activities as appropriate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of loop walking for leisure and fitness
<i>places that are accessible (within the constraints of existing landform and environmental management)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of facilities that are universally accessible wherever feasible
Community use	
<i>places that are valued for its informal recreational qualities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of facilities that encourage informal active pursuits • Provision of a variety of walking path opportunities • Availability of open spaces that can be used for a range of informal recreational uses
<i>places that are valued for their capacity to bring the community together</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catering for small scale events appropriate to the size and context of the site • Private events appropriate to the size and context of the site
<i>place that are valued for its natural qualities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of experiences that bring users into contact with nature (in particular trees and water)
Environment and sustainability	
<i>places that conserve and enhance natural systems</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural drainage lines • Providing native understorey
<i>places that conserve and or provide habitat for natural vegetation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing native tree cover • Providing native understorey
<i>places that conserve and or provide environments for cultural plantings</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservatory of tree stock across the site • Providing a place of leafy shaded character • Providing a place of seasonal colour and foliage variations
<i>places that are sustainable and manage and limits impacts of uses on the environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of energy and resources use as part of park management • Re-cycling and reuse of landscape materials
Culture and heritage	
<i>places that conserves and protects pre and post colonial heritage and contribute to the understanding of past communities and park design and management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of tools and experiences that increase understanding and knowledge

8 POM ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.1 Reporting, evaluation and review

This PoM will require regular review in order to align with community values and changing community needs, and to reflect changes in council priorities. Typically, PoMs are updated every five years, with a more comprehensive re-write after ten years.

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

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

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

Each new draft PoM must be referred to any landowner and placed on public exhibition when the community will have an opportunity to comment prior to Council adoption.

PART 2

DETAILED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES

FOR EXHIBITION

9 PARK SPORTSGROUND AND GENERAL COMMUNITY USE

9.1 Introduction

The tables following outline the Guidelines for categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Part 3 - Categorisation, use and management of community land, in addition to core objectives of the Park, Sportsground and General Community Use categories.

Guidelines for Categorisation	Core objectives for management
Park	
Land should be categorised as a park under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are: (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.
Sportsground	
Land should be categorised as a sportsground under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is used or proposed to be used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.	The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as a sportsground are: (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and (b) to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.
General Community Use	
<p>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</p> <p>The land is not required to be categorised as a natural area and does not satisfy the guidelines for categorisation as a natural area, sportsground, park or an area of cultural significance</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:</p> <p>(a) In relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and</p> <p>(b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, license 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).</p>

9.2 Key management influences

The following pressures and opportunities typically influence management of Orange's City Reserves and must be addressed in ongoing management and assessment.

Landscape Character - design, grounds and vegetation management

The character of a park or sportsground landscape and the associated available amenity is an important feature in the community appreciation of the reserve. The landscape setting-appropriate supply and availability of a range of facilities including seating and table, shade, play equipment, paths, signage and amenities buildings such as toilets, provide support and opportunity to further enhance and make safe the park landscape.

Landscape amenity and aesthetics

- Park landscape needs to be varied, usable and accessible to a range of community members and groups. View lines and scenic design can vary from long range and open views, to the close and carefully designed and managed smaller areas that create a sense of safety as well as variation.

Park Furniture and Other Structures

- The supply of park furniture and structures assist safe enjoyment of parks and sportsgrounds and enable a range of activities and opportunities for recreation.
- Seating, tables, BBQs, shade structures, pathways and bridges, rubbish containers and signage are typically provided to provide the basis for a range of human age group activity, social family and group interaction.

Playgrounds, fitness equipment and skate parks

- Parks and sportsgrounds provide an excellent location for many types of play and fitness infrastructure associated with casual and informal recreation, as well as health and fitness, and the development of motor skills at all ages and stages of human development

Trees and Vegetation and Landscape Protection

- Trees, shrub and groundcover planting as well as grassed areas in parks provide a respite from the built environment and a chance for the community to relax in a more natural surroundings, while experiencing open-air recreation and leisure.

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

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

Those reserves where a park sportsground or general community use category is assigned adjacent to a natural area category and landscape, will need to be recognised as natural-style landscapes, providing for access and use but also operating as a buffer to reduce human impacts and invasive species into the natural area bushland from adjacent residential and walkway uses.

Culture and heritage

It is likely that Aboriginal people of the Wiradjuri nation have been living in the Orange district for over 40,000 years, shaping a rich cultural heritage and connection to the landscape and natural systems.

Evidence of millennia of indigenous occupation and culture over the land and its riverine corridors can be found, predominantly in particular in natural area category land. It is important to not only recognise this pre-European ownership and settlement but to also protect any identified locations, sites and artifacts of Aboriginal culture and occupation.

The European settlement of Orange can be traced back to the early years of colonisation and conveys a diverse range of stories from conflict to struggle and industry focussed on agriculture, mining and more

recently viticulture. Recognition of heritage and culture within reserves in the form of buildings, public spaces and landscapes is an important management goal.

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

Connectivity with other open space reserves and parks

Improved integration of the network of reserves and nearby land uses of residential, schools, or other local open space will aid community use and assist in service delivery.

It is important for those areas where there is natural area values to have increased linkages to other similar reserves and open spaces for biodiversity and habitat linkage development.

Public access and multiple use

The reserve purpose of Crown reserves subject to this PoM (generally Public Recreation) coupled with the multi-use and equitable access objectives of the CLM Act, set a framework for open and accessible use of the land and facilities.

Equity of access is fundamental to parks use for all age groups and levels of ability and in particular to promote independence and social and economic inclusion of people with disability.

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

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

Development and uses

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

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

Dog access in reserves

Walking and playing with dogs is a popular recreational activity with physical and mental health benefits. The use of Council footpaths, parks and reserves for casual dog walking and play is generally accepted by the community. The *Companion Animals Act 1998* provides the framework for management of dogs in NSW. The aim of this Act is to provide for effective and responsible care and management of companion animals, and responsible and co-operative management of dogs in public spaces.

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

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

Leash-free areas are provided by Orange City Council at ANZAC Park, Paul Park, Pilcher Park, Wirrabarra Walk, Rosewood Oval, Ridley Oval, Orange Showground, a reserve on Webb Street and Bloomfield Park. In all other public reserves dogs are only allowed to access the reserves on leash.

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

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

Personal Trainers, and small event bookings

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

Play Equipment and Recreation Equipment

Play equipment may be installed or removed subject to Council exhibited masterplans at suitable sites. Equipment shall be regularly maintained and kept in a safe condition in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard and Council's monthly visual playground safety inspection regime and 3 yearly independent audit.

Amenity provision

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

Buildings

Buildings within reserves may be used for a variety of purposes for community cultural and educational activities such as scouts and girl guides, community groups, childcare and kindergarten.

Safe maintenance and upgrade of buildings, structures and facilities

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

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

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

Safety and Risk Management

Council is responsible for the safety of users and general public for parks use. Booking, hire or user agreement conditions transfer some or any of the safety and risk management responsibilities to those users. Council preparation of a risk management and harm minimisation strategy for its parks, sportsgrounds and general community use facilities supplemented by an annual audit of reserves and facilities for development of a repairs and maintenance schedule will assist in the management and reduction of risk along with benefits for public and user safety.

Event Management

Some parks and sportsgrounds provide the size and capacity to undertake events without unreasonable impacts on other reserve values and the local area. These spaces provide opportunities for a range of events and community activities that enrich the community and provide for celebration and festivities.

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

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

Operational costs for energy and water use may be reduced through a range of environmental means that warrant Council investigation. Environmental sustainability options and infrastructure, including alternate energy sources, energy and water use efficiency practices and systems, including timing systems or regulated watering practices can be implemented to reduce costs and wastage. Surface water run-off loss reduction and collection practices not only optimise water application and reduce stormwater loss but can also provide for alternate sources of town or reticulated water supplies during periods of limited availability.

Council, and user organisations with lease or license agreements and seasonal bookings, should have agreed and sustainable fertiliser and pesticide application and management plans and practices to limit dispersal into watercourse and water bodies, and limit human contact from aerial or surface exposure.

Feral animals, pest animals and priority weeds

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

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

Signage and Advertising

Site-based signage provides clear regulatory, as well as user conditions of use, including alcohol free zones, permissible and non-permissible activities, dog leash or leash-free zones, times of specific uses, and internal site or facility directions. It is important to make the reserve environment enjoyable for all users and excessively noisy, dangerous or anti-social activities can be regulated and minimised through use of signage and ranger or ordinance officer monitoring.

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

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

Fences

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

Lighting

Where appropriate, adequate lighting shall be provided on the land to ensure public safety and security for buildings and amenities as far as possible. Night lighting where provided should provide for safe passage through parks without being intrusive on surrounding residential areas. To certain sportsgrounds which are required to cater for night field training or games, sports field lighting will be provided. Sportsfield lighting will be subject to light spill assessment to minimise impact on adjoining residents and natural areas

Traffic and vehicle access and car parking management

The majority of park category reserves have either limited or no on-site parking, with the availability of car parking relying on street parking. Sportsgrounds and general community use areas will generally have a proportion of off street parking supplemented by on street parking. It is important for Council to manage the needs of reserve users and visitors as well as balance the street parking needs of residential properties.

Access from or across community lands to private properties is an activity that is not permitted under this PoM.

Fees and charges/conditions of hire

Council publishes an annual schedule of fees and charges for a range of goods and services provided by Council and its organisation sections. Ensuring the inclusion of fees and charges in Council's annually published schedule for parks will provide the general community and user groups with clarity and budgetary assurance for short-term or casual hiring. Clear and published conditions of hire and use, including permissible uses, times and user or hirer responsibilities, provides clarity for users and the community of access and use, user responsibilities and availability of areas within parks.

Encroachment on Public Land

Encroachments on public land, once identified, should be resolved as quickly as possible to minimise the impact of unlawful use or unauthorised developments on the reserves.

Operating committees/incorporated bodies

Council is empowered by Section 355 of the LG Act to delegate Council functions, including management responsibilities for parks and natural areas to Council committees. This management committee arrangement is governed by Council operation provisions in Chapter 12 of the LG Act.

S.355 management committees provide a means for Council to devolve a range of maintenance and restoration to members of the public, user group representatives and interested community members with potential savings to Council in operational costs. This should, along with leases and licenses, make clear the lines of responsibility for maintenance and renewal of assets.

9.3 Management framework for areas categorised as Park Sportsground or General Community Use

The table below outlines the management targets or desired outcomes for Park Sportsground and General Community Use areas, means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by Council.

Table 10.1 Management Framework

Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1. ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY			
To provide adequate and effective to use visitor parking appropriate to the reserve role	1.1	Maintain and supplement where feasible off street parking to sportsgrounds and general community use area	Review complete Design complete Recommendations implemented
	1.2	Maintain existing on street parking to parks and manage to facilitate use while minimising adverse impacts on local residents	Monitor use User comments
To provide effective maintenance access	1.3	Provide clear and effective maintenance access from street frontage	Access available User comments
To provide effective emergency access	1.4	Provide clear and effective emergency access from street frontage and through adjoining reserve categories where applicable.	Access available User comments
To provide effective pedestrian and cycle access	1.5	Review and upgrade where necessary pedestrian and cycle path routes from neighbourhoods to reserves and between reserves	Access available User comments
	1.6	Review and upgrade where necessary pedestrian path routes across and around reserves to link facilities and create recreational loops	Access available User comments
	1.7	Provide cycle links as shared paths or cycle paths to reserves where identified on overall cycle strategy	Access available User comments
	1.8	Investigate and implement cycle parking within or adjacent to reserves	Facilities available User comments
To provide effective universal access	1.9	Review and upgrade where necessary accessible routes from key facilities to entries and parking	Access available User comments
	1.10	Review and provide compliant disabled parking spaces to serve reserve use	Facilities available User comments
	1.11	Investigate and implement where appropriate temporary event access to address equal access	Access available User comments
To provide for safe night use	1.12	Review the need for additional night lighting of pedestrian routes to serve night uses of buildings	Lighting provided User comments
To provide effective pedestrian and cycle Wayfinding	1.13	Review wayfinding across sites from entry points, at destinations and along district routes Plan and implement upgraded wayfinding integrating regulatory and interpretive elements	Review complete Wayfinding implemented
2. COMMUNITY USE			
2.1 Organised sports			
To provide Sportsfield surfaces for community use	2.1.1	Maintain and improve as appropriate sportsfield surfaces through grass maintenance renewal and improved drainage and soil conditions where necessary	Review complete Recommendations implemented

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Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
To provide effective equitable and safe Amenities for a broad range of users	2.1.2	Maintain and Improve as appropriate sportsfield amenities blocks Ensure that amenities blocks cater for sports users and general public where feasible	Review complete Recommendations implemented
To effectively cater for night use of sportsgrounds	2.1.3	Provide field lighting where required to cater for night field training or games. Sportsfield lighting will be subject to light spill assessment to minimise impact on adjoining residents and natural areas	Review complete Recommendations implemented
2.2 Informal recreation			
To maintain a range of open grassed areas that can cater for informal community recreation	2.2.1	Maintain and enhance grassed spaces to provide for flexible uses	Informal recreation carried out by the community
To support informal recreational use	2.2.2	Maintain and enhance park furniture to support informal use while minimising impact on open spaces and heritage values	Informal recreation carried out by the community
2.3 Playspaces			
To provide effective and stimulating settings for early childhood development	2.3.1	Plan and provide play spaces at appropriate sites to provide equity of access and experiences across the community in accordance with the Orange City Play Strategy 2013	Review complete Recommendations implemented
	2.3.2	Review requirements for fencing on a site by site basis for safety compliance – where safety dictates provide compliant play fencing.	Review complete Recommendations implemented
2.4 Event uses			
To cater for event uses while limiting impacts on heritage and park amenity	2.4.1	Develop protocols and strategies for event management outlining extent of usable spaces and operational requirements	Protocols and strategy complete
	2.4.2	Events to consider traffic and parking impacts and to provide event traffic and parking plan for approval as applicable to Council policies	Monitoring and review of events User comments
2.5 Domestic Pets			
To manage companion animals	2.5.1	Manage and enforce dog and other domestic pet access in accordance with Council policies and strategies	Monitoring and review of domestic pet access User comments
2.6 Fitness and training			
To sustainably provide for fitness and exercise activities	2.6.1	Provide outdoor exercise equipment to appropriate locations within selected reserves	Review complete Recommendations implemented
	2.6.2	Personal trainers, fitness groups are accommodated in designated reserves under licence or hiring arrangements, subject to time and area limited with use conditions to enable use to limit conflicts of use with the general public	Policy / approach confirmed Monitoring and review of use User comments
2.7 Safety & risk management			
To provide for safe use of reserves and facilities	2.7.1	Plan and implement safety and risk management initiatives including: - Improved lighting for security along pedestrian walkway/lanes.	Plan and review complete Recommendations implemented

CITY RESERVES Draft Generic Plan of Management

Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		- Identification of community or individual use of the reserve that may risk others e.g electricity cords from residential properties into the reserve, discharge of waste water, uncontrolled weed application, fencing or encroachment.	
	2.7.2	All chemical storage, use and handling to be certified by current NSW authority, e.g: WorkSafe NSW and initiatives to replace or reduce use investigated.	Monitoring and review Reported incidents
2.8 Event Management			
To facilitate sustainable use of reserves for community events	2.8.1	Prepare and use event licences or permits with inclusion of event management plans, traffic management plans, waste and public safety plans. Publish booking and hire system arrangements on Council website with clear dates, times and contact details for users and community groups	Event planning and permit system available Public aware of event planning and permit system
2.9 Community involvement			
To facilitate meaningful community input into design and management of open space and facilities	2.9.1	Provide community consultation as part of reserve planning and design for major improvement works	Consultation completed Consultation appropriately considered in projects
	2.9.2	Facilitate community input on satisfaction with reserve use and facilities on a regular basis	Community survey and reporting
	2.9.3	Consideration of s355 committee establishment and management of to incorporate adjacent stakeholders, user groups and local residents	Review potential role of committees Implement recommendations
3. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES			
3.1 Toilets			
To provide toilet amenities to appropriate sites and locations	3.1.1	Identify high user and visitor facilities and sites to evaluate amenities provision and supply to meet needs of community and visitor experience. Regular inspection and maintenance regime that is clearly published and provides contact details for community and visitor maintenance requests.	Review complete Recommendations implemented
3.2 Buildings			
To manage building facilities for effective community use and benefit	3.2.1	Monitor and manage building use for equitable and effective community benefit	Ongoing Monitoring User comments
To maintain and enhance buildings and facilities to optimise longevity and effectiveness for community	3.2.2	Develop building asset management strategy for each building / structure taking into account heritage conservation requirements	Strategy complete under implementation
	3.2.3	Implement planned asset management upgrades and enhancements	Design Complete Works implemented
3.3 Safety & risk management			
To provide for safe use of buildings and facilities	3.3.1	Plan and implement safety and risk management initiatives including:	Implementation complete Annual audit complete

Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement asset maintenance plans for all park and community facilities buildings structures and landscape assets. - Annual audit and review of buildings and structures to comply with Australian and NSW Building Codes standards. - System to receive reports/requests for maintenance needs is clearly published and acted upon. - Annual electrical, gas and water supply systems check and review for maintenance and upgrade needs, - Bi-annual fire safety systems check for maintenance or upgrade to meet standards and codes by local Fire brigade or registered authority. 	
To maintain safe and adequate fencing and reserve land definition.	3.3.2	Monitor and manage building use for equitable and effective community benefit	Regular inspection and monitoring Implement actions arising
4. SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENT			
4.1 Vegetation management			
To manage tree canopy for conservation of park character and amenity	4.1.1	Implement tree management including additional shade plantings and replacement or management of senescent trees or trees in poor health	Confirm management actions Implement management actions
4.2 Pest management			
To manage declared weeds and feral animals to limit environmental damage and impact on amenity and use	4.2.1	Removal of pests and priority weeds is undertaken and feral animals captured, removed or reduced in compliance with legislation and council policies.	Confirm management actions Implement management actions
4.3 Energy management			
To ensure Buildings facilities are as sustainable as possible	4.3.1	Review sustainability performance of facilities and plan and implement potential improvements	Review complete Implement recommendations
4.4 Affordability			
To ensure pay for use facilities are affordable across the community	4.4.1	Monitor any pay for use of aspects of reserve management and ensure that equity and affordability are maintained	Review complete Implement recommendations
4.5 Drainage and Water use			
To improve Quality of stormwater entering local catchments	4.5.1	Review drainage from reserve areas to ensure points source controls re implemented to improve quality of downstream outputs to river	Inspection and analysis Implement recommendations
To maximise stormwater harvesting and reduce potable water demand	4.5.2	Identify opportunities for water harvesting to assist with open space maintenance from on site or adjoining sites	Review and assessment Implement recommendations
4.6 Shade and heat management			
To ensure that natural shade is available throughout the parkland	4.6.1	Conserve existing shade tree canopy and enhance where appropriate	Review of shade conditions completed Implement recommendations User comments

CITY RESERVES Draft Generic Plan of Management

Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
4.7 Amenity and character			
To ensure that elements and fixtures across the park are fit for purpose, robust and complement the natural character of the reserve	4.7.1	Review and upgrade furniture and fixtures to be fit for purpose and contribute to visual quality of reserve	Review complete Implement recommendations User comments
	4.7.2	Replace aged furniture elements with an agreed and coordinated long term treatment	Review complete Implement recommendations User comments
4.8 Bushfire management			
To manage reserves to minimise risk to people, facilities and fauna from bushfire	4.8.1	Implement Councils bushfire management policies and strategies across reserves	Ongoing monitoring Post fire review
5. CULTURE AND HERITAGE			
5.1 Cultural landscape			
To protect and manage Aboriginal sites	5.1	Aboriginal heritage is identified, protected and conserved following statutory requirements, best practice and due diligence processes and consultation with stakeholders.	Statutory compliance with the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , Regulations and best practice protocols. Archaeological survey and cultural assessment are undertaken prior to all works with potential to impact on known Aboriginal sites or values and undertake a due diligence assessment for all other areas as a minimum. Reduced incidence of impacts (approved, unapproved, inadvertent or deliberate). Stakeholders are satisfied with approach and outcomes.
Undertake further research into Aboriginal heritage values	5.2	Aboriginal heritage sites found within reserves are investigated and recorded on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database.	Research is undertaken and new findings are recorded on AHIMS.
	5.3	Targeted research projects with First nations Stakeholders into Aboriginal heritage including post 1788 and continuing connections of Aboriginal people.	Knowledge is improved. Incorporation of findings in Council's Aboriginal Heritage and Interpretation Strategy.
Engage and involve Aboriginal people in park management planning, operations, interpretation and education programs to improve connection to Country	5.4	Interpret heritage where appropriate to enrich visitor experience.	Aboriginal heritage sites identified and appropriately managed within the parks.

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Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
To ensure items and aspects of non indigenous heritage significance are effectively conserved and managed	5.4	Plan and Implement effective conservation and management of items and aspects of non indigenous heritage significance	Review and strategy available Recommendations Implemented
5.2 Non Indigenous heritage			
Identify, protect and interpret Post colonisation heritage sites	5.5	Undertake a heritage assessment of the park/reserve. Monitor heritage sites for graffiti, vandalism, weathering and wear and tear. Interpret heritage where appropriate to enrich visitor experience.	Heritage values understood and heritage assessment complete. Number of incidences / occurrences and action taken. Visitor satisfaction.
5.2 Heritage interpretation			
Provide interpretation of heritage values that enriches experience of the site	5.6	Investigate plan and implement interpretation	Investigations Complete Interpretation implemented
5. MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE			
Park naming is provided appropriately to all park / reserve sites	5.1	Undertake investigations and consultation to review: i. Park names for currently un named parks ii. Joint naming for sites of Aboriginal significance Note <i>The Geographical Names Board is the authority for geographical names in NSW and operates under the Geographical Names Act 1966. The place naming process normally follows four main steps: proposal, review, consultation and assign</i>	Investigations completed Submissions Completed Park naming implemented
To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to reserves	5.2	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of open space management	Program developed Program implemented Review and Monitoring
To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to buildings and facilities	5.3	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of Facilities management	Program developed Program implemented Review and Monitoring
To plan and implement appropriate Waste Management	5.4	Review and monitor waste management across reserve areas and facilities – identify issues for priority action	Review completed Implement recommendations Ongoing monitoring

9.4 Permitted development and use - Park Sportsground or General Community Use

The table below outlines the management requirements, permitted development of Parks Sportsgrounds and General Community Use Areas in line with its community land categorisations and subject to Council assessment, approvals and booking/hire systems. This is a general listing and uses must also comply with the requirements set out in section 6 of this plan.

Table 9.2 – General Permissible Uses and Developments – Park Sportsground or General Community Use

Uses and Activities	Developments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised and unstructured recreation and sporting activities Community events and gatherings Group recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations Festivals, parades, markets, fairs, exhibitions and similar events and gatherings Filming and photographic projects Providing a location for, and supporting, the gathering of groups for a range of social, cultural or recreational purposes. Casual or informal recreation Meetings (including for social, recreational, educational or cultural purposes) Concerts, including all musical genres Performances (including film and stage) Exhibitions Fairs and parades Leisure or training classes Entertainment facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of outdoor and indoor facilities to facilitate the permissible uses and activities. Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the land, for example paths, public art, pergolas Change room/locker areas Shower/toilet facilities Kiosk/café facilities and uses Car parking and loading areas Ancillary areas (staff rooms, meeting rooms, recording rooms, equipment storage areas) Shade structures Storage ancillary to sporting and recreational uses, community events or gatherings, and public meetings Provision of amenities to facilitate use and enjoyment of the community land including seating, change rooms, toilets, storage, first aid areas Heritage and cultural interpretation, e.g. signs Equipment sales/hire areas Meeting rooms/staff areas Amenities to facilitate the safe use and enjoyment of the park, for example picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas Café or refreshment areas including external seating Lighting, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relate to approved uses/activities are discreet and temporary are approved by the council Water-saving initiatives such as stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and swales Energy-saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels Locational, directional and regulatory signage

Table 9.2 Permissible Purposes, Uses and Developments – Park category

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active and passive recreation including children's play and cycling Eating and drinking in a relaxed setting Publicly accessible ancillary areas, such as toilets Low-intensity commercial activities (for example recreational equipment hire) Busking Public address (speeches) Community gardening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development for the purposes of active recreation such as play equipment, exercise equipment, bike racks, half-court basketball courts, bocce courts Commercial development that is sympathetic to and supports use in the area, for example hire of recreation equipment Bio-banking and carbon sequestration initiatives

Table 9.3 Additional Specific Category Permissible Purposes, Uses and Developments - Sportsground

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active and passive recreational and sporting activities compatible with the nature of the land and any relevant facilities Commercial uses associated with sports facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development for the purpose of conducting and facilitating organised sport (both amateur and professional), for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports field (cricket, football, track and field athletics, baseball, softball) Marked court (basketball, volleyball, badminton, tennis, hockey, netball etc.) Professional rooms associated with the reserve purposes for hire Facilities for sports training Compatible small scale commercial uses (eg sports tuition)

Table 9.4 Permissible Purposes, Uses and Developments – General Community Use category

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing multi-purpose buildings for a range of mixed use options including indoor sports and community use venues. Specialised community uses such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> functions workshops childcare (for example, before and after school care, vacation care) designated group use (e.g. scout and girl guide use) Educational centres, including information and resource centres. Caravan parks and camping grounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development for the purposes of social, community, cultural and recreational activities, such as mixed use indoor sports and community use venues, show facilities, community use facilities, men's sheds. Development includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of buildings or other amenity areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community development (particularly within buildings) for the purposes of addressing the needs of a particular group (for example, a stage) provision of buildings for animal welfare and health

9.5 Express authorisation of leases, licences and other estates - Park Sportsground or General Community Use

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over community land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. **Tables 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7** following outline purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as Park Sportsground and general Community use. For more information on leases, licences and other estates, refer to section 7.3.

Table 9.5 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for land categorised as Park

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables • management of court facilities • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • management of court or similar facilities • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Short-term licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community events and festivals • playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward • picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings • filming, including for cinema/television • conducting a commercial photography session • public performances • engaging in an appropriate trade or business • delivering a public address • community events • fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities
Other estates	<p>This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act.</p> <p>Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.</p>

Table 9.6 Additional permitted leases licenses and other estates for areas Categorised as Sportsground

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal, one-off, and irregular sporting competitions and training • management of sportsfield and court facilities
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal, one-off, and irregular sporting competitions and training • management of sportsfield and court facilities

Table 9.7 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for land categorised as General Community Use

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> child care or vacation care health or medical practitioners associated with the relevant facility (for example, nutrition, physiotherapy) educational purposes, including libraries, education classes, workshops cultural purposes, including concerts, dramatic productions and galleries recreational purposes, including fitness classes, dance classes and games sporting uses developed/operated by a private operator kiosk, café and refreshment purposes commercial retail uses associated with the facility (e.g. sale or hire of sports goods)
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> social purposes (including child care, vacation care) educational purposes, including libraries, education classes, workshops recreational purposes, including fitness classes, dance classes café/kiosk areas sale of goods or services that are ancillary to community land use and reserve purpose
Short-term licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public speeches, meetings, seminars and presentations, including educational programs functions (including commemorative functions, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities) displays, exhibitions, fairs, fashion parades and shows events (including weddings, corporate functions, and community gatherings) concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV) broadcasts associated with any event, concert, or public speech engaging in an appropriate trade or business delivering a public address, community events; auctions, markets and similar activities

10 NATURAL AREA BUSHLAND & WATERCOURSE

10.1 Introduction

The table following outlines the core objectives and purpose of the Natural Area Bushland and Watercourse category (as outlined in the LG Act and Regulation, in addition to the Guidelines for categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Part 3 - Categorisation, use and management of community land

Guidelines for Categorisation	Core objectives for management
Natural Area Bushland	
<p>The land (whether in an undisturbed state or not) possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative system or other natural feature or attribute that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore.</p> <p>(1) Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as bushland under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation:</p> <p>(a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or</p> <p>(b) although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality.</p> <p>(2) Such land includes:</p> <p>(a) bushland that is mostly undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and that contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as logs, shrubs, tree hollows and leaf litter), or</p> <p>(b) moderately disturbed bushland with some regeneration of trees and shrubs, where there may be a regrowth area with trees of even age, where native shrubs and grasses are present in the understorey even though there may be some weed invasion, or</p> <p>(c) highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is no natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as bushland are:</p> <p>(a) to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and</p> <p>(b) to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and</p> <p>(c) to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</p> <p>(d) to restore degraded bushland, and</p> <p>(e) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and</p> <p>(f) to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and</p> <p>(g) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.</p>
Natural Area Watercourse	
<p>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:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) associated riparian land or vegetation, including land that is protected land for the purposes of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948 or State protected land identified in an order under section 7 of the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997.</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a watercourse are:</p> <p>(a) to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows, and</p> <p>(b) to manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability, and</p> <p>(c) to restore degraded watercourses, and</p> <p>(d) to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.</p>

10.2 Key management influences

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

Access and accessibility

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

Community Use

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

Buildings and facilities

- Furniture should be minimised to key bushland areas adjoining other open space
- Fencing and signage can be vandalised or degrade over time.
- Signage can become unreadable, or outdated.
- Increased use may require additional facilities to suit needs of community.

Relationship to adjoining uses

- Stormwater flows into reserves and causes erosion, nutrifies the soil and exacerbates weed invasion.
- Unauthorised neighbour encroachment occurs along some property boundaries where fences are - makes it difficult for visitors to distinguish public from private land.
- Domestic and farm animals can encroach onto natural areas from adjoining rural lands where fencing is not effective
- Unauthorised clearing and slashing within bushland areas can occurs along property boundaries.

Environment and sustainability

- The diversity of flora and fauna has declined over the last 200 years due to land clearing and progressive degradation and fragmentation of bushland remnants due to loss of hollow bearing trees, changes to the fire regime, urbanisation, stormwater, the introduction of pests, disease and weeds, and changes to vegetation structure and function.
- Stream banks are subject to erosional pressures from livestock, recreational uses and erosion

Culture and heritage

- Currently Aboriginal heritage is not well effectively in the Reserves. Some sites may have the opportunity to reflect and celebrate Aboriginal heritage in consultation with key stakeholders
- Interpretation of post colonisation heritage is minimal and could be enhanced to key sites

Maintenance

- Bushland regeneration relies on Bushcare volunteers and contractors. Council's budget for contractors is small therefore projects must be targeted. TBC
- Inappropriate slashing / clearing regimes can occur along the bushland interface where barriers are not evident and encroach on bush regeneration as well as facilitate encroachment of exotic grass.
- From time to time neighbours request reserves be 'cleaned up' as they are uninformed of the importance of debris as habitat and part of the ecology.
- Falling limbs from dead, unstable or dying trees can pose a risk to visitors and reserve values.
- Sydney Water and other key infrastructure providers require access to maintain their infrastructure within reserves from time to time that can cause environmental damage e.g. the need to clear vegetation and soil erosion

10.3 Management framework for areas categorised as Natural Area Bushland and Natural Area Watercourse

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

Table 10.1 Management Framework

Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1. HABITAT MANAGEMENT			
To implement biodiversity restoration works improve native vegetation, floristic diversity and habitat linkages.	1.1	Apply 'best practice' restoration techniques to protect and enhance bushland. Seek grants for restoration works.	Results regularly evaluated to inform management priorities. Flora, fauna and weed surveys. Bushland Rehabilitation Action Plans prepared and implemented. Grants applied for and number successful.
To identify and protect threatened or endangered, rare or locally rare species of flora and fauna and endangered ecological communities	1.2	Periodically monitor for the presence of threatened or endangered, rare or locally rare species of flora and fauna and endangered ecological communities. If identified, comply with relevant strategies under the NSW Government Saving our Species program or other biodiversity conservation programs. Interpretation signage to inform visitors of values. Seek grants or sponsorship for conservation works.	Periodic flora and fauna survey and vegetation condition surveys undertaken. Relevant SOS, recovery actions and best practice guidelines implemented. Installation of signage. Grants / sponsorship applied for and resources raised.
To collaborate with land management authorities and comply with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> in the management of pests and weeds and restoration of habitat corridors	1.3	Continue collaboration with authority and private landholders to plan and implement a strategic approach to weed and pest management Monitor and manage pest animals. Monitor and target weeds in accordance with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> . Monitor and target mesic species threatening ecological stability. Collaborate in programs targeted at habitat corridor restoration.	Level of coordinated collaboration implemented. Compliance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> . Level of bushland resilience.
To collaborate with neighbours and the community to manage the bushland	1.4	Engage, educate, encourage and collaborate with community Bushcare groups and potential volunteers. Foster community stewardship, nature interaction and appreciation through education programs that target community groups, business and corporate groups, schools, university students, retirement homes. Facilitate major community engagement environment events such as Plant a Tree Day or Bushcare's Big Day Out. Target relevant iconic species mascots as indicators of water quality and catchment health through a region-wide citizen science program, supported by scientific monitoring Users and neighbours of the reserves are encouraged to practice responsible pet ownership through education programs and signage	Number of volunteering projects and number of participants. Participation in community programs Number of incidences. Signage erected. Implementation of targeted education program and number of participants.

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Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
To manage existing and proposed tracks to reduce impacts on bushland and habitat	1.5	Monitor existing track access for functional and environmental issues and address as required	Less incidence of trampling and erosion. Community requests for action
	1.6	Consider demand for additional tracks and implement where clear functional and experiential justification, and alignment is environmentally compatible	Functional and alignment review Less incidence of trampling and erosion.
To manage unauthorised tracks to reduce impacts on bushland and habitat	1.7	Inform and direct visitors away from sensitive areas using signage and appropriate barriers. Close informal tracks to prevent damage to habitat, minimise erosion/sedimentation, impede feral animal movement through bushland and reduce weed spread.	Installation of signage and appropriate barriers. Less number of unauthorised tracks and less incidence of trampling and erosion.
Stabilise erosion	1.8	Monitor for erosion and devise suitable stabilisation strategies.	Monitor effectiveness of stabilisation management measures.
Disturbance to native fauna and their habitat are minimised and habitat is enhanced	1.9	Promote responsible pet ownership and dogs on leash to reduce disturbance to fauna through signage, Council's website and compliance.	Signage erected in appropriate locations; information on Council's website; number of compliance notices.
	1.10	Undertake weed management in a way that is sensitive to small bird habitat and their breeding season.	Best practice 'weedy habitat' management implemented.
	1.11	Where suitable, install fauna nesting boxes and create hollows in suitable dead trees to augment nesting habitat. Monitor and take appropriate maintenance action where needed.	Monitor fauna occupation of created habitat hollows, condition of nesting boxes and impacts on the host tree.
	1.12	Investigate undertaking a baseline fauna survey that targets all taxa to better understand values and issues.	Fauna surveys undertaken.
Manage pest species, pathogens and diseases	1.13	Follow best practice guidelines, hygiene protocols as applicable and collaborate with experts	Monitor for presence or spread Implementation of best practice guidelines.
The impacts of climate change on bushland are understood, minimised and managed	1.14	Assess the likely impacts on bushland values and implement strategies to minimise or manage impacts by regularly liaising with experts and relevant government agencies.	Climate Change impacts understood and feasible strategies implemented.
Support opportunities for research and monitoring of native flora and fauna in partnership with educational institutions	1.15	Liaise with education institutions.	Research and monitoring program/s undertaken.
Investigate the feasibility of introducing fire to sustain ecological functioning	1.16	Devise an appropriate fire regime for the local plant communities in line with the Best Practice Guidelines. Continue to maintain cooperative arrangements with the regional Bushfire Management Committee, NSW Fire and Rescue, Rural Fire Service and surrounding	Where feasible, pile burns successfully completed, composition of plants in regeneration process. Level of cooperation.

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Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		landowners about fuel management and fire suppression. Where feasible, design fire strategies to not adversely impact threatened flora or fauna or regionally or locally rare species such as small birds.	Fire strategy actions that minimise impacts.
Stormwater is managed to minimise erosion, soil contamination, eutrophication and weed invasion	1.17	Implement Council's Stormwater policies and review the maintenance regimes for stormwater infrastructure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure existing infrastructure is maintained regularly and adequately Identify sites for stormwater infrastructure improvements / upgrades, additional Gross Pollution Traps and/or other stormwater quality controls e.g. bioretention and other WSUD features ensure an ongoing funding source for installation, monitoring and maintenance Ensure the capture and use of stormwater on all new developments and redevelopments in reserves Ensure that new stormwater infrastructure is designed to appropriately mitigate the impacts of scour on riparian habitats. Assess reserves for risks relating to presence of contaminants in sediment and stormwater - implement recommendations as required. Liaise with reserve neighbours regarding stormwater and sewer systems that allow stormwater or sewer to flow into the reserves.	Effectiveness of rehabilitation and mitigation works. Infrastructure maintenance audit. Stormwater infrastructure improvements study. Sufficient budget allocated. Projects incorporate WSUD. Monitoring scour. Recommendations implemented.
Creek systems are managed to maximise stream health	1.18	Manage creek systems in accordance with State and Council policy and best practise	Incidences of poor stream health are reduced
2. ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY			
Protect sensitive vegetation	2.1	Consider bollards, fencing or introducing other suitable obstructions as well as signage to direct visitors and dogs away from sensitive vegetation.	Erection of barriers and site monitoring.
	2.2	Monitor and report unauthorised activities such as orienteering, rock climbing, geocaching, mountain biking and address the impacts. This may include community education programs, penalty notice or camera observation.	Number of incidences reported / penalty notices issued. Community education programs implemented. Use security cameras.
Homeless people are treated with compassion	2.3	When homeless people are found to be living in reserves, manage impacts and liaise with the Community Development section of Council.	Number of cases and referrals.
Visitors benefit from clear wayfinding signage and interpretation of values	2.4	Replace old or damaged signage if needed. Assess wayfinding and interpretation needs in consultation with stakeholders / visitors and implement findings	Visitor satisfaction.

Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
3. CULTURE AND HERITAGE			
3.1 Heritage conservation			
To protect and manage Aboriginal sites	3.1.1	Aboriginal heritage is identified, protected and conserved following statutory requirements, best practice and due diligence processes and consultation with stakeholders.	Statutory compliance with the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , Regulations and best practice protocols. Archaeological survey and cultural assessment are undertaken prior to all works with potential to impact on known Aboriginal sites or values and undertake a due diligence assessment for all other areas as a minimum. Reduced incidence of impacts (approved, unapproved, inadvertent or deliberate). Stakeholders are satisfied with approach and outcomes.
	3.1.2	Monitor known sites for disturbance and restrict access where possible to avoid trampling and erosion.	Site monitoring, reporting of damage and rectification where appropriate in consultation with AHO / experts. Unauthorised tracks are closed and rubbish removed.
	3.1.3	Prepare targeted action plans for Aboriginal sites in Reserves.	Action plans prepared.
	3.1.4	Update Council Bushland Management strategies and related documents to include Aboriginal cultural awareness, site identification and maintenance of bushland near Aboriginal sites.	Documents amended to include cultural awareness, site identification and maintenance of bushland near Aboriginal Sites.
Undertake further research into Aboriginal heritage values	3.1.5	Aboriginal heritage sites found within reserves are investigated and recorded on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database.	Research is undertaken and new findings are recorded on AHIMS.
	3.1.6	Targeted research projects with universities and experts into Aboriginal heritage including post 1788 and continuing connections of Aboriginal people.	Knowledge is improved. Incorporation of findings in Council's Aboriginal Heritage and Interpretation Strategy.
Increase Council staff knowledge in Aboriginal heritage site management.	3.1.7	Council's Bushland Management and Operations officers should consider the location of Aboriginal sites and the type of site when works are proposed and ensure appropriate protections are in place.	Reduced incidence of impacts. Numbers of staff/ contractors trained
3.2 Connection to Country and Heritage Interpretation			
Engage and involve Aboriginal people in park management planning, operations, interpretation and	3.2.1	Interpret heritage where appropriate to enrich visitor experience.	Aboriginal heritage sites identified and appropriately managed within the parks.

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Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
education programs to improve connection to Country		Investigate applying Aboriginal cultural burning practices to promote the health of natural values in consultation with stakeholders.	Aboriginal cultural burning practices considered.
3.3 Post Colonisation heritage			
Identify, protect and interpret Post colonisation heritage sites	3.3.1	Undertake a heritage assessment of the park/reserve. Monitor heritage sites for graffiti, vandalism, weathering and wear and tear. Interpret heritage where appropriate to enrich visitor experience.	Heritage values understood and heritage assessment complete. Number of incidences / occurrences and action taken. Visitor satisfaction.
4. MAINTENANCE			
Hazards and risk and reduced function and visual amenity from redundant infrastructure, debris and waste is managed and mitigated	4.1	Develop and maintain an operational and maintenance program that identifies and manages hazards and risk and redundant infrastructure. Remove aged or disused facilities that are a safety risk Regularly inspect trees adjoining Park or Sportsground edges for public safety risk and disease.	Number of hazards and risks identified, managed or removed. Redundant infrastructure removed. New infrastructure put in place. Visual amenity improved.
	4.2	Participate in Clean Up Australia Day and other community steward ship programs that help clean up the environment.	Participation levels in Clean Up Australia Day or similar community events.
	4.3	Investigate the feasibility of refurbishing tracks. In the process, investigate heritage value.	Feasibility assessment undertaken; public risk and safety improved; heritage values assessed.
	4.4	Provide dog waste bags, bins and signage about responsible pet ownership in strategic locations.	Less dog waste in bushland.
	4.5	Reduce the incidence of garden refuse dumping within the reserves through signage, ranger patrols, community liaison and surveillance devices.	Incidence of dumping.
Regular maintenance operations are sensitive to natural and cultural values	4.6	Maintenance contractors and Council staff are briefed on site values and measures to avoid impacts.	Briefing note prepared for distribution and included in contracts.
Mowing and slashing regimes along the bushland interface do not encroach on bushland values	4.3	Where appropriate plan to install vegetation barrier systems along lawn/ bush edge interface to stop seeds and grasses spreading into bushland or regenerating bushland being mown.	Observe for weed encroachment.
Maintain access to and minimise risk of damage to service infrastructure	4.5	Before regenerating bushland, ensure key infrastructure service providers can access infrastructure for maintenance e.g. Sydney Water and ensure that unsuitable vegetation such as fig trees do not grow within easements.	Suitable vegetation & management regime agreed for reserves where key service infrastructure exist.

Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
Ensure ease of access to key service infrastructure is managed and maintained.	4.6	Consult with key infrastructure providers to ensure environmental impacts are minimised when they access the reserves to maintain their infrastructure.	Access points and routes agreed with infrastructure providers to minimise damage to vegetation.
5. MANAGEMENT			
Park naming is provided appropriately to all park / reserve sites	5.1	Undertake investigations and consultation to review: ii. Park names for currently un named parks v. Joint naming for sites of Aboriginal significance Note <i>The Geographical Names Board is the authority for geographical names in NSW and operates under the Geographical Names Act 1966.</i> <i>The place naming process normally follows four main steps: proposal, review, consultation and assign</i>	Investigations completed Submissions Completed Park naming implemented
To facilitate decision making not foreshadowed in this document	5.2	Any management decisions or issues outside of the scope of this PoM should be assessed and resolved in the context of the Core Objectives for the Natural Area - Bushland category as per the LGA 1993, the Crown Reserve Purpose, The Land Zoning, and Council Policy.	Compliance with core objectives.
Reserve values are protected	5.3	Monitor and report illegal or unauthorised activity including tree vandalism, encroachments, clearing of bushland, campfires, dumping, graffiti, damage, sewerage pipe leaks, orienteering, rock climbing, geo caching, mountain biking, camping and unauthorised storage of dinghies / kayaks and take swift and appropriate action. Report all illegal drug and alcohol use locations and associated damage to Council's Rangers. Collaborate with the Local Area Command (Police) to implement management strategies.	Number of incidences and reporting and action time. Local Area Command involvement. Number of penalty notices / legal action. Liaison undertaken and response. Incidence of illegal drug and alcohol use and associated damage. Rectification of encroachment. Appropriate action occurred following legal advice.
To provide effective management of natural area	5.4	Generally, manage the bushland in accordance with existing bushland management frameworks and strategies.	Compliance with actions in management frameworks and strategies.
Manage bushland adjoining urban development	5.5	Manage bushland adjoining urban development according to Council's Bushfire Risk Management Plan.	Council's Bushfire Risk Management Plan implemented.

10.4 Permitted development and use – Natural Area Bushland

The use and development of community land should be compatible with the legislated purpose of the land and the wider community context.

Generally Orange City Council encourages a wide range of uses of community land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land. For Natural Areas use must be compatible with core objectives for management and limit impacts on the natural values of the area.

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised Natural Area - Bushland and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in **Table 10.2** following.

Table 10.2 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Natural Area - Bushland

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

10.5 Permitted development and use – Natural Area Watercourse

The use and development of community land should be compatible with the legislated purpose of the land and the wider community context.

Generally Orange City Council encourages a wide range of uses of community land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land. For Natural Areas use must be compatible with core objectives for management and limit impacts on the natural values of the area.

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised Natural Area - Watercourse and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in **Table 10.3** following.

Table 10.3 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Natural Area - Watercourse

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of the council's natural heritage including any identified endangered ecological communities • Preservation of biological diversity and habitat • Providing a location for relaxation and passive, informal, water-based recreation, unless prohibited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor facilities: toilets, picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas, lighting, low-impact carparks, refreshment kiosks (but not restaurants) • Low-impact walking trails • Interpretive signage, information kiosks • Water-saving initiatives such as rain gardens, swales and sediment traps

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved bush care projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with the protection and conservation of flora and fauna Restoration works associated with the protection of the biodiversity and ecological values of the in-stream environment. Stabilisation of banks and water quality management. Maintenance of access to the watercourse for fish restocking and recreational use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land Bicycle/boat hire or similar Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out Locational, directional and regulatory signage Flood mitigation works, such as detention basins, realignment of water flows and banks, installation of pipes, culverts and other structures to assist in control of flood waters.

10.6 Express authorisation of Leases, licences and other estates – Natural Area Bushland

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over community land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. **Table 10.4** below outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as natural area bushland. For more information on leases, licences and other estates.

Table 10.4 Permitted leases licenses and other estates - - Natural Area - Bushland

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways observation platforms, signs information kiosk kiosk selling light refreshments (but not restaurants) bicycle/boat hire or similar work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land toilets temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways observation platforms, signs Information kiosk Kiosk selling light refreshments (but not restaurants) Bicycle/boat hire or similar work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land toilets temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Short-term licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scientific studies and surveys or similar bicycle/boat hire or similar temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates	<p>This POM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act.</p> <p>Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.</p>

10.7 Express authorisation of Leases, licences and other estates – Natural Area Watercourse

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over community land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. **Table 10.5** below outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as natural area bushland. For more information on leases, licences and other estates.

Table 10.5 Permitted leases licenses and other estates -- Natural Area - Watercourse

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways observation platforms, signs information kiosk kiosk selling light refreshments (but not restaurants) bicycle/boat hire or similar work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land toilets temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways observation platforms, signs Information kiosk Kiosk selling light refreshments (but not restaurants) Bicycle/boat hire or similar work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land toilets temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Short-term licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scientific studies and surveys or similar bicycle/boat hire or similar temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates	<p>This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act. Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.</p>

PART 3

ATTACHMENTS – MAPPING OF SITES WITH MULTIPLE CATEGORIES

FOR EXHIBITION

Crown land Categorisation				
Reserve/dedication	Name (s)	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Title Particulars
60513	Moulder Park	Public Recreation	Park Sportsground	Lot 91 DP 1247702

Parks


Sportsground

Crown land categorisation Reserve/dedication	Name(s)	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Title Particulars
90724	Civic Square Reserve	Public Recreation	Park	Lot 7 DP 820905
91403		Tourist information centre	General Community Use	Lot 1 DP 257566
190086		Public Recreation	Park	Lot 8 DP 820905
190087		Urban services	General Community Use	Lot 9 DP 820905



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Crown land categorisation		Name(s)	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Title Particulars
Reserve/dedication					
95818		Bloomfield Golf Club	Public recreation	Sportsground Park	Lot 207 DP 42900 Lot 209 DP 42900 Lot 1 DP 1293833



REFERENCES

Expansion of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Mapping Dataset July 2020
The Environmental Factor

FOR EXHIBITION



Rural Reserves

DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

March 2025



Prepared For

Orange City Council

By

Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd & CGM Planning

Rural Reserves

DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

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Issue	Date	Description	By
1	19/07/21	Preliminary Draft POM	NE
2	02/08/22	Draft POM	NE
3	10/07/23	Final Draft POM	AH
4	31/10/24	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH
5	07/01/25	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH
6	10/02/25	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH
7	05/03/25	Updated Final Draft PoM	AH



Cover image: Banjo Patterson Memorial Park

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR EXHIBITION

1 KEY INFORMATION

1.1 What is the Plan of Management

A Plan of Management (POM) is a document which provides a clear set of guidelines for the short and long term management of a parcel of Community Land owned and managed by Council or Crown Land under Council's care, control and management. A Plan of Management outlines how a park or reserve will be used and improved and managed in the future. It identifies Council's goals and objectives for the lands and establishes the overall direction for its planning, resource management and maintenance. The Plan of assists Council to set priorities when preparing Works Programs and related budgets.

This plan of management covers land that is both Council owned 'community land' along with Crown reserves (Crown land). The *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act) requires a plan of management to be prepared for all public land that is classified as 'community' land under that Act. Under the *Crown Lands Management Act 2016* (CLM Act), councils are to manage Crown land as if it were public land under the LG Act, including the requirement for preparation of a plan of management.

Under section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) a Plan must:

- categorise the land in accordance with the legislation
- contain objectives and performance targets for the management of the land
- specify the means by which Council proposes to achieve the objectives and performance targets, and
- specify how achievement of the objectives and performance targets is to be assessed.

Under section 37 of the Local Government Act the Plan must also:

- describe the condition of the land, any buildings or other improvements on the land as at the adoption of the plan
- describe the use of the land: and
- State the purposes for which the land will be used

If there is any further development proposed of the community land other than that authorised by this PoM, or a change in the categorisation is proposed, amendment and re-exhibition of the PoM is required. A PoM can be prepared for more than one parcel of land (generic or geographic) or for a single property (significant or specific). This is a generic plan for community land and Crown reserves which covers multiple sites.

This PoM has been prepared in accordance with and seeks adoption under the LG Act, and CLM Act.

How to read this Plan of Management:

Part 1 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION		Part 2 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES	
1	outlines the scope of the plan and process for its adoption	9.1 10.1	Introduces the detailed management requirements for the land categories: -park, sportsground and general community use -natural area bushland
2	outlines the land to which this plan applies and provides key land information	9.2 10.2	Identifies key management pressures and opportunities for the land categories: -park, sportsground and general community use -natural area bushland
3	describes the legislative framework under which the plan is prepared outlines Councils policies that must be considered in developing and implementing the plan summarises community consultation that informs the plan	9.3 10.3	Identifies management targets means and evaluation for the land categories: -park, sportsground and general community use -natural area bushland
4	describes the natural characteristics (habitat and environment) of the sites	9.4 10.4	Provides authorization of permitted uses and development for the land categories: -park, sportsground and general community use -natural area bushland

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Part 1 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION		Part 2 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES	
5	describes heritage and cultural significance of the sites	9.5 10.5	Provides express authorization of leases, licenses and other estates for the land categories: -park, sportsground and general community use -natural area bushland
6	outlines current and future uses and development		
7	provides a vision for future management		
8	describes requirements for implementation and administration of the plan		

1.2 Scope of the plan of management

This Rural Reserves plan of management covers 6 integrated Community Land and Crown Reserve open spaces, 5 Crown Reserve open spaces and 31 Community Land open spaces as described on the following Table and **Figure 1.1-1.4**.

MA P REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
									<div>PARK</div> <div>SPORTSGROUND</div> <div>GENERAL COMMUNITY USE</div> <div>NA - BUSHLAND</div> <div>NA - WATERCOURSE</div>
6	Brown Park				LOT: 26 DP: 263613	5.4330 Ha	Ammerdown Crescent ORANGE	Rural	PARK
15	Watts Reserve				LOT: 180 DP: 245670 CA: M0775	2.1260 Ha	Barcoo Close CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK
					LOT: 181 PCE: SC DP: 245670	0.4005 Ha	Barcoo Close CLIFTON GROVE		PARK
22	Un-named				LOT: 47 DP: 248205 CA: M0784	8.5960 Ha	Coolabah Drive CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK
					LOT: 306 DP: 609428 CA: 2828	2.5260 Ha	Coolabah Drive CLIFTON GROVE		PARK
					LOT: 168 DP: 251390 CA: M0802	9.8520 Ha	Coolabah Drive CLIFTON GROVE		PARK
37	Clifton Grove Mud Hut				LOT: 791 PCE: SC DP: 807065 CA: 3425	3.3710 Ha	4 Homestead Close CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK
38	Un-named				LOT: 787 PCE: SC DP: 807065 CA: 3425	0.2727 Ha	Homestead Close CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK
53	Griffith Park				LOT: 6 DP: 718910 CA: 3175	0.5453 Ha	Springbank Lane ORANGE	Rural	PARK
					LOT: 43 DP: 739209	3.5000 Ha	Nandillon Ponds Drive ORANGE	Rural	PARK
62	Knight Park				LOT: 27 DP: 263613	2.1520 Ha	Nandillon Ponds Drive ORANGE	Rural	PARK
					LOT: 44 DP: 739209	2.0950 Ha	Nandillon Ponds Drive ORANGE	Rural	PARK
					LOT: 4 DP: 622301	0.9957 Ha	Springbank Lane ORANGE	Rural	PARK

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MA P REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions	
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose						
					LOT: 10 DP: 853875	1.0060 Ha	Wiradjuri Place ORANGE	Rural	PARK	
63	Un-named				LOT: 219 DP: 253232 CA: M0812	0.5251 Ha	Narambla Drive CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK	
81	Un-named				LOT: 225 DP: 253232 CA: M0812	0.6780 Ha	The Overflow CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK	
82	Un-named				LOT: 226 DP: 253232 CA: M0812	0.2591 Ha	The Overflow CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK	
83	Un-named				LOT: 227 DP: 253232 CA: M0812	0.8375 Ha	The Overflow CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK	
84	Un-named				LOT: 224 DP: 253232 CA: M0812	0.4960 Ha	The Overflow CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK	
					LOT: 223 DP: 253232	0.4035 Ha	Clancy's Drive CLIFTON GROVE		PARK	
107	Clifton Grove bridle path				LOT: 103 DP: 246777 CA: M0777	2.2840 Ha	Ophir Road ORANGE	Rural	NA - WATERCOURSE	
					LOT: 7001 DP: 1000813	4.6160 Ha	136 Thompson Road ORANGE		NA - WATERCOURSE	
					LOT: 7007 DP: 1069842 CA: M3248	0.3137 Ha	Thompson Road ORANGE		NA - WATERCOURSE	
108	Banjo Paterson Memorial Park	75467	21/11/1992	Public Recreation	LOT: 1 DP: 190898 CA: M0960	2.4163 Ha	330 Ophir Road ORANGE	Rural	PARK	
109	Un-named				LOT: 69 DP: 245220 CA: M0770	0.2214 Ha	Old Regret Road ORANGE	Rural	PARK	
110	Un-named				LOT: 494 DP: 261831 CA: 2911	0.1003 Ha	Don Peters Place CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK	
113	Hinton Park / Hinton Rd Reserve	190026	30/11/1987	Public Recreation	LOT: 231 PCE: C DP: 48075	14.1686 Ha	1430 Forest Road ORANGE	Rural	NA - BUSHLAND	NA - WATERCOURSE
					LOT: 229 DP: 720596		1462 Forest Road ORANGE		NA - BUSHLAND	NA - WATERCOURSE

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MA P REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions		
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose							
114	Towac Pinnacle Lookout	1022608	1/11/1929	Public Recreation	LOT: 1 DP: 323033	0.6273 Ha	Un-named Road ORANGE	Rural	NA - BUSHLAND		
	Hawk Lane Reserve	1010408	1/10/2004	Environ mental and Protection, Public Recreation	LOT: 7012 DP: 1125624 CA: M3832	1.0055 Ha	Un-named Road CANOBOLAS		PARK	NA - BUSHLAND	NA - WATERCO- URSE
					LOT: 114 DP: 750401		Hawke Lane CANOBOLAS		PARK		
					LOT: 115 DP: 750401		Hawke Lane CANOBOLAS		PARK		
					LOT: 116 DP: 750401		Hawke Lane CANOBOLAS		PARK		
					LOT: 117 DP: 750401		Hawke Lane CANOBOLAS		PARK		
					LOT: 118 DP: 750401		Hawke Lane CANOBOLAS		PARK		
					LOT: 119 DP: 750401		Hawke Lane CANOBOLAS		PARK		
					LOT: 125 DP: 750401		Hawke Lane CANOBOLAS		PARK		
					LOT: 126 DP: 750401		Hawke Lane CANOBOLAS		PARK		
					LOT: 127 DP: 750401		Hawke Lane CANOBOLAS		PARK		
					LOT: 128 DP: 750401		Hawke Lane CANOBOLAS		PARK		
116	Un-named				LOT: 127 DP: 245300	2.2900 Ha	The Overflow CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK		
117	Campbell's Corner				LOT: 67 PCE: P DP: 750360	0.1598 Ha	Pinnacle Road ORANGE	Rural	PARK		
118	Bloomfield Park	590056	4/07/1896	Public Recreation	LOT: 50 PCE: C DP: 750401		118 Bloomfield Road ORANGE		PARK	NA - BUSHLAND	NA - WATERCO- URSE
					LOT: 120 PCE: C DP: 664683		Huntley Road ORANGE	Rural	PARK		
		590064	25/03/1966	Public Recreation	LOT: 7020 DP: 1000829	0.4189 Ha	Bargwanna Road ORANGE	Rural	PARK		

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MA P REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
119	Spring Hill Recreation Ground				LOT: 52 PCE: P DP: 750406	6.7480 Ha	Whiley Road SPRING HILL	Rural	Not mgt by OCC - Managed by Spring Hill Recreation Ground Trust – included for reference only
125	Un-named				LOT: 220 DP: 253232	0.2576 Ha	Clancy's Drive CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK
131	Un-named				LOT: 188 DP: 245670	0.0056 Ha	The Overlow CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK
132	Un-named				LOT: 127 DP: 245238	0.4388 Ha	Templer Place CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK
133	Un-named				LOT: 126 DP: 245238	0.2605 Ha	Templer Place CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK
134	Un-named				LOT: 129 DP: 570403	0.4064 Ha	Kiley's Run CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK
					LOT: 144 DP: 248654	0.1121 Ha	Kiley's Run CLIFTON GROVE		PARK
142	Un-named				LOT: 229 DP: 591472	0.1515 Ha	The Overflow xx ORANGE	Rural	PARK
148	Un-named				LOT: 532 DP: 1006591	16.720 Ha	The Billabong CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK
153	Black Sallee Reserve	1014188	9/11/2007	Govt Purposes	LOT: 1 DP: 1117200 CA: 4582	2.1136 Ha	Forest Road ORANGE	Rural	GENERAL COMMUNITY USE
					LOT: 2 DP: 1117200 CA: 4582		Forest Road ORANGE	Rural	NA - BUSHLAND
154	Towac Pinnacle Reserve				LOT: 7013 DP: 1050639 CA: M3191	2.3000 Ha	Pinnacle Road CANOBOLAS	Rural	NA - BUSHLAND
					LOT: 7014 DP: 1050639 CA: M3191	0.4900 Ha	Pinnacle Road CANOBOLAS		NA - BUSHLAND
					LOT: 1 PCE: C DP: 322697	5.1850 Ha	Pinnacle Road CANOBOLAS	Rural	NA - BUSHLAND

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MA P REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
154	Towac Pinnacle Reserve	590062	1/11/1929	Public Recreation	LOT: Lot 1 DP 322697	4.4409 Ha	Pinnacle Road CANOBOLAS	Rural	NA – BUSHLAND determine the status of Walker Lane, to ensure it is captured by the provisions of s47F(1)(a) of the LG Act. Otherwise, Council to take steps to investigate the future acquisition of this road to formalise its status as a public road and its inclusion in Council's local roads network.
	Walker Lane Reserve	1000495	111/1940	Public Recreation	LOT: 7008 PCE: C DP: 1020642 LOT: 7014 PCE: C DP: 1050639	3.3072 Ha	Pinnacle Road CANOBOLAS		NA – BUSHLAND
156	Un-named				LOT: 13 DP: 1031800	2.8000 Ha	378 Ophir Road ORANGE	Rural	PARK
					LOT: 24 DP: 1075011	5.1840 Ha	378 Rossi Drive CLIFTON GROVE		PARK
179	Un-named				LOT: 1 DP: 1132664 CA: M3850	19.820 Ha	229. Bulgas Road CLIFTON GROVE	Rural	PARK
180	Un-named				LOT: 51 DP: 1152109 CA: 4756	0.2973 Ha	265 Ploughmans Lane ORANGE		PARK
186	Shadforth Reserve				LOT: 1 DP: 1177860 CA: M3958	6.8400 Ha	Millthorpe Road SHADFORTH	Rural	Not managed by OCC - Managed by Orange Aboriginal Land Council
					LOT: 2 DP: 1177860 CA: M3958	1.6590 Ha	Mitchell Highway SHADFORTH		
198	Un-named				LOT: 135 DP: 1207360 CA: 5127	0.2881 Ha	McCormick Place ORANGE	Rural	PARK
					LOT: 223 DP: 1210563 CA: 5141	2.4800 Ha	Abbey Court ORANGE	Rural	PARK
202	Un-named				LOT: 437 DP: 1220844 CA: 5189	0.3645 Ha	Connemara Drive ORANGE	Rural	PARK
216	Rifle Range Reserve	92631	6/6/1980	Public Recreation	Lot 7009 DP 1000831	17.3844 Ha		City	NA – BUSHLAND

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MA P REF	Name	Crown Reserves			Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions
		Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose					
				Power Trans mission Rifle Range					

FOR EXHIBITION

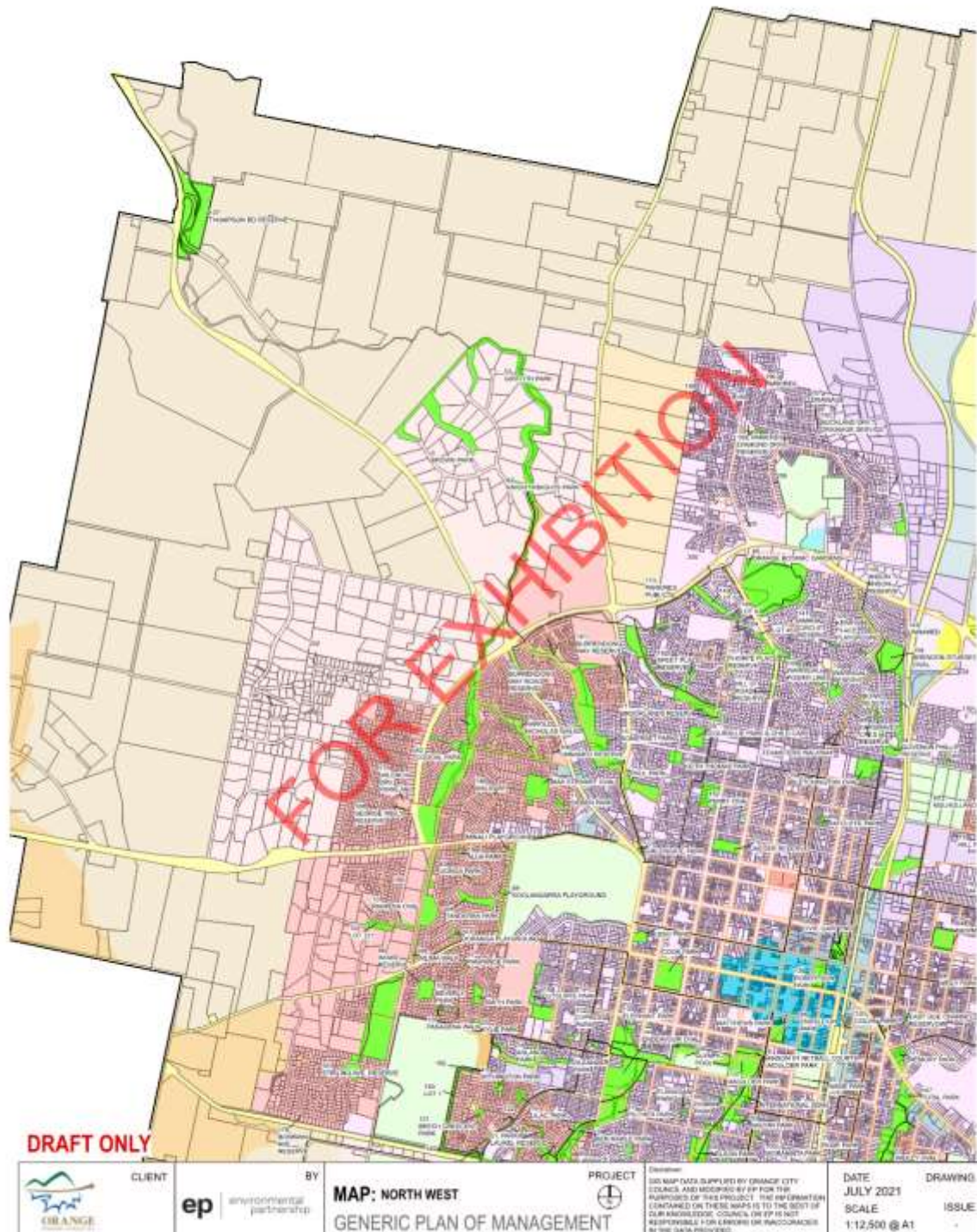


Figure 1.1 sites covered by this plan of management

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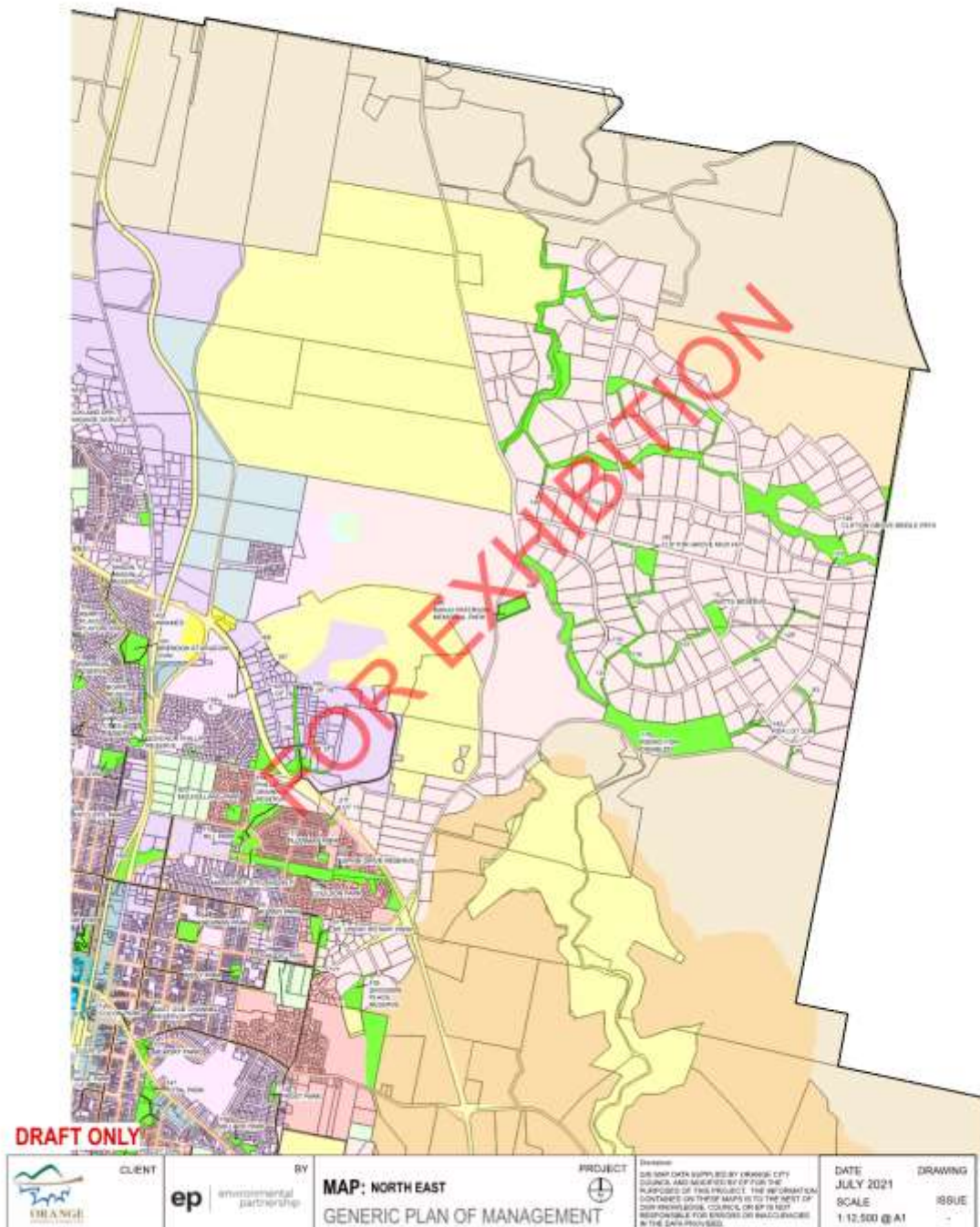


Figure 1.2 sites covered by this plan of management

March 2025

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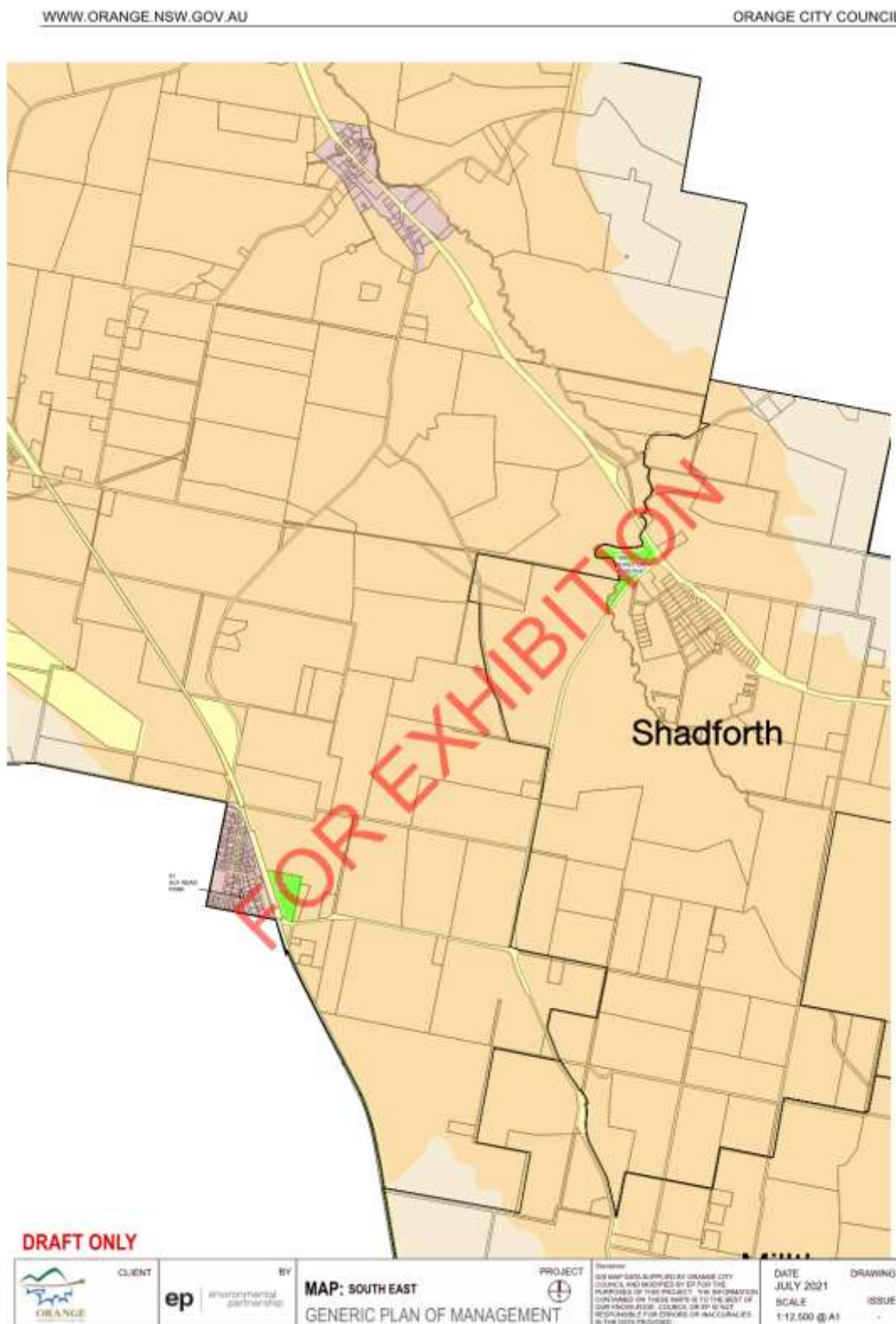


Figure 1.3 sites covered by this plan of management

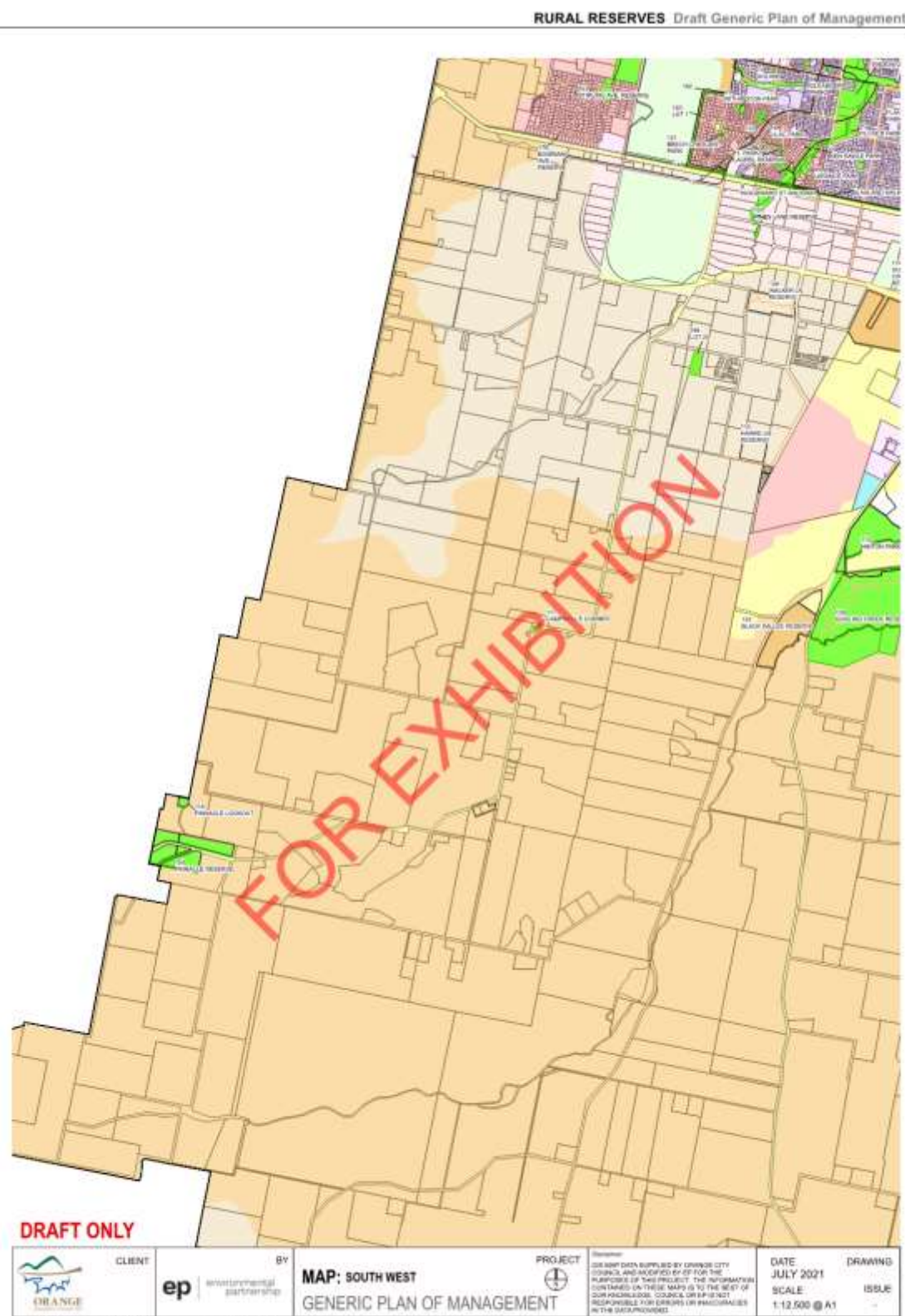


Figure 1.4 sites covered by this plan of management

March 2025

1.3 Orange City Council

Situated on Blackman's Swamp Creek, Orange was proclaimed a village in 1846 and the local parish was named by the Surveyor General, Major Sir Thomas Mitchell, in honour of Prince William of Orange, whom had been an associate of in the Peninsular War, when both were aides-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, whose title was bestowed on the valley to the west by John Oxley.[14] Much of the town's subsequent growth and development in the early years was due to the discovery of gold in 1851 at Ophir and Lucknow. The resulting gold rush attracted a wide range of people and business to the district, many of whom settled in the region and developed a strong agricultural industry, particularly in the growing of wheat and barley (source Wikipedia).

Orange was proclaimed a City on 19 July 1946 when its population was over 15,000. On 1 October 1977, the City of Orange was extended in area to 298 km² when parts of the surrounding shires of Cabonne, Blayney, and Lyndhurst were transferred to the City of Orange (source Wikipedia).

Orange LGA today is home to more than 41,000 residents and includes the regional city of Orange and the small villages of March to the north, Lucknow and Shadforth to the east and Spring Hill, Huntley and Spring Terrace to south.

The Orange LGA economy is driven by health service activities, mining and mining support, public administration, tourism, viticulture and horticulture. Orange also supports the surrounding region providing key health and education services through Orange Health Service Charles Sturt University and Western TAFE. Orange also boasts a significant regional airport with direct flights to Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane that connect the city to metropolitan markets.

Orange is part of Wiradjuri land – the largest Aboriginal territory at the time of European settlement, covering the Central West slopes and plains. Today about 6.2% of the Orange population identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait

Orange is expected to grow to almost 50,000 residents by 2036 and just over 1 in 5 of them will be over the age of 65. Children under the age of 14 comprise 21.2% of the Orange population, a higher proportion than for NSW

1.4 Plan of management adoption

This plan of management will be subject to review and approval by The Minister for Lands and Property prior to approval by Council to go to public exhibition.

Subject to public and authority stakeholder comment the plan will be updated and finalised for final approval by The Minister for Lands and Property and final adoption by Orange Council

TO BE UPDATED FOLLOWING APPROVAL TO GO TO PUBLIC EXHIBITION

FOR EXHIBITION

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Corporate objectives

The **Orange Community Strategic Plan 2022-36** addresses social, environmental, economic and leadership goals for the Orange community over the next ten years. These goals represent many of the big picture ideas that were raised by the community during the engagement period and include healthy lifestyles, community safety, education, transport and sustainability. The ideas are supported by objectives, strategies and actions that will be delivered by Council in partnership with the State and Federal Governments, regional organisations and the local community. The Community Strategic Plan identified the following key directions:

 Live	This theme recognises the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live work and play.
 Preserve	This theme ensures that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. The community was strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD seen as priorities.
 Prosper	This theme focuses on providing the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. It includes strengthening and diversifying our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry.
 Collaborate	This theme looks at forging a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making, developing future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs were identified as priorities during the consultation. The community is looking to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.

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This plan of management supports the strategic plan as outlined following

Live

A healthy, safe, inclusive and vibrant community.

This theme recognises the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live, work and play.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 1: A liveable city that is connected through open spaces</i>	
1.1. <i>Develop and maintain parks and open spaces within the city, that meet the needs of the community</i>	Consultation with user groups as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
1.2. <i>Improve access to shade throughout parks and open spaces</i>	Review and enhance shade provision within open spaces
<i>Objective 2: A healthy and active community that is supported by sport and recreational infrastructure</i>	
2.1. <i>Deliver sport and recreation facilities to service the community into the future.</i>	Implement facilities in line with strategic needs for LGA
2.2. <i>Provide recreational activities and programs that are inclusive and meet the needs of the community</i>	Monitor equitability of access to facilities both physically and in terms of cost
2.3. <i>Ensure the sporting and recreational facilities programs and activities are accessible and affordable to support healthy lifestyle choices</i>	As above
<i>Objective 3: A friendly environment where people feel safe and included.</i>	
3.1. <i>Support projects and programs that address crime and safety and contribute to an increased sense of safety in our homes and the wider community</i>	Reserve planning and management implement CPTED principles
3.2. <i>Deliver infrastructure and activities that improve the safety and security of the community</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
3.3. <i>Partner to support victims of family violence</i>	As above
3.4. <i>Recognise and celebrate our Aboriginal culture.</i>	Consult with First Nations stakeholders to better understand and then conserve and interpret Indigenous culture and heritage
3.5. <i>Address the growing social and class divide within the city.</i>	Park and open space provide equal access and opportunity to use and enjoy
3.6. <i>Improve access, inclusion, equity and diversity in our community.</i>	As for objective 2
<i>Objective 4: A creative community participating in arts and cultural activities</i>	
4.1. <i>A broad range of creative and cultural facilities services, and programs that meet community needs.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of planning and management of park use and events
4.2. <i>Deliver cultural facilities and programs that reflect the interests of a culturally diverse community.</i>	Reserves cater for cultural and community activities where possible
<i>Objective 5: Responsive programs and services that support our community's lifestyle and social needs.</i>	
5.1. <i>Provide services to people at all stages of life.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
5.2. <i>Support our homeless population and stop homelessness.</i>	Management of reserves is guided by Council's overall policies and standards
5.3 <i>Improve housing supply, diversity and affordability.</i>	N/A

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
5.4. <i>Improve access to mental health services.</i>	
<i>Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents' wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological</i>	
6.1. <i>Ensure that infrastructure exists for the safe exercising of domestic dogs.</i>	Reserves provide for managed dog access and use in accordance with Council's overall policies
6.2. <i>Deliver education and services relating to animal health and wellbeing.</i>	Plan and implements required services
<i>Objective 7: More for young people to do</i>	
7.1 <i>Provide play parks and spaces that meet the needs of a broad range of ages.</i>	Engage with youth in the design of open space and ensure open space design and management caters to their needs
7.2 <i>Provide activities and program for young people.</i>	As above
7.3 <i>Establish indoor attractions and venues that allow year-round, all-weather places for young people and their families to enjoy.</i>	As above

Preserve

Balancing the natural and built environment.

This theme ensures that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. The community was strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads, footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD seen as priorities.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 8: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment</i>	
8.1. <i>Plan for growth and development that balances liveability with valuing the local environment.</i>	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
8.2. <i>Ensure best practice use of renewable energy options for Council and community projects.</i>	Management of reserves to reduce potable water and energy usage and generally enhance sustainability wherever possible
8.3. <i>Enact policies and practices to protect the sustainability and security of water destined for potable supply for the water catchment area.</i>	Management of reserves to integrate Council's overall water management strategies and policies
8.4. <i>Take action to ensure greater stewardship and enjoyment of both Mount Canobolas (Gaahna Bulla) and Lake Canobolas.</i>	
<i>Objective 9: Managing our resources wisely</i>	
9.1. <i>Identify and deliver essential water, waste and sewer infrastructure to service the community into the future</i>	Management of reserves to integrate Council's overall water management strategies and policies
9.2. <i>Develop and promote initiatives to reduce water, energy and waste in consultation with the community</i>	Management of reserves to reduce potable water and energy usage, reduce waste generation and disposal and generally enhance sustainability wherever possible
9.3. <i>Invest in a broader range of local reuse and recycling services</i>	As above
<i>Objective 10: Infrastructure for our growing community</i>	
10.1. <i>Construct and maintain a road network meets the community's transport and infrastructure needs</i>	N/A

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Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
10.2. Ensure that adequate car parking spaces are available to support growth	Reserve planning and management to integrate access to parking facilities that service reserve use and minimise impacts on adjoining uses and communities
10.3. Develop a vibrant, comfortable and clean civic and commercial precinct as a centre for the community.	City reserves contribute to public domain character and activation
Objective 11: Celebrate our cultural, social, natural and built heritage assets	
11.1. Ensure plans for growth and development are respectful of our heritage	Reserve planning and management to reflect heritage significance and conservation requirements
11.2. Preserve our diverse social and cultural heritage	As above
11.3. Celebrate and conserve the diverse cultural heritage of the urban, village and rural communities.	Rural reserves contribute to public domain character and activation

Prosper**A smart, innovative and resilient economy.**

This theme focuses on providing the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. It includes strengthening and diversifying our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry and the education providers...

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
<i>Objective 12: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences</i>	
12.1. Capitalise on the character and lifestyle of Orange to remain a destination of choice	Plan and manage open space to support Councils
12.2. Develop and attract a variety of events, festivals, venues and activities for locals and visitors, ensuring accessibility for all	Reserves cater for cultural and community activities where possible
12.3. Strengthen the food culture and night-time economy within Orange.	Optimise the role of open space in facilitating food and wine culture in Orange
<i>Objective 13: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector</i>	
13.1. Attract and grow strategic investment	Reserve support recreational and community services and activities
13.2. Support innovative industry sectors	As above
13.3. Support educational and training opportunities that retain young people, attract new workers and provide local employment	As above
13.4. Enhance opportunities for local business to grow and prosper.	As above
<i>Objective 14: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.</i>	
14.1. Access to connected and affordable public transport within the city.	N/A
14.2. Strengthen public and private rail, coach and air services.	N/A
14.3. Support initiatives for improved connectivity between Orange and capital cities and regional towns.	N/A

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Collaborate

Leadership and partnership

This theme looks at forging a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making. Developing future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs were identified as priorities during the consultation. The community is looking to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
Objective 15: An informed community	
15.1. Deliver communications that is open accessible meaningful and regular across a range of media	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
15.2. Promote organisational culture that delivers excellent customer service and continuous improvement	
15.3 Provide opportunities for widespread and quality engagement, and where appropriate, shared decision-making.	
Objective 16: Leaders in our community	
16.1. Encourage and support residents to pursue leadership roles at Council	N/A
16.2 Support community organisations and groups to deliver services and programs	Reserve support recreational and community services and activities
16.3 Engage and train young people to develop our future leaders	As above
16.4 Develop and encourage staff to pursue leadership within Council	N/A
Objective 17: Strong relationships	
17.1 Work in partnership with other Councils, regional organisations and State and Federal Governments	Planning of reserves to integrate consultation and collaboration with other agencies
17.2 Attract external funding to deliver services, facilities and programs.	Seek funding and other support from available sources to assist with facilities provision and management
Objective 18: Responsible governance	
18.1 Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance	Planning and management of reserves reflects Council strategies and policies and is effective and accountable
18.2 Ensure financial stability and support efficient ongoing operation	Refer 16.1-16.3

This plan of management has regard for these key principles including in the identification of long term management strategies for the Rural reserves.

2.2 Land to which this plan applies

2.2.1 Location

The land covered by this Plan of Management is identified in the schedule in **table 1.1**.

There are 10 Crown reserves managed as community land by council as Crown land manager under this PoM, and 31 community land parcels. The land is defined by real property identifiers (lots and deposited plans).

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

- Park
- Sportsground
- General Community Use
- Natural Area – Bushland, and Watercourse

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

2.2.2 Land use zoning

The reserves within this PoM are zoned under the Orange LEP 2011 (LEP) generally as either E2 Environmental Conservation or RE1 Public Recreation.

2.2.3 Owner of the land

Crown Reserves included in this PoM are owned by the State of NSW (Crown land) and managed by Orange City Council as Crown land manager under the Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act). Community land is owned by Orange City Council.

Refer to 3.1.1 **Crown Land Management Act 2016** for any conditions applying to the land.

2.2.4 About this Plan of Management

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

This PoM is a generic/collective document covering the community land and open space within the Orange City LGA categorised as park sportsground general community use and natural area (bushland and watercourse).

Crown reserves are Crown land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of purposes, including environmental and heritage protection, recreation and sport, open space, community halls, special events and government services.

Many Crown reserves in NSW were previously managed by councils on behalf of the NSW Government under a trust structure. Under the CLM Act, those trust-structured Crown reserves managed by the council remain Crown reserves but are now managed as if the reserves are 'public land', and generally as community land in accordance with the LG Act, with the purpose of the reserve fundamental to its management.

This draft PoM applies to Crown reserves where Orange City Council was appointed Crown land manager in 2018 on the commencement of the CLM Act, and to community land managed by Council.

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

2.2.5 Community land categorisation

The LG Act defines five categories of community land.

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

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

The CLM Act requires that assignment of community land categorisations to Crown reserves have close regard for the reserve's Crown reserve purpose. The purposes for the reserves within this PoM are listed in **Table 1.1** previously.

Where there is a change to existing categorisation under an approved PoM, or a reserve is being categorised for the first time the LG Act requires that a council must hold a public hearing. Such a public hearing is typically held during the public exhibition of the relevant Draft Plan of Management and provides the community with the opportunity to make formal comment on the categorisations proposed within the proposed Draft Plan of Management.

As outlined in the Crown Land Management Amendment (Plan of Management) Regulation 2021, Councils are no longer required to hold a public hearing about proposed plans of management (under section 40A of the LG Act) where the proposed plan would alter the land categorisations assigned to Crown Reserves. This exemption applies to all Plans of Management for Crown land managed by Council.

3 RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Legislative framework

3.1.1 Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown land is governed by the CLM Act, which provides a framework for the state government, local councils, and members of the community to work together to provide care, control and management of Crown reserves.

Crown reserves are Crown land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of purposes, including environmental and heritage protection, recreation and sport, open space, community halls, special events and government services.

The CLM Act 2016 abolished reserve trusts and reserve trust managers under the former Act and provided for the appointment of local Councils (and others) as 'Crown land managers' in respect of land which was previously held by reserve trusts.

Under the CLM Act, councils manage Crown land as if it were public land under the LG Act. However, it must still be managed in accordance with the purpose of the land and cannot be used for an activity incompatible with its purpose—for example, Crown land assigned the purpose of 'environmental protection' cannot be used in a way that compromises its environmental integrity.

Councils must manage Crown land in accordance with the principles of Crown land management outlined in the CLM Act. The principles are the key values that guide Crown land management to benefit the community and to ensure that Crown land is managed for sustainable, multiple uses.

Principles of Crown land management

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

Crown land management compliance

In addition to management and use of Crown reserves that is aligned with the reserve purpose(s), there are other influences over council management of Crown reserves. For example, Crown land managers may have conditions attached to appointment instruments, or councils may have to comply with specific or general Crown land management rules that may be published in the NSW Government Gazette. Councils must also comply with any Crown land regulations that are made.

There are no conditions attached to any Crown land manager appointment notice for Council, and only one Crown land management rule applies to Orange City LGA:

This rule has been made under s.3.15 of the CLM Act and can be viewed in full at: [Granting leases and licences for communication infrastructure-related purposes on Crown land](#)

The rule:

Crown land managers cannot, under any act (including the Local Government Act 1993), grant any lease or licence authorising:

- *the installation or construction of communication infrastructure on Crown land;*
- *the placement of communication infrastructure on Crown land;*
- *the use of communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land;*
- *access to communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land.*

However, the rule does not prevent the holder of a holding granted by the Minister administering the Crown Land Management Act 2016 subletting of communication infrastructure located on Crown land in accordance with the conditions of a holding granted by the minister.

Reserve Purpose

Crown lands are to be used for the original gazetted purpose for which they were dedicated or reserved. Multiple uses of reserves are encouraged, where those uses are consistent with the original purpose of the reserve and the use does not impact on native title rights and interests under the *Native Title Act 1993*. The Reserve Purpose of the Crown Reserves included in this plan are generally **Public Recreation**.

Leasing and Licencing on Crown Reserves

Leasing and licencing of Crown land ensures there is legal and suitable occupation of Crown land. Under the CLM Act, a lease or licence is a type of tenure that gives permission to occupy and use Crown land for a specified purpose and term. The CLM Act enables council Crown land managers to enter leases and licences in accordance with the LG Act once a compliant plan of management is in place or the land is classified as operational, whichever occurs first.

Council cannot enter into agreements for use, as lessor or licensor, on devolved reserves, which are not community or public land under the LG Act. These reserves are managed by Council under the LG Act as section 48 'public reserves' and a PoM is not required for these reserves. The Council Crown land manager is required to ensure all monies received from the use of community land is directed to maintaining and sustaining long-term use and enjoyment of the reserve/s. The income generated from leasing and licencing is a primary form of funding for a Crown land manager. It allows a Crown land manager to cover long-term running costs (at a minimum) and invest over the long term for future generations to use and enjoy the Crown land in their community. All Crown land managers should have lease and licence agreements in place with users of the reserves that they manage. Refer to Part 2 for leases and licenses authorised by this Plan of Management.

3.1.2 Local Government Act 1993

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

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

Section 36 of the Act provides that a plan of management for community land must identify the following:

- a) the category of the land
- b) the objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land
- c) the means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets
- d) the manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets

and may require the prior approval of the council to the carrying out of any specified activity on the land.

Land is to be categorised as one or more of the following:

- a) a natural area
- b) a sportsground
- c) a park
- d) an area of cultural significance
- e) general community use.

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as one or more of the following: bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse, foreshore or a category prescribed by the regulations.

3.1.3 Native Title Act 1993

The Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) recognises and protects native title rights and interests.

The objects of the NT Act are to:

- provide for the recognition and protection of native title
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings
- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title
- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The NT Act may affect use of Crown land, particularly development of the land and granting of tenures.

In particular, the CLM Act makes it mandatory for council to engage or employ a native title manager. This role provides advice to council as to how the council's dealings and activities on Crown land may be valid or not valid under the NT Act.

The council must obtain the written advice from an accredited native title manager as to whether council complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation when:

- a) granting leases, licences, permits, forestry rights, easements or rights of way over the land
- b) mortgaging the land or allowing it to be mortgaged
- c) imposing, requiring or agreeing to covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use (or removing or releasing, or agreeing to remove or release, covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use) in connection with dealings involving the land
- d) approving (or submitting for approval) a plan of management for the land that authorises or permits any of the kinds of dealings referred to in (a), (b) or (c).

Council's Native Title Manager has been and will continue to be consulted in all relevant aspects of native title pertaining to the land that is covered by this PoM.

3.2 Other state and federal legislation

3.2.1 NSW state legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

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

The EP&A Act ensures that effects on the natural environment, along with social and economic factors, are considered by the council when granting approval for or undertaking works, developments or activities.

This Act is also the enabling legislation for planning policies that may have a direct influence on open space management. On a state-wide level there are State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). On a regional level there are Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). On a local level there are Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), as well as Development Control Plans (DCPs).

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) is important legislation that recognises the rights of Aboriginal people in NSW. It recognises the need of Aboriginal people for land and acknowledges that land for Aboriginal people in the past was progressively reduced without compensation. Crown land meeting certain criteria may be granted to an Aboriginal Land Council. This Act may affect dealings with Crown land that is potentially claimable.

Biosecurity Act 2015

The NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSWB Act) enables landholders, community, industry and Government to effectively manage and respond to biosecurity incursions and risks. A fundamental principle of the NSWB Act is that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility, and all land managers have the same responsibilities - a duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise risk as far as reasonably practicable.

Council has obligations under this Act to manage Priority Weeds on Council land or Council managed land. Under the Act, weeds are divided into State, Regional and Local Priority Weeds (formerly referred to as

Noxious Weeds). State and Regional priority weeds are identified in the *Greater Sydney Regional Weed Management Plan (September 2019)* and outcomes for these weeds needs to demonstrate compliance with the Biosecurity Duty for the species listed in Appendix 1 of the Weed Management Plan.

Since 1 July 2018, the management of pest animals has been administered under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. Foxes are included in the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Plan 2018-2023* and a threat abatement plan to rid them has been prepared under the Biodiversity Conservation Act.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Statutory responsibilities on the council arising from this Act specifically relate to the protection of sites of pre- and post-European contact archaeological significance and the protection of native flora and fauna. This Act may affect community land categorised as of cultural significance, as a natural area or park.

Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Under the Act it is an offence to harm (destroy, deface, or damage) or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, or in relation to an object, move the object from the land on which it has been situated.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* replaces the former *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. The Act aims to create a balanced approach to land management and biodiversity conservation across NSW, and protect threatened species and threatened ecological communities, through the application of a risk-based approach to regulating interactions and impacts of human activity on native flora, fauna and communities.

The Act sets out a process for listing threatened plants and animals and establishes the "Saving our Species" biodiversity conservation programme for threatened species and threatened ecological communities. The Act provides for the identification and listing of threatened species (Schedule 1), threatened ecological communities (Schedule 2), key threatening processes (Schedule 4), protected animals (Schedule 5) and protected plants (Schedule 6). It also establishes new measures for the conservation of areas considered to be "of outstanding biodiversity value".

Fisheries Management Act 1994

The *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act) includes provisions for the management of state fisheries, including the conservation of fish habitats, threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation and management of the riparian zone, waterways and threatened marine/freshwater aquatic species. This relates to community land categorised as natural area (foreshore, watercourse or wetland).

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.

Rural Fires Act 1997

This Act contains provisions for bushfire risk management and the establishment of a Bushfire Management Committee. It also includes direction on development in bushfire-prone lands.

Water Management Act 2000

This Act is based on the concept of ecologically sustainable development, and its objective is to provide for the sustainable and integrated management of the water sources of the state for the benefit of both present and future generations. The Act recognises:

- the fundamental health of our rivers and groundwater systems and associated wetlands, floodplains, estuaries has to be protected
- the management of water must be integrated with other natural resources such as vegetation, native fauna, soils and land
- to be properly effective, water management must be a shared responsibility between the government and the community
- water management decisions must involve consideration of environmental, social, economic, cultural and heritage aspects

- social and economic benefits to the state will result from the sustainable and efficient use of water.

Heritage Act 1977

This Act contains provisions for the conservation of items of heritage and may relate to community land categorised as cultural significance or natural area.

3.2.2 Commonwealth legislation**Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999**

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) provides a national framework for the protection and management of matters of national environmental significance. These include listed nationally and internationally significant flora, fauna and ecological communities as well as heritage places on the World Heritage List and National Heritage List. The Act also promotes the conservation of biodiversity and ecologically sustainable development.

The EPBC Act requirements are not known to be applicable to any of the sites subject to this PoM currently.

Under the EPBC Act, an action will require approval from the Australian Government Environment Minister if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance.

Telecommunications Act 1997

This Act provides for telecommunication facilities being permitted on community land without authorisation in a PoM.

3.2.3 State Environmental Planning Policies**State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021**

This planning policy consolidates a range of previous policies and sets out requirements for the protection of biodiversity values and amenity of a range of environments including:

- Bushland in Urban Areas
- Koala habitat
- Murray River lands
- Canal estates
- Sydney drinking water catchment
- Hawkesbury Nepean
- Sydney Harbour catchment
- Georges River catchment
- Willandra Lakes world heritage area.

State Environmental Planning Policy No 21—Caravan Parks

This planning policy permits caravan parks on all land with development consent.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) SEPP aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State. The Infrastructure SEPP assists local government and the communities they support by simplifying the process for providing essential infrastructure.

The Infrastructure SEPP has specific planning provisions and development controls for various types of infrastructure works or facilities including roads, emergency services, electricity delivery, parks and other public reserves and telecommunications networks.

The Infrastructure SEPP outlines the planning rules for such works and facilities, including:

- Where such development can be undertaken;
- What type of infrastructure development can be approved by a public authority under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) following an environmental assessment (known as 'development without consent');

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- What type of development can be approved by the relevant local council, Minister for Planning or Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure under Part 4 of the EP&A Act (known as 'development with consent'); and
- What type of development is exempt or complying development.

Of particular relevance to open space is Division 12 clause 2.73 that specifies that development for any purpose may be carried out without consent if the development is for the purposes of implementing an adopted plan of management. The clause also lists a range of ancillary developments permitted without consent.

Clause 2.74 provides for a range of exempt developments within a public reserve such as the construction, maintenance and repair of walking tracks, boardwalks, stairways, gates, seats shelters and shade structures.

3.2.4 Other State relevant legislation, policies and plans

Companion Animals Act 1998

Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cwlth)

Disability Inclusion Act 2014

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)

Local Land Services Act 2013

Pesticides Act 1999

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

Retail Leases Act 1994

Soil Conservation Act 1938

Telecommunications Act 1997 (Cwlth)

Waste Minimisation Act 1995

NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008–2015

National Local Government Biodiversity Strategy

NSW Biodiversity Strategy

Australian Natural Heritage Charter

3.3 Council Policies

Councils Community Strategic Plan 2019

From all of the ideas, comments and suggestions gathered in development of the plan from the orange Community, the top six categories covered more than half the responses. These included

Sports and Recreation

Orange residents were generally happy with the range of sporting and recreational facilities offered in the City. However, there were a number of improvements or additions to the current offerings identified in each of the sessions. More broadly, the attraction of regional and state carnivals and events is seen to be an opportunity, and suitable facilities are required to host these. The swimming pool is a valued asset; however, the cost of entry and learn-to-swim classes may create an obstacle for members of the community. Some concessions are sought, especially for the schools providing the life skill of swimming. Residents would like to see additional water-based recreational activities around the lake, dams and creeks with supporting infrastructure such as toilets and BBQs.

Cycling is growing in importance and while residents are happy with cycle and walking paths throughout the City, they would like to see them expanded and maintained. Further, development of mountain biking and cycling tourism was important.

Community

Residents love the Orange community and would like to see tolerance and acceptance for all people. It was suggested that a welcoming committee be developed for new residents that could provide information on the range of services that are available within the community. Better access and inclusion for people with a disability, aged care, palliative care and a youth hub, were offered as suggestions to improve the City.

The villages of Orange were also represented during the engagement and they seek protection of their community's way of life. Interest and participation in community groups appears to be waning. There were suggestions that Council could provide more support to community organisations to help them with their management and projects.

Roads and Transport

The comments and ideas on the topic of roads focused on two main issues. The first focused on transport within Orange. This included suggestions to increase the frequency of public transport services (particularly buses to and from the hospital precinct and the CBD). There were calls for the general improvement of the quality of the city's roads as well as more work on pothole repairs, and signs of a lack of community understanding of newer traffic devices such as blisters.

The second area focused on the connection of Orange to the surrounding regions and Sydney. Many residents continue to express concern at the condition of the northern bypass and identify the completion of the southern feeder road as a priority. Residents have called for significant improvements to key access roads to Sydney, predominantly the Bells Line of Road. Residents also asked for better rail access to Sydney, either through an extension of the 'Bathurst Bullet' to Orange or a more convenient daily XPT service.

Parks and open space

The parks of Orange are important and valued by the residents and their importance should be recognised with appropriate maintenance and ongoing upgrade. The value of green spaces is and should be recognised in the community, with parks, wetlands and open spaces included in the planning process and incorporated into new estates. The trees in the streets are a feature of Orange and should be preserved.

Environment

The environment and sustainability are important to the Orange community. Residents provided many positive comments around the City's green spaces, use of the attractive natural environment, wetland areas attracting wildlife, and stormwater treatment schemes. There is increasing support for Council to encourage greater social responsibility in respect of the environment, including installation of solar panels on all major council and community buildings, promoting less single-use plastics, banning plastic shopping bags and considering the use of electric/hybrid vehicles for Council's fleet. There is a general push for educating the community to be more environmentally aware and accountable for actions impacting our beautiful city.

Employment education and training

The community contributed a number of positive comments around the quality of education and training on offer in Orange. Residents requested a wider range of courses at CSU, and the possibility of a new school to support the growing North Orange area. There were also many ideas around how to improve employment and training opportunities in the area, including providing transition programs for school leavers and migrants settling in town. Residents also suggested that Council could advocate for lower or subsidised commercial rents and a campaign to encourage light industry /small manufacturing companies to move from high-cost metropolitan areas to Orange.

Orange City Play Strategy 2013

Orange City Council has developed this Strategy to plan the direction of play provision to 2026, with the aim of bringing the play network into line with the NSW Planning and Infrastructure guidelines for open space, best practice in play provision, and to better provide for the children of the City.

Play is extremely important to the healthy development of children of all ages, in physical, mental, social and emotional terms. The increase in obesity throughout our society highlights the importance of encouraging our children to be active out-doors; providing for play is a key service a City can offer its citizens to promote their better health.

Provision for play needs to cater to the complete range in age of children, and provide stimulation for all aspects of their development (physical, mental, social and emotional), in an equitable distribution throughout the City. As such, a play resource within a City should provide a diverse range of play opportunities within a range of setting types. These include play spaces of different hierarchies (local, district and regional) and a variety of themes. To be effective and engaging, play provision also needs to provide a degree of challenge and risk so children can grow and learn in a safe environment.

The Strategy has found that Orange is well catered for with Regional level play facilities (serves whole cities) but is lacking the number and diversity of Local (serves one neighbourhood) and District (serves a number of neighbourhoods) level facilities that make up a quality play network. Current provision of play spaces in Orange includes 27 parks, while it is expected that by the year 2026, to meet planning guidelines, more than 60 should be provided throughout the City. Council staff maintain existing equipment to a high standard and there is an ongoing schedule of maintenance, repair and upgrade however a more strategic approach is required to ensure new provision is focussed where needed most and provides the best mix of amenity, while being cost effective for Council to provide and maintain.

The analysis provided in Part 4 of the study indicates that Orange City Council needs to increase the number of play spaces provided throughout the City; particularly at the Local and District levels. Provision of a wider range in diversity of play types has also been identified as a critical determiner of play space quality that Council should focus on in the future. This Strategy analyses the existing provision and requirements for future provision and sets targets and timeframes for delivery, costed to standardised hierarchy models. A detailed mapping exercise has resulted in a matrix for delivery that is tailored to growth areas and anticipated demographic profiles throughout the City.

The resultant network of play spaces is expected to support and enhance childhood development throughout the City, achieving best practice within a regional context and helping to develop healthy and engaged citizens that value the City and its open space.

Orange Recreation Needs Study 2011

The report identified that Orange has an extremely high level of premier parkland in comparison with other LGA's. There was subsequently limited demand identified at the time for the expansion of Council's open space network with the exception of local and environmental needs in urban release. In the time since this study the needs of the district have evolved further. In response, Council has embarked on the construction of an expanded sporting complex converting part of a redundant golf course (Bloomfield Golf Course) adjoining Sir Jack Brabham Park. The future complex will contain a dedicated rectangular football stadium, synthetic athletics facility and additional sports fields.

Council currently and historically has established a very high service standard for the ongoing maintenance of its recreational open space network. The report identified that with ever increasing pressures on Council's budget combined with community expectations a range of measures needs to be implemented to ensure a sustainable future.

The 2011 report anticipated the need to provide a series of safe, linking, multi-use paths for pedestrians and cyclists utilising existing and proposed green corridors that will connect recreational facilities with residential areas and the CBD.

The report identified several key strategies for recreational management:

- a. Council establish a clear public land reclassification policy with an underlying net community benefit approach.
- b. Council periodically review its open space assets provision in line with its endorsed policy.
- c. Council public land reclassification policy identify that all profits from the sale of excess open space are directed towards the upgrading of recreational facilities in close proximity and / or towards city-wide facilities.
- d. Clear policy framework and/ or guidelines for the provision of open space as part of any future developer agreements and/ or s94 contributions be established.

3.4 Review of Plan of Management

Implementation of this Plan and its ongoing relevance will be reviewed annually as part of Council's internal and external reporting processes. Refer to section 8.0 for further detail on the review process and related protocols.

3.5 Community Consultation

Past Consultation

Development of this Draft Plan of Management has drawn on past consultation undertaken as part of Council strategic planning.

Key outcomes from this consultation are outlined in section 3.3.

Public Hearing

The Crown Land Amendment (Plan of Management) Regulation 2021 states that Councils are no longer required to hold a public hearing about proposed plans of management (under section 40A of the LG Act) where the proposed plan would alter the land categorisations assigned. This exemption applies to all Plans of Management for Crown land managed by Council.

For Community Lands where the proposed category would change a previous categorisation or assign and category for the first time a public hearing is required under section 40A of the LG Act.

Public Exhibition

The plan will be placed on public exhibition for 28 days plus a 14-day ongoing response period (42 days total) in accordance with the Local Government Act. The exhibition period allows for interested parties to comment on the Draft Plan. Council will consider all comments and the final document will be amended where appropriate.

Key comments were reviewed and are tabulated below

Comment	Response for POM finalisation
TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING EXHIBITION	

4 HABITAT AND ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Biodiversity

In 2019, The Environmental Factor (TEF) was commissioned by Orange City Council to provide a Scoping Study to appraise existing spatial data and mapping resources available for ecological assets present within the Local Government Area (LGA).

The resulting report identified that Orange LGA is approximately 28,430 ha in size and contains significant patches of remnant vegetation. This vegetation connects to regionally significant conservation areas outside the LGA borders, including Mullion/Clergate State Forest and the Mullion Range State Conservation Area to the northeast, Kinross State Forest to the east, Borenore Karst Conservation Reserve to the west, and Mount Canobolas to the south. The LGA is dissected with numerous named waterways and waterbodies, each of which have ecological values and associated legislative protections under the Water Management Act 2000 (WM Act) and/or the Fisheries Management Act 1997 (FM Act). Waterways are known biodiversity hotspots, as they naturally provide connectivity in the landscape, as well as habitat and foraging resources for native species. Waterways in the Orange LGA are numerous, and include:

- Blackmans Swamp Creek
- Summer Hill Creek
- Ploughmans Creek
- Golding Creek
- Broken Shaft Creek
- Brandy Creek
- Gosling Creek
- Spring Creek
- Flyers Creek
- East Orange Creek
- Emu Swamp Creek
- Bell River
- Jenny Lind Creek
- Dairy Creek

Reservoirs / water bodies include

- Suma Park
- Gosling Creek Reserve, and
- Spring Creek

It was also noted that in addition to the above list, there are also many unnamed waterways and tributaries in Orange. There are also significant roadside vegetation tracts, Travelling Stock Reserves (TSRs) and patches of remnant vegetation on private land that add to the mosaic of native flora and fauna habitats in the area. The study undertook an analysis of the existing Biodiversity mapping in LEP and identified gaps. This generated an updated biodiversity map is being considered for updating into the LEP (refer Figure 3.1 following page).

The study notes that updating of the Orange LEP to comprehensively depict biodiversity assets within the LGA, will help to ensure that these assets will receive adequate protections in the face of future proposed developments. This especially relates to threatened species, communities and their habitats, as few species records are available for the LGA, despite past survey effort. Also, as existing and future developments are implemented, this renewed representation will ensure previously unrecorded assets are afforded adequate protection, aiding in their conservation.

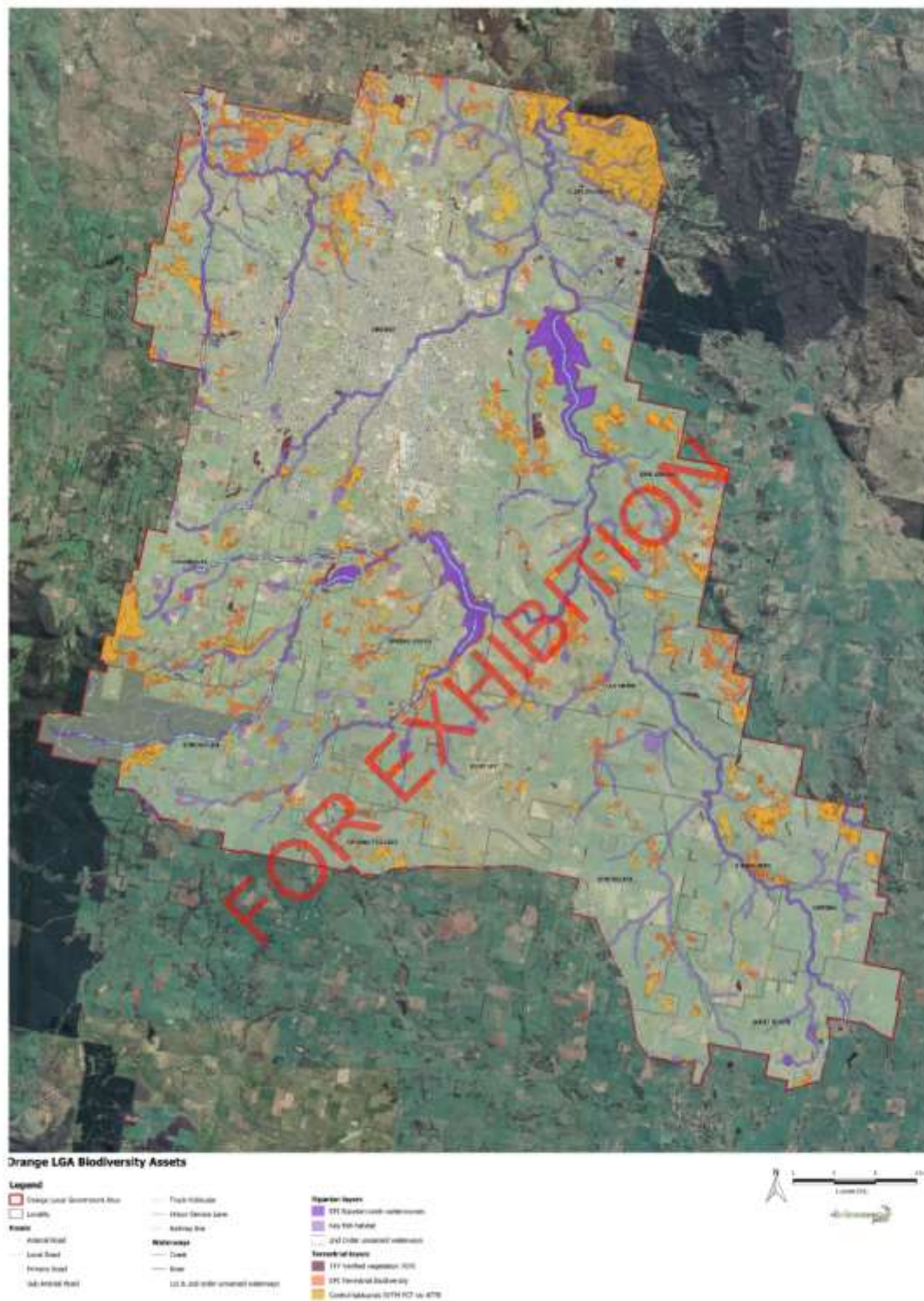


Figure 3.1 Orange LGA Biodiversity Assets (source Expansion of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Mapping Dataset July 2020 TEF)



4.2 Endangered Ecological Communities

The LG Act requires that where there any EEC (or species, habitat, etc) listed as **critically** endangered, with a Final Determination Listing by the Scientific Committee, or any recovery plans that **directly reference** OCC LGA or **apply** to community land reserves in the OCC LGA, that a specific plan of management is provided for that land

In 2012 FloraSearch undertook a study entitled *Presence and condition of Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum EEC*

The study was commissioned to determine whether the Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland in the South Eastern Highlands, Sydney Basin, South East Corner and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregions Endangered Ecological Community (the Tablelands Snow Gum EEC) occurs in reserves managed by the Council, and, if so, to determine its extent and condition. A literature review of vegetation classification and mapping studies of the South Eastern Highlands (SEH) Bioregion was conducted in order to determine the previously recognised vegetation types relevant to the Orange district.

There have been no comprehensive region-wide vegetation classification studies on the western Central Tablelands including the Orange area. The relationships of the vegetation communities around Orange with those of the rest of the SEH Bioregion were therefore uncertain. Eight reserves managed by OCC were examined including four reserves in the Bloomfield area, and Lysterfield Reserve, Lake Canobolas Reserve, Pinnacle Reserve and an area of crown land near the Orange Rifle Range.

The vegetation in the reserves was documented, including the native and exotic trees, shrubs and ground cover. Fifty metre transects were used to measure the percentage of ground cover by native versus exotic species. Two distinct vegetation groups, each comprising two communities, were identified in OCC managed reserves; a high altitude (>1100 m) group in the Pinnacle Reserve and a low altitude (ca. 900 m) group on the basalt plateau south of Orange. The nearest equivalent vegetation communities from other studies of the SEH Bioregion were identified for each community in the reserves. Although communities similar to those south of Orange occur elsewhere in the SEH Bioregion, there are differences, such that the Orange vegetation may represent previously unrecognised vegetation types.

In order to clarify the vegetation targeted by the NSW Scientific Committee for protection as part of the Tablelands Snow Gum EEC, the characteristics of the vegetation communities described in previous studies that have been included in the EEC (Paragraph 6 of the Final Determination) were summarised. By comparing the characteristics of the Tablelands Snow Gum EEC with the vegetation in OCC managed reserves, it was concluded the EEC does not occur in the reserves.

However, a different EEC, the **Tableland Basalt Forest** in the Sydney Basin and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions Endangered Ecological Community, was identified in the Pinnacle Reserve. Two threatened species, Silver-leaf Candlebark (*Eucalyptus canobolensis*), listed as Vulnerable under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (TSC Act), and Mt Canobolas Box (*Eucalyptus saxicola*), listed as Endangered under the TSC Act, occur on the summit ridge of The Pinnacle.

The current condition of the vegetation was assessed for each reserve. All reserves had experienced some level of tree and shrub clearance historically. The least disturbed tree canopies were in Pinnacle Reserve, Lysterfield Reserve and Bloomfield Park. The sparsest tree canopies are in Gosling Creek Reserve and the Black Sallee Reserve. Native shrub populations have also been heavily depleted in all but the Pinnacle Reserve, which was in 2012 the least affected by past disturbance. Native shrubs persisted in small parts of four other reserves; Gosling Creek Reserve native area, Black Sallee Reserve, Lysterfield Reserve, and a small block of crown land near the Orange Rifle Range.

Introduced environmental shrub and grass weeds were a serious problem in all reserves owing to the fertile basalt-derived soils which favour many introduced species. All reserves have been invaded by exotic grasses which dominate most of the ground cover. Only small fragments with predominantly native ground cover persisted in some reserves as islands of naturalness within a sea of weeds. The best examples of the original grassy woodland ground cover occur in Lysterfield Reserve, Gosling Creek Reserve native area, Black Sallee Reserve, Pinnacle Reserve and the Orange Rifle Range crown land.

The report recommended that

RURAL RESERVES Draft Generic Plan of Management

1. A study be undertaken to survey, analyse, classify and map the vegetation of the western Central Tablelands. Such a study would ideally involve a partnership between Central Tablelands councils, the Lachlan and Central Tablelands Local Lands Service and the Office of Environment and Heritage, which has the skills and technical resources to do this work.
2. OCC should recognise remnant areas of high quality grassy woodland in reserve management plans and develop ongoing protection and enhancement strategies for each area.
3. To promote awareness and assist in the avoidance of inadvertent damage and disturbance, consideration should be given to fencing high value areas and providing explanatory and educational signage.
4. Areas designated for grassy woodland conservation should be protected from all forms of soil disturbance.
5. Shading of the understorey by a continuous tree canopy is likely to favour native ground cover species and may reduce the dominance of exotic grasses. It is recommended that plantings of appropriate local provenance trees be made to fill canopy gaps in high quality grassy woodland remnants. In particular, the planting of local provenance Black Gums (*Eucalyptus aggregata*) in alluvial zones along creeks would re-establish this rare species within local reserves in the Bloomfield area and assist in its conservation.
6. Considerable efforts to control exotic shrubs in OCC reserves are current practice and should continue. The use of herbicides is effective and appropriate, provided care is taken to avoid damage to native flora. When a high level of control has been achieved by herbicides, ongoing maintenance by hand weeding may be appropriate to avoid damage to regenerating natives. Such maintenance could be performed by trained volunteers.
7. The greatest challenge in managing high quality grassy woodland remnants is likely to be controlling exotic grasses. At present there are no known or tested methods for doing this on the western Central Tablelands. Methods that are worth trying include strategically timed slashing, selective grazing or the use of fire.

For the purposes of this Plan of management Orange City Council has confirmed that on the basis of available studies that there are no Critically Endangered EEC's in the reserves subject to the PoM. In addition there are no recovery plans applicable to the reserves subject to the PoM.

5 HERITAGE AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The Traditional Owners of the land on which Orange City is located are the Wiradjuri peoples. The Wiradjuri nation is defined by three rivers, the Lachlan (galari), Macquarie (wambool) and Murrumbidgee (murrumbidjeri), making it the largest Indigenous nation in New South Wales.

While there is currently no specific dating for Aboriginal sites within the Orange region, the oldest approximant site date can be taken from two rock shelters 60km south-east of Wellington. This site is dated to 7150BC. Occupation of the Australian continent began over 40,000 years ago, and it is likely that Aboriginal people have been living in the Orange district for most of that time with a rich cultural heritage and connection to the landscape and natural systems. The Wiradjuri language is no longer fluently spoken, but many words and phrases are known and documented. (Source Orange Museum).

Aboriginal culture, spirituality and practices are linked to the land, which provided tools, shelter, food and connections to ancestors. Spiritual beliefs were organised around sacred sites connected to heros known as jin. There are at least 18 Wiradjuri jin known, however it is likely that there were many more. Each is connected to an animal or plant and each person inherits their jin from their mother and is then responsible for caring for the sacred sites associated with their jin. People learnt the stories, songs and dances of their jin. Social practises including marriage were regulated by jin and people could not eat or damage their jin. Jin no longer regulates the marriage system, but the basic principle of preventing close marriage still applies. Also, many people still know their totems (jin animals) and avoid eating or damaging them.

Male initiation ceremonies (burbung) were once held on Mt Canobolas and stone tool sites are found on the mountain. Canobolas comes from the Wiradjuri words meaning two shoulders, coona, shoulder; booloo, two – Ghannabulla referring to the two main peaks. Mt Canobolas also served as a rich source of food and medicines.

Initial relations between Aboriginal people and settlers in the central west were initially peaceful. However situation deteriorated as pastoralism expanded and stock animals damaged waterways and plants. Kangaroos were driven away. Most of the settlers were men and conflict over Aboriginal women arose. Aboriginal resistance to European occupation occurred most clearly at Bathurst. From 1822, the Wiradjuri (led by a Wiradjuri man called Windradyne) attacked numerous pastoral stations in an attempt to wrest back control of the land. Governor Brisbane declared martial law in May 1823 and a punitive expedition was dispatched to capture Windradyne and his attackers. An unknown number of Aboriginal people were killed by the expedition and it is believed that others fled north to the Mudgee district to escape. Hostilities ceased when Windradyne marched east over the Blue Mountains to Parramatta where he attended the annual feast and blanket distribution.

The impact of these events on Aboriginal people in the Orange district is unclear. It does not appear that the punitive expedition ventured as far as Orange, but it is likely that Aboriginal community would have been aware of Windradyne's resistance and the government's response.

The Aboriginal population of the Orange district was devastated by a smallpox outbreak in 1830 and 1831. Locally, the disease was first reported by Andrew Brown, an overseer at Wallerawang, who said that he had encountered five Aboriginal people on the Castlereagh River with the disease when travelling to the north-west. It first appeared in the Wellington Valley in October 1830 and the localized epidemic continued for two months. The Wiradjuri in the district blamed the disease on Captain Sturt who had recently passed through the valley on his way to the west.

The impact of smallpox, which the Wellington and Lachlan River Wiradjuri called "Thunna Thunna", was devastating and Mair estimated that it killed between one in three and one in six of all Aboriginal people in the areas to which it spread.

There is little evidence to demonstrate precisely where Aboriginal people were living in the 1850s. There is a report that people gathered at Newman Park, East Orange, before proceeding to the police station to collect their blankets as part of the annual Government Blanket Distribution. A more permanent Aboriginal camp may have been located here, but corroborative evidence is lacking.

In the early 1850s, Aboriginal people were camped near Denis Hanrahan's public house (known as the Limerick Castle) on the Cargo Road at Campedale. It is likely that some of the residents came forward annually to collect a blanket. Other recipients probably lived and worked on nearby pastoral stations.

The benefits of the gold rush to local Aboriginal people are hard to ascertain. Gold seekers were concentrated on the creek banks at places such as Ophir and Lewis Ponds. Their presence and activities occupied large tracts of land and polluted the water, making it difficult for Aboriginal people to inhabit the area. Nevertheless, the gold rush attracted Aboriginal people who made the best of the situation which confronted them.

As labourers abandoned their old jobs and headed to the goldfields, pastoralists and squatters turned to local Aboriginal men and women as an alternate workforce. Aboriginal men also worked as drovers, using their knowledge of the landscape to help move herds of sheep and cattle vast distances. Employment of Aboriginal men and women on pastoral stations as labourers, shepherds and drovers in the post-gold rush period was the continuation of a well-established pattern. Aboriginal families began living and working on pastoral stations in the Orange district soon after the era of frontier violence ended in the 1820s.

Despite intensified European land-use through pastoralism, agriculture and gold mining, Aboriginal people not only maintained a presence in Orange district into the 1850s, but sustained cultural practices and links with groups to the east, south and west.

It is uncertain when the last initiation ceremony was held on Mount Canobolas or elsewhere in the Orange district. Initiations in north-western NSW were held in the 1890s and on the north coast in the 1930s.

Sites of Significance

The following sites and descriptions of significance were identified in the Orange Aboriginal Heritage Report prepared by NTS Corp in 2012. The report states that these sites were to be entered into the State Heritage Inventory database for Orange. The basis for the assessment were cultural and social criteria (related to the historical themes of resistance, accommodation and migration) rather than physical heritage.

The Springs

The Springs was a fringe camp to the south of Orange which operated from approximately 1930 to 1943. The population consisted of some non-Indigenous residents, but mainly Wiradjuri families with strong ties to Yass, Cowra and Wellington. Some of the residents from Cowra were seeking refuge from harsh conditions on Erambie Aboriginal Station. The residents of The Springs lived in tin shacks and found employment in local orchards. From the early 1940s, the Cabonne Shire Council and AWB engineered the removal of the Aboriginal families living at The Springs. The Springs is within the living memory of several Wiradjuri families and it is of particular significance to them. But it gains wider significance because of the documentary evidence showing the extent of the efforts made by the AWB (that is the Aboriginal Welfare Board which existed from 1883 – 1969) to liaise with local authorities such as the police and council to manage the lives of Aboriginal people on land which they did not directly control.

Mount Canobolas

Mount Canobolas, consisting of two main peaks (Old Man Canobolas and Young Man Canobolas) is a major Wiradjuri ceremonial site. Dreaming stories are known by some people with a strong traditional connection to Orange, but they are not in the public domain. Nevertheless, it is because of this on-going traditional knowledge that the site retains its significance to contemporary Wiradjuri people. In pre-contact times, Mount Canobolas was also an important occupation site. It is likely that people camped on the mountain when majoring ceremonies such as initiations were taking place. It is not known when the last ceremony took place on the mountain, although initiations in other parts of Wiradjuri country seem to have continued into the early 20th century.

Emu Swamp

Emu Swamp is a significant area for several reasons. In 1831, two Aboriginal people living at Emu Swamp died of smallpox. The disease was sweeping through NSW Aboriginal communities at the time and had a devastating impact. Emu Swamp continued to have an Indigenous association into the late 19th century. Betsy Bullock died there in the mid-1870s. In the early 1890s, the family of Alfred Locke camped at Emu Swamp. Locke was from Blacktown in western Sydney and it is likely that he and his family were forced on to the road to look for work (the economy was in recession at the time).

Although not well-known within the contemporary community, Emu Swamp is significant because it demonstrates the ability of Aboriginal people to survive traumatic events. Also, there are few specific sites outside of Sydney where smallpox has been documented.

Robertson Park

Robertson Park in Orange CBD is located on reclaimed land on what was originally Blackman's Swamp. Although it is likely that the swamp (a resource-rich location) was an important camping place in traditional times, it was not named after Aboriginal people but James Blackman, an assistant surveyor who accompanied John Oxley on his 1818 expedition. Robertson Park was proclaimed in 1882. In 1915, Jack Marsh, the noted Aboriginal cricketer and athlete, was assaulted outside the Royal Hotel opposite Robertson Park. His body was taken across the road to the park's main gate where he died. In contemporary times, Robertson Park has been a meeting place for many families who moved to Orange as part of the resettlement scheme. They met up in Robertson Park to socialize and strengthen social bonds in a new town, and it is from these social reasons that the park is particularly significant to many Aboriginal people in Orange.

Orange General Cemetery

To date, genealogical research has identified the names of 32 Aboriginal people buried in Orange General Cemetery between 1883 and 1998. In reality, the number is likely to be much greater. As noted by Byrne, Aboriginal people "... have strong emotional attachment to the graves of their relatives" and this is clearly the case for the Orange cemetery. The location of many of the older graves is unknown. More recent graves are cared for by relatives and they are regarded as of vital cultural significance. Unlike Aboriginal cemeteries such as Collarenebri, graves of Aboriginal people at Orange do not appear to have been decorated in a unique manner, but this does not undermine their cultural significance.

Searches of the AHIMS data base by Council identified that there are Registered Aboriginal sites in community land or Crown Reserves across the LGA. Management of these spaces must have regard for the protection and conservation of these sites.

(Source Orange Aboriginal Heritage Report prepared by NTS Corp, 2012)

5.2 European Cultural Heritage

When explorer G. W. Evans was on his way south-west from Bathurst in November 1813, he saw to the north-west what he described as "high, distant mountains". Doubtless this range was part of the chain from which Mt Canobolas and other peaks rise. Surveyor-General Oxley travelled through the area to the east of Orange – now known as Lewis Ponds and Ophir – in 1817 and 1818; and Surveyor Meehan, hopelessly lost, passed to the west of Orange in 1820. By 1823, occupation of the land west of Bathurst had begun.

Lieutenant Percy Simpson, on his way to Wellington in 1823, drove his sulky across what is now the location of the City of Orange. John Blackman, Chief Constable, who selected the route, accompanied him from Bathurst. Blackman's Swamp Creek, which runs through the centre of Orange, was named after him. For the next 24 years, the area was known as Blackman's Swamp. The survey of the district, by J.B. Richards began in 1828 and in 1829 the name 'Orange' appears on the maps as village parish. Orange was most likely named by Major Thomas Mitchell as a tribute to Prince William of Orange with whom he had been associated during the Peninsular Wars in Spain.

In 1836 land on the outskirts of the village site (which had been reserved by Surveyor Richards) was sold. The first people to purchase land in the immediate vicinity of Orange were W. E. Sampson and J Moulder. These men subdivided their properties in the late 1830s and leased them to tenants who began to clear and cultivate the lands they occupied.

By 1845, a village had developed at Summer Hill to the north-east of Orange, at the junction of Gosling and Fredrick's Valley Creeks. An inn named 'The Bush' had been opened by Duncan McKillop, and a shoemaker, two stores and a tannery were in business there. Dr Fawcett, the first doctor in the district carried on his practice there.

Flour milling was the earliest industry carried on in the locality. The 'Phoenix' was the name of the first mill. In 1847, the trustees of the marriage settlement of Mr J. A. Templer and Rosamund Darvall purchased 'Narrambla', a property three miles from Orange, from Simeon Lord. A large brick flour mill was erected there

– it was horse-driven. It was in Mr Templer's home that the Australian poet, Andrew Barton 'Banjo' Paterson was born on 17 February 1864. His birth was registered at the Orange Court House and his baptism recorded at Holy Trinity Anglican Church.

The landmark known as Templer's Mill stood for approximately 116 years, however the ravages of time and lack of resources necessary to maintain the structure eventually persuaded the authority concerned to demolish the mill in the 1970s

The site for the village of Orange was proclaimed on 18 November 1846. No land in the village itself was sold until 1849, and little development had occurred. In 1848, there were only three buildings in the Village of Orange - an inn, a store and a private residence. In 1849, nearly all the buildings in the settlement were made of slabs and bark, and there were no sealed streets

The passage of The Robertson Land Act of 1861 was responsible for much development around Orange. Between 1860 and 1870, nearly a thousand settlers took up an area of over 20,234 hectares on which they grew wheat. For nearly fifty years, Orange was one of the principal wheat growing areas of the colony. In the early 1880s the planting of fruit trees began, and orcharding gradually displaced wheat growing as the major industry.

Gold and Communications

In April 1851, the first payable gold in Australia was discovered at Ophir, approximately 28kms from Orange, and thousands of people flocked to the diggings. The discovery was made by William Tom, James Tom and John Lister, who had been taught the art of prospecting by Edward Hargraves. Gold was found at Lucknow, 10kms from the village of Orange shortly afterwards and many more people came to the district. An impetus was given to the development of the village. The population of Orange in 1851 was only 28. In the 1850s, over 700 men were working in the mines at Lucknow, while in Orange ten years later the population had reached only 581. However, by 1871 the population of Orange was 1,456 and in 1881 had nearly doubled – the census figure was 2,701. During the twenty years 1851–1871, there was a constant movement of gold seekers on their way to new rushes west and south of Orange. All this meant more business and more population. Furthermore, some of the disappointed miners remained as settlers. In June 1862, Cobb & Co established its headquarters at Bathurst and the following month coaches were passing through Orange on their way to and from the Forbes diggings. The company provided gold escorts, mail and passenger services throughout NSW and Queensland till the end of the 19th century. In 1863, a tollgate was established on the Bathurst road on the outskirts of Orange. Tolls would have been collected on vehicles using this road on their way to the Ophir diggings and to Templer's Flour Mill. The opening of the railway in 1877 was an important historical landmark, since improved transport enabled farmers to move the produce of the land to market more quickly and cheaply. For a number of years, Orange was a railhead, and teams from the far west loaded wool and other products for export on railway trucks and returned with stores for stations in the outback. Cobb & Co coaches still ran from Orange and Wellington, en-route to Dubbo and Bourke, after establishment of the railhead at Orange

Municipal government

In 1853, the roads in the township were in deplorable condition. Day after day there were accidents to horses, bullocks and drays. Occasionally, the Government provided a little money to do urgently needed repairs to the streets. On 18 July 1859, a meeting to discuss the incorporation of Orange was held at the Royal Hotel, when it was unanimously decided to take steps to establish a municipality. Within a week, 74 signatures had been obtained on a petition which was sent to the Government praying that the town be incorporated. The document was favourably received, and the Town became a Municipality on 9 January 1860. The first election was held on 9 February 1860, when John Woodward, James Dale, George McKay, Denis Hanrahan, John Peisley and W T Evans were elected Aldermen. As soon as the poll was declared on 10 February 1860, the Aldermen met and elected John Peisley as Chairman. The first recorded meeting of the Council was held in the Court House on 18 February 1860, when George Dolquhorn was appointed Town Clerk. The first work carried out by the Council was the removal of the stumps in the streets, a job of some magnitude. Questions concerning the legality of the Constitution of the Orange Municipal Council arose in 1866 and the Council was suspended in February of that year owing to a decision of the Supreme Court. The Council was reconstituted after the passage of a new Municipalities Act in 1867, and the first election under the new order was held on 14 February 1868. The Council's big problem was Blackman's Swamp Creek which overflowed periodically, doing much damage to properties in the vicinity of Lords Place. The work of concreting the creek bed began in 1887 but many years passed before the job was completed.

The Town Hall was built in 1887 and in the same year, the work of beautifying Cook and Robertson Parks was begun. Tree planting in the streets was commenced in 1886. A gas company was formed in 1877 and ten years later the Council purchased the plant.

In 1923, electricity displaced gas as street illuminant, and the Council erected a power plant which was used until it was decided to obtain bulk supplies of current from Lithgow. Water was laid on in 1890, and work on a sewerage system was begun in 1915 and completed in 1918. East Orange Council was incorporated in March 1888 – the area of the new municipality was 277 hectares. In 1912, it was decided to amalgamate with Orange. In 1900, Orange was almost chosen - out of 45 towns considered – for the proposed Federal capital but was discarded in favour of Canberra. After 1900, subdivision of lands on every side of Orange began and building allotments and cultivating blocks were marked out.

In 1927, the area of the town was increased to 6.96 square kilometres and later further extensions were made. Orange was proclaimed a City on 19 July 1946 when its population was over 15,000. By 1948 the City had increased in area to 20.8 square kilometres. On 1 October 1977, the City of Orange was extended in area to 298 square kms with the amalgamation of surrounding shires.

(Source: Council website).

FOR EXHIBITION

6 AUTHORISATION OF USE AND DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Future use and development

The reserves subject to this PoM have been subject to a varied level of development over time with a range of elements and facilities. It is expected in addition that new activities, developments and structures may be proposed in response to an application for proposed use of the reserves or as triggered by an opportunity for funding or to address a need or management requirement that may not be evident during community and stakeholder consultation and / or subsequent preparation of this Plan of Management.

The LG Act, Section 36 states that a Plan of Management must expressly authorise any proposed or potential developments on community land. The following authorisation is provided generally. More specific guidance as to management of uses is provided in Part 2 of this plan of management: Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories

Any specific works will also require further investigation, and development approval as required.

Legislative requirements for future use and development

Permissible uses and developments at the subject reserves must be in accordance with relevant legislation, particularly:

- RE1 Public Recreation zoning under the Orange Environmental Plan 2011
 - To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes;
 - To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses; and
 - To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- Guidelines for and core objectives of the relevant categories of community land under the LG Act
- Uses for which leases, licences and other estates may be granted on community land under the LG Act.

Developments and structures are limited to those which support the desired activities, consistent with this PoM. Permitted uses and developments must all support and enhance the other values of the site including open space and recreation.

6.1.1 Prohibited activities

Activities that are not consistent with core objectives of the Reserve purpose of Public Recreation (or Childrens playground or Environmental Protection as applicable to specific reserves) are prohibited on the subject sites.

Similarly, activities and uses that are not consistent with the core objectives of the Community Land category are also prohibited. Certain activities at reserves may also be prohibited by the land use zoning of the site and Orange City Council may prohibit certain activities from time to time. Prohibited use will be communicated via Council bookings, leases and licence agreements, or otherwise communicated where prohibited activities may be temporary.

6.1.2 Buildings and structures

Use of buildings and structures will support and reflect the core objectives of the community land categorisation and be in accordance with the RE1 zoning. Refer to Part 2 of this plan for details on permitted uses of reserves under the applicable categorisations.

6.1.3 Express authorisation

This Plan of Management expressly authorises development of new buildings and structures, and redevelopment/refurbishment buildings and structures, which support the desired use of Cook Park.

Such buildings and structures will be consistent with:

- This PoM, the CMP and any subsequent detailed design plans;
- The Orange LEP 2011 and any applicable Development Control Plans;
- The Building Code of Australia;
- Access to new facilities on the site and any refurbishment of those structures will be provided according to Design for Access and Mobility Standards;
- Access and seating requirements for people with disabilities and compliance with Disability Discrimination Act; and
- Sustainable development and integrate sustainability in terms of energy use, life cycle costs, source material impacts, and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD):

Any proposal for the development and use of buildings, structures and spaces of the subject reserves will be considered on merit and benefits to the community and balanced against physical constraints and the amenity of adjoining residents and land uses. Refer to Part 2 of this plan Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories for details on express authorisations applying to the land categories across the subject reserves.

6.1.4 Scale and intensity of use and development

Management of use must have regard for the potential impacts of activities and development on adjoining uses and users. Some key considerations include:

Impacts on adjoining landuses

Uses and activities permitted at the subject reserves must consider the impacts on local residents, workers and adjoining land uses in terms of noise, lighting, traffic and parking. Development approvals for ongoing development of facilities at the subject reserves must take this requirement into account as part of the approvals process.

Organised sports use

The Plan of Management specifically authorises activities at Sportsground areas which may attract high numbers of people including organised sport activities and training, school sport competitions, commercial activities and one-off community events and performances. The allocation of these reserves for organised sport and school sport will comply with Council's seasonal allocations process. Applications for permissible activities will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

The scale and intensity of such activities will be managed by Council's booking process and associated conditions of use

Informal use

The intensity of use of informal recreation facilities across the subject reserves and their settings (such as playgrounds, path and track systems, fitness stations and park seating) would be determined by community use of the site, and consideration of the protection of other values and qualities of the individual site.

Traffic and carparking

The impact of traffic and parking associated with organised sport or community events on local residents and businesses will be managed by preparing a Traffic and Parking Plan on a case-by-case basis for consideration by Council when granting consent for such activities / events.

6.1.5 Assessment and approval of permissible uses and developments

Orange City Council must expressly authorise proposed developments on community land under the LG Act. This authorisation in a Plan of Management gives 'in principle' support for activities and developments consistent with the objectives for land categorisation to proceed to development assessment under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

This Plan of Management does not in itself imply or grant consent for activities or developments. Any proposed uses and developments which are consistent with this Plan of Management must still be referred for development consent, and where required be advertised widely for information and to invite comment. Any subsequent application for development consent would be supported by and assessed against this Plan of Management.

6.1.6 Current leases and licenses**Authorisation of current lease or license agreements and seasonal bookings**

Current leases / licenses include the following.

Location	Holder	Purpose	Details
No current leases			

6.1.7 Authorisation of future leases, licences and other estates**What are leases and licenses**

Leases and licenses formalise the use of community land by groups such as sporting clubs, community groups and schools, or by commercial organisations and individuals providing facilities or services for public use.

Licences allow multiple and non-exclusive use of an area. A licence may be required where intermittent or short-term use or control of all or part of the park is proposed. A number of licences for different users can apply to the same area at the same time, provided there is no conflict of interest.

Council's ability to lease or licence Crown reserves managed as community land, is authorised by section 3.22 of the CLM Act, which requires the preparation of a community land plan of management, adopted by council, to authorise the occupancy and use agreement.

Authorisation of leases and licenses

Granting of leases, licences, other estates and easements for the use or occupation of Robertson Park are permissible for uses consistent with:

- section 3.23 of the CLM Act;
- the uses listed in Sections 46 and 47 of the LG Act
- the guidelines and core objectives for Park and General Community Use categories of Community Land
- zoning under the Orange LEP 2011 and conditions of development consent if required
- this Plan of Management.

In addition to the conditions provided within the authorisations, the granting of a lease, licence or other estate must also:

- be in keeping with the purpose, category and core objectives of the land
- have no negative impact on historical or heritage sites
- not alienate open space unreasonably
- be ecologically sustainable
- have a component of community benefit
- demonstrate a clear nexus between the activity and the Robertson Park open space

- not result in overuse of the area or conflict with community use of the area
- ensure traffic and parking implications are considered
- be in accordance with all Council policies and procedures governing the use of open space.

Sub-leases are permissible where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for Community Land. Any proposed sub-leasing of the land must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the LG Act.

Allowable leases, licences and other estates applying authorised for the land categories across the Henley Precinct open space are detailed in Part 2 of this PoM.

6.1.8 Authorisation of Short-term casual use and occupation

Licenses for short-term casual use or occupation for a range of uses may be granted for the subject open spaces in accordance with Clause 116 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, and Clause 31 of the Crown Land Management Regulation 2018.

Authorisation is granted for short-term casual use or occupation of the subject open spaces for the uses and occupations outlined in Part 2 Detailed Management Requirements for Community Land Categories.

All short-term casual uses and occupation are subject to Council's standard conditions for hire, approval processes, and booking fees and in accord with a temporary licence as issued by Council. Fees and Charges applicable for short-term, casual bookings will be in accordance with Orange Council advertised fees and charges. The use or occupation of any Community Land for short-term or casual licence shall not involve the erection of any permanent building or structure.

7 VISION FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Values and roles

Values provide an important foundation for management, and are the qualities of the subject reserves that the community seeks to protect and enhance. Roles in turn distil the functions the precinct plays for the local and district community and the environment. The following values and roles have been identified from past consultation, and review of community use and activities, and are listed together under several categories fundamental to open space management.

Values	Roles
Access and accessibility	
<i>places that are accessible from adjoining neighbourhoods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible by district access systems
<i>places that enable walking jogging and fitness activities as appropriate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of loop walking for leisure and fitness
<i>places that are accessible (within the constraints of existing landform and environmental management)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of facilities that are universally accessible wherever feasible
Community use	
<i>places that are valued for its informal recreational qualities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of facilities that encourage informal active pursuits • Provision of a variety of walking path opportunities • Availability of open spaces that can be used for a range of informal recreational uses
<i>places that are valued for their capacity to bring the community together</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catering for small scale events appropriate to the size and context of the site • Private events appropriate to the size and context of the site
<i>place that are valued for its natural qualities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of experiences that bring users into contact with nature (in particular trees and water)
Environment and sustainability	
<i>places that conserve and enhance natural systems</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural drainage lines • Providing native understorey
<i>places that conserve and or provide habitat for natural vegetation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing native tree cover • Providing native understorey
<i>places that conserve and or provide environments for cultural plantings</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservatory of tree stock across the site • Providing a place of leafy shaded character • Providing a place of seasonal colour and foliage variations
<i>places that are sustainable and manage and limits impacts of uses on the environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of energy and resources use as part of park management • Re-cycling and reuse of landscape materials
Culture and heritage	
<i>places that conserves and protects pre and post colonial heritage and contribute to the understanding of past communities and park design and management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of tools and experiences that increase understanding and knowledge

8 POM ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

8.1 Reporting, evaluation and review

This PoM will require regular review in order to align with community values and changing community needs, and to reflect changes in council priorities. Typically, PoMs are updated every five years, with a more comprehensive re-write after ten years.

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

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

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

Each new draft PoM must be referred to any landowner and placed on public exhibition when the community will have an opportunity to comment prior to Council adoption.

PART 2

DETAILED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES

FOR EXHIBITION

9 PARK

9.1 Introduction

The table following outline the Guidelines for categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Part 3 - Categorisation, use and management of community land, in addition to core objectives of the Park category.

Guidelines for Categorisation	Core objectives for management
Park	
Land should be categorised as a park under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are: (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.

9.2 Key management influences

The following pressures and opportunities typically influence management of Orange's Rural Reserves and must be addressed in ongoing management and assessment.

Landscape Character - design, grounds and vegetation management

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

Landscape amenity and aesthetics

- Park landscape needs to be varied, usable and accessible to a range of community members and groups. View lines and scenic design can vary from long range and open views, to the close and carefully designed and managed smaller areas that create a sense of safety as well as variation.

Park Furniture and Other Structures

- The supply of park furniture and structures assist safe enjoyment of parks and sportsgrounds and enable a range of activities and opportunities for recreation.
- Seating, tables, BBQs, shade structures, pathways and bridges, rubbish containers and signage are typically provided to provide the basis for a range of human age group activity, social family and group interaction.

Playgrounds, fitness equipment and skate parks

- Parks and sportsgrounds provide an excellent location for many types of play and fitness infrastructure associated with casual and informal recreation, as well as health and fitness, and the development of motor skills at all ages and stages of human development

Trees and Vegetation and Landscape Protection

- Trees, shrub and groundcover planting as well as grassed areas in parks provide a respite from the built environment and a chance for the community to relax in a more natural surroundings, while experiencing open-air recreation and leisure.

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

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

Those reserves where a park sportsground or general community use category is assigned adjacent to a natural area category and landscape, will need to be recognised as natural-style landscapes, providing for access and use but also operating as a buffer to reduce human impacts and invasive species into the natural area bushland from adjacent residential and walkway uses.

Culture and heritage

It is likely that Aboriginal people of the Wiradjuri nation have been living in the Orange district for over 40,000 years, shaping a rich cultural heritage and connection to the landscape and natural systems.

Evidence of millennia of indigenous occupation and culture over the land and its riverine corridors can be found, predominantly in particular in natural area category land. It is important to not only recognise this pre-European ownership and settlement but to also protect any identified locations, sites and artifacts of Aboriginal culture and occupation.

The European settlement of Orange can be traced back to the early years of colonisation and conveys a diverse range of stories from conflict to struggle and industry focussed on agriculture, mining and more recently viticulture. Recognition of heritage and culture within reserves in the form of buildings, public spaces and landscapes is an important management goal.

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

Connectivity with other open space reserves and parks

Improved integration of the network of reserves and nearby land uses of residential, schools, or other local open space will aid community use and assist in service delivery.

It is important for those areas where there is natural area values to have increased linkages to other similar reserves and open spaces for biodiversity and habitat linkage development.

Public access and multiple use

The reserve purpose of Crown reserves subject to this PoM (generally Public Recreation) coupled with the multi-use and equitable access objectives of the CLM Act, set a framework for open and accessible use of the land and facilities.

Equity of access is fundamental to parks use for all age groups and levels of ability and in particular to promote independence and social and economic inclusion of people with disability.

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

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

Development and uses

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

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

Dog access in reserves

Walking and playing with dogs is a popular recreational activity with physical and mental health benefits. The use of Council footpaths, parks and reserves for casual dog walking and play is generally accepted by the community. The *Companion Animals Act 1998* provides the framework for management of dogs in NSW. The aim of this Act is to provide for effective and responsible care and management of companion animals, and responsible and co-operative management of dogs in public spaces.

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

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

Leash-free areas are provided by Orange City Council at Paul Park, Pilcher Park, Wirrabarra Walk, Rosewood Oval, Ridley Oval and Bloomfield Park. In all other public reserves dogs are only allowed to access the reserves on leash.

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

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

Personal Trainers, and small event bookings

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

Play Equipment and Recreation Equipment

Play equipment may be installed or removed subject to Council exhibited masterplans at suitable sites. Equipment shall be regularly maintained and kept in a safe condition in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard and Council's monthly visual playground safety inspection regime and 3 yearly independent audit.

Amenity provision

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

Buildings

Buildings within reserves may be used for a variety of purposes for community cultural and educational activities.

Safe maintenance and upgrade of buildings, structures and facilities

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

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

Any areas held under lease, licence or regular occupancy shall be maintained by the regular occupant. Existing assets on the land should be identified and measures taken to maintain them in a satisfactory

manner. Council may make arrangements for community groups to undertake maintenance for specific facilities on the Council's behalf.

Safety and Risk Management

Council is responsible for the safety of users and general public for parks use. Booking, hire or user agreement conditions transfer some or any of the safety and risk management responsibilities to those users. Council preparation of a risk management and harm minimisation strategy for its parks, sportsgrounds and general community use facilities supplemented by an annual audit of reserves and facilities for development of a repairs and maintenance schedule will assist in the management and reduction of risk along with benefits for public and user safety.

Event Management

Some parks and sportsgrounds provide the size and capacity to undertake events without unreasonable impacts on other reserve values and the local area. These spaces provide opportunities for a range of events and community activities that enrich the community and provide for celebration and festivities. Council is responsible to ensure that events and organised activities are safe for the public and providers/organisers, as well as avoiding damage to the reserve and its facilities by the users.

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

Operational costs for energy and water use may be reduced through a range of environmental means that warrant Council investigation. Environmental sustainability options and infrastructure, including alternate energy sources, energy and water use efficiency practices and systems, including timing systems or regulated watering practices can be implemented to reduce costs and wastage. Surface water run-off loss reduction and collection practices not only optimise water application and reduce stormwater loss but can also provide for alternate sources of town or reticulated water supplies during periods of limited availability.

Council, and user organisations with occupancy and lease or license agreements and seasonal bookings, should have agreed and sustainable fertiliser and pesticide application and management plans and practices to limit dispersal into watercourse and water bodies, and limit human contact from aerial or surface exposure.

Feral animals, pest animals and priority weeds

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

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

Signage and Advertising

Site-based signage provides clear regulatory, as well as user conditions of use, including alcohol free zones, permissible and non-permissible activities, dog leash or leash-free zones, times of specific uses, and internal site or facility directions. It is important to make the reserve environment enjoyable for all users and excessively noisy, dangerous or anti-social activities can be regulated and minimised through use of signage and ranger or ordinance officer monitoring.

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

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

Fences

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

Lighting

Where appropriate, adequate lighting shall be provided on the land to ensure public safety and security for buildings and amenities as far as possible. Night lighting where provided should provide for safe passage through parks without being intrusive on surrounding residential areas. To certain sportsgrounds which are required to cater for night field training or games, sports field lighting will be provided. Sportsfield lighting will be subject to light spill assessment to minimise impact on adjoining residents and natural areas

Traffic and vehicle access and car parking management

The majority of park category reserves have either limited or no on-site parking, with the availability of car parking relying on street parking. Sportsgrounds and general community use areas will generally have a proportion of off street parking supplemented by on street parking. It is important for Council to manage the needs of reserve users and visitors as well as balance the street parking needs of residential properties.

Fees and charges/conditions of hire

Council publishes an annual schedule of fees and charges for a range of goods and services provided by Council and its organisation sections. Ensuring the inclusion of fees and charges in Council's annually published schedule for parks will provide the general community and user groups with clarity and budgetary assurance for short-term or casual hiring. Clear and published conditions of hire and use, including permissible uses, times and user or hirer responsibilities, provides clarity for users and the community of access and use, user responsibilities and availability of areas within parks.

Encroachment on Public Land

Encroachments on public land, once identified, should be resolved as quickly as possible to minimise the impact of unlawful use or unauthorised developments on the reserves.

Operating committees/incorporated bodies

Council is empowered by Section 355 of the LG Act to delegate Council functions, including management responsibilities for parks and natural areas to Council committees. This management committee arrangement is governed by Council operation provisions in Chapter 12 of the LG Act.

S.355 management committees provide a means for Council to devolve a range of maintenance and restoration to members of the public, user group representatives and interested community members with potential savings to Council in operational costs. This should, along with leases and licenses, make clear the lines of responsibility for maintenance and renewal of assets.

9.3 Management framework for areas categorised as Park

The table below outlines the management targets or desired outcomes for Park Sportsground and General Community Use areas, means and strategies for their realisation, and means of assessment and review by Council.

Table 10.1 Management Framework

Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1. ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY			
To provide adequate and effective to use visitor parking appropriate to the reserve role	1.1	Maintain and supplement where feasible off street parking to sportsgrounds and general community use areas	Review complete Design complete Recommendations implemented
	1.2	Maintain existing on street parking to parks and manage to facilitate use while minimising adverse impacts on local residents	Monitor use User comments
To provide effective maintenance access	1.3	Provide clear and effective maintenance access from street frontage	Access available User comments
To provide effective emergency access	1.4	Provide clear and effective emergency access from street frontage and through adjoining reserve categories where applicable.	Access available User comments
To provide effective pedestrian and cycle access	1.5	Review and upgrade where necessary pedestrian and cycle path routes from neighbourhoods to reserves and between reserves	Access available User comments
	1.6	Review and upgrade where necessary pedestrian path routes across and around reserves to link facilities and create recreational loops	Access available User comments
	1.7	Provide cycle links as shared paths or cycle paths to reserves where identified on overall cycle strategy	Access available User comments
	1.8	Investigate and implement cycle parking within or adjacent to reserves	Facilities available User comments
To provide effective universal access	1.9	Review and upgrade where necessary accessible routes from key facilities to entries and parking	Access available User comments
	1.10	Review and provide compliant disabled parking spaces to serve reserve use	Facilities available User comments
	1.11	Investigate and implement where appropriate temporary event access to address equal access	Access available User comments
To provide for safe night use	1.12	Review the need for additional night lighting of pedestrian routes to serve night uses of buildings	Lighting provided User comments
To provide effective pedestrian and cycle Wayfinding	1.13	Review wayfinding across sites from entry points, at destinations and along district routes Plan and implement upgraded wayfinding integrating regulatory and interpretive elements	Review complete Wayfinding implemented
2. COMMUNITY USE			
2.1 Informal recreation			
To maintain a range of open grassed areas that can cater for informal community recreation	2.2.1	Maintain and enhance grassed spaces to provide for flexible uses	Informal recreation carried out by the community
To support informal recreational use	2.2.2	Maintain and enhance park furniture to support informal use while minimising impact on open spaces and heritage values	Informal recreation carried out by the community

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Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
2.2 Playspaces			
To provide effective and stimulating settings for early childhood development	2.3.1	Plan and provide play spaces at appropriate sites to provide equity of access and experiences across the community in accordance with the Orange City Play Strategy 2013	Review complete Recommendations implemented
	2.3.2	Review requirements for fencing on a site by site basis for safety compliance – where safety dictates provide compliant play fencing.	Review complete Recommendations implemented
2.3 Event uses			
To cater for event uses while limiting impacts on heritage and park amenity	2.4.1	Develop protocols and strategies for event management outlining extent of usable spaces and operational requirements	Protocols and strategy complete
	2.4.2	Events to consider traffic and parking impacts and to provide event traffic and parking plan for approval as applicable to Council policies	Monitoring and review of events User comments
2.4 Domestic Pets			
To manage companion animals	2.5.1	Manage and enforce dog and other domestic pet access in accordance with Council policies and strategies	Monitoring and review of domestic pet access User comments
2.5 Fitness and training			
To sustainably provide for fitness and exercise activities	2.6.1	Provide outdoor exercise equipment to appropriate locations within selected reserves	Review complete Recommendations implemented
	2.6.2	Personal trainers, fitness groups are accommodated in designated reserves under licence or hiring arrangements, subject to time and area limited with use conditions to enable use to limit conflicts of use with the general public	Policy / approach confirmed Monitoring and review of use User comments
2.6 Safety & risk management			
To provide for safe use of reserves and facilities	2.7.1	Plan and implement safety and risk management initiatives including: - Improved lighting for security along pedestrian walkway/lanes. - Identification of community or individual use of the reserve that may risk others e.g electricity cords from residential properties into the reserve, discharge of waste water, uncontrolled weed application, fencing or encroachment.	Plan and review complete Recommendations implemented
	2.7.2	All chemical storage, use and handling to be certified by current NSW authority, e.g: WorkSafe NSW and initiatives to replace or reduce use investigated.	Monitoring and review Reported incidents
2.7 Event Management			
To facilitate sustainable use of reserves for community events	2.8.1	Prepare and use event licences or permits with inclusion of event management plans, traffic management plans, waste and public safety plans. Publish booking and hire system arrangements on Council website with clear dates, times and contact details for users and community groups	Event planning and permit system available Public aware of event planning and permit system
2.8 Community involvement			
To facilitate meaningful community input into design and management of open space and facilities	2.9.1	Provide community consultation as part of reserve planning and design for major improvement works	Consultation completed Consultation appropriately considered in projects

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Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
	2.9.2	Facilitate community input on satisfaction with reserve use and facilities on a regular basis	Community survey and reporting
	2.9.3	Consideration of s355 committee establishment and management of to incorporate adjacent stakeholders, user groups and local residents	Review potential role of committees Implement recommendations
3. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES			
3.1 Toilets			
To provide toilet amenities to appropriate sites and locations	3.1.1	Identify high user and visitor facilities and sites to evaluate amenities provision and supply to meet needs of community and visitor experience. Regular inspection and maintenance regime that is clearly published and provides contact details for community and visitor maintenance requests.	Review complete Recommendations implemented
3.2 Buildings			
To manage building facilities for effective community use and benefit	3.2.1	Monitor and manage building use for equitable and effective community benefit	Ongoing Monitoring User comments
To maintain and enhance buildings and facilities to optimise longevity and effectiveness for community	3.2.2	Develop building asset management strategy for each building / structure taking into account heritage conservation requirements	Strategy complete Strategy under implementation
	3.2.3	Implement planned asset management upgrades and enhancements	Design Complete Works implemented
3.3 Safety & risk management			
To provide for safe use of buildings and facilities	3.3.1	Plan and implement safety and risk management initiatives including: - Implement asset maintenance plans for all park and community facilities buildings structures and landscape assets. - Annual audit and review of buildings and structures to comply with Australian and NSW Building Codes standards. - System to receive reports/requests for maintenance needs is clearly published and acted upon. - Annual electrical, gas and water supply systems check and review for maintenance and upgrade needs. - Bi-annual fire safety systems check for maintenance or upgrade to meet standards and codes by local Fire brigade or registered authority.	Implementation complete Annual audit complete
To maintain safe and adequate fencing and reserve land definition.	3.3.2	Monitor and manage site boundary control to protect site values and site users	Regular inspection and monitoring Implement actions arising
4. SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENT			
4.1 Vegetation management			
To manage tree canopy for conservation of park character and amenity	4.1.1	Implement tree management including additional shade plantings and replacement or	Confirm management actions

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Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		management of senescent trees or trees in poor health	Implement management actions
4.2 Pest management			
To manage declared weeds and feral animals to limit environmental damage and impact on amenity and use	4.2.1	Removal of pests and priority weeds is undertaken and feral animals captured, removed or reduced in compliance with legislation and council policies.	Confirm management actions Implement management actions
4.3 Energy management			
To ensure Buildings facilities are as sustainable as possible	4.3.1	Review sustainability performance of facilities and plan and implement potential improvements	Review complete Implement recommendations
4.4 Affordability			
To ensure pay for use facilities are affordable across the community	4.4.1	Monitor any pay for use of aspects of reserve management and ensure that equity and affordability are maintained	Regular review Implement recommendations
4.5 Drainage and Water use			
To improve Quality of stormwater entering local catchments	4.5.1	Review drainage from reserve areas to ensure points source controls re implemented to improve quality of downstream outputs to river	Inspection and analysis Implement recommendations
To maximise stormwater harvesting and reduce potable water demand	4.5.2	Identify opportunities for water harvesting to assist with open space maintenance from on site or adjoining sites	Review and assessment Implement recommendations
4.6 Shade and heat management			
To ensure that natural shade is available throughout the parkland	4.6.1	Conserve existing shade tree canopy and enhance where appropriate	Review shade conditions complete Implement recommendations User comments
4.7 Amenity and character			
To ensure that elements and fixtures across the park are fit for purpose, robust and complement the natural character of the reserve	4.7.1	Review and upgrade furniture and fixtures to be fit for purpose and contribute to visual quality of reserve	Review complete Implement recommendations User comments
	4.7.2	Replace aged furniture elements with an agreed and coordinated long term treatment	Review complete Implement recommendations User comments
4.8 Bushfire management			
To manage reserves to minimise risk to people, facilities and fauna from bushfire	4.8.1	Implement Councils bushfire management policies and strategies across reserves	Ongoing monitoring Post fire review

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Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
5. CULTURE AND HERITAGE			
5.1 Cultural landscape			
To protect and manage Aboriginal sites	5.1	Aboriginal heritage is identified, protected and conserved following statutory requirements, best practice and due diligence processes and consultation with stakeholders.	Statutory compliance with the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , Regulations and best practice protocols. Archaeological survey and cultural assessment are undertaken prior to all works with potential to impact on known Aboriginal sites or values and undertake a due diligence assessment for all other areas as a minimum. Reduced incidence of impacts (approved, unapproved, inadvertent or deliberate). Stakeholders are satisfied with approach and outcomes.
Undertake further research into Aboriginal heritage values	5.2	Aboriginal heritage sites found within reserves are investigated and recorded on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database.	Research is undertaken and new findings are recorded on AHIMS.
	5.3	Targeted research projects with First nations Stakeholders into Aboriginal heritage including post 1788 and continuing connections of Aboriginal people.	Knowledge is improved. Incorporation of findings in Council's Aboriginal Heritage and Interpretation Strategy.
Engage and involve Aboriginal people in park management planning, operations, interpretation and education programs to improve connection to Country	5.4	Interpret heritage where appropriate to enrich visitor experience.	Aboriginal heritage sites identified and appropriately managed within the parks.
To ensure items and aspects of non indigenous heritage significance are effectively conserved and managed	5.4	Plan and Implement effective conservation and management of items and aspects of non indigenous heritage significance	Review and strategy available Recommendations Implemented
5.2 Non Indigenous heritage			
Identify, protect and interpret Post colonisation heritage sites	5.5	Undertake a heritage assessment of the park/reserve. Monitor heritage sites for graffiti, vandalism, weathering and wear and tear. Interpret heritage where appropriate to enrich visitor experience.	Heritage values understood and heritage assessment complete. Number of incidences / occurrences and action taken. Visitor satisfaction.

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Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
5.2 Heritage interpretation			
Provide interpretation of heritage values that enriches experience of the site	5.6	Investigate plan and implement interpretation	Investigations Complete Interpretation implemented
To protect and manage Aboriginal sites	5.1	Aboriginal heritage is identified, protected and conserved following statutory requirements, best practice and due diligence processes and consultation with stakeholders.	Statutory compliance with the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , Regulations and best practice protocols. Archaeological survey and cultural assessment are undertaken prior to all works with potential to impact on known Aboriginal sites or values and undertake a due diligence assessment for all other areas as a minimum. Reduced incidence of impacts (approved, unapproved, inadvertent or deliberate). Stakeholders are satisfied with approach and outcomes.
5. MAINTENANCE			
Park naming is provided appropriately to all park / reserve sites	5.1	Undertake investigations and consultation to review: i. Park names for currently un named parks ii. Joint naming for sites of Aboriginal significance Note <i>The Geographical Names Board is the authority for geographical names in NSW and operates under the Geographical Names Act 1966. The place naming process normally follows four main steps: proposal, review, consultation and assign</i>	Investigations completed Submissions Completed Park naming implemented
To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to reserves	5.2	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of open space management	Plan available Implement recommendations User comments
To plan and implement appropriate Service levels to buildings and facilities	5.3	Develop and maintain operational and preventative maintenance program as part of Facilities management	Plan available Monitor implementation
To plan and implement appropriate Waste Management	5.4	Review and monitor waste management across reserve areas and facilities – identify issues for priority action	Review Complete Ongoing monitoring User comments

9.4 Permitted development and use - Park

The table below outlines the management requirements, permitted development of Park areas in line with its community land categorisations and subject to Council assessment, approvals and booking/hire systems. This is a general listing and uses must also comply with the requirements set out in section 6 of this plan.

Table 9.2 – General Permissible Uses and Developments – Park category

Uses and Activities	Developments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised and unstructured recreation and sporting activities Casual or informal recreation Meetings, community events and gatherings (including for social, recreational, educational or cultural purposes) Group recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations Festivals, parades, markets, fairs, exhibitions and similar events and gatherings Concerts, including all musical genres Performances (including film and stage) Exhibitions Fairs and parades Leisure or training classes Entertainment facilities Filming and photographic projects Active and passive recreation including children's play and cycling Eating and drinking in a relaxed setting Publicly accessible ancillary areas, such as toilets Low-intensity commercial activities (for example recreational equipment hire) Busking Public address (speeches) Community gardens Entertainment such as organised movie nights, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of outdoor and indoor facilities to facilitate the permissible uses and activities. Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the land, for example paths, public art, pergolas Change room/locker areas Shower/toilet facilities Car parking and loading areas Ancillary areas (staff rooms, meeting rooms, recording rooms, equipment storage areas) Shade structures Storage ancillary to sporting and recreational uses, community events or gatherings, and public meetings Provision of amenities to facilitate use and enjoyment of the Community Land including seating, change rooms, toilets, storage, first aid areas Heritage and cultural interpretation, e.g. signs Equipment sales/hire areas Meeting rooms/staff areas Amenities to facilitate the safe use and enjoyment of the park, for example picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas Cafe or refreshment areas including external seating Lighting, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relate to approved uses/activities are discreet and temporary are approved by the council Water-saving initiatives such as stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and swales Energy-saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels Locational, directional and regulatory signage Development for the purposes of active recreation such as play equipment, exercise equipment, bike racks, half-court basketball courts, bocce courts Commercial development that is sympathetic to and supports use in the area, for example hire of recreation equipment

9.5 Express authorisation of leases, licenses and other estates - Park

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over community land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. **Table 9.3** following outline purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as Park Sportsground and general Community use. For more information on leases, licences and other estates, refer to section 6.3.

Table 9.3 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for land categorised as Park

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables hire or sale of recreational equipment recreational purposes, including fitness classes
Short-term licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> access through a reserve, advertising consistent with reserve purposes, catering, community, training or education, community events and festivals community functions, conducting a commercial photography session delivering a public address emergency occupation, engaging in an appropriate trade or business entertainment, environmental protection, conservation or restoration or environmental studies, exhibitions, fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993), hiring of equipment, markets, meetings, playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings public performances shows, site investigations, sporting and organised recreational activities, storage,
Other estates	<p>This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over Community Land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act.</p> <p>Estates may also be granted across Community Land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the Community Land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on Community Land.</p>

10 NATURAL AREA BUSHLAND & WATERCOURSE

10.1 Introduction

The table following outlines the core objectives and purpose of the Natural Area Bushland and Watercourse category (as outlined in the LG Act and Regulation, in addition to the Guidelines for categorisation as listed in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Part 3 - Categorisation, use and management of community land

Guidelines for Categorisation	Core objectives for management
Natural Area Bushland	
<p>The land (whether in an undisturbed state or not) possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative system or other natural feature or attribute that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore.</p> <p>(1) Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as bushland under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation:</p> <p>(a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or</p> <p>(b) although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality.</p> <p>(2) Such land includes:</p> <p>(a) bushland that is mostly undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and that contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as logs, shrubs, tree hollows and leaf litter), or</p> <p>(b) moderately disturbed bushland with some regeneration of trees and shrubs, where there may be a regrowth area with trees of even age, where native shrubs and grasses are present in the understorey even though there may be some weed invasion, or</p> <p>(c) highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is no natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as bushland are:</p> <p>(a) to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and</p> <p>(b) to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and</p> <p>(c) to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</p> <p>(d) to restore degraded bushland, and</p> <p>(e) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and</p> <p>(f) to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and</p> <p>(g) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.</p>
Natural Area Watercourse	
<p>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:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) associated riparian land or vegetation, including land that is protected land for the purposes of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948 or State protected land identified in an order under section 7 of the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997.</p>	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a watercourse are:</p> <p>(a) to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows, and</p> <p>(b) to manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability, and</p> <p>(c) to restore degraded watercourses, and</p> <p>(d) to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.</p>

10.2 Key management influences

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

Access and accessibility

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

Community Use

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

Buildings and facilities

- Furniture should be minimised to key bushland areas adjoining other open space
- Fencing and signage can be vandalised or degrade over time.
- Signage can become unreadable, or outdated.
- Increased use may require additional facilities to suit needs of community.

Relationship to adjoining uses

- Stormwater flows into reserves and causes erosion, nutrifies the soil and exacerbates weed invasion.
- Unauthorised neighbour encroachment occurs along some property boundaries where fences are - makes it difficult for visitors to distinguish public from private land.
- Domestic and farm animals can encroach onto natural areas from adjoining rural lands where fencing is not effective
- Unauthorised clearing and slashing within bushland areas can occurs along property boundaries.

Environment and sustainability

- The diversity of flora and fauna has declined over the last 200 years due to land clearing and progressive degradation and fragmentation of bushland remnants due to loss of hollow bearing trees, changes to the fire regime, urbanisation, stormwater, the introduction of pests, disease and weeds, and changes to vegetation structure and function.
- Potential presence of Critically Endangered Ecological Communities.
- Weed infestations require ongoing management to retain and enhance biodiversity which requires adequate resourcing
- Weed species listed as weeds of State, Regional or Local Priority require targeted management under the NSW Biosecurity Act.
- Fauna protection.
- Feral animal management.
- Fire adapted vegetation requires some fire events to maintain natural ecological functioning. Fire is unlikely to occur in the bushland unless part of a planned ecological burn such as a pile burn.
- Stream banks are subject to erosional pressures from livestock, recreational uses and erosion

Culture and heritage

- There are identified Aboriginal sites within the community lands and Crown reserves subject to this PoM
- Unauthorised trails and general informal public access that can disturb, erode and compact sites.
- Weed removal, inappropriate planting and standard operations can damage Aboriginal sites due to soil disturbance

- Currently Aboriginal heritage is not well effectively in the Reserves. Some sites may have the opportunity to reflect and celebrate Aboriginal heritage in consultation with key stakeholders
- Whilst there are recorded sites in the Reserves, there is significant potential for more sites to occur
- More detailed investigation is required to better understand the heritage values and mitigate potential impacts in line with the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1973* and due diligence processes.
- Currently the Aboriginal community is not involved in cultural burning practices in the reserves. Given the documented success of indigenous cultural burns in reducing fuel loads and promoting less fire loving plants as they tend to be 'cool burns', Council could consider including cultural burning in appropriate areas. Cultural burns are also an activity with a deep cultural meaning that enhances connection to Country and promotes environmental health.
- Interpretation of post colonisation heritage is minimal and could be enhanced to key sites

Maintenance

- Bushland regeneration relies on Bushcare volunteers and contractors. Council's budget for contractors is small therefore projects must be targeted. TBC
- Inappropriate slashing / clearing regimes can occur along the bushland interface where barriers are not evident and encroach on bush regeneration as well as facilitate encroachment of exotic grass.
- Bushfire management requirements
- From time to time neighbours request reserves be 'cleaned up' as they are uninformed of the importance of debris as habitat and part of the ecology.
- Falling limbs from dead, unstable or dying trees can pose a risk to visitors and reserve values.
- Sydney Water and other key infrastructure providers require access to maintain their infrastructure within reserves from time to time that can cause environmental damage e.g. the need to clear vegetation and soil erosion

10.3 Management framework for areas categorised as Natural Area Bushland and Natural Area Watercourse

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

Table 10.1 Management Framework

Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
1. HABITAT MANAGEMENT			
To implement biodiversity restoration works improve native vegetation, floristic diversity and habitat linkages.	1.1	Apply 'best practice' restoration techniques to protect and enhance bushland. In accordance with Council's Biodiversity Strategies, prepare Bushland Rehabilitation Actions Plans. Seek grants for restoration works.	Results regularly evaluated to inform management priorities. Flora, fauna and weed surveys. Bushland Rehabilitation Action Plans prepared and implemented. Grants applied for and number successful.
To identify and protect threatened or endangered, rare or locally rare species of flora and fauna and endangered ecological communities	1.2	Periodically monitor for the presence of threatened or endangered, rare or locally rare species of flora and fauna and endangered ecological communities. If identified, comply with relevant strategies under the NSW Government Saving our Species program or other biodiversity conservation programs. Interpretation signage to inform visitors of values. Seek grants or sponsorship for conservation works.	Periodic flora and fauna survey and vegetation condition surveys undertaken. Relevant SOS, recovery actions and best practice guidelines implemented. Installation of signage. Grants / sponsorship applied for and resources raised.

Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
To collaborate with land management authorities and comply with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> in the management of pests and weeds and restoration of habitat corridors	1.3	Continue collaboration with authority and private landholders to plan and implement a strategic approach to weed and pest management Monitor and manage pest animals. Monitor and target weeds in accordance with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> . Monitor and target mesic species threatening ecological stability. Collaborate in programs targeted at habitat corridor restoration.	Level of coordinated collaboration implemented. Compliance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> . Level of bushland resilience.
To collaborate with neighbours and the community to manage the bushland	1.4	Engage, educate, encourage and collaborate with community Bushcare groups and potential volunteers. Foster community stewardship, nature interaction and appreciation through education programs that target community groups, business and corporate groups, schools, university students, retirement homes. Facilitate major community engagement environment events such as Plant a Tree Day or Bushcare's Big Day Out. Target relevant iconic species mascots as indicators of water quality and catchment health through a region-wide citizen science program, supported by scientific monitoring Users and neighbours of the reserves are encouraged to practice responsible pet ownership through education programs and signage	Number of volunteering projects and number of participants. Participation in community programs Number of incidences. Signage erected. Implementation of targeted education program and number of participants.
To manage existing and proposed tracks to reduce impacts on bushland and habitat	1.5	Monitor existing track access for functional and environmental issues and address as required	Less incidence of trampling and erosion. Community requests for action
	1.6	Consider demand for additional tracks and implement where clear functional and experiential justification, and alignment is environmentally compatible	Functional and alignment review Less incidence of trampling and erosion.
To manage unauthorised tracks to reduce impacts on bushland and habitat	1.7	Inform and direct visitors away from sensitive areas using signage and appropriate barriers. Close informal tracks to prevent damage to habitat, minimise erosion/sedimentation, impede feral animal movement through bushland and reduce weed spread.	Installation of signage and appropriate barriers. Less number of unauthorised tracks and less incidence of trampling and erosion.
Stabilise erosion	1.8	Monitor for erosion and devise suitable stabilisation strategies.	Monitor effectiveness of stabilisation management measures.
Disturbance to native fauna and their habitat are minimised and habitat is enhanced	1.9	Promote responsible pet ownership and dogs on leash to reduce disturbance to fauna through signage, Council's website and compliance.	Signage erected in appropriate locations; information on Council's website; number of compliance notices.
	1.10	Undertake weed management in a way that is sensitive to small bird habitat and their breeding season.	Best practice 'weedy habitat' management implemented.

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Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
	1.11	Where suitable, install fauna nesting boxes and create hollows in suitable dead trees to augment nesting habitat. Monitor and take appropriate maintenance action where needed.	Monitor fauna occupation of created habitat hollows, condition of nesting boxes and impacts on the host tree.
	1.12	Investigate undertaking a baseline fauna survey that targets all taxa to better understand values and issues.	Fauna surveys undertaken.
Manage pest species, pathogens and diseases	1.13	Follow best practice guidelines, hygiene protocols as applicable and collaborate with experts	Monitor for presence or spread Implementation of best practice guidelines.
The impacts of climate change on bushland are understood, minimised and managed	1.14	Assess the likely impacts on bushland values and implement strategies to minimise or manage impacts by regularly liaising with experts and relevant government agencies.	Climate Change impacts understood and feasible strategies implemented.
Support opportunities for research and monitoring of native flora and fauna in partnership with educational institutions	1.15	Liaise with education institutions.	Research and monitoring program/s undertaken.
Investigate the feasibility of introducing fire to sustain ecological functioning	1.16	Devise an appropriate fire regime for the local plant communities in line with the Best Practice Guidelines. Continue to maintain cooperative arrangements with the regional Bushfire Management Committee, NSW Fire and Rescue, Rural Fire Service and surrounding landowners about fuel management and fire suppression. Where feasible, design fire strategies to not adversely impact threatened flora or fauna or regionally or locally rare species such as small birds.	Where feasible, pile burns successfully completed, composition of plants in regeneration process. Level of cooperation. Fire strategy actions that minimise impacts.
Stormwater is managed to minimise erosion, soil contamination, eutrophication and weed invasion	1.17	Implement Council's Stormwater policies and review the maintenance regimes for stormwater infrastructure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure existing infrastructure is maintained regularly and adequately Identify sites for stormwater infrastructure improvements / upgrades, additional Gross Pollution Traps and/or other stormwater quality controls e.g. bioretention and other WSUD features ensure an ongoing funding source for installation, monitoring and maintenance Ensure the capture and use of stormwater on all new developments and redevelopments in reserves Ensure that new stormwater infrastructure is designed to appropriately mitigate the impacts of scour on riparian habitats. Assess reserves for risks relating to presence of contaminants in sediment and stormwater - implement recommendations as required.	Effectiveness of rehabilitation and mitigation works. Infrastructure maintenance audit. Stormwater infrastructure improvements study. Sufficient budget allocated. Projects incorporate WSUD. Monitoring scour. Recommendations implemented.

Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		Liaise with reserve neighbours regarding stormwater and sewer systems that allow stormwater or sewer to flow into the reserves.	
Creek systems are managed to maximise stream health	1.18	Manage creek systems in accordance with State and Council policy and best practise	Incidences of poor stream health are reduced
2. ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY			
Protect sensitive vegetation	2.1	Consider bollards, fencing or introducing other suitable obstructions as well as signage to direct visitors and dogs away from sensitive vegetation.	Erection of barriers and site monitoring.
	2.2	Monitor and report unauthorised activities such as orienteering, rock climbing, geocaching, mountain biking and address the impacts. This may include community education programs, penalty notice or camera observation.	Number of incidences reported / penalty notices issued. Community education programs implemented. Use security cameras.
Homeless people are treated with compassion	2.3	When homeless people are found to be living in reserves, manage impacts and liaise with the Community Development section of Council. TBC	Number of cases and referrals.
Visitors benefit from clear wayfinding signage and interpretation of values	2.4	Replace old or damaged signage if needed. Assess wayfinding and interpretation needs in consultation with stakeholders / visitors and implement findings	Visitor satisfaction.
3. CULTURE AND HERITAGE			
3.1 Heritage conservation			
To protect and manage Aboriginal sites	3.1.1	Aboriginal heritage is identified, protected and conserved following statutory requirements, best practice and due diligence processes and consultation with stakeholders.	Statutory compliance with the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , Regulations and best practice protocols. Archaeological survey and cultural assessment are undertaken prior to all works with potential to impact on known Aboriginal sites or values and undertake a due diligence assessment for all other areas as a minimum. Reduced incidence of impacts (approved, unapproved, inadvertent or deliberate). Stakeholders are satisfied with approach and outcomes.
	3.1.2	Monitor known sites for disturbance and restrict access where possible to avoid trampling and erosion.	Site monitoring, reporting of damage and rectification where appropriate in consultation with AHO / experts. Unauthorised tracks are closed and rubbish removed.
	3.1.3	Prepare targeted action plans for Aboriginal sites in Reserves in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders.	Action plans prepared.

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Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
	3.1.4	Update Council Bushland Management strategies and related documents to include Aboriginal cultural awareness, site identification and maintenance of bushland near Aboriginal sites.	Documents amended to include cultural awareness, site identification and maintenance of bushland near Aboriginal Sites.
Undertake further research into Aboriginal heritage values	3.1.5	Aboriginal heritage sites found within reserves are investigated and recorded on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database.	Research is undertaken and new findings are recorded on AHIMS.
	3.1.6	Targeted research projects with universities and experts into Aboriginal heritage including post 1788 and continuing connections of Aboriginal people.	Knowledge is improved. Incorporation of findings in Council's Aboriginal Heritage and Interpretation Strategy.
Increase Council staff knowledge in Aboriginal heritage site management	3.1.7	Council's Bushland Management and Operations officers should consider the location of Aboriginal sites and the type of site when works are proposed and ensure appropriate protections are in place.	Reduced incidence of impacts. Numbers of staff/ contractors trained
3.2 Connection to Country and Heritage Interpretation			
Engage and involve Aboriginal people in park management planning, operations, interpretation and education programs to improve connection to Country	3.2.1	Interpret heritage where appropriate to enrich visitor experience. Investigate applying Aboriginal cultural burning practices to promote the health of natural values in consultation with stakeholders.	Aboriginal heritage sites identified and appropriately managed within the parks. Aboriginal cultural burning practices considered.
3.3 Post Colonisation heritage			
Identify, protect and interpret Post colonisation heritage sites	3.3.1	Undertake a heritage assessment of the park/reserve. Monitor heritage sites for graffiti, vandalism, weathering and wear and tear. Interpret heritage where appropriate to enrich visitor experience.	Heritage values understood and heritage assessment complete. Number of incidences / occurrences and action taken. Visitor satisfaction.
4. MAINTENANCE			
Hazards and risk and reduced function and visual amenity from redundant infrastructure, debris and waste is managed and mitigated	4.1	Develop and maintain an operational and maintenance program that identifies and manages hazards and risk and redundant infrastructure. Remove aged or disused facilities that are a safety risk Regularly inspect trees adjoining Park or Sportsground edges for public safety risk and disease.	Number of hazards and risks identified, managed or removed. Redundant infrastructure removed. New infrastructure put in place. Visual amenity improved.
	4.2	Participate in Clean Up Australia Day and other community steward ship programs that help clean up the environment.	Participation levels in Clean Up Australia Day or similar community events.
	4.3	Investigate the feasibility of refurbishing tracks. In the process, investigate heritage value.	Feasibility assessment undertaken; public risk and safety improved; heritage values assessed.
	4.4	Provide dog waste bags, bins and signage about responsible pet ownership in strategic locations.	Less dog waste in bushland.

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Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
	4.5	Reduce the incidence of garden refuse dumping within the reserves through signage, ranger patrols, community liaison and surveillance devices.	Incidence of dumping.
Regular maintenance operations are sensitive to natural and cultural values	4.6	Maintenance contractors and Council staff are briefed on site values and measures to avoid impacts.	Briefing note prepared for distribution and included in contracts.
Mowing and slashing regimes along the bushland interface do not encroach on bushland values	4.3	Where appropriate plan to install vegetation barrier systems along lawn/ bush edge interface to stop seeds and grasses spreading into bushland or regenerating bushland being mown.	Observe for weed encroachment.
Maintain access to and minimise risk of damage to service infrastructure	4.5	Before regenerating bushland, ensure key infrastructure service providers can access infrastructure for maintenance e.g. Sydney Water and ensure that unsuitable vegetation such as fig trees do not grow within easements.	Suitable vegetation & management regime agreed for reserves where key service infrastructure exist.
Ensure ease of access to key service infrastructure is managed and maintained.	4.6	Consult with key infrastructure providers to ensure environmental impacts are minimised when they access the reserves to maintain their infrastructure.	Access points and routes agreed with infrastructure providers to minimise damage to vegetation.
5. MANAGEMENT			
Park naming is provided appropriately to all park / reserve sites	5.1	Undertake investigations and consultation to review: i. Park names for currently un named parks ii. Joint naming for sites of Aboriginal significance Note The Geographical Names Board is the authority for geographical names in NSW and operates under the Geographical Names Act 1966. The place naming process normally follows four main steps: proposal, review, consultation and assign	Investigations completed Submissions Completed Park naming implemented
To facilitate decision making not foreshadowed in this document	5.2	Any management decisions or issues outside of the scope of this PoM should be assessed and resolved in the context of the Core Objectives for the Natural Area - Bushland category as per the LGA 1993, the Crown Reserve Purpose, The Land Zoning, and Council Policy.	Compliance with core objectives.
Reserve values are protected	5.3	Monitor and report illegal or unauthorised activity including tree vandalism, encroachments, clearing of bushland, campfires, dumping, graffiti, damage, sewerage pipe leaks, orienteering, rock climbing, geo cashing, mountain biking, camping and unauthorised storage of dinghies / kayaks and take swift and appropriate action. Report all illegal drug and alcohol use locations and associated damage to Council's Rangers. Collaborate with the Local Area Command (Police) to implement management strategies.	Number of incidences and reporting and action time. Local Area Command involvement. Number of penalty notices / legal action. Liaison undertaken and response. Incidence of illegal drug and alcohol use and associated damage. Rectification of encroachment. Appropriate action occurred following legal advice.

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Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
To provide effective management of natural area	5.4	Generally, manage the bushland in accordance with existing bushland management frameworks and strategies.	Compliance with actions in management frameworks and strategies.
Manage bushland adjoining urban development	5.5	Manage bushland adjoining urban development according to Council's Bushfire Risk Management Plan.	Council's Bushfire Risk Management Plan implemented.

10.4 Permitted development and use – Natural Area Bushland

The use and development of community land should be compatible with the legislated purpose of the land and the wider community context.

Generally Orange City Council encourages a wide range of uses of community land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land. For Natural Areas use must be compatible with core objectives for management and limit impacts on the natural values of the area.

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised Natural Area - Bushland and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in **Table 10.2** following.

Table 10.2 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Natural Area - Bushland

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

10.5 Permitted development and use – Natural Area Watercourse

The use and development of community land should be compatible with the legislated purpose of the land and the wider community context.

Generally Orange City Council encourages a wide range of uses of community land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land. For Natural Areas use must be compatible with core objectives for management and limit impacts on the natural values of the area.

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised Natural Area - Watercourse and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in **Table 10.3** following.

Table 10.3 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Natural Area - Watercourse

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

10.6 Express authorisation of Leases, licences and other estates – Natural Area Bushland

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over community land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. Table 10.4 below outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as natural area bushland. For more information on leases, licences and other estates.

Table 10.4 Permitted leases licenses and other estates -- Natural Area - Bushland

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways • observation platforms, signs • information kiosk • kiosk selling light refreshments (but not restaurants) • bicycle/boat hire or similar • work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land • toilets • temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways • observation platforms, signs • Information kiosk • Kiosk selling light refreshments (but not restaurants) • Bicycle/boat hire or similar • work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land • toilets • temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Short-term licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scientific studies and surveys or similar • bicycle/boat hire or similar • temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates	This POM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act.

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Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.

10.7 Express authorisation of Leases, licences and other estates – Natural Area Watercourse

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over community land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. **Table 10.5** below outlines purposes for which tenure may be granted on community land categorised as natural area bushland. For more information on leases, licences and other estates.

Table 10.5 Permitted leases licenses and other estates -- Natural Area - Watercourse

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways observation platforms, signs information kiosk kiosk selling light refreshments (but not restaurants) bicycle/boat hire or similar work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land toilets temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways observation platforms, signs Information kiosk Kiosk selling light refreshments (but not restaurants) Bicycle/boat hire or similar work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land toilets temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Short-term licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scientific studies and surveys or similar bicycle/boat hire or similar temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates	<p>This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act.</p> <p>Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.</p>

11.0 GENERAL COMMUNITY USE

11.1 Assignment of General Community Use category

The guidelines for categorisation of land for General Community Use are set out in the Local Government Regulations. The core objectives for each category are set out in the LG Act.

The guidelines and core objectives for land categorised as General Community Use are set out in **Table 11.1**.

Council must manage community land categorised as a General Community Use in accordance with the core objectives in **Table 11.1** and any activities, use or development of the land must be consistent with these core objectives.

Where areas of land categorised as General Community Use has additional values such as ecological, cultural or social, Council will also manage these areas to protect those values.

Table 11.1 Guidelines for and core objectives of community land categorised as General Community Use

Guidelines	Core objectives
Land should be categorised as General Community Use if the land— (a) 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 (b) is not required to be categorised as a natural area under section 36A, 36B or 36C of the Local Government Act and does not satisfy the guidelines under the Local Government Regulation for categorisation as a natural area, a sportsground, a park or an area of cultural significance.	To promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public; and (b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

Council has assigned the category of General Community Use to the following areas Crown Reserve due to its reserve purpose of "Government Purposes":

- R1014188, Black Saltee Reserve

11.2 Permissible use and development

New uses (and intensifications of existing uses) and new developments (and expansion of existing developments) on land categorised as General Community Use will be determined by compliance with each of the following:

- the core objectives that apply to the management of land categorised as General Community Use, namely, "to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public" (section 36I LG Act)
- the land uses which are permissible for the land for the land use zone that applies to the land in the Orange LEP 2011
- the provisions of any other planning instrument that applies to the land under the EP&A Act such as a State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)

Approvals of certain uses and the scale and intensity of permissible uses and developments allowed in the future on community land in this category will take in to account:

- this plan of management and any relevant Council policies,

- any relevant consent under the *EP&A Act*;
- consistency with the reserve or dedicated purpose
- the core objectives for this category of community land
- any identified carrying capacity of the proposed site or locations
- community feedback on proposals when required..

For Crown reserves, the use and development of land categorised as General Community Use must also be consistent with the purpose for which the land was dedicated or reserved.

Any new use or any new development that is inconsistent with the core objectives of General Community Use or the permissible land uses under the Orange LEP or any other applicable instruments under the EP&A Act is inconsistent with the intent of this Plan of Management and may not proceed.

The facilities that are provided and the uses that are considered suitable on community land may change over time in response to the changing, needs of the community.

It is anticipated that new uses and activities may emerge, and others increase or decrease in popularity. If this occurs, then the use and development of some community land may be modified to facilitate the changing forms of use desired by the community.

Council may develop or encourage appropriate ancillary development, which is ancillary to the core objectives of General Community Use.

11.3 Leases, licences and other estates

This PoM expressly authorises Council to grant leases, licences or other estates in land categorised as General Community Use for the purposes set out in **Table 11.3**.

The general information and requirements relating to leases, licences and other estates in community land generally, in **Part 6.3 of Chapter 6** applies to any leases, licences or other estates in land authorised under this part of the PoM.

Table 11.3 Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as General Community Use

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which a lease, licence or other estate in land may be granted
Lease or licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables • Commercial activities ancillary to community, cultural and recreational use (e.g. hire or sale of recreational equipment, physiotherapist, dietician, social enterprise) • Management and operation of recreational facility
Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) • Café/Kiosk, including outdoor seating and tables • Commercial activities ancillary to community, cultural and recreational use (e.g. hire or sale of recreational equipment, physiotherapist, dietician, social enterprise) • Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery • Management and operation of recreational facility • Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities • Outreach services • Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to recreational use)
Short-term or seasonal licence or permit (Clause 116 of the LG Regulation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access through a reserve (e.g. to undertake building activities associated with adjoining property) • Active and passive recreational activities • Advertising consistent with reserve purposes (e.g. banners and signage) • Broadcasts associated with any event, concert, or public speech • Catering and coffee carts • Conducting a commercial photography session and filming (as defined in the Local Government Act 1993)

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which a lease, licence or other estate in land may be granted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency occupation for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery Kiosks Organised and unstructured sporting activities (including fixtures and events) Other community, cultural, educational and social uses and activities Outreach services Public art or other cultural installations Public speeches, meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations, including educational programs Seasonal, one-off, and irregular sporting competitions and training Signage Sports, fitness and leisure training or classes Storage hire (e.g. ancillary to use of community or recreational facility) Temporary structures (e.g. building/construction or events related) Venue hire
Additional purposes for leases, licences and other estates in land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purposes/uses expressly authorised in this PoM, including ancillary and secondary purposes. Purposes/uses permitted in a Council policy or strategy adopted after the date of this PoM, provided that the use is consistent with the core objectives for the categorisation of land as General Community Use Purposes/uses permitted under State and local environmental planning policies Purposes/uses authorised under the Local Government Act, Local Government Regulation and other State and Commonwealth legislation, including for utilities or filming projects which are authorised under section 46 of the Local Government Act
Other Estates	This PoM allows Council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities and provision of services, or connections for premises adjoining the community land to a facility of Council or public utility provider on the community land in accordance with the LG Act and the Regulation.

PART 3

ATTACHMENTS – MAPPING OF SITES WITH MULTIPLE CATEGORIES

FOR EXHIBITION

Reserve/dedication	Name (s)	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Title Particulars
190026	Hinton Reserve	Public Recreation	Natural area – watercourse Natural area - bushland	Lot 231 DP 48075, Lot 229 DP 720596



RURAL RESERVES Draft Generic Plan of Management

Reserve/dedication	Name (s)	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Title Particulars
590056	Bloomfield Park	Public Recreation	Natural area – bushland Natural area - watercourse Park	Lot 50 DP 750401

Natural area - watercourse

Parks

Natural area - bushland

REFERENCES

Expansion of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Mapping Dataset July 2020
The Environmental Factor

FOR EXHIBITION

5.6 COUNCILLOR RELATED STRATEGIC POLICY REVIEWS - POST EXHIBITION

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/414

AUTHOR: Janessa Constantine, Manager Corporate Governance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the Council Meeting of 18 February 2025, Council resolved to re-exhibit Strategic Policy ST03 – Councillor Payment of Expenses & Provision of Facilities with a change in Carer expenses.

The policy was on public exhibition from 19 February 2025 to 21 March 2025.

One submission was received, not in relation to the carer expenses, but in relation to the reallocation of funding across the Professional Development and Conference attendance provisions.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “18.1. Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

See below.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Council’s Strategic Policies are reviewed and amended to ensure ongoing compliance with legislation and industry best practice.

Policies of Council are of two types – Strategic Policies are determined by Council, and relate to Councillors, required by Legislation or Regulation and/or have an impact on the Orange community. The Local Government Act 1993 requires the public exhibition of Policies (if new or include significant changes) and adoption by Council.

Operational Policies are determined and implemented by the Chief Executive Officer and relate to staff and the operations of the organisation.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 That Council determines the change in allocation of funds requested to Strategic Policy ST03.**
- 2 That Council adopts Strategic Policy ST03 - Councillor Payment of Expenses & Provision of Facilities – including any agreed changes.**

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation’s impact on Council’s service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Strategic Policy ST03 – Councillor Expenses & Provision of Facilities has been reviewed and outlined below are changes/updates made. The policy was placed on public exhibition 18 December 2024 to 20 January 2025 and then again from 19 February to 21 March to allow for Council and public review and submissions.

SUBMISSION

One submission was received.

The Submission requested that the allocation of funds for Councillor Professional Development be increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500 with the difference funded from the Conference allocation. This would decrease the Conference funding from \$60,000 to \$48,000 per year.

SUBMISSION STAFF COMMENT

This approach can work financially without a net budget impact.

The amounts spent in the Councillor Conference allocation in the last five years have been as follows:

Task	2023/2024	2022/2023	2022/2021	2020/2021	2019/2020
0970 - Conference / Seminars	38,707	40,369	34,133	9,302	17,713

This year's total is expected to exceed \$40,000.

ST03 – Councillor Payment of Expenses & Provision of Facilities

The Councillor expenses and facilities policy allows for Councillors to receive adequate and reasonable expenses and facilities to enable them to carry out their Civic Duties as elected representatives of their local communities. This policy is based on the Model Policy issued by the Office of Local Government. The policy sets out the maximum amounts Council will pay for specific expenses and facilities. Expenses not explicitly addressed in this policy will not be provided, paid or reimbursed. No additional updates were made during the exhibition period.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Submission - ST03 - Councillor Payment of Expenses & Provisions of Facilities (redacted), D25/38641 [↓](#)
- 2 FOR ADOPTION - Strategic Policy - ST03 - Councillor Expenses and Provision of Facilities (April 2025), D24/129763 [↓](#)

Submission to ST03 – Strategic Policy “Councillor Expenses and Provision of Facilities”

This submission does not propose any increase in the overall budget allocation for this Policy, but it proposes an adjustment in the maximum budget/allowance for

- Conference and Events budget
- Councillor Professional Development budget

The current Conference budget allows for a maximum of \$60,000 per financial year to be spent sending Councillors to conferences and events.

Conferences are invaluable opportunities for Councillors to network with other Councillors from other towns, cities and states, to learn from them and to share knowledge. They are also invaluable professional development learning opportunities.

However, over the last 10 years more than \$270,000 was never spent from this budget, and the budget has never been fully spent in any one year, which begs the question, can these funds be better allocated and utilised for Councillor development.

Rather than encourage Councillors to max out the budget by attending more conferences than they need to, individual Councillors should be able to access the unspent funds for professional development opportunities. \$1500 per Councillor is insufficient for most professional development courses and perhaps with the maximum increased, more Councillors will see the value in furthering their knowledge and skills.

More informed, skilled Councillors will only be an asset for the community through better decision-making.

Therefore, I propose that \$12,000 from the Conference budget be reallocated to the Councillor Professional Development total. This will increase the individual Councillor PD allowance to \$2500 per year. This is still far lower than many other Councils in the State, but given the current budget constraints, reallocating existing funds is a more prudent and rational move.

The new Conference budget will be \$48000 per year.

The new Councillor Professional Development allowance will be \$2500/councillor (\$30000 total/year).

Thank you for your consideration.



Strategic Policy – ST03

Councillor Payment of Expenses
& Provision of Facilities

FOR ADOPTION

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STRATEGIC POLICY – ST03

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STRATEGIC POLICY – ST03

POLICY OUTLINE

Purpose

To provide a policy for the reasonable and appropriate management and reimbursement of expenses and the provision of facilities to Councillors to assist them in undertaking their civic duties. This Policy ensures accountability and transparency, and seeks to align Councillor expenses and facilities with community expectations. Councillors must not obtain private or political benefit from any expense or facility provided under this Policy.

APPLICABILITY

This policy applies to all Councillors.

SCOPE

The Policy provides for management of the expenses incurred by Councillors, including the reimbursement of expenditure. Payment of expenses or the provision of facilities to Councillors can only be provided in accordance with the adopted policy, and claims for expenses must be made in accordance with the Policy.

Any Councillor expenditure is to be approved by the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer in accordance with this Policy.

Council will reject any claim for payment of expenses or reimbursement of expenses that is made outside the requirements set by the Policy.

The Policy sets out the maximum amounts Council will pay for specific expenses and facilities. Expenses not explicitly addressed in this policy will not be paid or reimbursed.

The Policy is based on the Office of Local Government Guidelines in relation to the payment of expenses and provision of facilities to Councillors, as well as the relevant provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES

The main expenses and facilities are summarised in the table below. All monetary amounts are exclusive of GST.

Expense or facility	Maximum amount	Frequency
Interstate, overseas and long distance intrastate travel expenses (refer section 6.6)	\$4,000 total for each Councillor	Per year
Accommodation and meals (refer section 6.18)	As per the NSW Crown Employees (Public Service Conditions of Employment) Reviewed Award 2009, adjusted annually	Per meal/night
Professional development (refer section 6.23)	\$1,500 per Councillor	Per year



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST03

Expense or facility	Maximum amount	Frequency
Conferences and seminars (registration) (refer section 6.29)	\$60,000 total for all Councillors	Per year
Information and communication technology expenses (refer section 6.33-6.37)	Provision of an iPad and mobile phone for the term (ie. Remains the property of Council)	Per Term
Carer expenses (refer section 6.46)	\$1200 per Councillor	Per year
Home office expenses (refer section 6.49)	\$250 per Councillor	Per year
Corporate uniform (refer section 9.1)	\$450 per Councillor on a dollar for dollar basis	Per year
Personal protective equipment (refer section 9.1)	\$120 per Councillor	Per year
Access to facilities in Councillors Workroom (refer section 9.1)	Provided to all Councillors	Not relevant
Business cards (refer section 9.4)	500 per Councillor	Per year
Council vehicle and fuel card (refer section 10.1)	Provided to the Mayor (Councillors may use Council pool vehicles for travel on Council business)	Not relevant
Furnished office (refer section 10.4)	Provided to the Mayor	Not relevant
Executive Support Office supporting Mayor and Councillors (refer section 10.6)	Provided to the Mayor and Councillors	Not relevant

Additional costs incurred by a Councillor in excess of these limits are considered a personal expense that is the responsibility of the Councillor.

Councillors must provide claims for reimbursement within **28 days** (section 11.13) of an expense being incurred. Claims made after this time cannot be approved.

Detailed reports on the provision of expenses and facilities to Councillors will be publicly tabled at a Council Meeting every six months and published in full on Council's website. These reports will include expenditure summarised by individual Councillor and as a total for all Councillors.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST03

PART A: OVERVIEW

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The provision of expenses and facilities enables Councillors to fulfil their civic duties as the elected representatives of Orange City Council.
- 1.2 The community is entitled to know the extent of expenses paid to Councillors, as well as the facilities provided.
- 1.3 The purpose of this policy is to clearly state the facilities and support that are available to Councillors to assist them in fulfilling their civic duties.
- 1.4 Council is empowered to question or refuse a request for payment from a Councillor when it does not accord with this policy.
- 1.5 Expenses and facilities provided by this policy are in addition to fees paid to Councillors. The minimum and maximum fees a Council may pay each Councillor are set by the Local Government Remuneration Tribunal as per Section 241 of the Act and reviewed annually. Council must adopt its annual fees within this set range. Council adopts the fees paid to the Mayor and the Councillors as part of the annual Delivery/Operational Plan.

2 POLICY OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this policy are to:

- 2.1 Enable the reasonable and appropriate reimbursement of expenses incurred by Councillors while undertaking their civic duties
- 2.2 Enable facilities and appropriate standard to be provided to Councillors to support them in undertaking their civic duties
- 2.3 Ensure accountability and transparency in reimbursement of expenses and provision of facilities to Councillor

- 2.4 Ensure facilities and expenses provided to Councillors meet community expectation
- 2.5 Support a diversity of representation
- 2.6 Fulfil the Council's statutory responsibilities.

3 PRINCIPLES

Council commits to the following principles:

- 3.1 Proper Conduct: Councillors and staff acting lawfully and honestly, exercising care and diligence in carrying out their functions
- 3.2 Reasonable Expenses: providing for Councillors to be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred as part of their role as Councillor
- 3.3 Participation and access: enabling people from diverse backgrounds, underrepresented groups, those in carer roles and those with special needs to serve as a Councillor
- 3.4 Equity: there must be equitable access to expenses and facilities for all Councillors
- 3.5 Appropriate use of resources: providing clear direction on the appropriate use of Council resources in accordance with legal requirements and community expectations
- 3.6 Accountability and transparency: clearly stating and reporting on the expenses and facilities provided to Councillors.

4 PRIVATE AND POLITICAL BENEFIT

- 4.1 Councillors must not obtain private or political benefit from any expense or facility provided under this policy.
- 4.2 Private use of Council equipment and facilities by Councillors may occur from time to time. For example, telephoning home to advise that a Council meeting will run later than expected.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST03

- 4.3 Such incidental private use does not require a compensatory payment back to Council.
- 4.4 Councillors must avoid obtaining any greater private benefit from Council than an incidental benefit. Where there are unavoidable circumstances and more substantial private use of Council facilities does occur, Councillors must reimburse the Council.
- 4.5 Campaigns for re-election are considered to be a political benefit. The following are examples of what is considered to be a political interest during a re-election campaign:
- production of election material
 - use of Council resources and equipment for campaigning
 - use of official Council letterhead, publications, websites or services for political benefit
 - fundraising activities of political parties or individuals, including political fundraising events

PART B: EXPENSES

5 GENERAL EXPENSES

- 5.1 All expenses provided under this policy will be for a purpose specific to the functions of holding civic office. Allowances for general expenses are not permitted under this policy.
- 5.2 Expenses not explicitly addressed in this policy will not be paid or reimbursed.
- 5.3 All expenses provided under this policy will be for a purpose specific to the functions of holding civic office. Allowances for general expenses are not permitted under this policy
- 5.4 Expenses not explicitly addressed in this policy will not be paid or reimbursed.

6 SPECIFIC EXPENSES

General Travel Arrangements and Expenses

- 6.1 All travel by Councillors should be undertaken using the most direct route and the most practicable and economical mode of transport. Councillors should use the Mayoral vehicle where it is available, or a Council pool vehicle, wherever practical for travel on Council business.
- 6.2 Each Councillor may be reimbursed for incidental travel expenses incurred while undertaking official business, professional development or attending approved conferences and seminars. This includes reimbursement for:
- public transport fares
 - the use of a private vehicle or hire car
 - parking costs for Council and other meetings
 - tolls
 - Cabcharge card or equivalent
 - documented ride-share programs, such as Uber, where tax invoices can be issued.
- 6.3 Allowances for the use of a private vehicle will be reimbursed by kilometre at the rate contained in the Local Government (State) Award.
- 6.4 Councillors seeking to be reimbursed for use of a private vehicle must keep a log book recording the date, distance and purpose of travel being claimed. Copies of the relevant log book contents must be provided with the claim.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST03

Interstate, overseas and long-distance intrastate travel expenses

- 6.5 Council will scrutinise the value and need for Councillors to undertake overseas travel. Councils should avoid interstate, overseas and long-distance intrastate trips unless direct and tangible benefits can be established for the Council and the local community. This includes travel to sister and friendship cities.
- 6.6 Total interstate, overseas and long-distance intrastate travel expenses for all Councillors will be capped at a maximum of \$4000 per year, per Councillor.
- 6.7 Councillors seeking approval for any interstate and long distance intrastate travel must submit a case to, and obtain the approval of, the Chief Executive Officer prior to travel. The Councillor is to provide a report to Council on their return outlining program highlights and notable learnings relevant to Council strategies and operations.
- 6.8 Councillors seeking approval for any overseas travel must submit a case to, and obtain the approval of, a full Council meeting prior to travel. The Councillor is to provide a report to Council on their return outlining program highlights and notable learnings relevant to Council strategies and operations.
- 6.9 The case should include:
- objectives to be achieved in travel, including an explanation of how the travel aligns with current Council priorities and business, the community benefits which will accrue as a result, and its relevance to the exercise of the Councillor's civic duties
 - who is to take part in the travel
 - duration and itinerary of travel

- a detailed budget including a statement of any amounts expected to be reimbursed by the participant/s.
- 6.10 For interstate and long-distance intrastate journeys by air of less than three hours, the class of air travel is to be economy class.
- 6.11 For interstate journeys by air of more than three hours, the class of air travel may be premium economy.
- 6.12 For international travel, the class of air travel is to be premium economy if available. Otherwise, the class of travel is to be economy.
- 6.13 Bookings for approved air travel are to be made through the Chief Executive's office.
- 6.14 For air travel that is reimbursed as Council business, Councillors are not permitted to accrue points from the airline's frequent flyer program. This is considered a private benefit.

Travel Expenses NOT paid by Council

- 6.15 Council will not pay any traffic or parking fines or administrative charges for road toll accounts.

Accommodation and Meals

- 6.16 In circumstances where it would introduce undue risk for a Councillor to travel to or from official business in the late evening or early morning, reimbursement of costs for accommodation and meals on the night before or after the meeting may be approved by the Chief Executive Officer. This includes where a meeting finishes later than 9.00pm or starts earlier than 7.00am and the Councillor lives more than 50 kilometres from the meeting location.



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- 6.17 Council will reimburse costs for accommodation and meals while Councillors are undertaking prior approved travel or professional development outside the central west.
- 6.18 The daily limits for accommodation and meal expenses within Australia are to be consistent with those set out in Part B Monetary Rates of the NSW Crown Employees (Public Service Conditions of Employment) Reviewed Award 2009, as adjusted annually.
- 6.19 The daily limits for accommodation and meal expenses outside Australia are to be determined in advance by the Chief Executive Officer.
- 6.20 Councillors will not be reimbursed for alcoholic beverages.
- Refreshments for Council Related Meetings**
- 6.21 Appropriate refreshments will be available for Council meetings, Council committee meetings, Councillor Briefings, approved meetings and engagements, and official Council functions as approved by the Chief Executive Officer.
- 6.22 As an indicative guide for the standard of refreshments to be provided at Council related meetings, the Chief Executive Officer will consider Part B Monetary Rates of the NSW Crown Employees (Public Service Conditions of Employment) Reviewed Award 2009, as adjusted annually.
- Professional Development**
- 6.23 Council will set aside \$1,500 per Councillor annually in its budget to facilitate professional development of Councillors through programs, training, education courses and membership of professional bodies (as defined in section 6.25). Any further professional development costs would be subject to a business case submitted to the Chief Executive Officer.
- 6.24 In the first year of a new Council term, Council will provide a comprehensive induction program for all Councillors which considers any guidelines issued by the Office of Local Government (OLG). The cost of the induction program will be in addition to the ongoing professional development funding.
- 6.25 Annual membership of professional bodies will only be covered where the membership is relevant to the exercise of the Councillor's civic duties, the Councillor actively participates in the body and the cost of membership is likely to be fully offset by savings from attending events as a member.
- 6.26 Approval for professional development activities is subject to a prior written request to the Chief Executive Officer outlining the:
- details of the proposed professional development
 - relevance to Council priorities and business
 - relevance to the exercise of the Councillor's civic duties.
- 6.27 In assessing a Councillor request for a professional development activity, the Chief Executive Officer must consider the factors set out in Clause 6.26, as well as the cost of the professional development in relation to the Councillor's remaining budget.



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Conferences and Seminars

- 6.28 Council is committed to ensuring its Councillors are up to date with contemporary issues facing Council and the community, and Local Government in NSW.
- 6.29 Council will set aside a total amount of \$60,000 annually in its budget to facilitate Councillor attendance at conferences and seminars (providing for \$5,000 per Councillor). The \$60,000 allocation is for all Councillors. The Chief Executive Officer will ensure that access to expenses relating to conferences and seminars is distributed equitably.
- 6.30 Approval to attend a conference or seminar is subject to approval of the Chief Executive Officer followed by a resolution of Council. In assessing a Councillor request, Council must consider factors including the:
- relevance of the topics and presenters to current Council priorities and business and the exercise of the Councillor's civic duties
 - any business case submitted by a Councillor
 - cost of the conference or seminar in relation to the total remaining budget.
- 6.31 Council will meet the reasonable cost of registration fees, transportation and accommodation associated with attendance at conferences approved by the Chief Executive Officer. Council will also meet the reasonable cost of meals when they are not included in the conference fees. Reimbursement for accommodation and meals not included in the conference fees will be subject to Clauses 6.18-6.21.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Expenses

- 6.32 Each Councillor will be provided with a mobile phone on request. Alternatively, Councillor may wish to utilise their own mobile phones for Council use.
- 6.33 For Councillors utilising Council-provided mobile phones, Council will pay the costs of usage up to \$40 per month without requiring substantiation from the Councillor as to usage. Amounts over \$40, and to a maximum of \$100 per month, can be claimed, subject to the Councillor indicating on the mobile phone account all Council-related use. No landline phone costs will be reimbursed where a Council mobile is provided.
- 6.34 For Councillors utilising their own private mobile or landline phones for Council purposes, Council will provide a payment of \$40 per month to cover the cost of calls. Requests for reimbursement above \$40, and to a maximum of \$100 per month, can be claimed, subject to the Councillor indicating on their phone accounts all Council related use.
- 6.35 Council will provide internet access on request. In relation to Council-supplied internet access, the amount provided by Council is set by the data package purchased by Council staff at the time. The package is currently \$40 per month for 4GB of data.
- 6.36 For Councillors utilising Council-provided internet access, Council will pay the costs of the data plan (\$40 per month) without requiring substantiation from the Councillor as to usage. Requests for reimbursement over \$40 per month can be claimed, subject to the Councillor



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST03

- providing verification of Council-related use.
- 6.37 For Councillors utilising their own private internet access, Council will provide payment of a maximum of \$40 per month to cover the cost of this use. Requests for reimbursement above \$40 per month can be claimed, subject to the Councillor providing verification of Council-related use.
- 6.38 Usage of all Council-related technology (including internet access) should be limited to use for Council purposes only, where possible. The viewing, downloading or transmission of any material of a pornographic or offensive nature is not permitted.
- 6.39 Councillors will be provided with an iPad (or similar) to assist in accessing Council information. Appropriate accessories will be provided as necessary. Only one item will be provided per term of Council. All items remain the property of Council and are to be returned to Council at the end of the Council term.
- 6.40 All repairs/maintenance are to be undertaken by Council. On request, Councillors must return the iPad (or provided device) to Council for maintenance/updates. This will occur on at least an annual basis.
- 6.41 Reimbursements will be made only for communications devices and services used for Councillors to undertake their civic duties, such as:
- receiving and reading Council business papers
 - relevant phone calls and correspondence
 - diary and appointment management.
- 6.42 Councillors may seek reimbursement for applications on their mobile electronic communication device that are directly related to their duties as a Councillor, within the maximum limit (as outlined in sections 6.34 and 6.37).
- Special Requirement and Carer Expenses**
- 6.43 Council encourages wide participation and interest in civic office. It will seek to ensure Council premises and associated facilities are accessible, including provision for sight or hearing impaired Councillors and those with other disabilities.
- 6.44 Transportation provisions outlined in this policy will also assist Councillors who may be unable to drive a vehicle.
- 6.45 In addition to the provisions above, the Chief Executive Officer may authorise the provision of reasonable additional facilities and expenses in order to allow a Councillor with a disability to perform their civic duties.
- 6.46 Councillors who are the principal carer will be entitled to reimbursement of carer's expenses up to a maximum of \$1200 per annum for attendance at official business, plus reasonable travel from the principal place of residence.
- 6.47 Child care expenses may be claimed for children up to and including the age of 16 years where the carer is not a relative.
- 6.48 In the event of caring for an adult person, Councillors will need to provide suitable evidence to the Chief Executive Officer that reimbursement is applicable. This may take the form of advice from a medical practitioner.



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Home Office Expenses

- 6.49 Each Councillor may be reimbursed up to \$250 per year for costs associated with the maintenance of a home office, such as a printer, minor items of consumable stationery and printer ink cartridges.

7 INSURANCES

- 7.1 In accordance with Section 382 of the Local Government Act, Council is insured against public liability and professional indemnity claims.
- 7.2 Council will meet on an annual basis the premium costs of Councillors' liability insurance, defamation insurance, personal injury insurance and public liability insurance (for matters arising out of Councillors' performance of their civic duties and/or exercise of their Council functions) and professional indemnity insurance (for matters arising out of Councillors' performance of their civic duties and/or exercise of their functions). This includes payment of the relevant excess in the event of a claim.
- 7.3 Insurance protection is only provided if a claim arises out of or in connection with the Councillor's performance of his or her civic duties, or exercise of his or her functions as a Councillor. All insurances are subject to any limitations or conditions set out in the policies of insurance.
- 7.4 Council shall pay the insurance policy excess in respect of any claim accepted by Council's insurers, whether defended or not.
- 7.5 Appropriate travel insurances will be provided for any Councillors travelling on approved interstate and overseas travel on Council business.

8 LEGAL ASSISTANCE

- 8.1 Council may, if requested by the Councillor, indemnify or reimburse the reasonable legal expenses of:
- a Councillor defending an action arising from the performance in good faith of a function under the Local Government Act provided that the outcome of the legal proceedings is favourable to the Councillor
 - a Councillor defending an action in defamation, provided the statements complained of were made in good faith in the course of exercising a function under the Act and the outcome of the legal proceedings is favourable to the Councillor
 - a Councillor for proceedings before an appropriate investigative or review body, provided the subject of the proceedings arises from the performance in good faith of a function under the Act and the matter has proceeded past any initial assessment phase to a formal investigation or review and the investigative or review body makes a finding substantially favourable to the Councillor.
- 8.2 In the case of a Code of Conduct complaint made against a Councillor, legal costs will only be made available where the matter has been referred by the Chief Executive Officer to a Conduct Reviewer and the Conduct Reviewer's investigation makes a finding favourable to the Councillor.
- 8.3 Legal expenses incurred in relation to proceedings arising out of the performance by a Councillor of his or her functions under the Act are distinguished from expenses incurred in relation to



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST03

proceedings arising merely from something that a Councillor has done during his or her term in office. For example, expenses arising from an investigation as to whether a Councillor acted corruptly would not be covered by this policy.

8.4 Council will not meet the legal costs:

- of legal proceedings initiated by a Councillor under any circumstances
- of a Councillor seeking advice in respect of possible defamation, or in seeking a non-litigious remedy for possible defamation
- for legal proceedings that do not involve a Councillor performing their role as a Councillor.

8.5 Reimbursement of expenses for reasonable legal expenses (based on a cost estimate of the legal practitioner) must have Council approval by way of a resolution at a Council meeting prior to costs being incurred.

- Councillor pigeon holes
- Reasonable access to a photocopier and a computer during normal office hours for work directly related to the duties of a Councillor
- Corporate uniform allowance in accordance with the annual allowance set by Council in the Delivery/Operational Plan, on a dollar for dollar basis
- personal protective equipment for use during site visits
- a name badge which may be worn at official functions, indicating that the wearer holds the office of a Councillor and/or mayor or deputy mayor.

9.2 Councillors may book meeting rooms for official business in a specified Council building at no cost. Rooms may be booked through the Executive Support Office.

9.3 The provision of facilities will be of a standard deemed by the Chief Executive Officer as appropriate for the purpose.

Stationery

- 9.4 Council will provide the following stationery to Councillors each year:
- letterhead, to be used only for correspondence associated with civic duties
 - business cards (500 per annum per Councillor).

Administrative support

- 9.5 Council will provide administrative support to Councillors to assist them with their civic duties only. Administrative support will be provided by the Executive Support Manager or other staff as delegated by the Chief Executive Officer.

PART C: FACILITIES

9 GENERAL FACILITIES TO ALL COUNCILLORS

9.1 Council will provide the following facilities to Councillors to assist them to effectively discharge their civic duties:

- A Councillors Workroom and reception area will be available for use by Councillors for activities associated with their role as a Councillor
- Reasonable administrative support will be provided to Councillors by the Chief Executive Officer's Office during normal office hours for work directly related to the duties of the office of Councillor. Requests for support are to be directed to the Executive Support Manager



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST03

- 9.6 Council staff are expected to assist Councillors with civic duties only, and not assist with matters of personal or political interest, including campaigning.

10 ADDITIONAL FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR

- 10.1 Council will provide to the Mayor a maintained vehicle to a similar standard of other Council vehicles, with a fuel card. The vehicle will be supplied for use on business, professional development and attendance at the Mayor's office.
- 10.2 The Mayor must keep a log book setting out the date, distance and purpose of all travel. This must include any travel for private benefit. The log book must be submitted to the Executive Support Manager on a monthly basis. Monthly records will be retained in the corporate records system.
- 10.3 The Mayoral allowance will be reduced to cover the cost of any private travel recorded in the log book, calculated on a per kilometre basis by the rate set by the Local Government (State) Award.
- 10.4 Council will provide the mayor with a furnished office, telephone and meeting space.
- 10.5 In performing his or her civic duties, the mayor will be assisted by a member of staff providing administrative and secretarial support, as determined by the Chief Executive Officer.
- 10.6 The number of staff provided to support the mayor and Councillors will not exceed one full time equivalent.
- 10.7 Staff in the Mayor's office are expected to work on official business only, and not for matters of personal or political interest, including campaigning.

PART D: PROCESSES

11 APPROVAL, PAYMENT AND REIMBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

- 11.1 Expenses should only be incurred by Councillors in accordance with the provisions of this policy.
- 11.2 Approval for incurring expenses beyond amounts resolved for travel, information and communications technology etc, or for the reimbursement of such expenses, should be obtained before the expense is incurred.
- 11.3 Final approval for payments made under this policy will be granted by the Chief Executive Officer.

Direct Payment to a Supplier

- 11.4 Council may approve and directly pay expenses. Requests for direct payment must be submitted to the Executive Support Manager using the prescribed form, with sufficient information and time to allow for the claim to be assessed and processed.

Reimbursement

- 11.5 All claims for reimbursement of expenses incurred must be made on the prescribed form, supported by appropriate tax invoices and be submitted to the Executive Support Manager. Councillors are not to earn reward points or other benefits for any Council-related transaction (refer Council's Gifts and Benefits Policy).

Advance Payment

- 11.6 Council may pay a cash advance for Councillors attending Council booked and approved conferences, seminars or professional development.
- 11.7 The maximum value of a cash advance is \$100 per day of the conference. For



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST03

seminars or professional development courses, a maximum of \$300 per event is available.

11.8 Requests for advance payment must be submitted to the Executive Support Manager using the prescribed form with sufficient information and time to allow for the claim to be assessed and processed.

11.9 Councillors must fully reconcile all expenses against the cost of the advance within one month of incurring the cost and/or returning home. This includes providing to Council:

- a full reconciliation of all expenses including appropriate tax invoices
- reimbursement of any amount of the advance payment not spent in attending to official business or professional development.

Notification

11.10 If a claim is approved, Council will make payment directly or reimburse the Councillor by direct deposit to a specified account.

11.11 If a claim is refused, Council will inform the Councillor in writing that the claim has been refused and the reason for the refusal.

Reimbursement to Council

11.12 If a Councillor has incurred an expense that exceeds a maximum limit, exceeds reasonable incidental private use or is not provided for in this policy, Council will deduct the expense from the Councillor's monthly allowance.

Timeframe for Reimbursement

11.13 Unless otherwise specified in this policy, Councillors must provide all claims for reimbursement within 28 days of an expense being incurred. Claims made after

this time will not be approved nor reimbursed.

12 DISPUTES

12.1 Where an individual Councillor disputes the decision on an expenses claim, or the provision of facilities, the following process will apply:

- The Councillor must notify the Chief Executive Officer, in writing, of the details of the claim or request for facilities.
- The Chief Executive Officer will investigate the issue and inform the Councillor of the decision, in writing, within seven days of the request being received.
- Should the Councillor not accept the Chief Executive Officer's decision, the Chief Executive Officer will submit a report to Council outlining the reasons for denying the claim or request.

13 RETURN OR RETENTION OF FACILITIES

13.1 All unexpended facilities or equipment supplied under this policy are to be relinquished immediately upon a Councillor ceasing to hold office or at the cessation of their civic duties.

13.2 Should a Councillor desire to keep any equipment allocated by Council, then this policy enables the Councillor to make application to the Chief Executive Officer to purchase any such equipment. The Chief Executive Officer will determine an agreed fair market price or written down value for the item of equipment.

13.3 The prices for all equipment purchased by Councillors under Clause 13.2 will be recorded in Council's annual report.



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14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 This policy will be published on Council's website.

15 REPORTING

- 15.1 Council will report on the provision of expenses and facilities to Councillors as required in the Act and Regulations.
- 15.2 Detailed reports on the provision of expenses and facilities to Councillors will be reported to Council every six months and published in full on Council's website. These reports will include expenditure summarised by individual Councillor and as a total for all Councillors.

16 BREACHES

- 16.1 Suspected breaches of this policy are to be reported to the Chief Executive Officer.
- 16.2 Alleged breaches of this policy shall be dealt with by following the processes outlined for breaches of the Code of Conduct, as detailed in the Code and in the Procedures for the Administration of the Code.

17 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply throughout this policy.

Term	Definition
Appropriate refreshments	Means food and beverages, excluding alcohol, provided by Council to support Councillors undertaking official business
Act	Means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> (NSW)
Clause	Unless stated otherwise, a reference to a clause is a reference to a clause of this policy
Code of Conduct	Means the Code of Conduct adopted by Council or the Model Code if none is adopted
Councillor	Means a person elected or appointed to civic office as a member of the governing body of Council who is not suspended
Incidental personal use	Means use that is infrequent and brief and use that does not breach this policy or the Code of Conduct
Long distance intrastate travel	Means travel to other parts of NSW of more than three hours duration by private vehicle
Maximum limit	Means the maximum limit for an expense or facility provided in the text
Official business	Means functions that the Mayor or Councillors are required or invited to attend to fulfil their legislated role and responsibilities for Council or result in a direct benefit for Council and/or for the Local Government area, and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> meetings of Council and committees of the whole meetings of committees facilitated by Council



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST03

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> civic receptions hosted or sponsored by Council meetings, functions, workshops and other events to which attendance by a Councillor has been requested or approved by Council
Professional development	Means a seminar, conference, training course or other development opportunity relevant to the role of a Councillor
Regulation	Means the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (NSW)
Year	Means the financial year, that is the 12 month period commencing on 1 July each year

All policies can be reviewed or revoked by Council at any time.

ST03 - Strategic Policy – Councillor Payment of Expenses & Provision of Facilities

Amendments:

- General formatting update
- Update to \$6.46 to provide \$1,200 per annum instead of \$500 per annum to principal carers for carer's expenses for attendance at official business.

Review Due: November 2028	Version V1_25	Last Revision: February 2025
Approved By:	Minute Number:	Approval Date:



Orange City Council
Wiradjuri Country
135 Byng Street, PO Box 35
Orange NSW, 2800
P: 02 6393 8000
E: council@orange.nsw.gov.au
www.orange.nsw.gov.au

Reimbursement

REQUEST FORM

Use this form to claim reimbursement where you have paid for something that was required to perform an approved activity in the course of Council business. Please give completed form with relevant receipts to the CEO's Executive Support Office.

CLAIMANT DETAILS

Name

Contact Number

Email address

EXPENSES - INVOICES MUST BE ATTACHED TO VERIFY ALL CLAIMS

Date of Expense	Description of Expense (including names of other persons paid for on this receipt)	Amount	Job Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

DECLARATION

☐

I acknowledge that I have read the instructions relating to reimbursements and that these costs were incurred by me in line with Orange City Council Policies and I have attached the required supporting documents.

☐

I acknowledge the reimbursement will be made with my monthly Councillors allowance.

Date

Name:

Signature:

AUTHORISED BY CEO

Date

Name:

Signature:

AUTHORISED BY MAYOR

Date

Name:

Signature:

5.7 STRATEGIC POLICY REVIEWS - POST EXHIBITION

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/415

AUTHOR: Janessa Constantine, Manager Corporate Governance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents policies which have been on public exhibition for a period of during the period 10 March to 31 March 2025.

One Submission was received.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “18.1. Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

It is noted that the additional funding being considered for the Event Development Fund will be subject to budget deliberations for the 2025/2026 financial year.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Council’s Strategic Policies are reviewed and amended to ensure ongoing compliance with legislation and industry best practice.

Policies of Council are of two types – Strategic Policies are determined by Council, and relate to Councillors, required by Legislation or Regulation and/or have an impact on the Orange community. The Local Government Act 1993 requires the public exhibition of Policies (if new or include significant changes) and adoption by Council. Operational Policies are determined and implemented by the Chief Executive Officer and relate to staff and the operations of the organisation.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 That Council determines the change requested to Strategic Policy ST32 – Donations & Grants.**
- 2 That Council adopts the following policies:**
 - **ST32 – Donations & Grants – including any agreed changes.**
 - **ST43 – Event Development Fund**

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation’s impact on Council’s service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The following policies have been reviewed and outlined below are changes/updates made to each policy. These policies have been on public exhibition for a period of at least 28 days to allow for Council and public review and submissions.

5.7 Strategic Policy Reviews - Post Exhibition

Pending Council adoption, application forms associated with these policies will be updated as necessary and attached to the relevant policy.

SUBMISSIONS

One Submission was received. The submission requested that section 5.2 be updated from:

Program Categories – CEO Approval

5.2 In-kind support for Council services, Maximum* of \$500 per applicant (* a lesser amount may be donated). Must be a not-for-profit applicant.

To allow the Chief Executive Officer to approve Council venue hire:

Program Categories – CEO Approval

5.2 In-kind support for Council services *and Council venue hire*, Maximum* of \$1000 per applicant (* a lesser amount may be donated). Must be a not-for-profit applicant.

ST32 – Donations & Grants

Reference	Update
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed - "Significant project" replaced "eligible project" in the three-year funding exception clause. • Removed - "Applications for determination by the Chief Executive Officer are determined by quick response. Quarterly reports on donations given will be submitted to Council." • Added – "During the caretaker period the timing outlined in this policy will not apply. The legislative requirements and Council approved delegations would apply and often do not allow awarding of donations during the caretaker period." • Removed – "Applicants are limited to one application in a financial year unless otherwise stated." • Changed – Educational Support and Recognition Program focus has shifted from graduate certificate in community leadership and resilience scholarship at the Charles Sturt University to a broader focus on recognition of annual prize giving for local high schools and student-based programs. Funding break down for this has changed from \$17k annually to \$8k annually. • Changed – Acquittals must now be submitted within 60 days after funding has been spent. • Changed – Round dates have been changed to allow monthly presentation to Council meetings. • General formatting update

ST43 – Event Development Fund

Reference	Update
Redeveloped Strategic Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy name change to Event Development Fund from Event Sponsorship • Update to Policy Number from ST144 to ST43 • The total funding pool for the Fund increased to \$110,000 per annum (Flagships - \$40,000; Visitor Economy - \$40,000 and Liveability - \$30,000). • Policy re-written to refine eligibility criteria, introduce new funding categories, and update language to make a distinction between sponsorship and grant funding. • Policy to take effect on 1 July 2025 in line with new financial year.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Submission - ST32 - Donations & Grants (redacted), D25/38640 [↓](#)
- 2 FOR ADOPTION - Strategic Policy - ST32 - Donations and Grants (April 2025), D25/19703 [↓](#)
- 3 FOR ADOPTION - Strategic Policy - ST43 - Event Development Fund (April 2025), D25/19691 [↓](#)

From:
Sent: Friday, 21 March 2025 4:03 PM
To:
Subject: Fw: Small donations modification for \$0 venue hire

G'day, based on advice from Dir Sharp could I please make the following proposed change to the small donations policy on exhibition. Thanks

Propose to amend the paragraph at 5.2 of Strategic Policy ST32 – Small Donations and Grants, to add the CEO's ability to approve Council venue hire, so that it now reads

Program Categories – CEO Approval

*5.2 In-kind support for Council Services **and Council venue hire**, Maximum* of **\$1000** per applicant (* a lesser amount may be donated)*



Strategic Policy – ST32

Donations & Grants

FOR ADOPTION

PO Box 35, Orange
NSW 2800 Australia

135 Byng Street, Orange
NSW 2800 Australia

P: +61 2 6393 8000
F: +61 2 6393 8199

council@orange.nsw.gov.au
www.orange.nsw.gov.au



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST32

1 PURPOSE

- 1.1 Council can assist the local community under a number of grant and donations programs.

Small Donations Program

- 1.2 Assistance to community and not-for-profit groups that offer significant contribution to the social, economic and/or environmental wellbeing of the Orange Local Government Area (LGA).

1.3 Educational Support & Recognition Program

Assistance to recognition of annual prize giving for local high schools and student based programs.

1.4 Sports Assistance Program

Assistance to individuals who have been selected in representative levels and assistance to sports organisations sending teams to championship events.

This Program can also provide local sporting organisations with assistance to host unplanned events such as Grand Finals where additional resources are required.

1.5 Sports Facility Partnership Program

Assistance to local sporting clubs to improve local sporting facilities.

2 APPLICABILITY

- 2.1 This policy applies to all not-for-profit individuals, community groups and sporting groups that are residents in, or who conduct their activities in, the Orange Local Government area for the specific benefit of residents of the Orange Local Government area.

3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 3.1 This policy is in accordance the following:

- Local Government Act 1993:
 - section 356 (financial assistance)
 - section 377 (delegated authority)
 - section 610E (waiving or reduction of fees).
- Local Government (General) Regulation 2021:
 - section 207 (record of donations for auditing purposes).

4 GENERAL CONDITIONS

- 4.1 An application form has to be completed for requesting financial assistance.

- 4.2 All requests must illustrate how outcomes align with Council's Community Strategic Plan.

- 4.3 Council will consider applications on merit, in conjunction with other applications received and the available budget for donations and grants.

- 4.4 Ineligible applications will not be considered and will be returned. Ineligibility includes:

- Incomplete forms or applications submitted outside round open and closing dates.
- Government entities (excluding public schools).
- Applicants that have an outstanding debt with Council.
- Fundraising for groups or events outside the Orange Local Government Area.
- Applications for fee reductions or waiving of Council fees.
- Applications to cover applicant's insurance or project insurance costs.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST32

- 4.5 Schools are unable to apply for donations for equipment, infrastructure or maintenance. Schools may apply for a donation if they are holding a community event open to the public or if they are holding a very significant, milestone anniversary event (50-years or more).
- 4.6 Donations and grants will not be retrospectively applied.
- 4.7 Where applications are seeking funding for capital works or purchase of equipment under the value of \$3,000, no quote is required. A minimum of three written quotes must be included for anything above \$3,000. Purchases must be sourced from a local supplier unless they are not of sufficient quality, or it is not practical to do so.
- 4.8 All payments to applicants will be via electronic transfer.
- 4.9 A tax invoice, invoice or Statement by a Supplier form is not required for Council to pay a donation (as nothing is needed to be supplied for the payment).
- 4.10 If financial assistance is made in return of a supply for the payment, a tax invoice, invoice or Statement by Supplier form is required.
- 4.11 An acquittal form is to be completed and returned to Council for each donation provided within 60 days after funding is spent.

5 CRITERIA AND CONDITIONS – SMALL DONATIONS PROGRAM (GST does not apply)

\$80,000 is held in reserve to award each year.

Program Categories – Council Review

- 5.1 Community and not-for-profit group providing benefit to the local community
Maximum* of \$2,500 per applicant (*a lesser amount may be donated). Must be a not-for-profit applicant.

Program Categories – CEO Approval

- 5.2 **In-kind support for Council services, Maximum* of \$500 per applicant (* a lesser amount may be donated). Must be a not-for-profit applicant.**

Program Conditions (in addition to General Conditions)

- 5.3 Applications from community and not-for-profit groups providing benefit to the local community will be determined by Council monthly in the Financial Policy Committee Meetings.
These meetings occur on the first Tuesday of each month, except for January. Applications to be considered for each meeting close on the 15th day of the prior month.
- 5.4 During the caretaker period the timing outlined in this policy will not apply. The legislative requirements and Council approved delegations would apply and often do not allow awarding of donations during the caretaker period.
- 5.5 Funding must be fully expended in the financial year allocated and unspent funds paid back to Council. Council will consider an exception to this when a service club is raising money for a large-cost, significant project. Council will consider allowing a service club to expend the donation over a



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST32

three-year period and to apply for the same project in the second and third year if the funding for the project total has not been fully raised (but not to apply for donation for a different purpose during this period) and the service club must submit an acquittal in each of the three years.

- 5.6 The maximum donation amount can be exceeded for not for-profit organisations working with the vulnerable. Applicants still apply within the maximum donation amount in the relevant category, with a request for additional funding supported by clear reasoning identifying benefit to the local community. Council's consideration to exceed the maximum donation will look at whether there is remaining money in the budget after all applications have been considered and determined in the subject round.

6 CRITERIA AND CONDITIONS – EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT AND RECOGNITION PROGRAM

(GST does not apply)

\$8,000 is held in reserve to award each year.

Program Conditions (in addition to General Conditions)

- 6.1 Applications can be determined by the Chief Executive Officer under section 377(1A) of the Local Government Act and considered within 7 days of receipt.
- 6.2 Quarterly reports on donations given will be submitted to Council.

Recognition Program and Annual Prize Giving (\$7,000 reserve in each year)

- 6.3 Assistance available to the amount of \$1000 for each of the 7 high schools in Orange.
- 6.4 Schools are required to complete an application form to access the funds.
- 6.5 Donations may support award ceremonies, prize giving, academic competitions, or public recognition programs that highlight student achievements.
- 6.6 Applicants must demonstrate financial need or academic excellence or be involved in recognised extracurricular activities.
- 6.7 Recipients of funding through the Donations Recognition Program must acknowledge Orange City Council's support in any related promotional materials, public announcements, and at events such as the Annual Prize Giving.

Recognition Program - Country Women's Association (\$500 reserve in each year)

- 6.8 Assistance is a maximum of \$500 (*a lesser amount may be requested).
- 6.9 The CWA is required to complete an application form to access the funds.

Recognition Program - Orange Eisteddfod (\$500 reserve in each year)

- 6.10 Assistance is a maximum of \$500 (*a lesser amount may be requested).
- 6.11 The Orange Eisteddfod is required to complete an application form to access the funds.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST32

7 CRITERIA AND CONDITIONS – SPORTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(GST does not apply)

\$16,900 is held in reserve to award each year.

Program Conditions (in addition to General Conditions)

- 7.1 Applications can be determined by the Chief Executive Officer and considered within 7 days of receipt. Quarterly reports on donations given will be submitted to Council.
- 7.2 Written proof of selection from the body running the event/making the selection must be provided.
- 7.3 Applicants can receive more than one donation in a financial year if:
- an applicant has been selected in regional representation and has then been selected in state representation and/or in national representation in one sport;
 - an applicant has been selected in regional representation and/or state representation and/or national representation in more than one sport.
- 7.4 The number of donations available to an applicant is capped at three in the one financial year. An applicant is ineligible for another donation at the same level for the same sport in one financial year.
- 7.5 If a team has received a donation, an individual in that team cannot be given a donation for the same representation.
- 7.6 Regional representation is not Orange representation. Regional and state representation will be as determined by the peak State body for the sport. National representation will be as determined by peak National body for the sport.
- 7.7 The location and duration of the sports event to be attended and costs arising from selection will be taken into consideration in determining the donation amount applicable.
- 7.8 Applications may only be considered for sports recognised by the Australian Sports Commission.

Sports Participant Program Categories

- 1 Regional representation at State level events - Individual** (individual selected in a regional team)
Maximum* of \$250 per applicant (*a lesser amount may be donated). Category includes NSW Combined Independent School Sports representation (or similar) at NSW All School State Championship events.
- 2 State representation at National level events - Individual** (individual selected in State team)
Maximum* of \$500 per applicant (*a lesser amount may be donated)
- 3 National representation - Individual** (individual selected in a national team)
Maximum* of \$1,000 per applicant (*a lesser amount may be donated).
- 4 Regional representation at State titles** (for a club/association for one team only)
\$250 total for the team.
- 5 Regional representation at State titles** (for a club/association with multiple teams)
\$750 total for the club/association.
- 6 State representation at National titles** (for a club/association for one team only)
\$500 total for the team.
- 7 State representation at National titles** (for a club/association with multiple teams)
\$1,000 total for the club/association.
- 8 National representation at international titles** (for a club/association for one team only)
\$1,000 total for the team.
- 9 National representation at international titles** (for a club/association with more than one team)
\$2,000 total for the club/association.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST32

10 Grand Finals, Carnivals/Championships and Invationals

Maximum* of \$1,500 per applicant (* a lesser amount may be donated).
Must be a not-for-profit applicant.

8 CRITERIA AND CONDITIONS – SPORTS FACILITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

(GST does not apply)

\$50,000 budget each financial year.

Objectives

- 8.1 Improve sporting and recreational facilities for local sporting organisations and the local community.
- 8.2 Create partnerships between Orange City Council and sporting groups in the development of sport and recreational facilities in the city.
- 8.3 Improve opportunities for local sporting organisations to host major sporting events.
- 8.4 Improve resources available to local sporting organisations and community groups.
- 8.5 Enhance the long-term sustainability of the sport.

Guidelines

- 8.6 Applications for the Sports Facility Program will open once a year.
- 8.7 Maximum grant available will be \$15,000. Applications asking for a higher amount will not be considered.
- 8.8 Grants will be considered from local incorporated not-for profit sporting bodies with an ABN.
- 8.9 Grants are offered to sporting bodies for improvements to sporting and recreational facilities located within the Orange Local Government Area and include funding for minor plant.

8.10 Grants are on a dollar-for-dollar basis for actual funds. Donated materials and/or voluntary labour will be considered when estimating the cost. Voluntary labour is capped at \$25/hr unless trade qualified services are being provided. Quotations for each component of a project is required.

8.11 Evidence of sufficient funds being held to match the grant will be required before the grant is approved. For example, a copy of a recent bank statement should be attached to the application form.

8.12 Applications should address ongoing maintenance and/or expenses associated with the proposed project.

8.13 It is preferred that grants are sufficient to finish a project within a twelve-month period from approval, however projects already underway will be considered.

8.14 The grant can only be used for the purpose approved by Council. Any alterations to approved projects should be applied for in writing and are subject to Council's written consent.

8.15 If grants are for structures, relevant development application and/or application for construction certificate must be approved by Council before funding will be available.

8.16 Should more than one application be submitted, the association must rank their projects in order of priority. All applications should be accompanied by a letter of support from local peak bodies.

8.17 It should be noted that applications for projects on Council-owned land or Council-managed land are generally given a higher priority for funding.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST32

8.18 All applications will be assessed following a report prepared for Council's consideration on the disbursement of funds. Funds will be distributed to sporting organisations as resolved by Council.

Projects Considered

- 8.19 The enhancement of existing sporting facilities such as safety netting, lighting, water systems and upgrade of surfaces.
- 8.20 The provision of ancillary and support facilities at established sporting facilities (eg, sun-protection shelters, change rooms and grandstands).
- 8.21 The purchase of equipment that will improve the quality or function of a facility (eg, cricket wicket roller, timing equipment).
- 8.22 The project meets the objectives of the program.

Projects NOT Considered

- 8.23 Sporting goods (eg, bats, balls, uniforms).
- 8.24 Projects that have already been completed.
- 8.25 Construction or sealing of car parks or roads.
- 8.26 Projects that involve the development of private or commercial ventures.
- 8.27 General maintenance of sporting facilities (eg, painting).

9 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Local Government Act 1993
- Local Government (General) Regulation 2021
- ST34 – Event Development Fund
- Donations & Grants Application forms.

All policies can be reviewed or revoked by Council, at any time.

ST32 - Strategic Policy – Donations & Grants

Amendments:

- **Changed** - "Significant project" replaced "eligible project" in the three-year funding exception clause.
- **Removed** - "Applications for determination by the Chief Executive Officer are determined by quick response. Quarterly reports on donations given will be submitted to Council."
- **Added** - "During the caretaker period the timing outlined in this policy will not apply. The legislative requirements and Council approved delegations would apply and often do not allow awarding of donations during the caretaker period."
- **Removed** - "Applicants are limited to one application in a financial year unless otherwise stated."
- **Changed** - Educational Support and Recognition Program focus has shifted from graduate certificate in community leadership and resilience scholarship at the Charles Sturt University to a broader focus on recognition of annual prize giving for local high schools and student-based programs. Funding break down for this has changed from \$17k annually to \$8k annually.
- **Changed** - Acquittals must now be submitted within 60 days after funding has been spent.
- **Changed** - Round dates have been changed to allow monthly presentation to Council meetings.
- **General formatting update**

Review Due: November 2028	Version V1_25	Last Revision: March 2025
Approved By:	Minute Number:	Approval Date:



Strategic Policy – ST43

Event Development Fund

FOR ADOPTION

PO Box 35, Orange
NSW 2800 Australia

135 Byng Street, Orange
NSW 2800 Australia

P: +61 2 6393 8000
F: +61 2 6393 8199

council@orange.nsw.gov.au
www.orange.nsw.gov.au



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST43

1 PURPOSE

- 1.1 To provide financial assistance to groups who deliver events that offer significant contribution to the economic wellbeing of the Orange community.

2 APPLICABILITY

- 2.1 This policy applies to any group wishing to receive financial assistance from Council to host an event. Priority will be given to events held within the Orange Local Government Area.

3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The four broad criteria that will be considered when assessing the applications include:
- The economic benefit to the community in terms of increased visitation, utilisation of accommodation, and utilisation of local business and products.
 - Increased promotion of the city and/or identification of the city with a recognised product such as education, sport, food, wine, agribusiness and clean environment.
 - A benefit that has a broad application to the community and not just a special benefit to an individual or selected few.
 - That Council can clearly recognise the value of its assistance in the event, in that it provides a material difference to the financial sustainability of the event.

4 GENERAL

Strategic Direction

- 4.1 All requests for funding should support the strategies identified by the Orange Region Destination Management Plan.

5 APPLICATION PROCESS

- 5.1 Submissions for funding must be completed online. The application form and guidelines can be accessed from the Orange City Council website. A separate completed application form is required for each funding request.
- 5.2 Funds being sought from Orange City Council must be matched by the applicant on a minimum dollar for dollar basis (as in, Council will not fund more than 50% of any event). Where the requested contribution is in-kind, an application still needs to be completed. Council will determine the value of in-kind support.
- 5.3 Applicants must be an organisation, company or incorporated body. Funding will not be provided to individuals.
- 5.4 Applications for sponsorship will not be retrospectively approved.

6 ASSESSMENT OF APPLICATIONS

- 6.1 All applications will be reviewed by the Economic Development team. Recommendations will then be made to the next available Council meeting for endorsement, based on applicants' alignment with the intent of this policy.
- 6.2 Successful and unsuccessful applicants will be notified within 10 days of the Council decision. Applicants will receive an email advising the outcome of their application.

7 FUNDING AGREEMENTS

- 7.1 Council will determine the successful requests for funding and the amount offered. The offer from Council may not match the amount requested. Council may require a funding agreement to be entered into which will specify payment schedules and reporting deliverables.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST43

All funding agreements are for one-year, although Council will consider multi-year funding on a case-by-case basis.

- 7.2 Council will require an acquittal statement at the conclusion of the funding period. Recipients may also be required to provide evidence of expenditure with local businesses to demonstrate the direct impact of their project. For larger sponsorships, independently audited statements or copies of receipts may be required to verify expenditure of the grant where a funding agreement is entered into.
- 7.3 Successful applicants are required to be available for a promotional certificate presentation with the Mayor and will be notified by Council staff.

8 ELIGIBILITY

- 8.1 Events and entities are **ineligible** to receive funding under the Event Development Fund if they meet one or more of the following:
- The event receives support through another Orange City Council stream
 - The organisation has outstanding debts to Council or has not acquitted any past grant or sponsorship funding to the satisfaction of Council
 - The organisation has not previously complied with permits or other conditions of Council, or has failed to apply for the required permits
 - The event is a fundraising and or charity event (these events are supported by the Small Donations program)
 - The event is organised by an individual
 - The event is in conflict with or accepts sponsorship from organisations not aligned to Council's vision, mission and values

- The organisation wishes to use the sponsorship to fund feasibility studies, capital works projects, facility maintenance or the purchase of capital equipment
- The event takes place on a regular basis such as weekly, monthly or quarterly
- An event of political or religious purpose
- The event excludes parts of the community
- School activities

- 8.2 Funding is **not to be** used for the following items in successful applications:

- Sporting trips, subsidies or sponsorships
- Attending business events or conferences
- Operational administration expenses
- Event insurance

9 TIMING

- 9.1 Approval may be provided for event sponsorship in an upcoming financial year, however funds will not be released until after 1 July of the event year.
- 9.2 Funding must be fully expended in the financial year allocated and unspent funds paid back to Council.

10 ACQUITTALS

- 10.1 All funding recipients will be required to provide an acquittal of their event, detailing the extent to which their event delivered the intended outcomes described in their application. Acquittals are required to be submitted within 60 working days following the event delivery date.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST43

11 EVENT DEVELOPMENT FUND CATEGORIES

FLAGSHIP EVENTS

- The funding range is \$1,000 to \$15,000
- Venue hire at no charge for supported events
- Access to the Newmont Event Kit at "Supported Event" rates

Provides funding for an event that has been running for more than 5 consecutive years and can demonstrate that they consistently attract overnight visitation, and contribute to the economic activity in the city, and the identity of the region. Funding is to be directed towards activity that contribute to the sustainability, or evolution of the event by undertaking a new activity that will grow the overall event. This funding is not designed as business-as-usual operational funding for event organisers.

Notional annual funding pool available for Flagship Event Funds is \$40,000.

The Flagship Event Fund supports long-standing events that can:

- Have a well-developed marketing plan with defined target audience and measurable objectives
- Attract over 2000 event attendees or other agreed amount in special circumstances
- The economic impact to the Orange360 region is at minimum \$500,000
- Potential for state, national or international exposure
- Demonstrate having strong support and partnerships in place
- Demonstrate engagement with the local tourism industry with a view to build partnerships that drive visitation
- Demonstrate sound organisational planning, that has a clear event plan, event structure, operational processes, insurance and risk management

FLAGSHIP EVENTS

- Have a demonstrated approach to measuring audiences, overnight visitation and event experience with an emphasis on data accuracy
- Are mindful of peak tourism periods for the Orange360 region and how the event fits into the annual event calendar
- Provision of acquittal from any previous Orange City Council funding.

VISITOR ECONOMY EVENTS

- The funding range is \$1,000 to \$10,000
- Venue hire at no charge for supported events
- Access to the Newmont Event Kit at "Supported Event" rates

This pool is for events that can demonstrate a measurable economic return to the Orange economy, by driving overnight visitation to the region, or extending existing visitation in a measurable way.

Notional annual funding pool available for Visitor Economy Events is \$40,000.

The event must present a comprehensive strategy that includes its ability to drive overnight visitation to the event. The event must be driving visitation from out of region, encouraging international visitation.

The Event Development Fund supports innovative events that can:

- demonstrate a high profile as a key event in the Orange360 tourism region
- provide a long term strategic plan that identifies the event's potential to continue to grow overnight accommodation and local economy spend
- provide a well-developed long term marketing plan with defined target audience and measurable objectives
- For public events, attract over 1000 event attendees or other agreed amount in special circumstances



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST43

VISITOR ECONOMY EVENTS

- For business events/conferences, attract over 200 overnight attendees
- Drive the economic impact to the Orange360 region at a minimum of \$150,000
- Potential for state, national or international exposure
- Demonstrate event sustainability
- Demonstrate engagement with the local tourism industry with a view to build partnerships that drive visitation
- Are mindful of peak tourism periods for the Orange360 region and how the event fits into the annual event calendar
- Demonstrate successful event delivery in the areas of sound organisational planning, event planning, event structure, communication, marketing, operational processes, insurance and risk management
- Have a demonstrated approach to measuring audiences, overnight visitation and event experience with an emphasis on data accuracy
- Provision of acquittal from any previous Orange City Council funding.

LIVEABILITY EVENTS

- The funding range is \$1,000 to \$5,000.
- Venue hire at no charge for supported events
- Access to the Newmont Event Kit at "Supported Event" rates

Provides funding to support events that provide opportunities for increased community participation and amenity. These events may have a visitor economy dimension, but contribute meaningfully to the liveability of the Orange Region, and the variety of activities on offer for residents.

The notional annual funding pool available is \$30,000

The fund supports innovative events that can:

- Demonstrate sound organisational planning, that has a clear event plan, event structure, operational processes, insurance and risk management
- Have attracted or has confidence will attract a minimum of 500 attendees
- A maximum ratio of \$5 of Council funding per participant (i.e. a ratio of 5:1, meaning if the event attracts 500 people, maximum council funding will be \$2500)
- Demonstrate a broad appeal that is likely to engage the Orange community
- Are designed to be recurring, ongoing events
- Has strategies for measuring visitation and the visitor experience
- Demonstrate a capacity and plan for event marketing
- Sporting events are ineligible under this category, and are only eligible under visitor economy or flagship categories
- Demonstrate financial responsibility.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST43

12 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Event Sponsorship Program Application Process
- Event Sponsorship Program Guidelines and Application Form
- Strategic Policy – ST32 – Donations & Grants

FOR ADOPTION

All policies can be reviewed or revoked by Council, at any time.

ST43 - Strategic Policy – Event Development Fund

Amendments:

- Policy name change to Event Development Fund from Event Sponsorship
- Update to Policy Number from ST144 to ST43
- Policy re-written to refine eligibility criteria
- Introduce new funding categories
- The total funding pool for the Fund increased to \$110,000 per annum (Flagships - \$40,000; Visitor Economy - \$40,000 and Liveability - \$30,000).
- Update language to make a distinction between sponsorship and grant funding.
- Policy to take effect on 1 July 2025 in line with new financial year
- General formatting update

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5.8 STRATEGIC POLICY REVIEWS

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/642

AUTHOR: Janessa Constantine, Manager Corporate Governance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council is required, under the Local Government Act, to adopt specific codes, policies or documents within 12 months of a Local Government Election. This report presents policies which have been reviewed and are recommended for placement on public exhibition for a period of at least 28 days:

- ST36 – Banners
- ST37 – Outdoor Dining
- ST38 – Events of Council Owned/Managed Land
- ST39 – Event Industry Sponsorship

Following a review of Councils Policy Structure, over the coming months, Council will consider policies as they are updated and recommended for exhibition before adoption.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “18.1. Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

It is noted that the additional funding being considered for the Event Development Fund will be subject to budget deliberations for the 2025/2026 financial year.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Council’s Strategic Policies are reviewed and amended to ensure ongoing compliance with legislation and industry best practice.

Policies of Council are of two types – Strategic Policies are determined by Council, and relate to Councillors, required by Legislation or Regulation and/or have an impact on the Orange community. The Local Government Act 1993 requires the public exhibition of Policies (if new or include significant changes) and adoption by Council. Operational Policies are determined and implemented by the Chief Executive Officer and relate to staff and the operations of the organisation.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves to place the following policies on public exhibition for a period of 28 days:

- **ST36 – Banners**
- **ST37 – Outdoor Dining**
- **ST38 – Events on Council Owned/Managed Lands**
- **ST39 – Industry Event Sponsorship**

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation's impact on Council's service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The following policies have been reviewed and outlined below are changes/updates made to each policy. It is recommended these policies be placed on public exhibition for a period of at least 28 days to allow for Council and public review and submissions.

Pending the exhibition period and Council adoption, application forms associated with these policies will be updated as necessary and attached to the relevant policy.

ST36 – Banners

Reference	Update
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General formatting update

ST37 – Outdoor Dining

Reference	Update
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated numbering – previously ST017 Update of Public Liability Insurance requirement to \$20 million Inclusion of applications through NSW Planning Portal Improved clarity regarding transfer of licence between licensees and NOT locations Removal of plastic cups as an acceptable disposable material General formatting update

ST38 – Events on Council Owned/Managed Lands

Reference	Update
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New policy number (previously policies ST142 & ST143) Strategic Policies ST142 – Events on Council Owned/Management Land and ST143 – Event Cancellation to be deleted once this policy is adopted. Removed section outlining types of events Inclusion of table of definitions Removed COVID-19 update section from Council resolution in 2020 Definition of 'high risk' event added to align with current WHS policy Cancellation details included in this policy and ST143 now obsolete Addition of 'other applicable legislation' to authorised officer powers Inclusion of process for new events and use of Bookable for ongoing events Wording updated to included clearer and fairer obligations regarding cancellation of events due to inclement weather

ST39 – Industry Event Sponsorship

Reference	Update
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Policy• Event Industry Sponsorship budget proposed for 2025/2026 is \$10,000.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 FOR EXHIBITION - Strategic Policy - ST36 - Banners (April 2025), D25/40573[↓](#)
- 2 FOR EXHIBITION - Strategic Policy - ST37 - Outdoor Dining (April 2025), D25/39068[↓](#)
- 3 FOR EXHIBITION - Strategic Policy - ST38 - Events on Council Owned Managed Land (April 2025), D25/40548[↓](#)
- 4 FOR EXHIBITION - Strategic Policy - ST39 - Event Industry Sponsorship (April 2025), D25/39229[↓](#)



Strategic Policy – ST36

Banners

FOR EXHIBITION

PO Box 35, Orange
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NSW 2800 Australia

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F: +61 2 6393 8199

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www.orange.nsw.gov.au



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST36

1 PURPOSE

- 1.1 To inform Council's Banner program to promote interest and vibrancy through the City of Orange.
- 1.2 Council's Banner Program is designed to promote significant events, festivals, tourism, civic or community programs, major economic development and sporting events, to visually enhance the streetscape of the Orange CBD, encourage inclusivity and community connection and stimulate local economic activity.

2 APPLICABILITY

- 2.1 This policy applies to all Orange City Council banner locations for the temporary use of both Council and external organisations to promote and publicise events and activities considered appropriate by Council.
- 2.2 External organisations can apply to use banner sites when not in use by Council.
- 2.3 This policy does not apply to the City Entrance Flags or Cultural Precinct Lighting.

3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 To define banner site locations across Orange City Council areas.
- 3.2 To establish the purpose of street banners.
- 3.3 To outline conditions of use and requirements for each of the banner sites.

4 BANNER INFRASTRUCTURE LOCATIONS

4.1 Summer Street

Zone 1 - Hill Street to Anson Street
(16 Banners over 8 poles)

Zone 2 – Anson Street to Peisley Street (16 Banners over 8 poles)

4.2 Anson Street

Zone 3 – Summer Street to Byng Street
(8 Banners over 4 poles)

4.3 McNamara Street

Zone 4 – Carpark between Summer Street and Kite Street
(10 Banners over 6 poles)

- 4.4 Use of the Civic Centre Flag Poles is at the request and discretion of the Chief Executive Officer.

5 FEES FOR ERECTION OF BANNERS

- 5.1 The cost of erecting banners is to be met by the applicant.
- 5.2 Council will not be liable for any expense incurred by the applicant if any banner pole(s) is unavailable for any reason.
- 5.3 Fees are outlined in Council's adopted fees and charges and are subject to change each financial year.

6 CONDITIONS OF USE

- 6.1 Council operates a calendar for all locations with preference given to initiatives that fall under the direct control of Council such as:
 - Council run events, activations and campaigns
 - City Celebrations
 - The acknowledgement of Anzac Day, Reconciliation Week and NAIDOC week etc.
 - Council sponsored events
 - Cultural Activations – theatre, gallery, library or museum.
- 6.2 Council events/campaigns must include the Council logo.
- 6.3 The following groups are able to submit applications for one off or annual events



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST36

that are sponsored by Council or are of significant community interest:

- Universities
- Schools
- Community organisations
- Not-for-profit organisations.

- 6.4 Only Banners advertising and promoting a local community event are permitted.
- 6.5 No advertising of an individual organisation or product is permitted.
- 6.6 Council may refuse any application for banners that fall outside the intent of this policy.
- 6.7 Council may allow banners for commercial purposes when they are for community events or outcomes.
- 6.8 Requests for specific zones will be given if available, otherwise allocation will be determined on a random basis by Council.
- 6.9 A full zone must be booked and no half bookings will be permitted.
- 6.10 The minimum period an individual set of banners may be erected in any location is 7 days.
- 6.11 The maximum period an individual set of banners may remain erected in any location is 21 days.
- 6.12 Banners will be installed and dismantled on Mondays. Each booking period commences and ends on a Monday.
- 6.13 The wording and design of banners must be approved by the Chief Executive Officer or nominee prior to their erection.
- 6.14 The wording and design must be consistent with Council's Banner Style Guidelines.
- 6.15 Applicants are responsible to ensure banners have the correct information/dates on them before they are erected.

- 6.16 Banners must be delivered to Council's Works Depot, 270 McLachlan Street no later 1 week before the banners are to be installed. Contact is to be made with Council's Store person to advise delivery.
- 6.17 Banners will not be installed if damaged, faded or dilapidated.
- 6.18 If banners have not been used for a period of 3 years and are stored at the Works Depot, Council reserves the right to dispose of the banners without the consent of the owner/applicant.

7 APPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The Banner application form is available on Council's website or via contact with Council's customer service team.
- 7.2 Applicants are to review the Street Banner Guide available on Council's Website.
- 7.3 Applications will be assessed by Council based on:
 - The level of community interest and/or significance of the event or initiative
 - The event or initiative is accessible and inclusive of the whole community
 - Relevance to the site location
 - Availability of the nominated location.
- 7.4 Applications should be submitted at least three (3) months prior to the intended installation date.
- 7.5 Banner allocations are subject to availability and submission of an application does not guarantee use of the site.
- 7.6 Confirmation & Approval will be provided in writing.
- 7.7 The Chief Executive Officer or nominee reserves the right to refuse any application that falls outside the intent of this policy.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST36

- 7.8 Council reserves the right to decline any application that is not consistent with this policy or specifications outlined within the Banner Style Guide.

8 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 8.1 Council will be responsible for:

- Maintaining the banner schedule
- Providing advice, guidance and specifications to external applicants
- Assessing applications
- Approving Banner designs prior to production
- Coordinating installation and dismantling.

- 8.2 Applicants will be responsible for:

- Submission of an application to use a Banner location
- Design of any Banners

- Providing Council with a reasonable timeframe to approve applications, banner designs and make reasonable requests for changes to designs
- The cost and coordination of Banner production according to the specifications outlined in the Banner Style Guide.
- The cost and coordination of any cleaning, maintenance or remanufacturing required to banners upon their return after dismantling.

9 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Street Banner Guide
- Annual Fees and Charges
- Online Application - <https://www.orange.nsw.gov.au/street-banners/>

All policies can be reviewed or revoked by Council at any time.

ST36 - Strategic Policy – Banners

Amendments:

- General formatting update

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Strategic Policy – ST37

Outdoor Dining

FOR EXHIBITION

PO Box 35, Orange
NSW 2800 Australia

135 Byng Street, Orange
NSW 2800 Australia

P: +61 2 6393 8000
F: +61 2 6393 8199

council@orange.nsw.gov.au
www.orange.nsw.gov.au



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST37

1 PURPOSE

- 1.1 Council has developed guidelines for managing outdoor dining areas.
- 1.2 Approval to use public space for outdoor dining must be in accordance with this policy, the guidelines and any approval issued by Orange City Council.

2 APPLICABILITY

- 2.1 This policy applies to that area of Summer Street where the footpath has been widened to at least 5.4 metres or such other areas within the City where Council determines outdoor dining areas are appropriate.

3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of this policy are to:
 - Provide for the placement of street furniture upon footpaths and public places outside food premises in the City, to add to the vibrancy and visual amenity of the City.
 - Maintain adequate access and safety to pedestrians and the users of mobility scooters and the like.

4 GENERAL

Interpretation

- 4.1 Street furniture includes tables, chairs, umbrellas, wind barriers, awnings, bollards and plant containers.

Street Furniture

- 4.2 Street furniture is required to be sturdy, durable and of an approved colour. Umbrellas and wind barriers may contain advertising; such advertising is to be tasteful, of minimal scale and relate to products available at the food premises. Umbrellas and wind barriers are required

to be secured at the base so as to prevent injury to people and/or damage to property or motor vehicles.

- 4.3 Plant containers cannot be larger than 800 millimetres in diameter or width and depth.

Placement of Street Furniture

- 4.4 Street furniture must be located in accordance with the Approval applicable to the premises. Street furniture shall not be placed on a public street in a location that will interfere with the operation of a loading zone, bus stop or the like.

- 4.5 Street furniture must not obstruct pedestrian traffic or emergency egress from any premises.

- 4.6 The 2.5m wide pedestrian corridor shall be maintained in Summer Street for use by pedestrians, users of mobility scooters and the like at all times. Street furniture is to be removed from the footpath at the end of business on each day.

- 4.7 On corner properties, street furniture is permitted within only one frontage, except where the provision of street furniture on both frontages can be justified.

- 4.8 Plant containers are required to be located wholly within the licence area and preferably within the confines of any wind barriers and tables and chairs.

Summer Street

- 4.9 Street furniture is required to be located on the footpath within the property frontage and between 500 millimetres from the kerb and 2.5 metres from the front boundary of the property.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST37

- 4.10 Council may allow street furniture to be placed adjacent to the property boundary, provided that the street furniture is not located more than 2.4 metres from the property boundary, where such a location can be justified, and such arrangement will not interfere with the use of adjoining land and with access by pedestrians and users of mobility scooters and the like.

Outside Summer Street

- 4.11 Council will permit the placement of street furniture upon streets and public places other than Summer Street where it can be demonstrated that the placement of street furniture will not restrict pedestrian traffic along the footpath, the ability of vehicles to reverse into the kerb and the ability of persons leaving or entering motor vehicles to access the footpath.
- 4.12 On streets other than Summer Street, the minimum width that is to be made available for pedestrian traffic clear of any street signs or Council-owned structures is 2.1 metres.

Exclusions

- 4.13 This policy does not permit the sale and/or display of goods from the footpath. Council does permit the display and/or sale of goods from the footpath on specially approved days.
- 4.14 This policy does not permit the display of billboards or any article on footpaths. Council's resolution **91/745** prohibits the display of billboards and the like from footpaths within the CBD.

5 PROCEDURE

- 5.1 When making application for Consent, the process will include:

- Under the provisions of the Roads Act 1993 and Local Government Act 1993, an application is required to place street furniture on Summer Street or another classified road, through NSW Planning Portal.
- An application is to be made and approval obtained prior to any street furniture being placed upon the footpath.
- When making the application, three copies of a plan drawn to an appropriate scale showing the area to be used and a written submission detailing the amount, type and colour of the street furniture is required to be submitted together with the appropriate fees.

Licence Agreement

- 5.2 Prior to the commencement of outdoor dining, the shop proprietor shall enter into a licence agreement with Council. This licence agreement shall provide for, amongst other things:
- Renewal at the expiration of the Consent.
 - Issue of tax invoice on 1 July each and every year for the payment of rent, as set by Council annually.
 - The provision of public liability insurance to the value of \$10 million and providing Council with a copy upon request.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST37

- Exclusion from any relevant Alcohol Free Zone established by Council (where relevant).
- The need for renewal of the licence agreement upon change of tenancy or proprietor of the food premises and/or at the expiration of the Consent.

- 5.3 The placement of street furniture and the operation of the outdoor dining area shall be consistent with the area approved by Council under the Consent and within the licensed area at all times.
- 5.4 Approval under the Roads Act 1993 lapses after seven years.
- 5.5 Council reserves the right not to renew a licence.

Rent

- 5.6 Upon approval of an application to place street furniture upon the footpath, the Licensee shall pay rent as set in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges on an annual basis unless otherwise agreed to by Council.

Breaches

- 5.7 Failure to operate an outdoor dining area in accordance with the approval and licence may result in the termination of the licence and/or action taken for a breach of the Roads Act 1993 and Local Government Act 1993.

6 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Outdoor Dining Fact Sheet
- Outdoor Dining Area License Application
- Council's Fees & Charges
- Roads Act 1993
- Local Government Act 1993
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Food Act 2003
- Work Health and Safety Act and Regulation 2011
- Smoke Free Environment Act 2000

All policies can be reviewed or revoked by Council at any time.

ST37 - Strategic Policy – Outdoor Dining

Amendments:

- Updated numbering – previously ST017
- Update of Public Liability Insurance requirement to \$20 million
- Inclusion of applications through NSW Planning Portal
- Improved clarity regarding transfer of licence between licensees and NOT locations
- Removal of plastic cups as an acceptable disposable material
- General formatting update

Review Due: November 2028	Version V1_25	Last Revision: April 2025
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Outdoor Dining Area

APPLICATION AND LICENSE

Local Government Act 1993
Roads Act 1993



APPLICANT DETAILS

Name (Legal Entity)

Address

Business Phone Mobile

Email

Signature Date

SUBJECT LAND (REFER TO RATES NOTICE FOR ASSISTANCE)

Street Address

City/Town Lot Number Section DP

Name of Business

Business Phone Mobile

Detailed description of proposed furniture

	Number	Dimensions		Number	Dimensions	Total Area (m ²) to be approved
Tables	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Umbrellas	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Chairs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Wind Barrier	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Council **MUST** receive the following to process your application:

- ☐ Payment is required on application by Orange City Council (ABN: 85 985 402 386) and a tax invoice will be issued.
- ☐ Scaled plan showing the area of furniture in relation to the front of the building and the road must be attached to this application (three copies are required).

- 1 A copy of the approved location plan (from the Consent) **drawn to scale** (min 1:50) is to be attached to this application form. Location and number of proposed tables and chairs are to be shown on the plan.

The subject outdoor dining area shall at all times operate in accordance with the terms of Council's approvals, the plans approved under that approval and with Council's Outdoor Dining Areas policy.

Under no circumstances shall the licence allow an increase in the number of tables and chairs, or an increase in the area of the outdoor dining area from that shown on the approved application.

- 2 Before Council issues the granted Outdoor Dining Area Licence, the applicant is required to pay rent to 1 July of the current financial year on a pro-rata basis and thereafter 28 days after the issue of a tax invoice on an annual basis.

Under the provisions of the Roads Act (including street furniture) Council charges a rental fee based on the square meterage being occupied. This fee is determined each year in Council's Delivery/Operational Plan and Schedule of Fees and Charges.

These fees will be payable in advance. Fees are NOT refundable.

- 3 A copy of the current Public Liability insurance to the value of \$20 million with endorsement noting Orange City Council's respective rights and interests and indemnifying Orange City Council for the licensed area is to be attached to this application. It is the responsibility of the applicant to provide a copy of any and all renewed Public Liability insurance as required in this clause. Failure to do so will be grounds to void this licence agreement.

- 4 Licences are granted only to restaurants and/or cafes that supply table service and are willing to extend such table services to the Outdoor Dining Area. China plates, cutlery and glassware etc. are acceptable materials within the Outdoor Dining Area. Disposable materials are NOT acceptable other than foam or paper coffee cups.

- 5 An Outdoor Dining Area Licence can be transferred from one licensee to another. If a licence is to be taken over by another owner/lessee, it is the current licensee's responsibility to notify Council, so that all records can be updated promptly.

- 6 The licensee agrees to keep the area in a clean and tidy state and to pay Council for any additional cleaning as agreed to by the applicant and Council.

- 7 Orange City Council will repair any damage to pavers resulting from the licensee's use of the footpath at the licensee's expense. The licensee will notify Council immediately if pavers are in need of repair.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS (CONT.)

- 8 The licensee will not sell or serve or permit to be sold any alcoholic or intoxicating beverage in or from the licenced area except, where Council has granted specific approval and an appropriate Liquor Licence has been obtained from the relevant liquor licencing authorities.

Alcohol can only be sold or served (as with BYO) ancillary to a meal in the Outdoor Dining Area. In the case of BYO, the proprietor shall serve the alcohol provided and store any unopened alcohol within the premises. This provision shall apply as a covenant between the Licensee and Orange City Council despite any provision of the Liquor Act 1982 (as amended) which may permit the sale of alcoholic beverages to a person without consumption of a meal (e.g. Dine and Drink Licence).

Where an Outdoor Dining Area is in an alcohol free zone, under this licence agreement, alcohol will be able to be consumed in the Outdoor Dining Area only by patrons of the applicant's business during the operating hours of the business, and in accordance with the Liquor Licence and this Licence agreement.

- 9 Orange City Council reserves the right to revoke this licence if objections are raised or problems arise.

I hereby apply for an Outdoor Dining Area Licence under Section 125 of the Roads Act 1993. I agree to the conditions in this application and request that Orange City Council considers my submitted proposal for a Licence Agreement for the term of the DA approval, subject to past and continuing compliance with all Licence conditions and review of fees in accordance with the annual fees and charges set.

This Licence Agreement is not transferrable from one location to another and, subject to these licence conditions, expires seven years from the date of approval under the Roads Act 1993 for the placement of this street furniture.

**Signed on behalf of Orange City Council
in the presence of:**

AUTHORISED PERSON

NAME

WITNESS

NAME

**Signed on behalf of the applicant
in the presence of:**

AUTHORISED PERSON

NAME

WITNESS

NAME

OFFICE USE ONLY

Application #

PR #

Account

1.502.72.1501

Date

Amount

Receipt

Outdoor Dining

FACT SHEET



State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 provides exempt development (development consent NOT required) for the use of a footway or public open space within the meaning of the Roads Act 1993 as an outdoor dining area associated with lawful food and drink premises, provided the following development standards can be achieved:

The standards specified for that development are that the development must:

- (a) *not be associated with a pub or a small bar, and*
- (b) *be carried out in accordance with an approval granted under section 125 of the Roads Act 1993, including in accordance with any hours of operation to which the approval is subject, and*
- (c) *be carried out in accordance with any approval granted under section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993.*

The relevant application form is for approval under the two aforementioned Acts. Approval under the Roads Act is limited to seven years and a new application will be required at that time. The application for Footpath – Outdoor Dining must be consistent with Council's Outdoor Dining Areas Policy and a scaled plan must be submitted that demonstrates the placement of furniture on the footpath or public open space is consistent with that policy.

This process remains a separate process to Council's Outdoor Dining Areas Licence. A licence remains a requirement subject to these approvals being granted.

Application must be made via the appropriate form found on Council's web site and be accompanied with three copies of scaled plans. Graph paper accompanies the application form to provide assistance with the preparation of the plans.

An example of an appropriately prepared plan is attached as a guide. Items such as Council bins, loading zones, bus stops, park benches, street trees etc must also be shown on the plan.

Outdoor Dining



SCALED PLAN FOR OUTDOOR FURNITURE PLACEMENT

Site Location of Activity: _____

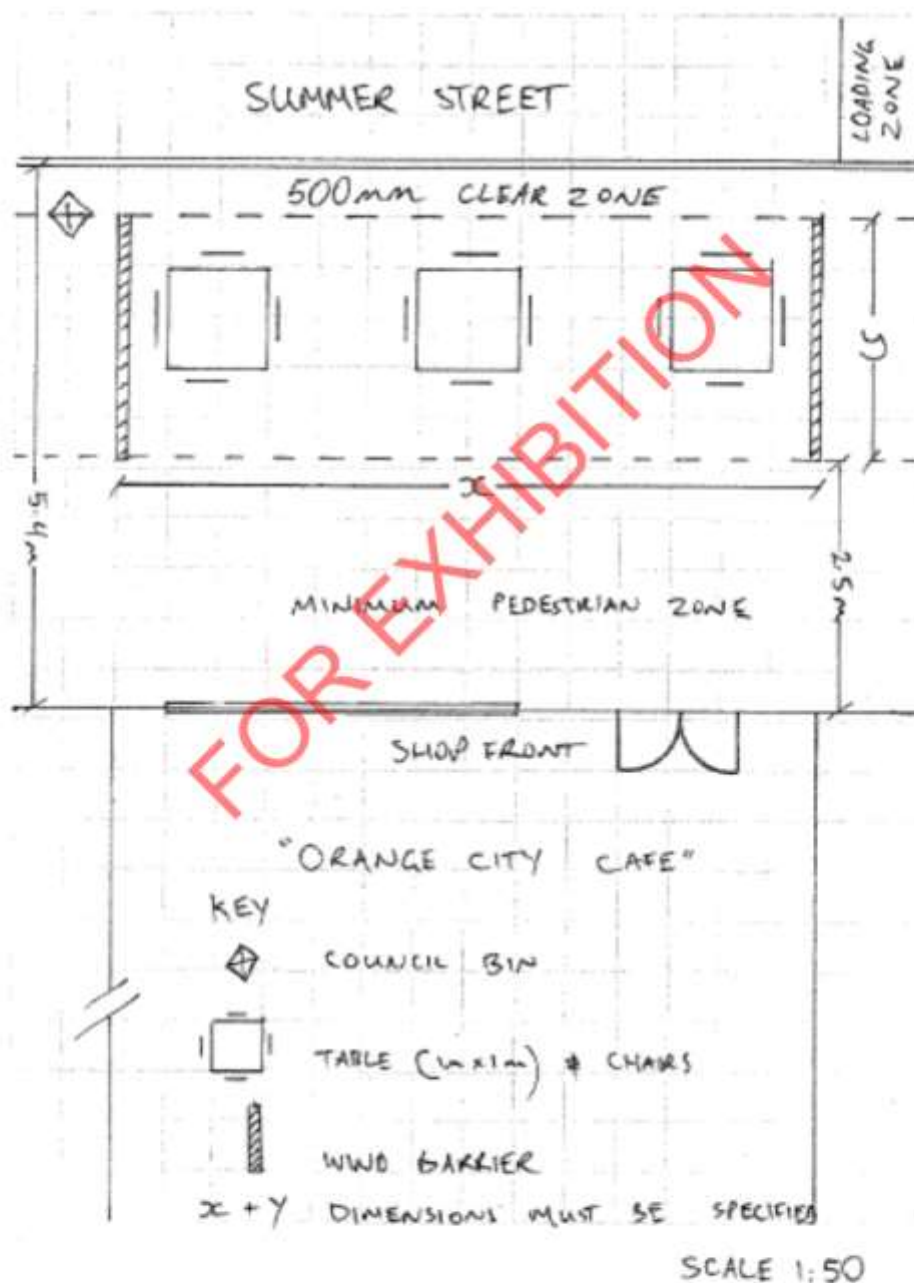


Outdoor Dining



SCALED PLAN FOR OUTDOOR FURNITURE PLACEMENT

EXAMPLE OF SCALED OUTDOOR FURNITURE PLACEMENT PLAN





Strategic Policy – ST38

Events on Council Owned/ Managed Land

FOR EXHIBITION

PO Box 35, Orange
NSW 2800 Australia

135 Byng Street, Orange
NSW 2800 Australia

P: +61 2 6393 8000
F: +61 2 6393 8199

council@orange.nsw.gov.au
www.orange.nsw.gov.au



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST38

1 OBJECTIVES

1.1 The aim of this policy is to:

- Provide a consistent, transparent approach to the staging of events in the City on Council-owned and managed land.
- Determine the appropriate site for events.
- Provide event organisers with venue options that consider the:
 - Safety of patrons and the community
 - Legal requirements of legislation and policy
 - Community amenity

2 APPLICABILITY

- 2.1 Any event held on Council owned or managed land within the Orange Local Government Area.
- 2.2 All Council staff, contractors and stakeholders involved in events on Council owned or managed land.

3 DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 The following definitions apply to this policy:

Title	Description
Cancellation	The event will no longer take place.
Event	An organised activity occupying a Council-owned or managed recreation reserve, park, garden, showground, sportsground, lake foreshore, playground, public open space or carpark.
Event Organiser	The person or organisation who schedules an event and is responsible for the event from start to finish.

Title	Description
High Risk Event	An event is considered high risk when a rating of severe or major risk is determined in the risk rating table of the Events Guide - Risk Management.
Suspension	To delay the event, with the aim of rescheduling to a later time.

4 GENERAL

- 4.1 An event is an organised activity occupying a Council-owned or managed land.
- 4.2 The Event Organiser is responsible for ensuring all relevant permits and licences have been obtained and provided to Council prior to the commencement of the event.
- 4.3 Areas under Council management which may be suitable for events include:
- Civic Square
 - Showground
 - Wade Park
 - Cook/Robertson/Moulder Parks
 - Other parks, sportsgrounds and reserves
 - Gosling Creek Reserve
 - John Lomas Skate Park
 - Sir Jack Brabham Park
 - Adventure Playground
 - Botanic Gardens
 - Streets and carparks
 - Lake Canobolas
- 4.4 This Policy **does not apply** to property for which the Council has leased (or has some other binding agreement) the care, control and management to a third party, unless the lease/agreement states otherwise.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST38

5 DOCUMENTATION

- 5.1 The following event documentation and criteria are required to be submitted and adhered to for assessment via the event application process.
- 5.2 In various circumstances, Council may require additional information to that listed.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Completed Event Application Form
- Site Plans
- Comprehensive Risk Assessment
- Public Liability Insurance

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- Event Management Plan
- Waste Management Plan
- Licenses/other Public Liability
- Catering and Sale of Food Temporary Holder Permit Registration Form
- Approval to Install and Operate Amusement Device
- Traffic Control and Management Plans
- Emergency Evacuation/Management Plans

- 5.3 Further information regarding criteria and documents required for events, and additional supporting information can be found on Council's website at <https://www.orange.nsw.gov.au/organising-an-event/>.

6 PROCEDURE

- 6.1 Enquiries regarding new events are encouraged to be made via phone to the Council Events Team in the first instance.
- 6.2 Events already known to Council or that occur on a regular basis can make ongoing bookings through Council's website: <https://orange.bookable.net.au/>.

- 6.3 Bookings are not considered confirmed until agreed to payment has been received by Council.

- 6.4 Some of the sections in the application may not be relevant to every event, however; all sections must be addressed for an application to be assessed.

- 6.5 If deemed necessary, the event organiser will be required to complete a Development Application or an application for a Complying Development Certificate. Structures erected as part of the event may require a construction certification. Various events occur on a regular basis and approval could be provided for a season (e.g. sportsground usage, regular markets etc.), or some other period of time where the activity is repeated.

- 6.6 The event organiser will be required to lodge the Event Application Form along with all necessary documentation, including but not limited to, a Site Plan, Risk Assessment and a copy of their Public Liability Insurance Certificate of Currency for no less than \$20 million and noting Orange City Council as an interested party.
- 6.7 If an event is not proposing to occupy or close a road or footpath, the Application and associated documentation must be received as early as possible or at least 21 days prior to the event otherwise approval may not be granted.

- If approval to occupy or close a road or footpath is sought, the appropriate Traffic Control Plans (TCP) and Traffic Management Plans (TMP) are to be submitted as early as possible or at least before the following timeframes otherwise approval may not be granted: 6



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST38

- months prior to the event for a Class 1 Event as per the Roads and Maritime Services publication "Guide to Traffic and Transport Management for Special Events"; or
- 3 months prior to the event for a Class 2 Event as per the Roads and Maritime Services publication "Guide to Traffic and Transport Management for Special Events."
- 6.8 Event Organisers are to refer to Council's Strategic Policies ST43 – Event Sponsorship Program or ST32 – Donations and Grants for details on and application forms related to applying for financial support from Council.
- 6.9 If approval for a high risk event (as defined in this policy) is sought, Council may require an independent risk assessment and action plan to be provided.
- 6.10 Event organisers must have the approval in writing from Orange City Council before undertaking any works, marketing or promotional activity, or staging an event on any Council owned or managed land.
- 6.11 Council reserves the right to attend any event held on Council owned or managed land to ensure that legislative and regulatory requirements are being adhered to. A Council Officer has authorisation under the Local Government Act and any other applicable legislation to close an event due to non-compliance of approval conditions and/or legal requirements.
- 6.12 Once Council receives an application and the associated documentation, the application will be assessed and a response provided to the organiser in writing advising of the decision and conditions within two (2) weeks of receiving the application. This may include the request for further information.
- 6.13 The charges for the application and for the use of the land will be as prescribed in Council's Delivery/Operational Plan and/or annual schedule of rates, fees and charges. There may be bonds for the use of land.
- ### 7 CANCELLATION
- 7.1 Council reserves the right to revoke the approval to utilise the venue for any event on Council owned or managed land if:
- a. Appropriate permits, licences or agreements have not been completed to Council's satisfaction
 - b. A misrepresentation is identified in the event application
 - c. Licence, permit or approval conditions are breached or any laws are broken
 - d. Council has not received any hire fees or bond prior to the commencement of the event
 - e. The event is deemed unsafe or causing unsatisfactory disruption or nuisance to residences or businesses
 - f. Inclement or extreme weather, fire, or a natural disaster such as flooding, causes a risk to event participants or the venue.
- 7.2 If Council is to cancel an event due to the neglect of the Event Organiser, as outline above, the Event Organiser is ineligible for a refund if full payment has been made or is required to pay all hire fees in full if no payment has been made. In this instance, the Event Organiser releases Council from any liability or loss incidental or



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST38

consequential to the removal of the approval.

- 7.3 Where matters beyond the reasonable control of Council or the Event Organiser, in regard to point f. above, impair or prevent the venue from being used as contractually agreed to, the Event Organiser releases Council from any liability or loss incidental or consequential to such matters. In this instance, Council and the Event Organiser must agree on the event cancellation, and any previously paid hire fees and/or bond will be reimbursed to the Event Organiser in full. Refunds will be processed within 21 days of receiving the notification via an EFT payment/direct transfer. If no payment of hire fees has been made, the Event Organiser will not be required to make payment.
- 7.4 If there is not mutual agreement as to event cancellation, then Event Organiser will be ineligible for a refund if full payment has been made or are required to pay all hire fees in full if no payment has been made.
- 7.5 The following conditions apply if the Event Organiser is to cancel or suspend the event:
- All cancellations, changes, suspensions and refund requests must be forwarded in writing, by email, to Orange City Council via council@orange.nsw.gov.au. If eligible for a refund of fees, the Event Organiser must provide bank details for the processing of the refund.
 - Cancellations received by 5.00pm, 7 days prior to the event, will be

refunded in full. Refunds will be processed within 21 days of receiving the cancellation via an EFT payment/direct transfer.

- Cancellations received less than 7 days from the event date are ineligible for a refund if full payment has been made or are required to pay all hire fees in full if no payment has been made. The Event Organiser will not receive any reimbursement of these fees.
- 7.6 Suspensions received 48 hours prior to the event are permitted to have any funds receipted by Council to be held in trust and applied to the rescheduled event date. If the rescheduled event date falls within a subsequent financial year, the Event Organiser is required to pay any variances in accordance with Council's Fees and Charges. The Event Organiser must also pay any incidental costs associated with the preparation of the venue for both the original event date and any rescheduled date thereafter.
- 7.7 If an Event Organiser is in receipt of a sponsorship, donation or grant from Council, and the event is cancelled, the funds are to be immediately returned to Council.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST38

7.8 Regardless of the party responsible for the removal of approval, cancellation or suspension of an event, any notification required to be made to any and all stakeholders will be the responsibility of the Event Organiser. The Event Organiser will be held accountable for any costs associated with the removal of approval, cancellation or suspension of the event.

8 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Event Application Form
- Events Guide - Risk Management
- Sustainable Events Guide
- ST32 – Donations and Grants
- ST049 – Itinerant Trading
- ST43 – Event Development Fund
- Guide to Traffic and Transport Management for Special Events

All policies can be reviewed or revoked by Council at any time.

ST38 - Strategic Policy – Events on Council Owned/Managed Land

Amendments:

- New policy number (previously policies ST142 & ST143)
- Strategic Policies ST142 – Events on Council Owned/Management Land and ST143 – Event Cancellation to be deleted once this policy is adopted.
- Removed section outlining types of events
- Inclusion of table of definitions
- Removed COVID-19 update section from Council resolution in 2020
- Definition of 'high risk' event added to align with current WH5 policy
- Cancellation details included in this policy and ST143 now obsolete
- Addition of 'other applicable legislation' to authorised officer powers
- Inclusion of process for new events and use of Bookable for ongoing events
- Wording updated to include clearer and fairer obligations regarding cancellation of events due to inclement weather

Review Due: November 2028	Version V1_25	Last Revision: April 2025
Approved By:	Minute Number:	Approval Date:



ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

EVENTS GUIDE - RISK MANAGEMENT

Use of Council Owned or Managed Land

Event organisers are required to identify and manage risks associated with any event through a risk assessment process. Hazards (i.e. something that has the potential to cause harm) and risks (i.e. what can happen as a result of the hazard) must be identified and assessed and arrangements put in place to minimise and manage those identified hazards and risks. It is mandatory for all event organisers to complete and submit a Risk Assessment with all event applications.

The steps outlined below are provided to assist you in completing a Risk Assessment:

Identify the Risk

Comprehensively identify the risks, both within and outside of your control, to be managed. The Hazard/Risk Identification Checklist (Table 1) has been included to help you identify any hazards or risks associated with the event.

Once determined, transfer all applicable hazards/risks from the checklist onto the Risk Assessment template.

Analyse the Risk

Assess the (a) likelihood, or 'frequency', of the risk actually occurring (with reference to Table 2), and (b) consequence (with reference to Table 3) if the risk event did occur.

Evaluate the Inherent Risk

Inherent risk is an assessed level of natural or uncreated risk. Nothing has been done to reduce the risk.

Use the Inherent and Residual Risk Rating Table (Table 4) to determine the inherent risk rating based on the assessment of the hazard/risk in regards to likelihood and consequence.

Treat the Risk

Identify, evaluate and develop control measures or actions that need to be undertaken to control the hazard/risk. Selecting the most appropriate option involves balancing the costs of implementing each option against the benefits derived from it.

Evaluate the Residual Risk

Residual risk is the threat that remains after all efforts to identify and eliminate the risk have been made.

Reassess the likelihood (Table 2) and consequence (Table 3) and again use the Inherent and Residual Risk Rating Table (Table 4) to determine the residual risk rating.

Monitor and Review

Continually monitor and review the internal and external risk environment as this will allow new risks to be identified and controlled, and risks to be taken off the radar. It also allows the effectiveness (impacts, benefits, costs) of implementing risk management strategies to be determined.

IDENTIFY THE RISK

The following hazard and risk checklist items are not exhaustive and you will also need to consider further site and event specific risks.

Table 1: Hazard/Risk Identification Checklist			
Hazard/Risk Description	✓	Hazard/Risk Description	✓
PERSONAL INJURY/ILLNESS OR DEATH, DUE TO:		FIRE DUE TO:	
Access to and departure from site		Ignition source in hazardous area (naked flame, sparks)	
Amusements and rides (misuse of)		Ignition of flammable vapours	
Asbestos/lead		Runaway uncontrolled chemical reaction	
Exposure to infection/infectious disease		Reaction of incompatible materials	
Chemical exposure		Other - specify	
Climbing on vantage points		EXPLOSION DUE TO:	
Confined spaces		Detonation of explosive materials	
Disorderly unruly behaviour		Fireworks/pyrotechnics	
Drowning		Overpressure of vessel or tank (e.g. gas container)	
Drug and alcohol affected persons		Ignition of flammable vapours	
Dust/particles		Fuel (i.e. petrol, LPG, diesel)	
Electrocution/electrical shock		Chemical reaction	
Falls/trips from height		Other - specify	
Falls/trips from ground level		PROPERTY DAMAGE DUE TO:	
Falling objects		Lack of parking spaces	
Food poisoning		Structural damage	
Insect/animal bites and/or stings		Traffic congestion	
Laceration (sharp/rough edges/objects/materials)		Vehicle impact	
Lighting (insufficient)		Vandalism	
Manual handling (lifting, bending, twisting etc.)		Other - specify	
Medical emergency (e.g. heart attack)		ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE DUE TO:	
Overcrowding		Insufficient rubbish bins	
Overhead hazards (power lines, equipment etc.)		Release of pollutants into waterways/sewerage system	
Poor lighting		Release into groundwater	
Plant and equipment (crush, cut, puncture etc.)		Flora and/or fauna damage	
Playground equipment		Release of toxic gas/vapour	
Public accessing non-public areas of event		Sound/noise	
Restricted space		Other - specify	
Slipping (e.g. on loose or wet, slippery surface)		TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES	
Sunburn		Inadequate site management	
Temperature (heat/cold)		Lack of staff briefing/training	
Temporary fencing		Loss of power/services	
Temporary structures (tents/marquees not secure)		Warning signage	
Terrorism/bomb threat		Other - specify	
Traffic/pedestrians		OTHER HAZARD/RISKS (PLEASE LIST)	
Tripping/falls (a.g. pegs/rope)			
Uneven surface (e.g. gradient)			
Water (creek, river, pool, pond etc.)			
Weather conditions (wind, rain, visibility etc.)			
Other - specify			

ANALYSE THE RISK

It is imperative that event organisers analyse the risks associated with their event by assessing (a) the likelihood (Table 2) of the risk actually occurring, and (b) the consequence (Table 3) if the risk event did occur. Allocating risk ratings (Table 4) to all hazards allows event organisers to prioritise and address hazards and risks in a systematic way.

Risk Likelihood

Likelihood requires consideration of 'frequency' in regards to how likely it is to occur.

Table 2: Likelihood Table	
Rating	Description (operational criteria)
Imminent	Imminent or will occur within 1 to 6 months
Likely	Expected to occur at least once in a 6 to 12 month period
Possible	Will probably occur between 1 to 5 years
Unlikely	May occur every 5 to 10 years
Rare	Not likely to occur within a 10 year period

Risk Consequence

Consequence requires consideration of the likely impact if the risk is to occur. In determining the overall consequence score for each risk, the highest individual score should be applied.

Table 3: Risk Consequence Table		
Rating	Category of Risk	Description (operational criteria)
Severe	Service Delivery	Critical operational service failure/loss of delivery >3 days
	Image and Reputation	Severe negative national and state coverage
	Environmental	Uncontained damage and major impact/major fine/public reaction
	Health & Safety	Death or serious injury
	Stakeholders	Severe stakeholder concern/reduction or withdrawal of support
Major	Service Delivery	Major operational service failure/loss of service delivery >1 day
	Image and Reputation	Extensive state and local coverage
	Environmental	Major breach or impact/fines/Government reprimands
	Health & Safety	Serious injury/long term hospitalisation
	Stakeholders	Major stakeholder concern/reduction or threat of withdrawal of support
Moderate	Service Delivery	Moderate operational service failure/loss of service delivery >3 hours
	Image and Reputation	Moderate local coverage
	Environmental	Moderate breach or impact/Government reprimands
	Health & Safety	Moderate injury/may require short term hospitalisation
	Stakeholders	Moderate stakeholder concern/rectification action required
Minor	Service Delivery	Loss of operational service delivery >1 hour
	Image and Reputation	Minor local coverage
	Environmental	Minor breach or impact/some minor complaints
	Health & Safety	Minor injury, may require first aid
	Stakeholders	Minor stakeholder concern/action required
Negligible	Service Delivery	No loss of operational service delivery
	Image and Reputation	Little or no coverage
	Environmental	Negligible breach/impact/complaint
	Health & Safety	Negligible or no injury
	Stakeholders	Negligible stakeholder concern

EVALUATE THE RISK

The risk rating for each risk is calculated by plotting the likelihood and consequence response scores on the below Inherent and Residual Risk Rating Table (Table 4). A risk rating will need to be determined for both the inherent level of risk (i.e. no controls in place) and residual level of risk (i.e. after the preventative and corrective controls are taken into consideration).

Determining the inherent level of risk will assist in identifying the risks that require further treatment, whilst the residual level of risk will determine if the proposed preventative and corrective controls are sufficient and within the adopted tolerance levels.

Table 4: Inherent and Residual Risk Rating Table					
Likelihood	Consequences				
	Severe	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Almost Certain	5	4	3	2	1
Likely	4	3	2	1	0
Possible	3	2	1	0	0
Unlikely	2	1	0	0	0
Rare	1	0	0	0	0

TREAT THE RISK

Treating the risk requires identifying a range of control methods, evaluating these methods and developing additional controls for implementation. Selecting the most appropriate option involves balancing the costs (both direct and indirect) of implementing each option against the benefits derived from it.

Risk treatment or controls can either be preventative controls (i.e. designed to reduce the likelihood of the risk occurring) or corrective controls (i.e. to be implemented if the risk does occur). Some examples of controls to consider are outlined below:

- Modify design and try to ensure that hazards are 'designed out' when new material, equipment and or work systems are planned.
- Remove the hazard or substitute less hazardous materials, equipment or substances.
- Adopt a safer process, such as alterations to tools, equipment or work systems.
- Enclose or isolate the hazard through the use of guards or remote handling techniques.
- Establish appropriate administrative procedures such as job rotation to reduce exposure or boredom, timing of the job so that fewer personnel are exposed, routine maintenance and housekeeping procedures and training on hazards and correct work procedures.
- Provide suitable and properly maintained personal protective equipment and training in its use.

MONITOR AND REVIEW

Continuous monitoring and review of the external and internal risk environment is important to identify new risks, take risks off the radar and understand the effectiveness (impacts, benefits and costs) of implementing risk management strategies. It is essential that risk priorities and risk management plans remain relevant in the changing environment, and that risk management is responsive to change.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

PO Box 35, ORANGE NSW 2800
Civic Centre, Byng Street, ORANGE NSW 2800
P 1300 650 511 | F 02 6393 8199
council@orange.nsw.gov.au

EVENT

APPLICATION FORM



ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Wiradjuri Country
135 - 137 Byng Street, Orange NSW, 2800
PO Box 35, Orange NSW, 2800
P: 02 6393 8000
E: council@orange.nsw.gov.au
www.orange.nsw.gov.au

Orange City Council is committed to working with organisations and community groups to deliver safe, sustainable, and enjoyable events. Below is some information to assist in the application process.

EVENT APPLICATION TIMEFRAMES

Please submit this event application, along with all other required documentation to Orange City Council at least 21 days prior to your event.

If your event is to involve any of the following aspects, please adhere to the associated timeframes:

Application/approval type	Minimum timeframe before event
Approval to Install and Operate Amusement Device (ie: Section 68 approval)	5 working days
Temporary Food Permit	5 working days
Filming Proposal	5 working days
Donations and Grants Application	Quarterly throughout the year
Alcohol Licence	30 working days
Development Application	6 weeks
Temporary Suspension of an Existing Alcohol Free Zone	12 weeks
Road Closure/Traffic Management Plan	16 weeks

USEFUL CONTACTS

Organisation	Phone number
Orange City Council	(02) 6393 8000
Orange City Council - Development Services	(02) 6393 8530
Orange City Council - Sustainability officer	(02) 6393 8208
Orange Police	(02) 6363 6399
NSW Ambulance	(02) 6841 2670
Roads and Maritime Services	132 213
NSW Food Authority	1300 552 406
Department of Justice - Liquor and Gaming NSW	(02) 9995 0300
Midwest Traffic Management	(02) 6362 8049
Dubbo Traffic Control	(02) 6882 5643

APPLICANT DETAILS

Name:	
Organisation:	
Address:	
Suburb:	Postcode:
Phone:	Mobile:
Email:	
Website:	
Facebook:	
Instagram:	
Twitter:	

EVENT DETAILS

Event Name:	
Location/Venue *subject to availability:	
Please note that all venues are subject to usage fees as stated in Orange City Council's Fees and Charges.	
Event Date/s:	Event Time/s:
Bump in date and time:	Bump out date and time:
Describe the main purpose of your event:	
Is the event likely to be an ongoing event? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
Will your event be open to the public? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
Expected event attendance. Participants:	Spectators:
Will your event be attended by children or young people under 18 years of age? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
Will you charge an entry fee for this event? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	

Any event held on Council land or premises must be conducted in accordance with Section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993

PLEASE NOTE:



= Questions marked with this symbol may require additional Council permits under the Local Government Act or other relevant legislation

EVENT SERVICES

 Will there be food and/or drinks sold or supplied at your event? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, you must ensure all Food Vendors have approval from Orange City Council. All Food Vendors must be issued with a Temporary Food Permit and comply with all relevant food and health regulations.

 Will you be operating a BBQ/s at your event? ☐ YES ☐ NO

 Will alcohol be served and/or for sale? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Is your event to be held in a designated Alcohol Free Zone? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, you are required to provide the appropriate Liquor Licence to Council and ensure those serving alcohol have current RSA accreditation. You must ensure there is free drinking water available. You must also make an application to Council at least 3 months prior to your event if your event is to be held within an existing Alcohol Free Zone. You will be required to pay the advertising fees associated with the publication of the suspension of the Alcohol Free Zone via the local newspaper.

Will your event require security personnel? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will your event require waste management? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Council's existing public placed litter bins are not to be used for waste generated from the event without Council approval to do so.

Will you need to organise the use of the venue's public toilets at your event? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will you require additional toilets and amenities, including accessible (disabled) facilities? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Guidelines for the number of toilets required are listed below:

	No alcohol		Alcohol	
People	Male	Female	Male	Female
<500	3	6	11	13
<1000	6	9	15	16

Will your event require access to a power supply? (If yes, please provide requirements) ☐ YES ☐ NO

☐ 10 amp | Qty: ☐ 15 amp | Qty: ☐ 20 amp | Qty: ☐ 32 amp | Qty:

Will you need to organise the collection of keys? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will your event require the use of existing Council lighting? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will you need to organise additional lighting? ☐ YES ☐ NO

 Will you be installing or erecting a structure? (e.g. stage, marquee, tent, caravan etc.) ☐ YES ☐ NO

Type of structure, quantity and dimensions in m²:

The use of any portable structure may require a Development Application if it does not constitute exempt development or have a previous approval. If approval is required, this may take approximately 28 days.

EVENT SERVICES - continued

Will you require the entry of vehicles on to Council property?

☐ YES ☐ NO Will your event impact vehicular/pedestrian traffic?☐ YES ☐ NO Are you requesting any road/footpath closures or road/footpath occupation?☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, you will be required to obtain approval from Council, Police and in some cases the Roads and Maritime Services (RMS). An application should be submitted to the City of Orange Traffic Committee at least 16 weeks prior to your event which must include:

- *Traffic Management Plan (TMP) and Traffic Control Plan (TCP) compiled by an appropriately qualified person*
- *Proof of public liability insurance to the value of \$20 million with Orange City Council noted as an interested party*
- *Detailed risk assessment*

 Will your event involve large crowds, the use of PA system/s, or amplified music?☐ YES ☐ NO

Noise levels must not exceed 5 decibels above background noise when measured at the nearest affected residence.

Will there be signage erected promoting your event at the venue?

☐ YES ☐ NO Will there be signage erected promoting your event at other locations in the Orange region?☐ YES ☐ NO

Details:

 Will your event involve the distribution of pamphlets and/or other marketing/promotional material?☐ YES ☐ NO

Will your event require additional First Aid or Emergency personnel?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Guidelines for the number of First Aid personnel required is listed to the right. Each event must be attended by at least one suitably qualified First Aid Officer. The Ambulance Service of NSW should be advised of major events.

For water based events at Lake Canobolas or Gosling Creek at least one representative is required to have a First Aid Certificate and RLSSA Bronze Medallion qualification

Patrons	First Aiders	First Aid Posts
500	2	1
1000	4	1
2000	6	1
5000	8	2
10000	12	2

Who is the person nominated to engage emergency services or authorise an evacuation?

Name:

Contact phone number:

What is your Emergency Evacuation Plan?

For any event, your strategies for emergency/risk management must comply with Australian Standards AS/ NZS ISO 3100/2009. The location of the Emergency Muster Point and details of the nominated person who can authorise an evacuation must be communicated to all those involved with the event.

EVENT SERVICES - continued

What is your contingency plan for bad weather?



Will amusement devices (e.g. jumping castle/s, mechanical ride/s) or other entertainment (performers or attractions) be in operation at your event?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Type and number of devices:

Apart from a 'small' jumping castle (i.e. highest platform is less than 9m high), all amusement device owners must hold a Section 68 Approval issued by Orange City Council. Applications must be received at least five working days before the event.

Will there be animal involvement at your event?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, you must comply with all provisions of the Exhibited Animals Protection Act, 1986.

Will your event involve the movement of any aircraft?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Will there be goods (other than food) for sale at your event?

☐ YES ☐ NO



Will there be fireworks at your event?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Will you be fundraising as part of your event?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Will the event involve any professional filming, drone operation or photography?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Will the event involve any camping?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Will your organisation require information on Council's Donations, Grants and Sponsorship program?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Responsibility to Protect Crowded Places

You are required to address your responsibilities in relation to the protection of crowded places from a range of foreseeable threats, including terror attacks, and should consider anti-terror measures in planning your event. Under the Summary Offences Act 1988, you are required to complete a 'Notice of Intention to Hold a Public Assembly' (available via www.police.nsw.gov.au) and submit to the Police at least 90 days prior to your event.

EVENT SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST*

We acknowledge Orange City Council and the community's expectation to conduct a sustainable event.

- ☐ YES, we have reviewed the Sustainable Events Guide
- ☐ YES, during the planning and implementation stages of the event we will prioritise sustainable practices (tick all that apply and or cross out line items that are not achievable):
 - ☐ Waste
Calculate number of bins required for expected attendees. Book in waste management service provider. Provide site plan with location, number and type of bins. Develop signage to promote correct waste disposal. Provide a detailed waste management plan if the event is supplying food, beverages or giveaways, OR if greater than > 100 people are expected.
 - ☐ Water
Provide drinking water refill stations and develop signage for water conservation at event.
 - ☐ Energy
Use electronic ticketing and electronic versions of event programs or flyers. Source energy from renewable energy suppliers and minimise lighting, heating, cooling.
 - ☐ Environment
Identify any environmental risks or likely impacts.
 - ☐ Transport
Identify and promote public transport options to event and where possible use electric or biodiesel vehicles and equipment.
 - ☐ Procurement
Procure environmentally and socially responsible products and services and use local products and services as a priority, and regional or Australian made.
 - ☐ Communications
Proactively communicate sustainability goals to the community, volunteers, stall holders and event participants

*The above Checklist prioritises a handful of sustainable practices. For a more comprehensive list refer to the Sustainable Events Guide.

NOTES

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

In order for your request to be processed, please ensure you also provide the following documentation:

- **Site Plan** depicting everything you plan to bring or utilise at the venue, such as: barricading/fencing, stalls and marquees, stages, toilets, rubbish/recycling bins, signs/banners, lights/lighting towers, PA/speakers, entry and exit points, parking, power, first aid and emergency muster points, Waste Management Plan (if applicable).
- **Certificate of Currency of Public Liability Insurance** to a minimum of \$20 million and noting Orange City Council as an interested party.
- **Risk Assessment** outlining all applicable risks and control measures.
- **Sustainable Events Guide** We acknowledge Orange City Council and the community's expectation to conduct a sustainable event and have reviewed and implemented, where applicable, Sustainable Event Guidelines.

INDEMNITY & DECLARATION

I, _____ hold Orange City Council harmless and releases and indemnifies, and keeps released and indemnified, from and against all action, suits, claims, demands, costs, charges and expenses for which Council, its servants, agents or employees may be held liable in respect of any damage, accident or injury of whatsoever nature or kind and however sustained or occasioned and whether to property or persons in connection with the use of this public area and any work connected therewith pursuant to this permit but excluding such liability arising from any negligent act, default or omission, on the part of council, its servants, agents or employees either solely or in contribution thereto.

I am authorised by the nominated organisation/club/school/association to make this application. I understand that a safety inspection and audit of the Council property is required along with completing a risk assessment prior to each use. I understand that I must only use the Council property if it is safe to do so and must leave the council property in a clean and tidy condition, including all associated facilities. I understand that if Council is required to clean or conduct any repairs due to damage or neglect caused by the applicant, the applicant will be invoiced. I agree to ensure that if the Council property is used at night the level of lighting is appropriate for the intended purpose and agree to turn off all lighting immediately after the event or use of Council property has ceased.

I understand that only approved line marking agents can be used on Council property and I must obtain Council approval for any signage erected. I agree not to sub-let any Council property or facility. I agree to ensure children using Council property are supervised by an adult and agree not to permit any animals (with the exception of guide/hearing dogs), glass and vehicles on Council property unless prior approval is obtained.

I agree to comply with any requirement set by Council as part of the Conditions of Approval for the event and will comply with any direction of Council in relation to the Council property (e.g. closures due to wet weather and maintenance).

I am authorised to provide this release to Council on behalf of the nominated organisation/club/school/association from all claims made against Council by any person resulting from activities held on Council property.

Signature

Name (BLOCK LETTERS)

Date



Strategic Policy – ST39

Event Industry Sponsorship

FOR EXHIBITION

PO Box 35, Orange
NSW 2800 Australia

135 Byng Street, Orange
NSW 2800 Australia

P: +61 2 6393 8000
F: +61 2 6393 8199

council@orange.nsw.gov.au
www.orange.nsw.gov.au



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST39

1 PURPOSE

- 1.1 Council makes available funding to support the events of not-for-profit peak industry organisations to support regional and economic development.
- 1.2 These organisations may be Local, State or National. The organisation must be a formally registered organisation and would usually be an incorporated organisation, not-for-profit co-operative (non-distributing) or equivalent. The organisation cannot be a loose collective of business owners or other individuals.
- 1.3 The funding must be matched in some form. This is matching cash, in-kind or through co-contribution sponsorships from other parties. The required level of matching funds will be determined by Orange City Council staff and will be reflective of the level of investment requested compared to the overall cost of the event.

2 APPLICABILITY

- 2.1 This policy is in accordance with Section 356 of the Local Government Act 1993.
- 2.2 This policy applies to all applications for the decision making and administering of this funding and to all applicants under this program.

3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of this policy are to:
 - Provide funding for the purposes of creating learning and information sharing opportunities for business leaders in the Orange Region, leading to greater business efficiencies
 - Create wealth in the community through additional employment or better wages.

4 FUNDING ELIGIBILITY

- 4.1 The types of events or activities that may be considered for funding include:

- Conferences/Industry meetings
- Industry lunch/dinner with appropriate guest speaker
- Business Awards

- 4.2 The types of activities that will not be supported include:

- Golf/Picnic days
- Lunch/dinner/morning or afternoon teas not associated with learning outcomes
- Raffles, promotions or giveaways
- Fundraising or charity event
- Events that receive support through another part of Orange City Council
- Feasibility studies or capital works projects
- Events of religious or political purposes
- An event that is in conflict with or accepts sponsorship from organisations not aligned to Council's vision, mission and values

5 GENERAL

- 5.1 The purpose of this program is to fill a gap in Council's range of assistance programs, particularly in relation to assistance to local industry to develop and grow. This development and growth can be through structured training sessions and guest speakers through to business awards to encourage excellence.
- 5.2 The Council's Event Development Fund program (ST43) specifically excludes business events or small conferences, hence the Event Industry Sponsorship program being able to fill a gap in Council's range of support measures.
- 5.3 If an event is eligible for funding through Council's Event Development Fund Guidelines then it must apply for assistance through that program.



STRATEGIC POLICY – ST39

6 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- ST01 - Code of Conduct
- ST12 – Compliments & Complaints
- ST10 – Privacy Management
- ST16 – Access to Information Held by Council
- ST43 – Event Development Fund

All policies can be reviewed or revoked by Council at any time.		
ST39 - Strategic Policy – Event Industry Sponsorship		
Amendments:		
• New Policy		
Review Due: April 2025	Version V1_25	Last Revision: April 2025
Approved By:	Minute Number:	Approval Date:

6 CLOSED MEETING - SEE CLOSED AGENDA

The Chief Executive Officer will advise the Council if any written submissions have been received relating to any item advertised for consideration by a closed meeting of Orange City Council.

The Mayor will extend an invitation to any member of the public present at the meeting to make a representation to Council as to whether the meeting should be closed for a particular item. In accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer, the following business is of a kind as referred to in Section 10A(2) of the Act, and should be dealt with in a Confidential Session of the Council meeting closed to the press and public.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council adjourn into a Closed Meeting and members of the press and public be excluded from the Closed Meeting, and access to the correspondence and reports relating to the items considered during the course of the Closed Meeting be withheld unless declassified by separate resolution. This action is taken in accordance with Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act, 1993 as the items listed come within the following provisions:

6.1 Proposed boundary adjustment 2 Cottonwood Close

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (d)ii information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council.

6.2 Submission Redaction Report 15 April 2025

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (e) information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of law.

6.1 PROPOSED BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT 2 COTTONWOOD CLOSE

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/562

AUTHOR: Shirley Hyde, Legal & Property Lead

REASON FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (d)ii information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council.

6.2 SUBMISSION REDACTION REPORT 15 APRIL 2025

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/643

AUTHOR: Janessa Constantine, Manager Corporate Governance

REASON FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (e) information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of law.

7 RESOLUTIONS FROM CLOSED MEETING