ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA

15 JULY 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 July 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

COUNCIL MEETING ADJOURNS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE OPEN FORUM

COUNCIL MEETING RESUMES

2 MAYORAL MINUTES

2.1 MAYORAL MINUTE - REGIONAL CITIES BOARD MEETING MINUTES 14 MAY 2025

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1273

MAYORAL MINUTE

The Chief Executive Officer and I attended the Regional Cities Board Meeting in Dubbo on 14 May 2025. Attached to this report are the draft minutes for the information of the Council.

RECOMMENDATION

That the information contained in this Mayoral Minute be acknowledged.

Tony Mileto
MAYOR

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The Regional Cities Board Meeting on 14 May 2025 meeting was held at Dubbo Regional Council. The Draft Minutes of that meeting are attached for the information of Council.

ATTACHMENTS

1 Regional Cities NSW Draft Board Meeting Minutes - 14 May 2025, D25/70955⇩

REGIONAL CITIES NSW

Board Meeting Minutes

Date: Wednesday 14 May 2025
Time: 9:00am - 10:00am
Location: Dubbo Regional Council Chambers, Corner Church & Darling streets, Dubbo NSW 2830

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Attendees

- Cr Russell Webb – Mayor, Tamworth Regional Council (RCNSW Deputy Chair)
- Mr Paul Bennett – General Manager, Tamworth Regional Council
- Cr Kevin Mack – Mayor, Albury City Council
- Mr Frank Zaknich – CEO, Albury City Council
- Cr Sam Coupland – Mayor, Armidale Regional Council
- Mr James Roncon – General Manager, Armidale Regional Council
- Cr Robert Taylor – Mayor, Bathurst Regional Council
- Mr Neil Southern – Acting General Manager, Bathurst Regional Council
- Cr Joshua Black – Mayor, Dubbo Regional Council
- Mr Murray Wood – CEO, Dubbo Regional Council
- Cr Nina Dillon – Mayor, Goulburn Mulwaree Council
- Cr Doug Curran – Mayor, Griffith City Council
- Cr Tony Mileto – Mayor, Orange City Council
- Mr David Waddell – CEO, Orange City Council
- Cr Chris Cherry – Mayor, Tweed Shire Council
- Mr Troy Green – CEO, Tweed Shire Council
- Cr Dallas Tout – Mayor, Wagga Wagga City Council
- Mr Peter Thompson – General Manager, Wagga Wagga City Council
- Ms Rachael Sweeney – Secretariat (Managing Director, Collective Position)
- Ms Edwina Blackburn – Secretariat (Manager Client Coordination, Collective Position)

Apologies

- Cr Steve Krieg – Mayor, Lismore City Council (RCNSW Chair)
- Mr Eber Burton – Interim General Manager, Lismore City Council
- Cr Tom Kennedy – Mayor, Broken Hill City Council
- Mr Jay Nankivell – General Manager, Broken Hill City Council
- Mr David Sherley – General Manager, Bathurst Regional Council
- Cr Nikki Williams – Mayor, Coffs Harbour City Council
- Mr Andrew Beswick – Acting General Manager, Coffs Harbour City Council
- Ms Marina Hollands – Acting CEO, Goulburn Mulwaree Council
- Mr Brett Stonestreet – General Manager, Griffith City Council
- Cr Philip Penfold – Mayor, Maitland City Council
- Mr Jeff Smith, General Manager, Maitland City Council
- Cr Kenrick Winchester – Mayor, Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council
- Ms Rebecca Ryan – General Manager, Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council

The meeting was declared open at 9:03am.

1. WELCOME, APOLOGIES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Cr Joshua Black – Mayor, Dubbo Regional Council welcomed members to the Dubbo Regional Council Chambers and performed the acknowledgement of country. RCNSW Deputy Chair, Cr Russell Webb – Mayor, Tamworth Regional Council welcomed members to the meeting and noted apologies.

2. RCNSW MEETING MINUTES

Ms Rachael Sweeney – RCNSW Secretariat tabled the RCNSW February Meeting Minutes and provided an update on the actions for the information of members.

RCNSW Deputy Chair, Cr Russell Webb – Mayor, Tamworth Regional Council noted consensus from members to endorse the meeting minutes as a true and accurate record of the meeting.

3. SECRETARIAT UPDATE

Ms Rachael Sweeney – RCNSW Secretariat tabled the April 2025 reports for the information of members, including:

- Policy and Advocacy Register;
- Seat at the Table Register;
- Stakeholder Meeting Register; and
- Communications Report.

RCNSW Deputy Chair, Cr Russell Webb – Mayor, Tamworth Regional Council noted consensus from members to endorse the April 2025 reports.

4. REGIONAL CAPITALS AUSTRALIA UPDATE

Regional Capitals Australia (RCA) Deputy Chair Cr Kevin Mack – Mayor, Albury City Council provided an update on recent RCA activities for the information of members.

The update included:

- RCA has recently gained an additional council as a member:
  - Tweed Shire Council.
- Development of the Regional Airports Business Case for RCA members' airports.
- RCA will begin the process of reviewing our Federal Policy position now the Federal Election is over. The review will include the following policy areas:
  - Population and immigration;
  - Regional and community infrastructure;
  - Local roads;

DRAFT

- Regional aviation and airports;
- Regional housing;
- Regional water security; and
- Regional Arts and culture.

Members noted the update.

5. RCNSW POLICY

NSW DAMA Migration Feasibility Study Consultation

Ms Rachael Sweeney – RCNSW Secretariat tabled the NSW DAMA Migration Feasibility Study Consultation for discussion by members.

Members noted a conflict of interest where Cr Dallas Tout – Mayor, Wagga Wagga City Council was a Board member of the Regional Development Australia (RDA) Riverina and would be abstaining from the discussion.

Members discussed the NSW DAMA consultation and agreed it was important to provide a comprehensive position on regional NSW immigration and skills needs for consideration. Members agreed to draft a RCNSW submission based on the existing RCNSW immigration and skills position and expand the paper to include:

- A call for centralised decision making with regional representation;
- Collaboration with local stakeholders to fill skills needs across regional NSW such as:
  - Business NSW;
  - Regional NSW businesses; and
  - Local councils.
- Addressing the placed based concerns on skills attraction including the concerns on coastal vs inland skills attraction.

Members noted the draft RCNSW Submission would be circulated to members for review and feedback prior to finalisation.

Net Zero Commission NSW Government Consultation

Ms Rachael Sweeney – RCNSW Secretariat tabled the Net Zero Commission NSW Government Consultation for discussion by members.

Members discussed the Net Zero Commission consultation and noted RCNSW did not currently hold a position, however agreed it was important to advocate for the needs of RCNSW members' communities to achieve Net Zero, not just limited to identified Renewable Energy Zones.

RCNSW Deputy Chair, Cr Russell Webb – Mayor, Tamworth Regional Council noted consensus from members to convene a working group to develop the RCNSW submission to the Net Zero Commission NSW Government Consultation process.

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Government Response to the inquiry of local governments to fund infrastructure and services

Ms Rachael Sweeney – RCNSW Secretariat tabled the Government Response to the inquiry of local governments to fund infrastructure and services for discussion by members.

Members noted the Government Response would be re-tabled at the next Board Meeting for further discussion on next steps.

Draft RCNSW Policy Case Studies and Letter to the Premier

Ms Rachael Sweeney – RCNSW Secretariat tabled the Draft RCNSW Policy Case Studies and Letter to the Premier for the discussion by members.

Members discussed the draft letter to the Premier and agreed it accurately reflected the alliance's sentiment regarding engagement with the NSW Government. Members noted the case studies received to date, however noted additional case studies were required for digital connectivity and skills and immigration.

RCNSW Deputy Chair, Cr Russell Webb – Mayor, Tamworth Regional Council noted consensus from members to endorse the draft letter and call for additional case studies following the meeting.

ACTIONS

5.1 RCNSW Secretariat to develop a submission to the NSW DAMA Migration Feasibility Study Consultation;
5.2 RCNSW Secretariat to to convene a working group to develop the RCNSW submission to the Net Zero Commission NSW Government Consultation process;
5.3 RCNSW Secretariat to table the Government Response to the inquiry of local governments to fund infrastructure and services at the next board meeting for further discussion; and
5.4 RCNSW Secretariat to circulate the Draft RCNSW Policy Case Studies and Final Draft Letter to the Premier and call for additional case studies for inclusion in the document.

6. GENERAL BUSINESS

NSW Grants Commission

Mr Peter Thompson – General Manager, Wagga Wagga City Council raised that the Minister for Local Government and CEO of the Office of Local Government, through the NSW Grants Commission Committee, were conducting a review of the Federal Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs) distribution formula.

Members discussed the issue and noted the review was looking at how they might adjust the formula to provide a fairer distribution for regional roads and noted the Committee was to report to the Minister for Local Government by the end of June.

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Members agreed it was important for RCNSW to provide input into this review and agreed for Mr Peter Thompson – General Manager, Wagga Wagga City Council and the Secretariat to contact Mr Brett Whitworth - Deputy Secretary, Local Government on engagement opportunities.

Post meeting note: *Mr Brett Whitworth - Deputy Secretary, Local Government has contacted Mr Peter Thompson – General Manager, Wagga Wagga City Council following the meeting and noted two webinar sessions will be held in June, one for regional and one for metropolitan Councils. Mr Brett Whitworth - Deputy Secretary, Local Government did note that the Committee's discretion is very limited because the "National Principles" for the FAGs distribution mandate that 30% must be distributed to Councils on a per capita basis. A further discussion on the FAGs National Principles will be held at the next board meeting.*

RCNSW Member Dinner during ALGA National General Assembly

Ms Rachael Sweeney – RCNSW Secretariat noted the RCNSW member dinner will be held in the evening of Tuesday 24 June during the ALGA conference for any member who wished to attend.

Members noted the update.

Next Meeting

RCNSW Deputy Chair, Cr Russell Webb – Mayor, Tamworth Regional Council noted the next RCNSW meeting would be held on Thursday 7 August at NSW Parliament.

ACTIONS

6.1 Mr Peter Thompson – General Manager, Wagga Wagga City Council and the Secretariat to contact Mr Brett Whitworth on engagement opportunities with the NSW Grants Commission Committee and review of the Federal Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs) distribution formula.

6.2 RCNSW Secretariat to table a discussion on an advocacy strategy to the Federal Government to relax the FAGs distribution mandate that 30% must be distributed to Councils on a per capita basis as part of the National Principles at the next Board Meeting.

The meeting was declared closed at 10:03am.

DRAFT

REGIONAL CITIES NSW

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

Item	Responsibility
RCNSW Secretariat to develop a submission to the NSW DAMA Migration Feasibility Study Consultation.	**RCNSW Secretariat**
RCNSW Secretariat to convene a working group to develop the RCNSW submission to the Net Zero Commission NSW Government Consultation process.	**RCNSW Secretariat**
RCNSW Secretariat to table the Government Response to the inquiry of local governments to fund infrastructure and services at the next board meeting for discussion.	**RCNSW Secretariat**
RCNSW Secretariat to circulate the Draft RCNSW Policy Case Studies and Final draft letter to the Premier and call for additional case studies for inclusion in the document.	**RCNSW Secretariat**
Mr Peter Thompson – General Manager, Wagga Wagga City Council and the Secretariat to contact Mr Brett Whitworth on engagement opportunities with the NSW Grants Commission Committee and review of the Federal Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs) distribution formula.	**Mr Peter Thompson – General Manager, Wagga Wagga City Council and the Secretariat**
RCNSW Secretariat to table a discussion on an advocacy strategy to the Federal Government to relax the FAGs distribution mandate that 30% must be distributed to Councils on a per capita basis as part of the National Principles at the next Board Meeting.	**RCNSW Secretariat**

DRAFT

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

3.1 MINUTES OF THE EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING 30 JUNE 2025

RECOMMENDATION

That the Minutes of the Extraordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 30 June 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 Extraordinay Council meeting held on 30 June 2025.

3.2 MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING 1 JULY 2025

RECOMMENDATION

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 1 July 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 July 2025.

ATTACHMENTS

1 Minutes of the Extraordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 30 June 2025
2 Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 1 July 2025

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

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

ON 30 JUNE 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 *(Audio Visual Link)*, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson *(Audio Visual Link until 6.35pm)*, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Manager Corporate Governance, Manager People & Culture

1.1 APOLOGIES

Nil.

RESOLVED - 25/289 **Cr G Power/Cr M McDonell**

That Cr Kinghorne and Cr Peterson be permitted to attend the Council Meeting of Orange City Council on 30 June 2025 via Audio Visual Link.

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

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

Nil.

2 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 Manager Corporate Governance 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 - 25/290 **Cr T Greenhalgh/Cr D Mallard**

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:

2.1 Appointment of Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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 (a) personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than councillors).

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr T Greenhalgh, 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 Extraordinary Meeting of Council adjourned for the conduct of the Closed Meeting at 6.34pm.

Cr Peterson arrived at the meeting with the time being 6.35pm

The Mayor declared the Extraordinary Meeting of Council resumed at 9.04pm

3 RESOLUTIONS FROM CLOSED MEETING

The Manager Corporate Governance read out the following resolutions made in the Closed Meeting of Council.

2.1 APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1203

RESOLVED - 25/291 **Cr K Duffy/Cr D Mallard**

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

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

RESOLVED - 25/292 **Cr G Power/Cr M McDonell**

2 That Council determined the method of voting for the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer by ordinary ballot and the Manager Corporate Governance act as the Returning Officer.

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

RESOLVED - 25/293 **Cr K Duffy/Cr M McDonell**

3 That Council resolves to approve the position of the Chief Executive Officer, Orange City Council being offered to the successful candidate.

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

RESOLVED - 25/294 **Cr K Duffy/Cr M McDonell**

4 That should the successful candidate decline the position, that Council appoint an interim Chief Executive Officer and that Council readvertise the position as deemed necessary.

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 MEETING CLOSED AT 9.05PM

This is Page Number 3 and the Final Page of the Minutes of the Extraordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 30 June 2025.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

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

ON 1 JULY 2025

COMMENCING AT 6:30 PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy *(6.49pm),* 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, Manager Development Assessment, Communications Lead

1.1 APOLOGIES

RESOLVED - 25/295 **Cr J Stedman/Cr T Greenhalgh**

That the apologies be accepted from Cr Duffy (Lateness) for the Council Meeting of Orange City Council on 1 July 2025.

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, Cr J Whitton
Against: Nil
Absent: Cr K Duffy

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 Greenhalgh declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in FPC Item 2.1 - 2(3) - Small Donations - Bloomfield Junior Rugby League Football Club as she is a secretary and a life member of the Club.

Cr Power declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 2.1 - 2(3) - Small Donations - Bloomfield Junior Rugby League Football Club as the artist is known to him.

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in PDC 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.

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in PDC Item 2.4 - Development Application DA 18/2025(1) - 185 Leeds Parade (Child Care Facility) as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work on this site.

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in PDC Item 2.5 - Development Application DA 68/2025(1) - 185 Leeds Parade (Self-Storage Units) as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work on this site.

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in PDC Item 2.7 - Draft Redmond Place Precinct DCP as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work on this site.

Cr Whitton declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in PDC Item 2.3 - Development Application DA 218/2015(5) - Lot 218 Hawke Lane as he has met with proponents of the DA.

Cr Whitton declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 2.1 - 2(1) - Small Donations - Orange Uniting Church as he is the Chairman of OCTEC who has donated to Orange Uniting Church.

Cr Mileto declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in PDC Item 2.3 - Development Application DA 218/2015(5) – Lot 218 Hawke Lane as he has met with proponents of the DA.

THE MAYOR DECLARED THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL ADJOURNED FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE OPEN FORUM AT 6.34PM.

CCL Item 6.5 – Lease to Orange Regional conservatorium Inc

- Pam Ryan – Orange Regional Conservatorium

PDC Item 2.3 – Development Application DA 218/2015(5) Lot 218 Hawke Lane

- Justin Micallef – Orange Enterprises No 1 Pty Ltd
- John Cole – Messenger Cole Solicitors

Cr Duffy arrived with the time being 6.49pm

PDC Item 2.2 – Development Application DA 19/1995(2) – Lot 4 Ophir Road

- Elisabeth Edwards – Orange & District Historical Society
- Sarah Passey
- Elizabeth Griffin – Friends of Banjo Paterson Park

PDC Item 2.5 – Development Application DA 68/2025(1) – 185 Leeds Parade (Self -Storage Units)

- Kerry Fragar

FPC Item 2.1 – 2(1) – Small Donation Application – Orange Uniting Church

- Rev Andrew Cunningham – Orange Uniting Church

THE MAYOR DECLARED THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL RESUMED AT 7.11PM.

2 MAYORAL MINUTES

2.1 MAYORAL MINUTE - CNSWJO BOARD REPORT AND MINUTES

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1244

RESOLVED - 25/296 **Cr T Mileto/Cr M McDonell**

That the information contained in this Mayoral Minute 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

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE **Cr S Peterson**

Cr Peterson asked if there was any return service obligation for Charles Sturt University Medical Scholarship holders to return to work in our area as part of the scholarship conditions.

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE **Cr D Mallard**

Cr Mallard requested the CNSWJO Emission Reduction Regional Opportunities Report to be provided to all Councillors and members of the Environmental Sustainability Community Committee.

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE **Cr F Kinghorne**

Cr Kinghorne requested Councillors be provided with more information on the Charles Sturt University Medical Scholarship program.

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

RESOLVED - 25/297 **Cr S Peterson/Cr T Greenhalgh**

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 17 June 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 17 June 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

THE MAYOR DECLARED THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL ADJOURNED FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICY COMMITTEE MEETINGS AT 7.16PM.

THE MAYOR DECLARED THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL RESUMED AT 9.44PM.

4 NOTICES OF MOTION/NOTICES OF RESCISSION

Nil

5 GENERAL REPORTS

5.1 CLASSIFICATION OF LAND - 57 ORCHARD ROAD SPRINGSIDE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1140

RESOLVED - 25/320 **Cr M McDonell/Cr M Ruddy**

The Council resolves:

1 That Lot 11 DP 1206162 Orchard Road Springside be classified as Operational Land pursuant to Chapter 6, Part 2 of the Local Government Act 1993.

2 The authority be granted to affix the Council Seal on necessary documentation if required.

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 Duffy provided notice that he would submit a Notice of Rescission on IPC item 2.2 – Minutes of the Electronic City of Orange Traffic Committee Extraordinary Meeting 18 June 2025.

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 - 25/321 **Cr T Greenhalgh/Cr G Power**

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 Tenders for Supply of Roadbase

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.

6.2 Tenders for Huntley Road Urbanisation

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.

6.4 Electricity Procurement - Small Market Sites

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 Lease to Orange Regional Conservatorium Inc

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)i commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

6.6 Lease Cafe at Lake Canobolas

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.

6.7 Submission Redaction Report 1 July 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 9.48pm.

The Mayor declared the Ordinary Meeting of Council resumed at 9.49pm.

7 RESOLUTIONS FROM CLOSED MEETING

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

6.1 TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ROADBASE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1202

RESOLVED - 25/322 **Cr M McDonell/Cr F Kinghorne**

That Council approves the establishment of a new Roadbase Supply Panel under the Council's Purchasing Policy with Bonus Quarrying Resources Pty Ltd, Boral Resources (Country) Pty Ltd, Charlmont Gravel Pty Ltd t/as Central West Gravel, Heidelberg Materials Australia Pty Ltd, Toogong Gravel Quarry Pty Ltd and Westlime Canowindra Pty Ltd included on the Panel.

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 TENDERS FOR HUNTLEY ROAD URBANISATION

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1204

THIS ITEM WAS WITHDRAWN.

6.3 TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF READYMIX CONCRETE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1208

RESOLVED - 25/323 **Cr G Power/Cr J Whitton**

That Council approves the establishment of a new Readymix Concrete Supply Panel under the Council's Purchasing Policy with Boral Resources (Country), Heidelberg Materials Australia, Holcim Australia and Midwestern Mini Mix included on the Panel for the two year period to 30 June 2027.

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 ELECTRICITY PROCUREMENT - SMALL MARKET SITES

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1205

RESOLVED - 25/324 **Cr M McDonell/Cr G Power**

That Council note the confidential report on Council electricity procurement.

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

RESOLVED - 25/325 **Cr J Stedman/Cr G Judge**

That the Council Meeting continue until 10.15pm, noting the time nearing 10.00pm and the previous extension resolution to this time in accordance with the Code of Meeting Practice defining this to be the limit on Council Meetings.

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 LEASE TO ORANGE REGIONAL CONSERVATORIUM INC

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1103

RESOLVED - 25/326 **Cr J Whitton/Cr M McDonell**

1 That Council enter into a lease for a 4 year tenure of the areas identified in this report with the Orange Regional Conservatorium together with 4 further options of 4 years;

2 That the annual rental payable be $1 per annum; and

3 That approval be granted for the use of the Council Seal on any necessary documentation if required.

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 LEASE CAFE AT LAKE CANOBOLAS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1249

RESOLVED - 25/327 **Cr D Mallard/Cr F Kinghorne**

That Council resolves:

1 Note the contents of the report.
2 To delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to review any submissions received following exhibition of the proposed lease and if no significant submissions are received enter into a lease of the Lakeside Cafe for the term of up to 5 years.
3 That permission be granted to use the Council seal on any necessary documentation.

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 JULY 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1213

RESOLVED - 25/328 **Cr K Duffy/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

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 10.07PM.

This is Page Number 8 and the Final Page of the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 1 July 2025

4 NOTICES OF MOTION/NOTICES OF RESCISSION

4.1 NOTICE OF RESCISSION - INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY COMMITTEE 1 JULY 2025 - ITEM 2.2 - MINUTES OF THE ELECTRONIC CITY OF ORANGE TRAFFIC COMMITTEE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING 18 JUNE 2025

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1392

We, **CR KEVIN DUFFY, CR GRAEME JUDGE and CR TAMMY GREENHALGH** wish to move the following Notice of Rescission at the Council Meeting of 15 July 2025:

MOTION

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

2 **That Council rescind the following resolution of Council from its Infrastructure Policy Committee meeting on 1 July 2025:**

> ***RESOLVED - 25/314*** ***Cr D Mallard/Cr M McDonell***
>
> *1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the City of Orange Traffic Committee at its meeting held on 18 June 2025.*
>
> *2 That Council determine recommendation 2.1 from the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee meeting of 18 June 2025.*
>
> *2.1 Huntley Road (Brabham to Industry) Lines and Signs*
> *That Council:*
> *1 Changes the priority of the Ash Street/Huntley Road intersection as per the attached plans.*
> *2 Widen the Mainfreight driveways as per the attached plans, subject to the owner's consent and close Ash Street for up to a 6-month period and undertake consultation at the completion of the works.*
>
> *3 That the remainder of the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee from its meeting held on 18 June 2025 be adopted.*
>
> *For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr F Kinghorne, Cr D Mallard, Cr M McDonell, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman*
> *Against: Cr J Whitton (Chairperson), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge*
> *Absent: Nil*
>
> ***CR DUFFY PROVIDED NOTICE OF LODGEMENT OF A RESCISSION MOTION ON THIS ITEM.***

3 **That should the Rescission Motion be carried, Council not close Ash Street Railway Crossing for the upcoming Huntley Road works and seek additional funding for traffic control from the GL.**

4 **That should the Rescission Motion be carried, that Council approve the recommended roadworks for Huntley Road and Ash Street with the requisite traffic control.**

Signed Cr Kevin Duffy Cr Graeme Judge Cr Tammy Greenhalgh

STAFF COMMENT

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The amount of extra traffic control will be determined by quote and funded from the General fund.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

4.2 NOTICE OF MOTION - GNOO BLAS CLASSIC CAR CLUB - MUSEUM

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1324

I, **CR KEVIN DUFFY** wish to move the following Notice of Motion at the Council Meeting of 15 July 2025:

MOTION

That Council resolves:

1. **To support Gnoo Blas Classic Car Club Inc. for a Museum proposal in principle**
2. **To support Gnoo Blas Classic Car Club Inc. to seek ownership or long term lease of a portion of crown land at Jack Brabham Park.**

Signed Cr Kevin Duffy

STAFF COMMENT

The Club contacted Crown Land directly to seek some clarification and attached is the advice received which states the difficulty in constructing on Crown Land.

FINANCIAL/RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

ATTACHMENTS

1 Gnoo Blas Email Response - Crown Lands (redacted), D25/77193⇩

From: Christy Thompson
Sent: Tuesday, 15 April 2025 1:02 PM
To: Gnoo Blas Committee
Cc: Shirley Hyde
Subject: RE: Crown Land transfer to local Council

You don't often get email from Learn why this is important

Good morning, Bob

Thank you for your interest in Crown Land.

We have briefly looked into the historical status of the Crown land in question (Lot 1 DP 1142713 – Jack Brabham Park) and unfortunately there would not be a pathway for the construction of the museum on that land.

It would be best to meet with Council to discuss alternative Council owned land that could suit your project.

If I can assist you further, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards

Christy Thompson
Property Management Officer - Land and Asset Management
Crown Lands and Public Space | Department of Planning, Hous
Christy.Thompson@crownland.nsw.gov.au
dphi.nsw.gov.au

PO Box 2185 Dangar NSW 2309

I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and pay respects to Elders past and present. I also acknowledge all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff working with the NSW Government.

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

4.3 NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR REPORT - MINING AND ENERGY RELATED COUNCILS ORDINARY MEETING MINUTES 4 JUNE 2025

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1337

I, **CR KEVIN DUFFY** wish to move the following Notice of Motion at the Council Meeting of 15 July 2025:

MOTION

That the draft minutes of the MERC Ordinary Meeting of 4 June 2025 be noted.

BACKGROUND

As the Chair of Mining and Energy Related Councils, I provide the attached draft minutes from our meeting at Parliament House on 4 June 2025.

Signed Cr Kevin Duffy

ATTACHMENTS

1 MERC Draft Minutes Ordinary Meeting - 4 June 2025, D25/73668⇩

MINUTES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MINING & ENERGY RELATED COUNCILS (NSW) INCORPORATED, ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 4 JUNE 2025, PRESTON STANLEY ROOM, NSW PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

Present

Cr Kevin Duffy (Chair)	Orange City Council
Cr Tony Lord	Bland Shire Council
Cr Jim Hickey	Broken Hill City Council
Cr Emma Henderson	Bland Shire Council
Grant Baker	Bland Shire Council
Cr Deidre Stuart	Wollongong City Council
Cr Maurice Collison	Upper Hunter Shire Council
Greg McDonald	Upper Hunter Shire Council
Dr Jess Jennings	MERC – Executive Officer
FTG – Director Policy	
Ingrid Moores (as Minute Taker)	FTG – Project Officer
Andrew Callow	FTG – Intern

Microsoft TEAMS

Cr Bruce Reynolds	Blayney Shire Council
Mark Dicker	Blayney Shire Council
Cr Peter Batten	Cabonne Shire Council
Cr Jarrod Marsden	Cobar Shire Council
Cr Josh Black	Dubbo Regional Council
Gary Woodman	Warren Shire Council
Cr Greg Whitely	Warren Shire Council
Cr Thomes Quinn	Wollongong City Council
Ron Zwicker	Wollongong City Council
Cr Chris Roylance	Forbes Shire Council
Cr Dennis Brady (Deputy Chair)	Lachlan Shire Council
Patrick Ruettjes	Lachlan Shire Council
Brad Cam	Mid-Western Regional Council
Cr Tony Mileto	Orange City Council
Kent Boyd PSM	Parkes Shire Council

Observer

Ian Greenham	Orange City Council

DRAFT

1. Welcome

The Chair, Councillor Kevin Duffy welcomed delegates, FTG staff officers and opened the meeting at 12:05pm

2. Acknowledgement of Country

The Chair acknowledged the traditional owners of the land that the meeting was held on and paid his respects to the Elders past, present & emerging.

3. Apologies

OM 9/2025 Resolved (Cr Hickey /Cr Lord) That the apologies of Cr Miller, Mr Jane, Cr Mckay, Mr Loane, Mr Waddell and Mr Wood be received and noted.

MINUTES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MINING & ENERGY RELATED COUNCILS (NSW) INCORPORATED, ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 4 JUNE 2025, PRESTON STANLEY ROOM, NSW PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

4. Disclosure of Interests

No Disclosure of Interest

5. Speakers

The speakers of The Honourable Roy Butler, MP and The Honourable Paul Scully, Minister for Planning and Public Places were postponed to 1:30pm and 3pm respectfully to align to the Ministers schedules and availability.

6&7 Adoption of the Minutes of the Ordinary General Meeting held 27 March 2025

OM 10/2025 Resolved (Cr Brady, Cr Lord) That the minutes of the Ordinary General meeting held on 27 March 2025 be received and noted and there was no business arising.

8&9 Adoption Minutes of Executive Committee held on 4 June 2024.

It was highlighted that Upper Hunter had requested to rejoin with MERC and that was approved by the Executive Committee.
A question was asked as to why the free membership was proposed and proceeded.
It was noted that a suite of Constitutional changes was approved at the 2024 AGM one of which was to delegate to the Executive the ability to waive fees for the ensuing 12 months following a new Council's application to encourage greater membership.

OM 11/2025 Resolved (Cr Lord, Cr Hickey) That the minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting held on 4 June 2025 be received and noted and that there was no further business arising.

10. Executive Officer Report

The meeting welcomed Dr Jess Jennings as the new Executive Officer for MERC. Dr Jennings is an economist with specialist expertise in resource economics – particularly primary production. He has worked with both the NSW and Commonwealth governments – including for the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resource Economics and Science. He is presently employed as a NSW Government policy officer and as part of a multi-disciplinary economic transitions team in the Central West. He is the former Mayor of Bathurst with significant experience in local government and in issues impacting regional NSW.

The Meeting also acknowledged the work of Greg Lamont in recommencing the role of Executive Officer on an interim basis for the last six or so months and expressed its appreciation. It was noted that a letter be written *via* the chair to showing the Association's appreciation of Greg's work.

A financial update was provided, including:

- Revenue and expenditure statements
- Detailed balance sheet

Upcoming speaker schedule discussed, with Roy and Paul Scully noted as upcoming presenters.

We are working with ministers' offices to have The Honourable Penny Sharpe MLC Minister for Climate Change, Minister for Energy, Minister for the Environment, Minister for Heritage.

DRAFT

As well as The Honourable Stephen Kamper Minister for Multiculturism, Jobs and Tourism, Lands and Property, and Sports for the September meeting.

Consideration is being given to inviting The Honourable Courtney Houssos, MLC Minister for Finance, Minister for Domestic Manufacturing and Government Procurement and Minister for Natural Resources. As well as The Honourable Daniel Mookhey MLC Treasurer to the November meeting.

OM 12/2025 Resolved (Cr Lord /Cr Hickey) that the Executive Officer Report be received and noted.

11. Policy Officer Report

FTG staff officersd provided a policy update. It was noted that it appeared the recent visits to non-member councils had been very positive and several councils working on providing reports to their respective councillors about rejoining MERC. It was also noted to organise a meeting with Forbes Shire Council with Cr Chris Roylance and Acting GM Richard Jane.

Noting concerns leading up to the Meeting as to whether the proposed Campaign included those Local Government Areas not hosting mining activity directly, FTG staff officers confirmed that the Campaign proposed to include those councils together with energy councils.

There was also assurance that the scope of the campaign will address the impacts of renewable energy developments.

The NSW Government is continuing to draft legislation for its proposed Future Jobs and Investment Authorities.

Concerns were again raised regarding the scope of a combined campaign and its budgetary implications for councils. Responses were provided by FTG staff officers.

12. Sample new Energy Rating Sub-categories

FTG staff officers provided sample new energy rating sub-categories for member consideration and discussion.

OM 13/2025 Resolved (Cr Hickey/Cr Lord) that the Policy Officer Report including the Sample New Energy Rating Sub-categories be received and noted.

13. General Business

Participants noted upcoming meetings and ongoing communications with external stakeholders.

The importance of continuing to engage and inform member councils was reinforced.

The meeting was suspended at 1:10pm with a short break before reconvening for the scheduled session with The Honourable Roy Butler MP at 1:30 PM.

MINUTES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MINING & ENERGY RELATED COUNCILS (NSW) INCORPORATED, ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 4 JUNE 2025, PRESTON STANLEY ROOM, NSW PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

Speaker 1 The Honourable Roy Butler MP addressed the meeting at 2pm

- Significant mining projects were discussed across Narrabri, Bobabri, and Cobar, alongside emerging renewable energy developments in the Far West.
- Mr Butler highlighted the economic and historical contributions of Broken Hill and raised the challenges of managing renewable projects on vast rural lands.
- The Regional Development Trust Fund has been increased by an additional $50 million, bringing the total to $450 million.
- Mr Butler noted that the first round of $50 million has been allocated, with continued contributions anticipated.
- There was strong consensus that a replacement program is needed for the discontinued *Resources for Regions* initiative to support mining-affected councils.
- Local government input was emphasized as critical in the development of this new program.
- Mr Butler's electorate is the largest in NSW, spanning 356,000 sq km and 150 communities.
- Mr Butler's team consists of 12 staff across Broken Hill, Cobar, and Narrabri, offering policy, media, and community support to councils both inside and outside the electorate.
- Cr. Mark Dicker raised the need for a new government-supported funding model co-designed by local councils.
- Cr. Reynolds emphasized the cumulative impacts of mining, including dust, traffic, and water, and the additional strain from logging in forestry-impacted areas.
- Councillors urged a campaign and advocacy effort to highlight these issues to the state government.
- Cr. Roy raised concerns about the oversubscription of the Regional Economic Development Fund and the need to requote projects due to rising costs.
- Cr. Batten advocated for more support for low rate-base councils like Buchan Shire.
- Councils detailed the impacts of mining on road infrastructure and community facilities, calling for targeted funding.
- Mr Butler suggested a quiet, strategic approach to lobbying for a new Resources for Regions-style program.
- Mr Butler supported developing a grassroots proposal in collaboration with local government stakeholders.
- Emphasized involving the Department of Local Government and relevant ministers in the proposal process.

Delegates expressed appreciation for the discussion and Mr Butler's time.

The meeting was suspended at 2:30pm with a short break before reconvening for the scheduled session with Paul Scully Minister for Planning and Public Spaces at 3:00 PM.

MINUTES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MINING & ENERGY RELATED COUNCILS (NSW) INCORPORATED, ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 4 JUNE 2025, PRESTON STANLEY ROOM, NSW PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

Speaker 2 – The Honourable Paul Scully Minister for Planning and Public Spaces addressed the meeting at 3pm with his team

- Minister Scully discussed the reuse of post-mining land for future employment opportunities was emphasized over reverting to pre-settlement conditions.
- Infrastructure needs including roads, rail, and electricity were identified as key enablers.
- Global interest in reusing old mine shafts for energy generation was discussed, with examples from Texas and Poland.
- The Federal Labor Party has committed funding for pilot sites to trial such initiatives.
- Acknowledgement of the significant workforce in the resources sector, both direct and indirect.
- Emphasis on providing choice and employment opportunities in regions facing mine closures.
- The need for streamlined processes to support reuse of land for employment was highlighted.
- NSW government is working to improve the planning system for critical minerals to meet global and domestic demand (especially copper).
- Planning reforms aim to facilitate responsible extraction while integrating miners into local communities.
- Clarification that renewable energy zones (REZs) are not exclusive and may intersect with other land uses.
- New renewable energy guidelines were discussed, with a focus on:
    - Community engagement
    - Cumulative impacts
    - Visual amenity
    - Social impact assessments
- The process must be scientific, transparent, and community-informed.
- Members raised concerns over loss of social license for solar farms in the Dubbo region due to poor visual outcomes.
- Updated solar farm guidelines were discussed:
    - Include visual impact assessment methodologies
    - Encourage early engagement and suitable site selection
    - Emphasize community benefits
- Discussion on balancing infrastructure delivery with adequate planning staff capacity, particularly in rural and regional councils.
- Recent government announcements include:
    - Financial support for hiring planners and trainees
    - Online para-planning courses through TAFE to assist councils with administrative planning tasks
- Workforce shortages in planning were acknowledged as a persistent challenge.
- Improvements to the planning portal are underway to reduce complexity:
    - Goal to reduce development application questions to around 200
    - Greater system flexibility and responsiveness is planned
- Need for a more efficient digital system to manage diverse application types was emphasized.

MINUTES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MINING & ENERGY RELATED COUNCILS (NSW) INCORPORATED, ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 4 JUNE 2025, PRESTON STANLEY ROOM, NSW PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

Delegates expressed appreciation for the discussion and Minister Scully's time.

The Chair then thanked all participants.

15. **Close** – the meeting closed at 3:35pm.

The minutes were confirmed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on 11 September 2025 and are a full and accurate record of proceedings of the Ordinary meeting held on 4 June 2025.

.....
Cr Kevin Duffy,
Chairperson

DRAFT

4.4 NOTICE OF MOTION - MINING AND ENERGY RELATED COUNCILS (MERC) AND OTHER MEMBERSHIPS

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1361

I, **CR MAREA RUDDY** wish to move the following Notice of Motion at the Council Meeting of 15 July 2025:

MOTION

That Council's membership to any organisation with an annual fee of over $10,000 be considered thoroughly by Council prior to renewal for the 2025/2026 financial year with investigation into the tangible benefits of each membership.

BACKGROUND

Orange City Council is currently a member of organisations such as the Mining and Energy Related Councils (MERC) association.

MERC has historically provided a platform for councils impacted by mining and energy development to collaborate and advocate on shared issues. For some communities, particularly those with active mining operations, this has offered opportunities for connection and collective lobbying.

However, with Orange's economy continuing to diversify - and regional priorities across NSW shifting toward innovation, tourism, health, education, and services - it is timely to evaluate whether our membership in MERC remains aligned with our local strategic direction. MERC is not the only organisation worth looking at.

Other such organisations meeting the $10,000 criteria will include:

1. Local Government NSW;
2. Regional Cities; and
3. The Central NSW Joint Organisation.

With Council under increasing pressure to ensure every dollar delivers real value, it's not enough to continue affiliations out of habit or legacy. This motion seeks a critical, transparent review of memberships before renewing for the 2025/26 financial year - to ensure that all partnerships we invest in are strategic, outcome-focused, and clearly aligned with the future of our region.

I am seeking a report from staff before any invoices are paid for these memberships this Financial Year (apart from O360).

Signed Cr Marea Ruddy

4.5 NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR BRIEFINGS

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1393

I, **CR FRANCES KINGHORNE** wish to move the following Notice of Motion at the Council Meeting of 15 July 2025:

MOTION

That Council staff perform the necessary research to determine the legal status of councillor briefings in NSW, and if their existence in Orange City Council breaches any part of the Local Government Act 1993, or any other State or Federal laws.

BACKGROUND

It has been stated, including during the last council meeting, by some of our longer serving Councillors, that the information and briefing sessions held most Fridays are 'illegal'. I find this concerning, as I have no desire to participate in any illicit activities. I find these sessions very useful, as considerable information is provided about various fundamental council operations, and about potentially contentious development applications. I do not feel that I have ever been pressured, or even encouraged, to make any decisions at these information sessions, and would have no problem if they were open to the public.

I have read the NSW Local Government Act 1993 in its entirety and cannot find anything to suggest that such briefings are illegal. However, I am happy to accept that local government legislation is not my area of expertise, and perhaps there is something that I may have missed.

Signed Cr Frances Kinghorne

STAFF COMMENT

Under section 360 of the Local Government Act 1993 (the Act) and the Cl 232 Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (the Regulation), Council is required to adopt a Code of Meeting Practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the Model Code of Meeting Practice issued by the Office of Local Government (OLG).

In accordance with Council's adopted Code of Meeting Practice, and in line with the Model Code of Meeting Practice as required under the Local Government Act and Local Government (General) Regulation below is an excerpt relating to pre-meeting briefing sessions:

Pre-meeting briefing sessions

3.33 Prior to each Ordinary Meeting of the Council, the Chief Executive Officer may arrange a pre meeting briefing session to brief Councillors on business to be considered at the meeting. Pre-meeting briefing sessions may also be held for Extraordinary Meetings of the Council and meetings of Committees of the Council.

3.34 Pre-meeting briefing sessions are to be held in the **absence** of the public.

3.35 Pre-meeting briefing sessions may be held by audio-visual link.

3.36 The Chief Executive Officer or a member of staff nominated by the Chief Executive Officer is to preside at pre-meeting briefing sessions.

3.37 Councillors must not use pre-meeting briefing sessions to debate or make preliminary decisions on items of business they are being briefed on, and any debate and decision-making must be left to the formal Council or Committee Meeting at which the item of business is to be considered.

3.38 Councillors (including the Mayor) must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to any item of business that is the subject of a briefing at a pre-meeting briefing session, in the same way that they are required to do so at a Council or Committee meeting. The Council is to maintain a written record of all conflict of interest declarations made at pre-meeting briefing sessions and how the conflict of interest was managed by the Councillor who made the declaration.

Council may remember the Office of Local Government recently consulted on changes to the Code of Meeting Practice. A Link to the Media Release and Consultation information is below.

https://www.olg.nsw.gov.au/media-releases/new-changes-coming-to-council-meetings/

https://www.olg.nsw.gov.au/councils/governance/model-code-of-meeting-practice/reforms-to-the-model-code-of-meeting-practice/

A new Model Code of Meeting practice has not yet been issued, should this occur Council will provide this to Council for discussion, exhibition and adoption.

FINANCIAL/RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS

Should Councillors wish to seek advice, costs will be incurred and accounted for in Council's adopted legal budget.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

4.6 NOTICE OF MOTION - ESTABLISHMENT OF REGISTERED AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATION - JAEGER RESERVE

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1416

I, **CR DAVID MALLARD** wish to move the following Notice of Motion at the Council Meeting of 15 July 2025:

MOTION

That Council resolves to communicate with the relevant New South Wales and Commonwealth Government agencies to request they work together to investigate the possibility of establishing a Bureau of Meteorology registered Automatic Weather Station at the site of the New South Wales Air Quality Monitoring Station, located at Jaeger Reserve.

BACKGROUND

Orange has an air quality monitoring station which was commissioned by the New South Wales Government in January 2019 on Council land at Jaeger Reserve, 149 Hill Street (https://www.airquality.nsw.gov.au/central-tablelands/orange/about-orange).

Although the primary purpose of the station is to provide air quality measurements (e.g., concentrations of pollutants such as PM2.5 and PM10 particles), the station also provides a range of weather measurements including temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind speed and wind direction. These measurements can be accessed on the NSW Air Quality website - https://www.airquality.nsw.gov.au/central-tablelands/orange.

However, the official weather data used in media reporting and in many weather apps is drawn from the Bureau of Meteorology's weather stations. Orange's official weather data is reported from measurements at the Orange Airport Automatic Weather Station, which was opened in 1996 (http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_063303.shtml). This site is around 12km away from the centre of Orange, and it sits at an altitude around 80m higher than Orange itself. It's not uncommon for the conditions reported from this site to be markedly different from the observations and experience in the city of Orange itself, especially in terms of isolated rainfall occurring in one place but not the other.

This motion asks Council to consider requesting that the two other levels of government investigate whether the existing NSW Government station that is collecting data in the centre of Orange could be incorporated into the BoM's official weather reporting, if necessary with any additions or alterations of the installed monitoring equipment to meet their operating standards, so that the public and media could have easy access to official, accurate data on weather in Orange.

Signed Cr David Mallard

STAFF COMMENT

Staff will contact the EPA and other relevant agencies.

4.7 NOTICE OF MOTION - ADVOCACY FOR CREATE NSW FUNDING SUPPORT OF ORANGE REGIONAL GALLERY'S ANNUAL PROGRAM

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1453

I, **CR STEVEN PETERSON** wish to move the following Notice of Motion at the Council Meeting of 15 July 2025:

MOTION

That Council write to our State Government Representatives requesting their advocacy and support for funding the Orange Regional Gallery's annual program through the upcoming funding round administered by Create NSW, highlighting the cultural, educational, and economic value of the gallery's programming.

BACKGROUND

Orange Regional Gallery (ORG) is an integral component of cultural life in the Central West, offering a nationally significant exhibition and engagement program that supports artists at all stages of their careers.

This year, with the support of the Art Gallery of NSW we have seen the delivery of the immensely successful 2024 Archibald and Brett Whiteley exhibitions.

The Gallery's planned annual program for 2025 /26 includes:

- HERE/NOW, an open exhibition showcasing up to 180 Central West artists annually;
- Solo exhibitions for six regional artists, including Harrie Fasher, Sonny Day, and Colleen Southwell;
- Major First Nations projects, including the development of *CARE* by Wiradjuri curator Aleshia Lonsdale, and exhibitions by Kait James, Dr Christian Thompson AO, and Lucy Simpson;
- Innovative partnerships, such as a travelling scholarship with Messums UK and collaborative exhibitions with Bathurst and Cowra Regional Galleries;
- Inclusive education programs, including *SPARKE* (engaging 2,000+ primary students) and *Connecting to Place* (supporting migrant and refugee communities);
- Professional development for artists and arts workers, with a focus on wellbeing, cultural safety, and career pathways.

Like quite a few Regional Councils, Orange was unsuccessful in its application for four-year Create NSW funding, making the upcoming determination of two-year funding applications in September a critical opportunity to secure support for this impactful program.

The Gallery's projected audience for 2026 is 35,000, with strong engagement from local, regional, and interstate visitors.

Funding from Create NSW would ensure the sustainability of ORG's programming, which delivers cultural, social, and economic benefits to the Orange community and beyond.

Signed Cr Steven Peterson

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

5 GENERAL REPORTS

5.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES FROM POLICY COMMITTEE MEETINGS 1 JULY 2025

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/905
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 "15.1 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 July 2025 be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.**
2. **That the Minutes of the Environmental Sustainability Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 July 2025 be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.**
3. **That the Minutes of the Finance Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 July 2025 be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.**
4. **That the Minutes of the Infrastructure Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 July 2025 be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.**
5. **That the Minutes of the Recreation and Culture Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 July 2025 be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.**
6. **That the Minutes of the Services Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 July 2025 be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.**
7. **That the Minutes of the Regional and Economic Development Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 July 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 July 2025, all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for adoption.

Environmental Sustainability Policy Committee

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

Finance Policy Committee

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

Recreation & Culture Policy Committee

At the Recreation & Culture Policy Committee meeting held on 1 July 2025, all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for adoption.

Services Policy Committee

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

Regional & Economic Development Policy Committee

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

ATTACHMENTS

1 PDC 1 July 2025 Minutes, 2025/1339⇩
2 ESPC 1 July 2025 Minutes, 2025/1341⇩
3 FPC 1 July 2025 Minutes, 2025/1211⇩
4 IPC 1 July 2025 Minutes, 2025/1342⇩
5 RCPC 1 July 2025 Minutes, 2025/1343⇩
6 SPC 1 July 2025 Minutes, 2025/1344⇩
7 REDPC 1 July 2025 Minutes, 2025/1345⇩

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

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

ON 1 JULY 2025

COMMENCING AT 7:16 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, Manager Development Assessment, Communications Lead

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 in 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.

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in Item 2.4 - Development Application - DA 18/2025(1) - 185 Leeds Parade (Child Care Facility) as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work on this site.

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in Item 2.5 - Development Application - DA 68/2025(1) - 185 Leeds Parade (Self-Storage Units) as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work on this site.

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in Item 2.7 - Draft Redmond Place Precinct DCP as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work on this site.

Cr Whitton declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in Item 2.3 - Development Application - DA 218/2015(5) - Lot 218 Hawke Lane as he has met with proponents of the DA.

Cr Mileto declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in Item 2.3 - Development Application - DA 218/2015(5) - Lot 218 Hawke Lane as he has met with proponents of the DA.

2 GENERAL REPORTS

2.1 ITEMS APPROVED UNDER THE DELEGATED AUTHORITY OF COUNCIL

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/796

RESOLVED - 25/298 **Cr J Whitton/Cr G Power**

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 19/1995(2) - LOT 4 OPHIR ROAD

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/903

RESOLVED - 25/299 **Cr M McDonell/Cr D Mallard**

That Council defers the consideration of development application DA 19/1995(2) for Rural Residential Subdivision at Lot 4 DP 1274221 - Ophir Road, Orange for the purpose of a site visit.

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 that the land being discussed is a residual parcel of land from the 1995 development consent that has been acted on.
The Director Development Services advised that the original development consent has already been implemented in part, as Development Applications expire if work has not commenced within a five year time limit. It was clarified that the land opposite the Resource Recovery Centre is the subject of this modification proposal.

Cr Kinghorne left the meeting with the time being 7:23pm

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

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/650

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in this item as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work on this site, left the meeting and did not participate in discussion or voting on this item.

Cr Whitton declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in this item as he has met with the proponents of the DA.

Cr Mileto declared a Non-Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in this. item as he has met with the proponents of the DA.

MOTION **Cr J Whitton/Cr K Duffy**

That Council DEFERS the decision to modify development application DA 218/2015(4) for Subdivision (207 lot residential) and Demolition (existing dwelling and shed) at Lot 218 DP 1305914, Hawke Lane, Orange for procedural fairness to obtain information from the applicant.

AMENDMENT **Cr D Mallard/Cr M McDonell**

That Council REFUSES consent to modify development application DA 218/2015(4) for Subdivision (207 lot residential) and Demolition (existing dwelling and shed) at Lot 218 DP 1305914, Hawke Lane, Orange for the following reasons:

1. The proposed development is inconsistent with the requirements of Section 9.4 (Street Network and Access) of the Shiralee Development Control Plan 2015.
2. The proposed modification is inconsistent with the objects of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, specifically Section 1.3(c), to promote the orderly and economic use and development of land.
3. The proposed modification does not serve the public interest as required by Section 4.15(1)(e) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

For: Cr M McDonell (Chairperson), Cr D Mallard, Cr G Power
Against: 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
Absent: Cr F Kinghorne

THE AMENDMENT ON BEING PUT WAS LOST

THE MOTION ON BEING PUT WAS CARRIED

RESOLVED - 25/300 **Cr J Whitton/Cr K Duffy**

That Council DEFERS the decision to modify development application DA 218/2015(4) for Subdivision (207 lot residential) and Demolition (existing dwelling and shed) at Lot 218 DP 1305914, Hawke Lane, Orange for procedural fairness to obtain information from the applicant.

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 Ruddy asked for clarification on what the concern is with making a decision on the motion as it stands.
The Director Development advised that staff have assessed the application and the plans of the original consent, as well as all documentation that had been submitted before it.

2.4 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DA 18/2025(1) - 185 LEEDS PARADE (CHILD CARE FACILITY)

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1131

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in this item as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work on this site, left the meeting and did not participate in discussion or voting on this item.

RESOLVED - 25/301 **Cr J Stedman/Cr D Mallard**

That Council consents to development application DA 18/2025(1) for Centre Based Childcare Facility (130 places) at Lot 4 DP 1065309 and Lot 1 DP 1286615 - Leeds Parade, 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 D Mallard, Cr S Peterson, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton
Against: Nil
Absent: Cr F Kinghorne

2.5 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DA 68/2025(1) - 185 LEEDS PARADE (SELF-STORAGE UNITS)

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1132

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in this item as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work on this site, left the meeting and did not participate in discussion or voting on this item.

RESOLVED - 25/302 **Cr M McDonell/Cr D Mallard**

That Council consents to development application DA 68/2025(1) for Self-Storage Units at Lot 4 DP 1065309 and Lot 1 DP 1286615 - Leeds Parade, Orange pursuant to the conditions of consent in the attached Notice of Approval, with the following amendments to Conditions:

1. Alterations to Condition 36 to include a requirement that the upright oak trees be planted at 8m centres (previously 15) and that an additional clause be included in the condition that either requires the provision of a landscape buffer to be provided along the western boundary of the development to screen the development when viewed from the west or alternatively requires a solid style fence to be provided and or the combination of a solid fence and landscaping along the western boundary to achieve same. The condition shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager Development Assessment.
2. Include an additional condition that requires the colour of the exterior roller doors on the western façade of the development to be of a dark recessive colour.

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 7:50pm

2.6 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DA 144/2025(1) - 171 DALTON STREET

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1133

RESOLVED - 25/303 **Cr M McDonell/Cr M Ruddy**

That Council consents to development application DA 144/2025(1) for Mixed Use Development (industrial training facility and general industrial units) at Lot 300 DP 1183165 - 171 Dalton Street, Orange pursuant to the conditions of consent in the attached Notice of Approval, with the confirmation of a requirement for the applicant to provide a site construction management plan prior to the issue of a construction certificate and a request to the applicant to reconsider the planting of Manchurian Pear trees.

For: Cr M McDonell (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), 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: Cr K Duffy
Absent: Nil

Cr Mileto asked for clarification whether Council can tell a developer what trees to plant.
The Director Development advised that the landscape plan has been reviewed by the Manager City Presentation and no objection was raised, however flexibility can be added to the wording of this condition.

Cr Greenhalgh asked why the traffic modification was not requested before this item was presented to Council.
The Director Development advised that road opening permits are required prior to the issue of the construction certificate and engineers would have managed it under that, however that it should have been done prior to going to Council and that was likely an oversight.

Cr Kinghorne left the meeting with the time being 8:00pm

2.7 DRAFT REDMOND PLACE PRECINCT DCP

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1220

Cr Kinghorne declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in this item as her husband's consultancy company has undertaken work on this site, left the meeting and did not participate in discussion or voting on this item.

RESOLVED - 25/304 **Cr D Mallard/Cr G Power**

That Council resolves to place the Draft Redmond Place Precinct Development Control Plan on public exhibition for a period of 28 days.

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 8:02pm

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 8:02 PM.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY POLICY COMMITTEE

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

ON 1 JULY 2025

COMMENCING AT 8:03 PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr D Mallard (Chairperson), 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

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

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil.

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

Nil.

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES

2.1 MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING 6 JUNE 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1214

RESOLVED - 25/305 **Cr M McDonell/Cr M Ruddy**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Environmental Sustainability Community Committee at its meeting held on 6 June 2025.
2 That the minutes of the Environmental Sustainability Community Committee from its meeting held on 6 June 2025 be adopted.

For: Cr D Mallard (Chairperson), 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: Nil

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE **Cr T Mileto**

Cr Mileto noted that two percent of solar panel parts are not recyclable and asked what we do with them.

2.2 MINUTES OF THE PARKS, TREES & WATERWAYS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE HELD ON 11 JUNE 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1253

MOTION **Cr T Greenhalgh/Cr S Peterson**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Parks, Trees & Waterways Community Committee at its meeting held on 11 June 2025.
2 That the minutes of the Parks, Trees & Waterways Community Committee with the exception of resolution *3.1.2* from its meeting held on 11 June 2025 be adopted.
3 That resolution *3.1.2* be amended to *"that additional Tree Crew team budget be considered in the first quarterly review of the 2025/26 operational plan".*

AMENDMENT **Cr M McDonell/Cr M Ruddy**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Parks, Trees & Waterways Community Committee at its meeting held on 11 June 2025.
2 That the minutes of the Parks, Trees & Waterways Community Committee from its meeting held on 11 June 2025 be adopted.

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

THE AMENDMENT ON BEING PUT WAS LOST

FORESHADOWED AMENDMENT **Cr T Mileto/Cr S Peterson**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Parks, Trees & Waterways Community Committee at its meeting held on 11 June 2025.

2 That the minutes of the Parks, Trees & Waterways Community Committee with the exception of recommendation *3.1.2* from its meeting held on 11 June 2025 be adopted.

3 That recommendation *3.1.2* be deferred for a period of three months to allow the incoming Chief Executive Officer to review Council's finances for capacity to engage a new tree crew.

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

THE FORESHADOWED AMENDMENT ON BEING PUT WAS CARRIED AND BECAME THE MOTION

THE MOTION ON BEING PUT WAS CARRIED

RESOLVED - 25/306 **Cr T Mileto/Cr S Peterson**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Parks, Trees & Waterways Community Committee at its meeting held on 11 June 2025.

2 That the minutes of the Parks, Trees & Waterways Community Committee with the exception of recommendation *3.1.2* from its meeting held on 11 June 2025 be adopted.

3 That recommendation *3.1.2* be deferred for a period of three months to allow the incoming Chief Executive Officer to review Council's finances for capacity to engage a new tree crew.

For: Cr D Mallard (Chairperson), 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: Nil

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 8:45PM.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

FINANCE POLICY COMMITTEE

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

ON 1 JULY 2025

COMMENCING AT 6:30 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, Communication Lead

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil.

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

Cr Greenhalgh declared a Significant Pecuniary Interest in item 2.1 - 2(3) - Small Donations - Bloomfield Junior Rugby League Football Club as she is a secretary and a life member of the Club.

Cr Power declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 2.1 - 2(3) - Small Donations - Bloomfield Junior Rugby League Football Club as the artist is known to him.

Cr Whitton declared a Significant Non-Pecuniary Interest in item 2.1 - 2(1) - Small Donations - Orange Uniting Church as he is the chairperson of OCTEC who has donated to Orange Uniting Church.

2 GENERAL REPORTS

2.1 SMALL DONATIONS - REQUESTS FOR DONATIONS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1110

RESOLVED - 25/307 **Cr T Greenhalgh/Cr M Ruddy**

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

RESOLVED - 25/308 **Cr D Mallard/Cr G Power**

2(1) That Council donate $5,000 to Orange Uniting Church to contribute to the costs of serving hot take-away meals.

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

RESOLVED - 25/309 **Cr M McDonell/Cr D Mallard**

2(2) That Council donate $1,120 to Duntryleague Orange Golf Club to contribute to the costs of the general running of the tournament, hospitality and prize money.

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 and Cr Greenhalgh declared interests in this item, left the meeting with the time being 8:54Ppm and did not participate in discussion or voting on this item

RESOLVED - 25/310 **Cr M Ruddy/Cr G Judge**

2(3) That Council donate $2,500 to Bloomfield Junior Rugby League Football Club contribute to the costs of hire of portable toilets, Indigenous dancers, and jersey design/manufacture.

For: Cr S Peterson (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (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 T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr G Power

** Cr Power and Cr Greenhalgh returned to the meeting with the time being 8:58pm**

MOTION **Cr K Duffy/Cr J Stedman**

2(4) That Council donate $2,500 to Western Region Dragon Boat Regatta Committee to contribute to the costs of hosting the regatta and promoting the sport within the community.

AMENDMENT **Cr F Kinghorne/Cr M McDonell**

2(4) That Council donate $2,000 to Western Region Dragon Boat Regatta Committee to contribute to the costs of hosting the regatta and promoting the sport within the community.

For: Cr S Peterson (Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr F Kinghorne, Cr M McDonell, Cr G Power, Cr M Ruddy

Against: Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr G Judge, Cr D Mallard, Cr J Stedman, Cr J Whitton

Absent: Nil

Casting Vote: For - Cr S Peterson (Chairperson)

THE AMENDMENT ON BEING PUT WAS TIED 6 VOTES FOR AND 6 VOTES AGAINST

THE CHAIRPERSON USED A CASTING VOTE TO VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT

THE AMENDMENT WAS CARRIED AND BECAME THE MOTION

THE MOTION ON BEING PUT WAS CARRIED

RESOLVED - 25/311 **Cr F Kinghorne/Cr M McDonell**

2(4) That Council donate $2,000 to Western Region Dragon Boat Regatta Committee to contribute to the costs of hosting the regatta and promoting the sport within the community.

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

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

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 9.01PM

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY COMMITTEE

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

ON 1 JULY 2025

COMMENCING AT 9:02 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, Communications Lead

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil.

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

Nil.

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES

2.1 MINUTES OF THE CITY OF ORANGE TRAFFIC COMMITTEE MEETING 10 JUNE 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1168

RESOLVED - 25/312 **Cr T Greenhalgh/Cr J Stedman**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the City of Orange Traffic Committee at its meeting held on 10 June 2025.

2 That Council determine recommendations *3.1* and *3.2* from the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee meeting of 10 June 2025.

3.1 Intersection of Allenby Road and Icely Road
That Council move the No Stopping sign and BB centreline line marking at the intersection of Allenby Road and Icely Road as per the attached plan.

3.2 Street Event – 2025 NAIDOC March – 20 October 2025
That Council approves the 2025 NAIDOC March to be held on Monday 20 October 2025 subject to the attached Conditional Approval.

3 That the remainder of the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee from its meeting held on 10 June 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

RESOLVED - 25/313 **Cr M McDonell/Cr J Whitton**

That the Council Meeting continue until 10.00pm, noting the time nearing 9.30pm and in accordance with the Code of Meeting Practice defining this to be the limit on Council Meetings.

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

2.2 MINUTES OF THE ELECTRONIC CITY OF ORANGE TRAFFIC COMMITTEE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING 18 JUNE 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1260

MOTION **Cr D Mallard/Cr M McDonell**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the City of Orange Traffic Committee at its meeting held on 18 June 2025.

2 That Council determine recommendation *2.1* from the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee meeting of 18 June 2025.

2.1 Huntley Road (Brabham to Industry) Lines and Signs
That Council:
1 Changes the priority of the Ash Street/Huntley Road intersection as per the attached plans.
2 Widen the Mainfreight driveways as per the attached plans, subject to the owner's consent and close Ash Street for up to a 6-month period and undertake consultation at the completion of the works.

3 That the remainder of the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee from its meeting held on 18 June 2025 be adopted.

AMENDMENT **Cr J Whitton/Cr T Greenhalgh**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the City of Orange Traffic Committee at its meeting held on 18 June 2025.

2 That Council determine recommendation *2.1* from the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee meeting of 18 June 2025.

2.1 Huntley Road (Brabham to Industry) Lines and Signs
That Council:
1 Changes the priority of the Ash Street/Huntley Road intersection as per the attached plans.
2 Widen the Mainfreight driveways as per the attached plans, subject to the owner's consent and not close Ash Street.

3 That the remainder of the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee from its meeting held on 18 June 2025 be adopted.

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

THE AMENDMENT ON BEING PUT WAS LOST

THE MOTION ON BEING PUT WAS CARRIED

RESOLVED - 25/314 **Cr D Mallard/Cr M McDonell**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the City of Orange Traffic Committee at its meeting held on 18 June 2025.

2 That Council determine recommendation *2.1* from the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee meeting of 18 June 2025.

2.1 Huntley Road (Brabham to Industry) Lines and Signs

That Council:

1 *Changes the priority of the Ash Street/Huntley Road intersection as per the attached plans.*
2 *Widen the Mainfreight driveways as per the attached plans, subject to the owner's consent and close Ash Street for up to a 6-month period and undertake consultation at the completion of the works.*

3 That the remainder of the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee from its meeting held on 18 June 2025 be adopted.

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

CR DUFFY PROVIDED NOTICE OF LODGEMENT OF A RESCISSION MOTION ON THIS ITEM.

Cr Whitton asked it if would take 6 months to undertake the works.
The Director Technical Services advised it would be weather dependent up to 6 months but could be completed in 3-4 months.

Cr McDonell noted that the road is heavily used and asked if there were any traffic counters.
The Director Technical Services advised that he was not aware of any counters and noted the real cost in traffic control if it was required.

Cr Judge asked how the engagement process works and noted Cr Duffy had a list of business who had not been contacted.
The Director Corporate & Commercial Services advised engagement is a two stage process with those who are dramatically affected by the change engaged first followed by others at a later stage.

3 GENERAL REPORTS

3.1 CURRENT WORKS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1229

RESOLVED - 25/315 **Cr M McDonell/Cr D Mallard**

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

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 9:38PM.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

RECREATION & CULTURE POLICY COMMITTEE

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

ON 1 JULY 2025

COMMENCING AT 9:38 PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor)(Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (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, Communications Lead

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil.

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

Nil.

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES

2.1 MINUTES OF THE BICYCLE COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING 4 JUNE 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1256

RESOLVED - 25/316 **Cr D Mallard/Cr M Ruddy**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Bicycle Committee at its meeting held on 4 June 2025.

2 That the minutes of the Bicycle Committee from its meeting held on 4 June 2025 be adopted.

For: Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor)(Chairperson), Cr T Mileto (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 MEETING CLOSED AT 9:41 PM.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

SERVICES POLICY COMMITTEE

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

ON 1 JULY 2025

COMMENCING AT 9:42 PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr M Ruddy (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 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, Communications Lead

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

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

Nil

Cr Greenhalgh left the meeting with the time being 9:43 PM.

Cr Duffy left the meeting with the time being 9:43 PM.

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES

2.1 MINUTES OF THE ORANGE HEALTH LIAISON COMMITTEE MEETING 30 APRIL 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1073

RESOLVED - 25/317 **Cr F Kinghorne/Cr M McDonell**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Orange Health Liaison Committee at its meeting held on 30 April 2025.

2 That the minutes of the Orange Health Liaison Committee from its meeting held on 30 April 2025 be adopted.

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

2.2 MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION COMMITTEE MEETING 2 JUNE 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1250

RESOLVED - 25/318 **Cr J Stedman/Cr M McDonell**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Community Safety & Crime Prevention Committee at its meeting held on 2 June 2025.

2 That the minutes of the Community Safety & Crime Prevention Committee from its meeting held on 2 June 2025 be adopted.

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

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 9:43 PM.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

REGIONAL & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY COMMITTEE

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

ON 1 JULY 2025

COMMENCING AT 9:43 PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr T Mileto (Mayor)(Chairperson), 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, Communications Lead

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil.

Cr Duffy had left the meeting during the previous Policy Committee and returned to the meeting with the time being 9.44pm.

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

Nil.

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES

2.1 MINUTES OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING - 4 JUNE 2025

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1252

RESOLVED - 25/319 **Cr F Kinghorne/Cr J Stedman**

1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Economic Development Community Committee at its meeting held on 4 June 2025.

2 That the minutes of the Economic Development Community Committee from its meeting held on 4 June 2025 be adopted.

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor)(Chairperson), 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: Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor)

** Cr Greenhalgh had left the meeting during the previous Policy Committee and returned to the meeting with the time being 9.44pm.**

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 9.44PM.

5.2 WASTE CONTRACT ENGAGEMENT

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1101
AUTHOR: Nick Redmond, Manager Communications & Engagement

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Orange City Council, along with 5 other NetWaste Councils, will go to tender later this year for new 10-year waste contracts.

In April and May this year, Orange City Council undertook community engagement to assess the community's appetite for a change to the service levels for waste which encompasses the red, yellow and green bins and the bulky waste pick up.

The current annual fees are:

- Weekly Red Bin (residual waste to landfill) - $290.10
- Weekly Green Bin (food organics and garden organic) - $82.75
- Fortnightly Yellow Bin (recycling) - $113.40
- Bulky Waste yearly collection - $13.15

Under the existing contract, residents can purchase additional bin tickets for all three services that can be placed on an old bin to allow a collection of an additional bin pick up on the same collection frequency as the respective waste stream. The cost is $2 per pick up.

Separate to the above and not part of the contract tender, residential properties also pay an annual Organics Equalisation Charge of $27.60 which covers the operational cost of having no per load charge applied for the self-delivery of domestic green waste to the Ophir Road Resource Recovery Centre.

The community contract engagement was centred around a base level of service with three bins with the possibility for residents to customise to meet their waste needs, noting that a higher level of service would come at a higher cost.

This report provides detail of that engagement, data on waste collection and next steps.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “8.2 Develop and promote initiatives to reduce water, energy and water waste in consultation with the community”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The financial implications of this project will be better known following the tender process and Council ratification and award of contracts.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

The tender process will be consistent with Council’s purchasing policy.

RECOMMENDATION

1 That the report by the Manager Communications & Engagement be acknowledged.

2 That the data and feedback in this report be used in the tender process to develop a scope of service provision options for contractors to submit pricing for Council consideration.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The recommendation of this report has been assessed against Council's other key risk categories and the following comments are provided:

Service/Project Delivery	Waste services is one of the key service areas that Council delivers.
Financial	The financial implications of this project will be better known following the tender process.
Reputation/Political	The number of people that participated in the engagement suggests a significant level of interest in the project with varying views about what should be delivered.
Environment	A key focus of this contract will be a goal to deliver better environmental outcomes.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

BACKGROUND

A 2024 audit found that the red bins contain waste that could be diverted from landfill in the following percentages:

- Actual residual (red-bin; landfill waste) – 55 per cent
- Recyclable material (should be in the yellow-bin) – 20 per cent
- Food and garden waste (should be in the green-bin) – 25 per cent

Additionally, the visual inspections undertaken of approximately 1000 red bins provided an estimate of 'bin fullness'. It was observed that around 60 per cent of the bins put out for collection were half-full or less. Of the households who put out a red-bin estimated to be three-quarters full or more, only 40 per cent of those households also presented a food and garden waste bin that same day.

It can be clearly shown that appropriate diversion of recyclables and food and garden organics would increase the capacity of the red bins and achieve greater resource recovery.

Separate to this, occupancy rates are also a consideration when looking at service levels. Close to one in three residences in Orange are single occupant homes. A one size fits all scheme means that sections of the community, in some cases those that can least afford it, pay for services they do not need. More than 60 per cent of residences have two or fewer occupants. One in ten residences have five or more occupants.

Housing mix in the 2021 census is as follows:

Number of persons usually reside in dwelling	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six persons	Seven persons	Eight or more persons	Total
Total	4,669	5,338	2,324	2,228	1,124	347	99	53	16,183

WHAT THE OPTIONS COULD BE:

Bins

Option 1 (Considered better practice by regulatory authorities delivering enhanced resource recovery outcomes)

- Fortnightly Red
- Fortnightly Yellow
- Weekly Green

Option 2 (Current service level)

- Weekly Red
- Fortnightly Yellow
- Weekly Green

Option 3 (The highest level of service and cost)

- Fortnightly Red
- Fortnightly Yellow (but have two bins)
- Weekly Green

(It should be noted that other options were floated during the engagement with the most common being a weekly yellow pick up which can be achieved by option 3).

Bulky Waste

At the moment Orange City Council offers a once a year pick up for every household within the city in a set period.

In an analysis carried out in 2023, of the 17,021 eligible domestic assessments, 7,400 collections were rendered which roughly equates to a 40 percent usage uptake. An amount of 506.94 tonnes of general mixed wastes of no recyclable worth was sent to landfill. A total of 80.46 tonnes of scrap steel; 8 tonnes of refrigerators and 574 mattresses (14.35 tonnes) were collected and effectively recycled. The percentage of recycled product diverted from landfill is 17 per cent of overall product collected.

While the uptake by residences is relatively modest, in the past discussions around possibly not offering this service, have not been well-received. Nonetheless, options to change this service do exist.

Options could include:

Option 1

- Maintain and charge for the once-a-year bulky waste pick up on a scheduled period for all households ($13.15 in the current fees and charges for every household).

Option 2

- Offer only a user pay bulky waste pick up booked on an individual household needs and ticketed basis ($220.25 per pick-up in the current fees and charges).

Option 3

- No longer offer a bulky waste pick-up.

Option 4

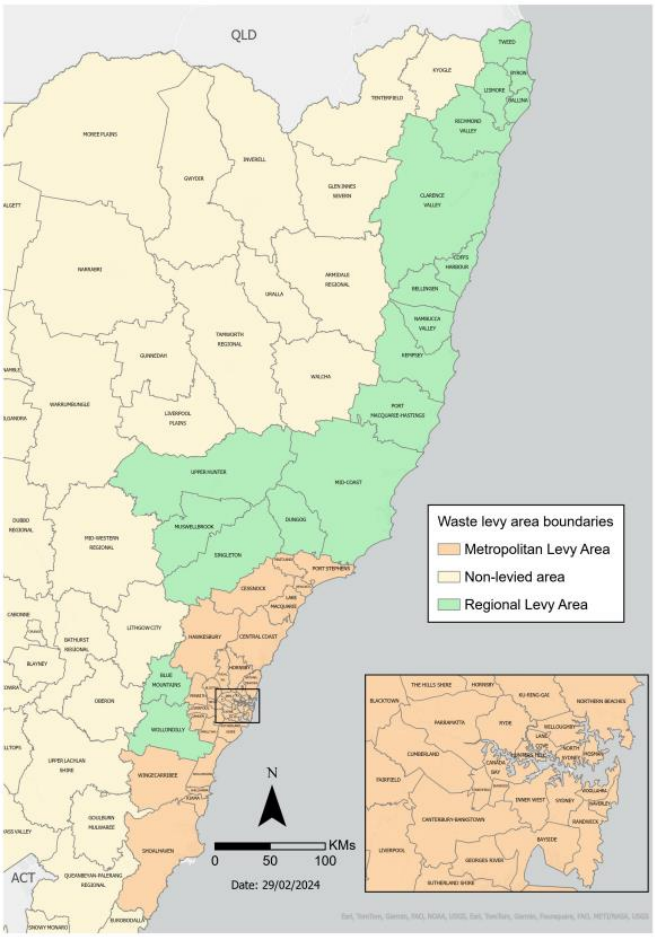
- Offer and charge every household for a once-a-year bulky waste pick up on a booked date determined by the household.

The data suggests that a user pay system of Option 2 would be most equitable given that 60 per cent of households don't use the service. However, the increase in fees for the 40 per cent of residents that do use it would be significant, possibly increasing from $13.15 to $220.25.

One of the challenges of the above is that while Option 4 might best suit residents, the cost of such a service is likely to be far greater than the current $13.15.

WASTE LEVY

The NSW Government currently charges a Waste Levy in two areas in NSW.



As part of a review of the waste levy, area boundaries could change to incorporate other areas of the state including Orange.

The NSW Government is looking *"To ensure that the waste levy is fairly applied in areas where there are opportunities for it to drive increased recycling".*

According to the review issues paper *"Waste levies aim to make resource recovery a more financially attractive option by increasing the cost of disposing material at landfill."*

In 2024–2025, the waste levy for the Metropolitan Levy Area and the Regional Levy Area were $170.10 a tonne and $97.90 a tonne respectively.

According to the 2024 issues paper, when this levy is passed on, ratepayers in the Metropolitan Levy Area and Regional Levy Area paid on average $79 and $49 per year, respectively, in waste levy costs.

ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

The engagement was aimed at providing data that will assist in the procurement process. It does not provide a definitive answer to the waste collection services across the city but will provide guidance as to what could be included to meet customer needs.

The engagement included:

- Media coverage (social and traditional);
- Print advertising;
- Mail out to every property in Orange;
- 2 community forums;
- 2 shopping centre pop-ups;
- Online through YourSay.

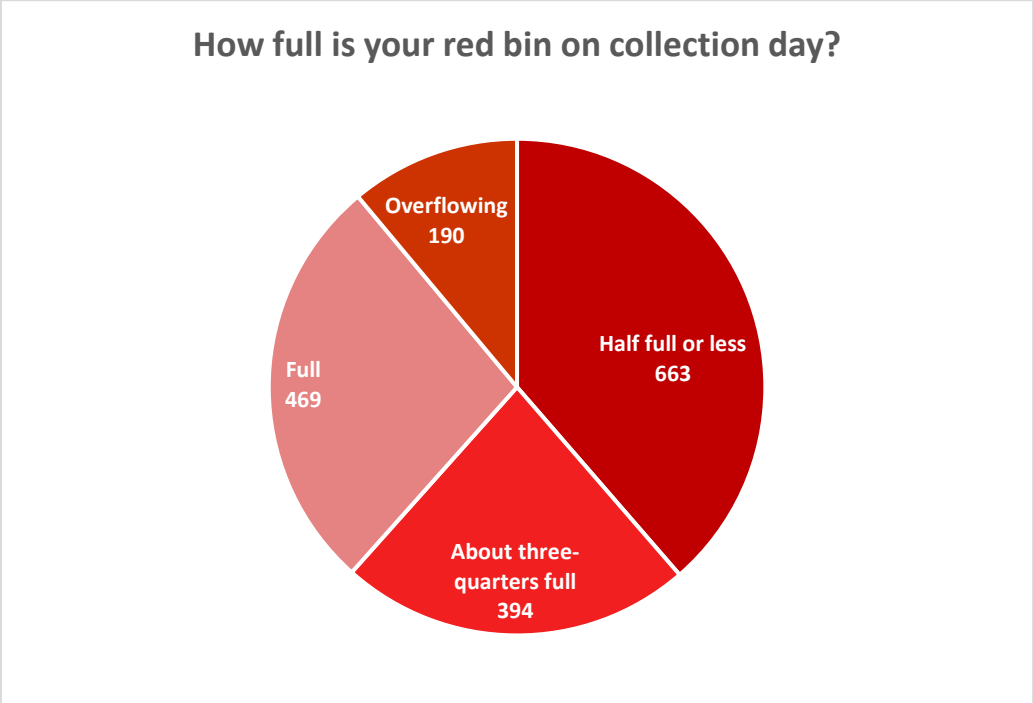
RESULTS

Your Say survey results – total of 1,591 responses online.

Total of 1,716 responses when face to face data is added.

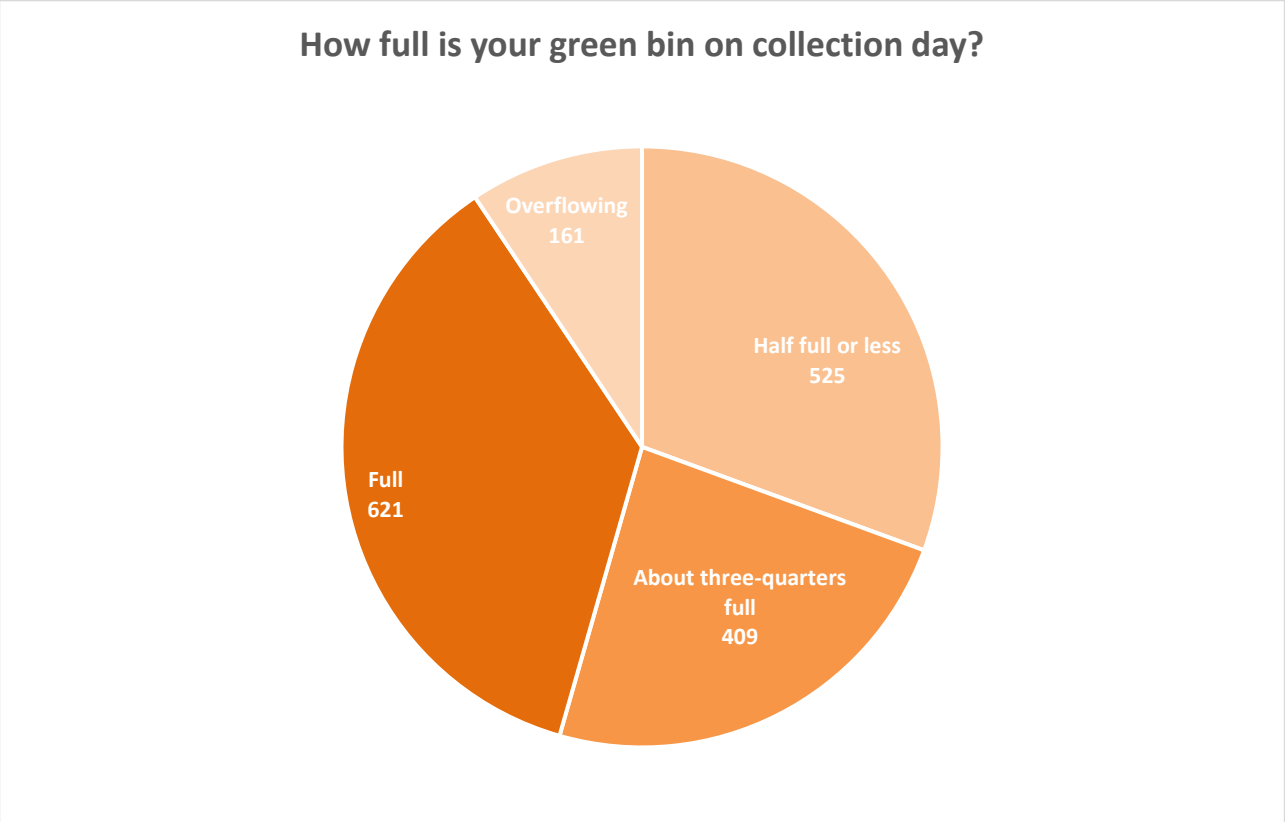
Red Bin

The engagement found that on pick up day the red bin was half full or less for 38 per cent of respondents with 62 per cent three quarters full or more. For 11 per cent, the bin was overflowing.



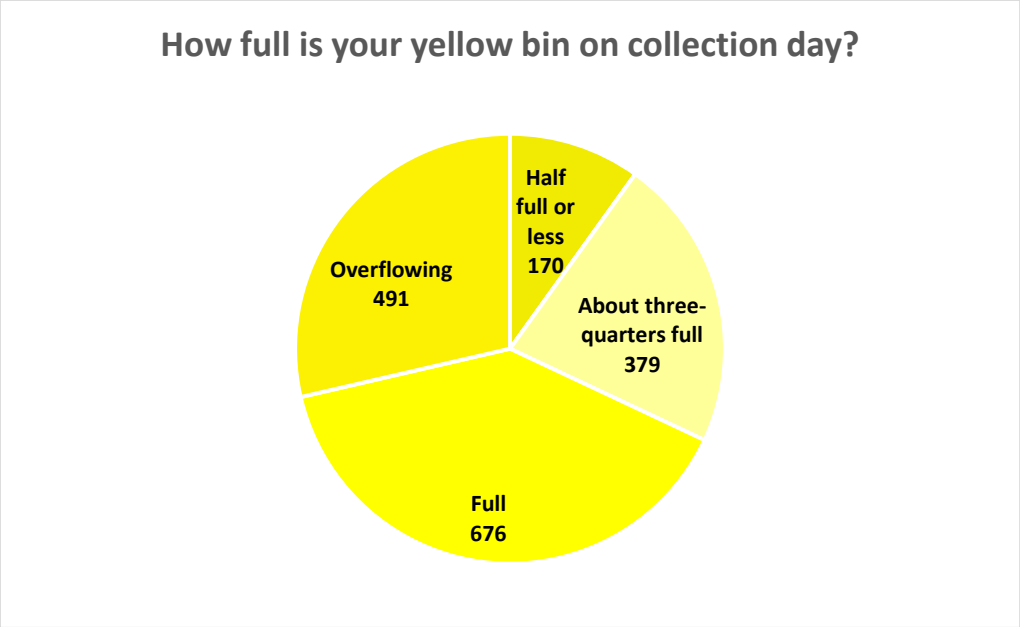
Green Bin

The engagement found that on pick up day, the green bin was half full or less for 30 per cent of respondents with 70 per cent three quarters full or more. For 9 per cent the bin was overflowing.



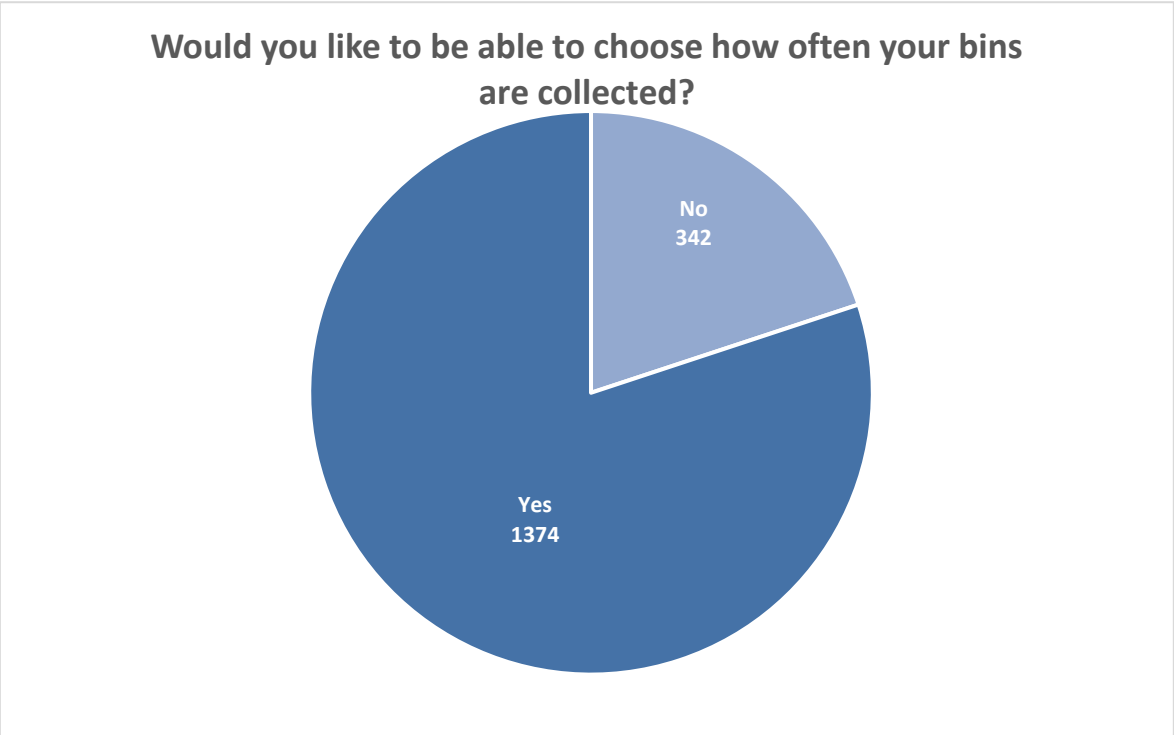
Yellow Bin

The engagement found that on pick up day, the yellow bin was half full or less for 9 per cent of respondents with 91 per cent three quarters full or more. For 29 per cent the bin was overflowing.



Frequency

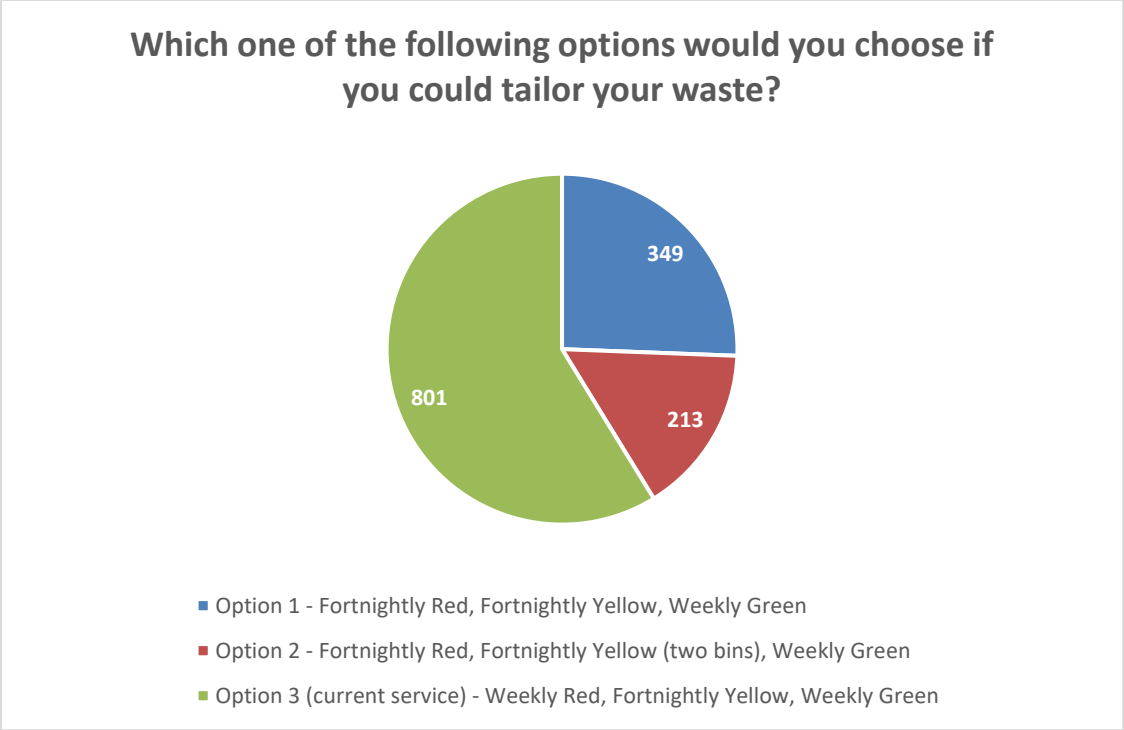
80 per cent of respondents would like a choice on service levels.



Bin Service Options

59 per cent of respondents would keep the current level of service while 41 per cent opted for a fortnightly red bin.

Of those that supported a fortnightly red bin, 36 per cent wanted a higher level of service for the yellow bin.

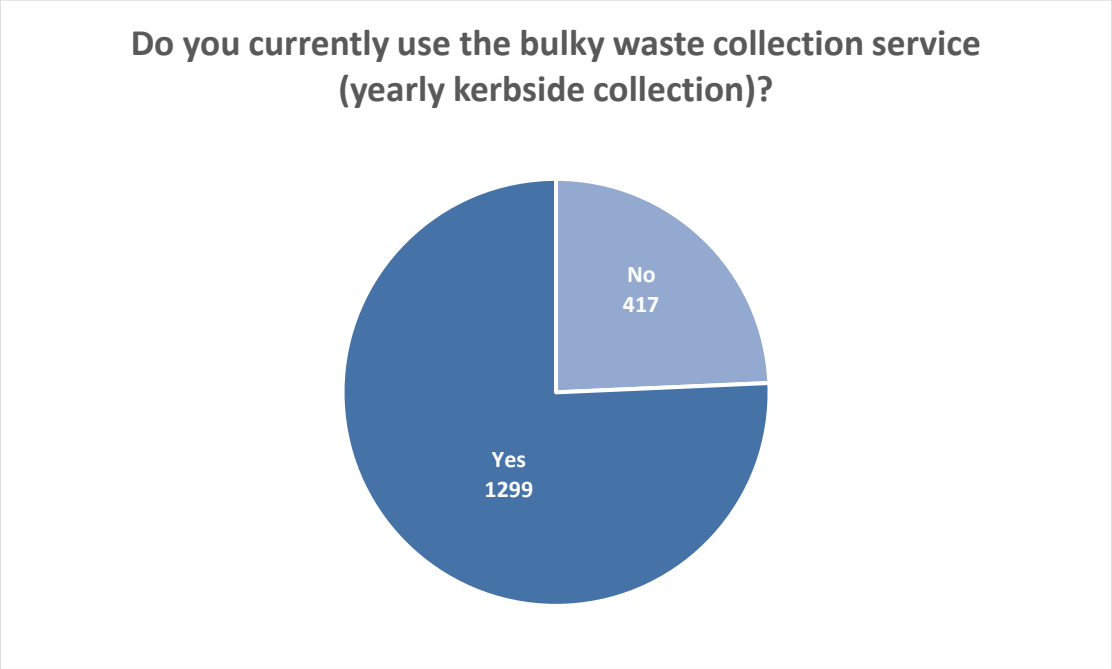


It is noted that the total number of respondents to this question was 1,363, which is 353 less than the total volume for the survey. It is possible that those that responded in the negative to the frequency did not then choose a customised option.

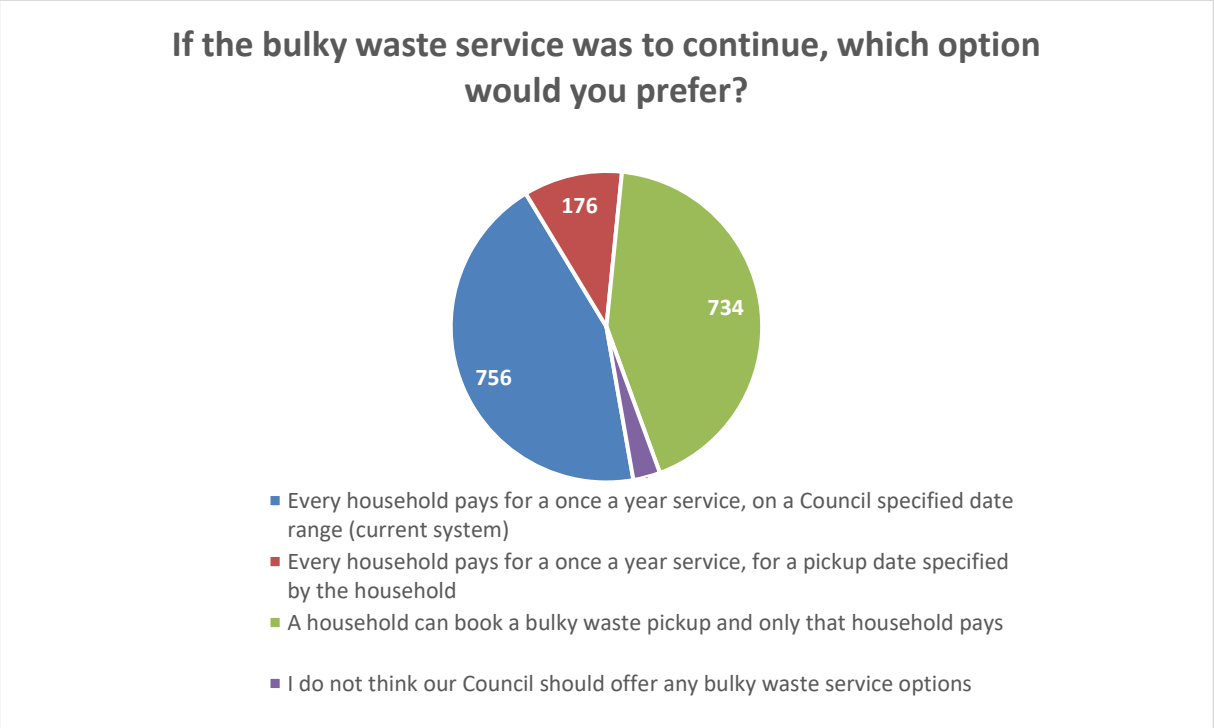
It is important to note that when bin service frequency is costed through the tender process, resident's current views could be influenced by final costed options.

Bulky Waste

75 per cent of respondents said they used the bulky waste service.

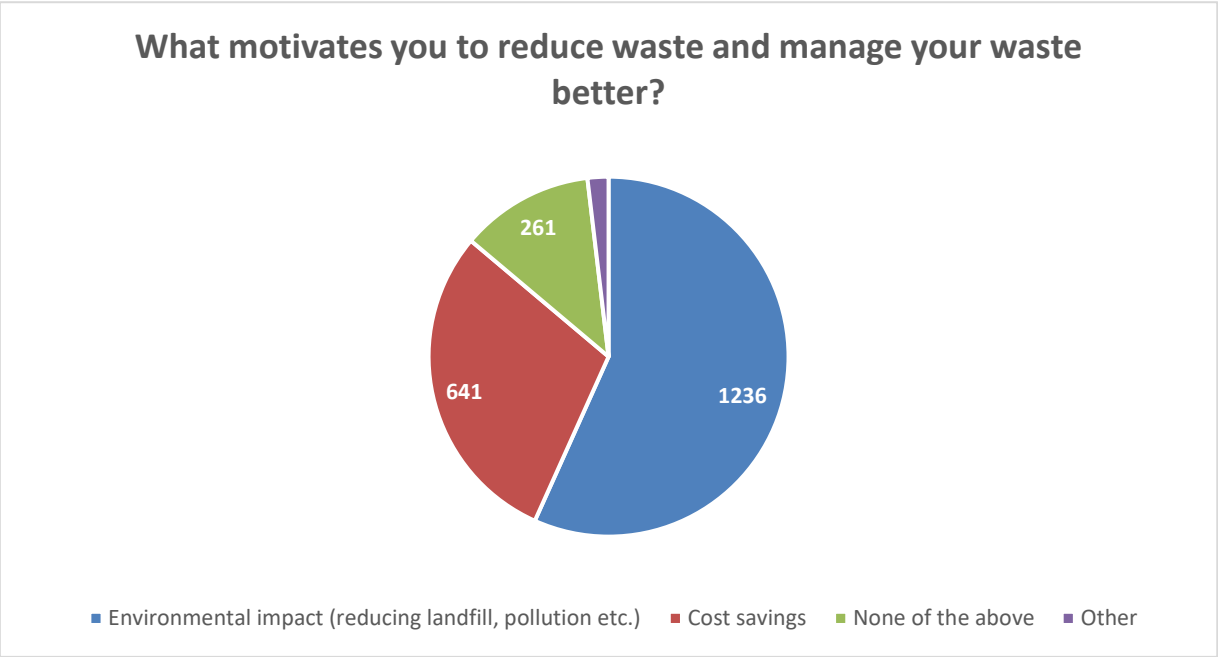


There was a variety of views on how this service should be delivered.



Motivation

The biggest motivator to better managing waste was environmental impacts.



The number of responses for this question is greater than 1,716 as respondents could tick multiple boxes.

TEXT BOX RESPONSES

As part of the engagement participants were given an opportunity to provide additional detail. The responses included:

Top ten things mentioned in comment box in relation to not tailoring waste

1. **Predictability, Routine, and Administrative Burden**: Many people prefer the current system because it is predictable, easy to remember, and does not add any additional administrative burden. They appreciate knowing exactly when their bins will be collected and do not want to have to think about it or manage a different schedule.
2. **Concerns About Smell and Hygiene**: There are significant concerns about the potential smell and hygiene issues if the red bins (general waste) are not collected weekly. People mentioned that items like nappies, sanitary products, and food waste can attract rodents and create unpleasant odours if left for too long.
3. **Current System Works**: A large number of comments indicated that the current system works well for their households, and they see no need for change. They are satisfied with the current collection frequency and do not want to complicate things.
4. **High Rates and Service Expectations**: Some people feel that they pay high rates and therefore deserve a consistent and reliable waste collection service. They are concerned that any changes might lead to reduced services without a corresponding decrease in rates.

5. **Environmental and Health Concerns**: Weekly collection of green bins (organic waste) is particularly important during the summer months to prevent health issues related to decomposing organic matter. Some people also mentioned the need for better education on waste sorting to improve recycling efforts.

6. **Preference for Smaller Bins**: Some respondents suggested that they would prefer smaller red bins collected weekly rather than larger bins collected less frequently. This would help manage waste without the issues associated with less frequent collections.

7. **Concerns About Cost**: There is a worry that any changes to the waste collection system might result in increased costs for residents. People are concerned that they might end up paying more for a service that is less convenient or effective.

8. **Flexibility and Adaptability**: Some people mentioned that their waste needs vary throughout the year. For example, they might need more frequent collections during certain times like Christmas or the growing season. They prefer a system that can adapt to these changing needs without adding complexity.

9. **Education and Signage**: There were suggestions for improved signage on bins and better education for residents, including renters and Airbnb guests, on how to properly sort and manage their waste.

10. **Concerns About Implementation**: Some people expressed doubts about the Council's ability to implement a new system effectively. They worry that it might lead to confusion, missed collections, and ultimately higher costs without significant benefits.

Based on the survey responses, here are some of the other options people suggested for waste collection:

1. **All Bins Weekly**: Many people expressed a preference for having all bins (red, yellow, and green) collected weekly. This option was mentioned frequently as a way to manage waste more effectively and avoid issues with smell and hygiene.

2. **Smaller Red Bins Collected Weekly**: Some respondents suggested that they would prefer smaller red bins collected weekly rather than larger bins collected less frequently. This would help manage waste without the issues associated with less frequent collections.

3. **Weekly Red and Yellow, Fortnightly Green**: Another popular option was to have the red and yellow bins collected weekly, while the green bin could be collected fortnightly. This was seen as a balanced approach to managing different types of waste.

4. **Weekly Red and Green, Fortnightly Yellow**: Some people preferred having the red and green bins collected weekly, especially during the summer months when organic waste can create health issues. The yellow bin could be collected fortnightly.

5. **Flexible Collection Based on Seasons**: There were suggestions for adjusting the collection frequency based on the season. For example, having the green bin collected weekly during the growing season (spring and summer) and fortnightly during the cooler months.

6. **Improved Signage and Education**: Many respondents mentioned the need for better signage on bins and improved education for residents, including renters and Airbnb guests, on how to properly sort and manage their waste.

7. **Option to Choose Collection Frequency**: Some people wanted the flexibility to choose how often their bins are collected based on their individual needs. This could involve a system where residents can opt-in for more frequent collections if needed.

8. **Maintaining Current System**: A significant number of people were satisfied with the current system and did not want any changes. They felt that the current collection frequency works well for their households.

9. **Weekly Yellow Bin Collection**: There were several comments suggesting that the yellow bin (recycling) should be collected weekly instead of fortnightly to encourage better recycling practices and manage the volume of recyclable waste.

10. **Combination of Smaller Bins and Weekly Collection**: Some respondents suggested a combination of smaller bins and weekly collection for all types of waste. This approach was seen as a way to manage waste more effectively without the issues associated with less frequent collections.

These options reflect the various preferences and suggestions people have for improving or maintaining the waste collection system.

Here are the top reasons respondents gave as to why they think people don't use bulky waste collection services:

1. **Self-Disposal**: Many people prefer to take their bulky items to the tip themselves, often because they have the means to do so, such as owning a ute or trailer. They find it more convenient and immediate than waiting for the scheduled collection.

2. **Aesthetic Concerns**: A significant number of people dislike the look of bulky waste left on the kerbside. They feel it makes the town look untidy and lowers the overall appearance of their neighbourhoods.

3. **Infrequent Need**: Some residents simply do not generate enough bulky waste to warrant using the service. They manage their waste through regular decluttering and using their standard bins.

4. **Collection Issues**: There are complaints about the collection not being timely or predictable. Items left out for collection can attract scavengers, get damaged by weather, or kill the grass on lawns.

5. **Privacy and Security**: Some people are concerned about privacy and security, as leaving items out for collection can attract unwanted attention and lead to people rummaging through their waste.

6. **Environmental and Social Responsibility**: A few residents prefer to recycle, donate, or sell their bulky items rather than leave them out for collection. They believe this is a more responsible way to handle their waste.

7. **Service Availability**: There are also instances where the service is not available in certain areas, or residents are unaware of the collection schedule.

These reasons highlight a mix of practical, aesthetic, and personal preferences that influence people's decisions not to use the bulky waste collection service.

The comments made in the "Other" box included:

1. **Bin Collection Frequency and Schedule**:
   - A campaign to remind residents that bins need lids to be fully closed before being emptied. Many bins have an "overflow" of contents that would spill out if picked up by the truck.
   - Bin schedule should be all bins weekly, or at least an option to choose so. Recycling collection frequency needs to change to weekly, due to the increase in recyclable packaging and materials.
   - Bulky kerbside pickup of green waste (e.g., tree prunings) should be an option for residents to book, especially considering the leafy city.
   - The current system of bulky kerbside collection is flawed. Other councils allocate certain days to collect, avoiding festering waste for weeks.
2. **Cost and Value**:
   - If the red bin service is fortnightly, the garbage collection fee should decrease.
   - One-person households with garden composting and mulching mowers find the service not great value.
   - Suggestions include smaller bins at a reduced cost, booking pickups as needed, and not having kerbside pickup at all.
3. **Environmental Impact**:
   - Emphasis on recycling and reducing waste for environmental reasons.
   - Better access to recycling and more frequent collection of recycling bins to prevent recyclable materials from ending up in general waste.
   - Calls for council to invest in proper recycling machinery and provide compostable bags for food waste.
4. **Practical Concerns**:
   - Residents with young children or those who generate a lot of waste due to nappies need weekly red bin collection to avoid smell and hygiene issues.
   - Challenges of managing waste with limited bin space and sorting food waste without compostable bags.
5. **Suggestions for Improvement**:
   - Seasonal adjustments to bin collection frequency, with more frequent green bin collection during spring and summer.
   - Better education on what can be recycled and the use of biodegradable bags for food waste.
   - Improving the reliability of bin collection services and addressing issues with missed collections.
6. **Additional Comments**:
   - Some residents are happy with the current system and do not want changes.
   - Concerns about the practicality of sorting food waste and the impact of fortnightly red bin collection on hygiene.

- Calls for Council to consider the needs of households with babies, seniors with incontinence pads, and pet owners.
- Suggestions for reducing waste include less excess packaging and better recycling options.
- Comments on the reliability of the current service and the need for better contractor performance.
- Requests for free or reduced-cost tip services and better seasonal adjustments for green bin collection.
- Emphasis on the importance of keeping the town tidy and responsible waste management.
- Suggestions for educating residents on proper bin use and recycling.

CONCLUSIONS

The community engagement identifies there is support for a change in levels of service with 41 per cent of respondents indicating support for a fortnightly red bin option.

There was also support for a higher level of service for the yellow bin.

There is also a significant portion of the community that want the current service level retained.

Bin audits suggest there is still some way to go in community education to ensure that waste separation is optimised.

There was support for the continuation of the bulky waste service but differing views on how it should be delivered, however most favoured the current model.

As previously noted, when bin service frequency is costed through the tender process, residents current views could be influenced by final costed options.

It is to be noted that the option of smaller capacity bins on the same collection frequency as the existing 240L bins would not result in significant, or any, cost savings. This is due to the cost of collection runs and collection lifts would remain similar as it is based on the number of bins collected. Smaller capacity bins on a reduced collection frequency have worked in other NSW LGAs in reducing waste to landfill as it has forced residents to divert waste into the correct bins due to the reduced capacity of their bins, however it is proposed to retain the existing 240L bin capacities and investigate cost variants based on collection frequencies.

NEXT STEPS

The information contained in this report will be used to help develop the tender documents scope of service delivery. If a customised service is offered as a tender option, a lengthy engagement and education program will need to be delivered to get the community ready for such a significant change including the variable pricing structure based on level of service.

The following Tender Options will be included in the Waste Services Contract to allow for assessment of service provision against service delivery costs.

Kerbside Collection Options:
Tender Option 1 – "Best Practice" Service
- Mixed Waste (240L Red bin) – Fortnightly collection
- Recycling (240L Yellow Bin) – Fortnightly Collection
- Food and Organics (240L Green Bin) – Weekly Collection

Tender Option 2 – "Current" Service
- Mixed Waste (240L Red bin) – Weekly collection
- Recycling (240L Yellow bin) – Fortnightly collection
- Food and Organics (240L Green bin) – Weekly collection

Tender Option 3
- Mixed Waste (240L Red bin) – Weekly collection
- Recycling (240L Yellow bin) – Weekly collection
- Food and Organics (240L Green bin) – Weekly collection

Tender Option 4 – Variable service option across the rate base
Standard Service (default service)
- Mixed Waste (240L Red bin) – Fortnightly collection
- Recycling (240L Yellow bin) – Fortnightly collection
- Food and Organics (240L Green bin) – Weekly collection

Premium Service – (Opt in service - will be charged at a higher rate)
- Mixed Waste (240L Red bin) – Weekly collection
- Recycling (240L Yellow bin) – Fortnightly collection
- Food and Organics (240L Green bin) – Weekly collection
- Service of an additional bin - As Needed.

Bulky Waste Collection Options

Option 1 – "Current" Service
- Maintain and charge for the once-a-year bulky waste pick up on a scheduled period for all households

Option 2 – "On Demand User-Pay" Service
- Offer a user pay bulky waste pick up booked on an individual household needs and ticketed basis

Option 3 – No Collection
- No longer offer a bulky waste pick-up

Option 4 – "Scheduled" Service
- Offer and charge every household for a once-a-year bulky waste pick up on a booked date determined by the household

5.3 RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/105
AUTHOR: David Waddell, Chief Executive Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
This report provides responses below to Questions Taken on Notice 17 June and 1 July 2025.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN
The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "15.1 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 17 JUNE 2025
QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE Cr K Duffy

Cr Duffy requested signage be reviewed on Forest Road alerting motorists to wildlife, near Orange Hospital and Orange TAFE (Rural Skills Centre).

On further investigation the hazard is equally coming into Orange as heading out with the mob of kangaroos estimated to be in the order of up to 150. The request has been passed onto the works team to order warning signs out of the new 24/25 budget and install them in advance of the regular crossing area between the TAFE and the Bloomfield precinct.

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE Cr D Mallard

Cr Mallard asked for additional information to be provided on the Fossil Fuel graphs which now form part of the investment reports.

Council's investment service provider, Arlo Advisory, has advised that almost all the banks that offer term deposits will invest in a mix of underlying investments which have exposure to fossil fuels. The graphs summarises Council's investments with the banks that lend to the fossil fuel industry.

CCL 1 JULY 2025
QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE Cr S Peterson
Cr Peterson asked if there was any return service obligation for Charles Sturt University Medical Scholarship holders to return to work in our area as part of the scholarship conditions.

The information below was provided by Julia Andrews, Director of External Engagement at Charles Sturt University.

It is an incredibly successful program which the Central West Joint Organisation has now generously agreed to continue.

While there is no stipulation that requires recipients have to practice in the region after graduating, the whole point of our Medical program is to provide medical degrees in the region prioritising regional students. As a result, a vast majority of our students are from a regional areas and plan to practice as rural generalists. In fact, I was at the opening of the Parkes Clinical School only last week and spoke to Miranda (in report) who said she would never had been able to study medicine if we did not have the school in the region and she plans to practice regionally (she graduates at the end of the year!)

We will not have hard data on the actual places our graduates end up for a few years as they graduate and go out into the workforce. However, our anecdotal information at the moment is extremely positive!

Attached is the Strengthening Rural and Regional Medicine 2020-25 Foundation Scholarships Report for the information of Council with further information about the program.

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE **Cr F Kinghorne**

Cr Kinghorne requested Councillors be provided with more information on the Charles Sturt University Medical Scholarship program.

Attached is the Strengthening Rural and Regional Medicine 2020-25 Foundation Scholarships Report for the information of Council.

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE **Cr D Mallard**

Cr Mallard requested the CNSWJO Emission Reduction Regional Opportunities Report to be provided to all Councillors and members of the Environmental Sustainability Community Committee.

Councillors were provided with a link to the report via email on 7 July 2025.

A copy of the Central NSW Joint Organisation 2024 Regional Opportunities Report Update can be located at https://www.centraljo.nsw.gov.au/content/uploads/2024-CNSWJO-Regional-Opportunities-Report_final-adopted.pdf

ESPC 1 JULY 2025
QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE **Cr T Mileto**

Cr Mileto noted that two percent of solar panel parts are not recyclable and asked what we do with them.

All solar panels are potentially recyclable. It is only some small elements that Sircel have difficulty recovering and finding a re-use for that small fraction. Although Sicel do not recycle the PVC/PLA they are currently actively trying to find a solution for it and stockpiling the material in Parkes.

ATTACHMENTS

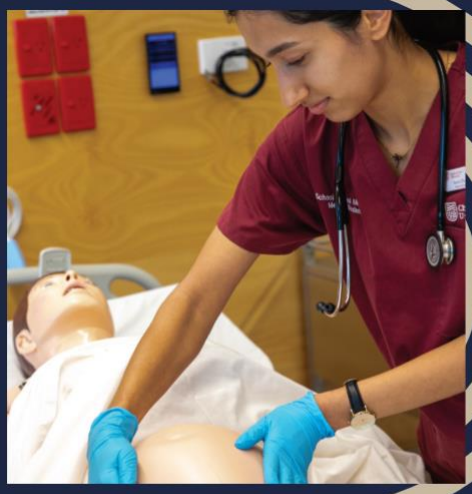
1 Strengthening Rural and Regional Medicine 2020-25 Foundation Scholarships - CWJO - CSU (redacted), D25/79645⇩

Charles Sturt University

Foundation Trust

Central West Joint Organisation – Strengthening Rural and Regional Medicine

2020-25 Foundation Scholarships



Advancement Office
+61 2 6338 4834

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Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

Message from the Dean

"Scholarships are a vital component in reducing healthcare disparities, especially in underserved areas. They help support aspiring rural healthcare professionals, contribute to improved access to preventive care, enable future rural healthcare professionals advocate for better resources and create innovative solutions to health challenges in our regions. Scholarship recipients can significantly enhance the health and well-being of their communities.

I want to thank the Central West Joint Organisation for their commitment to the health of their communities in this tangible investment in the future workforce. By working together, we can ensure the future healthcare workforce is better equipped, more inclusive, and more representative of our regions to understand and address the specific needs of our regional population. I warmly invite the Central West Joint Organisation to collaborate with us further in this space, to inspire other potential partners to join us as we work together to enhance the health of our regions in supporting the workforce of the future.

We have been delighted to partner with the Central West Joint Organisation to empower regional medical students. We have the opportunity now to reflect and refine this investment in our future rural medical professionals and increase our impact - I'd encourage exploration of:

- how we can jointly promote the impact of the current cohort of scholarship recipients as they transition into medical careers after graduation, spotlighting the outcomes for regional healthcare and the support of the CWJO;
- how we can foster ongoing engagement and connect the current cohort to potential future cohorts.
  If this engagement should be extended to a further period beyond 2025, prior scholarship recipients become role models, inspiring others to pursue careers in healthcare and perpetuating the positive impact of the CWJO investment;
- other models of support by scholarships that can help address this need in our communities;
- how we can mobilise other stakeholders to further leverage this support for greater impact. This could look like a bigger cohort of students.

We stand proudly with the CWJO in enriching, encouraging and empowering our regional communities in this critical space. Thank you for your support."

Lesley Forster

Dean of Rural Medicine

Charles Sturt University

Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

2025 Final Report

The Central NSW Joint Organisation Scholarship continues to play a vital role in supporting regional students on their path to becoming doctors who will serve rural communities.

All three recipients are now in the final stages of their medical degrees. Each has faced unique challenges—financial strain, relocation for placements, and the pressure of balancing study with work and life. The scholarship has helped ease these pressures, allowing them to stay focused on their long-term goal: returning to regional areas as qualified doctors.

For Miranda, the scholarship meant fewer work hours and more time to study, leading to stronger academic results. As she shared, "Without this scholarship over the last 4 years, passing and now performing well in my degree would simply not be possible."

For Heidi, it meant staying connected to her support network during isolating placements across multiple towns and states. She explained, "Extra cash on hand means being able to fly home and see mum, or money for fuel to drive the 1.5 hours back to base for class."

Sarudzai also credited the scholarship with helping her stay enrolled and on track despite financial stress, saying, "This scholarship has continued to provide a monumental buffer between extreme financial challenges and my application to my studies."

This support hasn't just helped them stay in the course, it's helped them thrive. With one year to go, they're well on their way to becoming the rural health professionals this scholarship was designed to support.

Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

A Journey of Growth and Impact

In 2020, the Central West Joint Organisation (CWJO) partnered with Charles Sturt University's emerging Medical program to support through scholarships, three students from the Central West on their journey to becoming doctors.

The CWJO committed $75,000 in the form of three $25,000 Scholarships paid to the students in instalments over the course of their study.

This initiative is more than just an educational endeavour; it is a commitment to addressing the critical shortage of doctors in rural and regional Australia. By nurturing future medical professionals who understand the unique challenges and rewards of regional life, we aim to make a lasting impact on our communities.

Our rural medical school is dedicated to increasing the number of regional medical students studying in rural and regional NSW. This initiative ensures that more doctors are available in our region, allowing communities to access treatment closer to home. Our highly practical course offers hands-on clinical learning from the very start. Students explore diverse rural clinical settings and, in their third, fourth, and fifth years, extend their professional skills through full-time clinical and community placements. These placements cover a wide range of specialties, including surgery, medicine, critical care, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, mental health, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health, and medicine in context rotations.

In addition, students undertake research in areas of interest during their third, fourth, and fifth years, supporting exciting new developments in regional healthcare. Our state of the art facilities, including a new academic hub and clinical skills learning centre, provide an excellent environment for learning. Students gain hands-on experience in our anatomy teaching laboratory, simulation hospital wards, interactive study pods, and ultrasound room.

Throughout the course, students work closely with the local health industry, benefiting from strong industry connections that prepare them for their medical internships and future careers in medicine. Regional healthcare is dynamic, and as rural practitioners, our graduates may often be the only doctors available to their patients. This role requires them to diagnose and treat a wide range of conditions, offering opportunities to provide more advanced procedures such as surgical, anaesthetic, and obstetric care.

The Joint Program in Medicine prepares students for rewarding careers in medicine, equipping them to combat the shortage of doctors in rural and regional Australia and address Indigenous and remote healthcare issues. This partnership with our rural medical school is an opportunity to make a significant difference in our communities. With our Doctor of Medicine program, students can study regionally, on campus in Orange, and be at the forefront of the future of medicine in Australia.

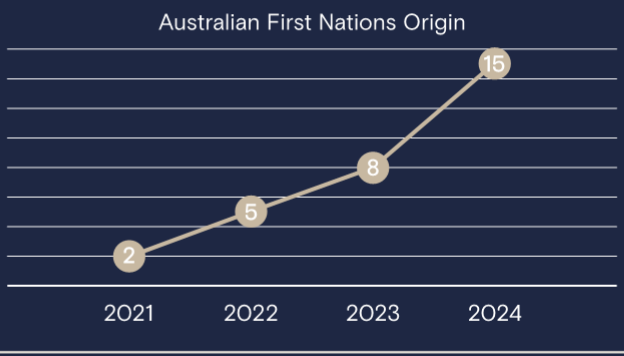
Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

Medicine at Charles Sturt Enrolment Overview

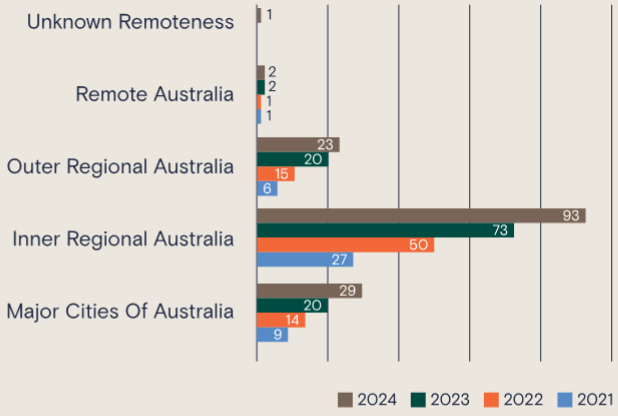
2024 Student Snapshot

From outside of Major Metropolitan Area	First in Family to Study at University	Have a Disability	Originate from a Low-Medium Socio Economic location
79.8%	27%	21.47%	78.52%

First Nations Students



Rural and Remote Background



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Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

CWJO Charles Sturt Medicine Scholarships

Investment in doctors and in our future

(Left to right) Scholarship recipients Heidi Annand from Bathurst, Miranda Eyb from Cudal, Sarudzai (Saru) Mukonowatsauka and Councillor John Medcalf

The future of our regional communities and regional doctors both became much brighter thanks to a significant contribution from the Central NSW Joint Organisation (CNSWJO).

After years of advocacy to attract health professionals to the region and strong lobbying for the development of the Charles Sturt and Western Sydney University Joint Program in Medicine, in 2020 the CNSWJO funded $75,000 in scholarships for students studying medicine at Charles Sturt University's Orange campus.

Councillor John Medcalf OAM, Chair of CNSWJO and Mayor of Lachlan Shire Council, said Central NSW councils are staunch supporters of growing their health workforce and they will continue to support the university's program – because the data backs it up.

"By supporting our young people to study and become the health workforce of tomorrow, we hope they will stay working in the regions."

"Coming into medicine, I was working full-time, and I've got two kids at home, so the financial responsibilities have been a lot. With this scholarship, I don't have to think about finances, and I don't have to work as much. I can split my time between my kids and my study. I am just so grateful." – **Ms Sarudzai (Saru) Mukonowatsauka**

"Like many students, I have two part-time jobs and this scholarship means I can get rid of one of those and focus on doing well in my degree. I also have my own shorthorn cattle stud and it's taken me so long to build up a sizeable herd. This scholarship means I can hold onto my best females and I don't have to get rid of them because I am strapped for cash." – **Miranda Eyb**

"Having a scholarship gives you that boost of confidence, motivation and accountability to keep achieving within the course." – **Heidi Annand**

Doctors for the Future Fund

In December 2020, the Doctors for the Future Fund was established to support new students enrolled in the new Charles Sturt University and Western Sydney University Joint Program in Medicine, helping future regional students overcome financial barriers when studying.

The vision is to ensure that students have access to financial support through scholarships to steward them through the course and have access to learning resources equal to their metropolitan counterparts – by extension, improving the quality of life of regional and rural Australians through better access to quality healthcare.

You too can support future doctors. Visit csu.edu.au/office/advancement/giving-to-csu/doctors-for-the-future for details.

2020 Donor Impact Report 17

Academic Progress Report

Recipient	Grade Point Average (GPA)	Year of Award	Current Year of Study	City of Origin
Miranda Eyb	5.00	2020	5th	Cudal
Sarudzai Mukonowatsauka	4.67	2020	5th	Orange
Heidi Annad	5.33	2020	5th	Bathurst

High Distinction (HD) = 7 · Distinction (DI) = 6 · Credit (CR) = 5 · Pass (PS) = 4

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Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

Heidi Annand

2025

I'm heading into my final year of medicine this year which is crazy. I'm still loving all parts of studying medicine, and this shows in my marks and the relationships I form on placement. I'm a leader of our cohort and take part in lots of extra-curricular opportunities. I'm also currently a NSW RDN Cadet, committing me to postgraduate work in rural NSW.

Last year's schedule was a mess. We received short notice of having to move for placement, and my terms were spread between Swan Hill, Deniliquin and Melbourne. Moving between these with limited support and no family in any was tough, especially with the added workload of studying medicine. My mental health dropped and I felt isolated often. The associated financial burden of all of this moving was huge too, and the scholarship meant that I could see friends and family and spend money on leisure during these tough times.

"Having money to spend on leisure and seeing loved ones was huge this year, without it I probably would have considered dropping out of my course".

Thank you so much for your continuing support of not only myself but all recipients of this scholarship. The reduced financial burden of studying medicine has been more important this year than any other. I've struggled with moving between locations and states for placement and feeling isolated from my usual support systems. Extra cash on hand means being able to fly home and see mum, or money for fuel to drive the 1.5hours back to base for class, or the freedom to explore Melbourne whilst on placement there. So much of this wouldn't have been possible without this scholarship, and I would have considered dropping out if my mental health had gotten any worse.

I really appreciate your commitment to supporting future rural health clinicians and leaders, and am working hard to be that person soon!

This year has been a rollercoaster but this scholarship has been an anchor for me and my wellbeing this year. Thank you so much again, and I hope that you can continue to support Central West kids like me into these amazing opportunities.

Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

Past Reports

"The support of the organisation is also a motivating factor, I love feeling the support of such a team behind me."

Starting to study medicine was my biggest challenge this year! Wrapping my head around how to study, what we had to learn, how to manage my time and more. To say our course is demanding is an understatement; it requires not only constant study but personal reflection and growth. It was a huge undertaking, but I've loved every minute of it.

Not having to work thanks to this scholarship has been huge, I've really been able to devote myself to the course and extracurricular activities. Of course Covid-19 can't be ignored when talking about 2021 too, but being able to stay living in Orange (and not move home) during this time was wonderful. Within this though there were of course the downsides of not getting to see my fellow students, others moving home, and not getting to regularly see my family. A time that could have been very stressful was enjoyable without financial burden.

One of my biggest challenges this year has in fact been a not working car. It has had about every issue under the sun, and always seemingly around exam time. Living off of campus this has been tricky. It just finally died so post exams and post moving house (another recent challenge of our landlord selling up) that will be my focus. My laptop also died just before mid year exams, so being able to use the uni computers but then buy a laptop in the holidays was a godsend.

Not to neglect, my mum was diagnosed with breast cancer. She started chemo but tests came back letting us know that she no longer has to complete that course. However her eternal optimism and otherwise great health have kept this from being the challenge that it could have been for some.

How did your scholarship positively impact your life as a student?

As detailed a little above, this scholarship has been huge for me this year. Returning to study was hard; as were the challenges of moving, being separated from family, and general life. I am so thankful that I haven't had to factor in work on top of this and have thus been able to devote myself to my study (with downtime and balance of course).

I've been lucky enough to take up multiple opportunities. Including local activities like volunteering with a food van and on a Corroboree and local sightseeing. But also extracurricular stuff for uni like being president of our medicine society, the medicine representative for our Rural Health club, starting a feminist society and attending plenty of webinars, seminars and also AMSA Council and the RMA Conference (which I will catch up on post exam).

I've also been able to stay connected with the Bathurst community by being on the Mitchell Conservatorium Board, volunteering and being able to support local arts in the region. All of this has only been possible thanks to the scholarship, and it has really driven me to stay locally connected.

Thank you.

Thankyou so much again. I have really seen myself bloom this year, and a huge part of this has been enabled by your generosity. Not only academically, but personally I have felt huge growth and I really see this continuing into my studies and career. Your belief in and support of me has encouraged this as much as the financial aspect.

I really am in the right place; here studying medicine, but also here in the Central West.

I can only hope to continue making the most of your contribution and that others will be able to benefit from it in years to come.

Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

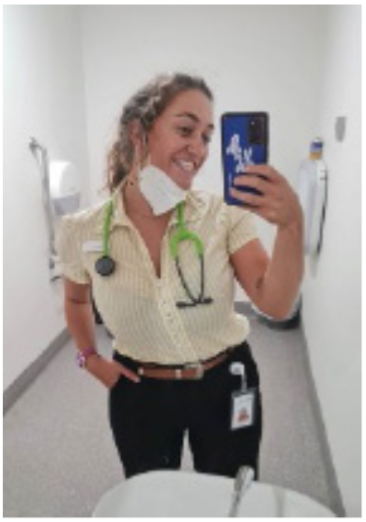
2023

Course performance: Third year of medicine has been a whole new ballpark. We have now entered clinical years, which means being on full-time placement during the week whilst balancing research and study too. I've performed well in the context of this change, embracing the practical elements and application of our foundational years. In particular, I've thrived in the community of Swan Hill and in my extra- curricular roles with our university's rural health club and the National Rural Health Student Network. I've also been selected as an incoming NSW Rural Doctors Network cadet.

Challenges: The change noted above has been a challenge that I've risen to. Beyond this the demands of moving to a new town (and in a new state at that) have been many. The costs of relocating and getting involved in the community (via sport, volunteering and regional sightseeing) have been high, let alone in the face of full- time unpaid placement. It has been incredible to receive a scholarship which allowed me to not use my limited free time for work. As well this year, I've attended multiple conferences and councils, requirements of my roles and with most costs covered. But being able to attend these without too much financial stress and without having to take time off of work has been amazing. I've also been able to fund visiting home, a huge factor in my wellbeing this year.

How did the scholarship impact your life? This scholarship has allowed me to continue studying medicine with full dedication and energy. I want to be involved in the community I live and work in, and having a scholarship allows me to do this whilst being also able to travel home to see my loved ones (a 9-15hr drive away).

The support of the organisation is also a motivating factor, I love feeling the support of such a team behind me.



Thankyou: As my studies progress into their clinical phase, this scholarship has become even more important to me.

In 2023, I moved to Swan Hill for placement. Over this year, I've helped to deliver babies, had palliative care conversations with families, and seen hundreds of patients as a student GP. And I've loved every second of it! The luxury to enjoy my new home and role afforded to me as a recipient of this scholarship has not gone unnoticed, and I appreciate it more and more with every year.

I've genuinely had an amazing 2023 and having this scholarship has played a huge part in that. I continue to be passionate about rural health, seeing it as my only career choice as well as promoting such options to my colleagues as well as to aspiring health professionals.

Thank you for your donation and I hope that we can continue to work together into the future!

Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

2022

Course Performance: Well! I love studying medicine! Academically I would be in the top quarter of our year group, but this isn't really my focus. These last two years I have been president and founder of our medicine society whilst also representing our cohort to the Australian Medical Student's Association and Charles Sturt to the National Rural Health Student Network. I'm also a student representative on our Schools' Board and take leadership and community work as seriously as my book study. Placement was a great time and I even got to waive consult as a GP!

Challenges: Financial Obstacles have been a constant theme this year. Now having worked through much of my savings I rely on centrelink and scholarships to see me through. But I've never felt so poor and have found myself stressed about money often this year. I have found some time for work, in particular as a student ambassador for Charles Sturt which I really enjoy. Personally I went through a breakup and my mum underwent radiotherapy for breast cancer, but it's been a beautiful time for friendship and hobbies.

How did the Scholarship impact your life? In 2022 this scholarship has afforded me the opportunity to attend two NRHSN Councils (Melbourne and Adelaide) as well as AMSA's National Convention, keeping me in the loop with local and national advocacy and career opportunities. It also relieved the stress of placement. I was in Swan Hill, a mere 10 hours or so from home. I've been able to work minimally so as to be able to focus on my studies, leadership roles, and community volunteering

opportunities (including representing the school of med to try and recruit future medicine students of the region). Knowing that I have the support of the organisation makes me keen to return to Orange for my post graduate years.

Thankyou: Thank you yet again for so much! I would not have been able to achieve nearly as much as I did this year without the Organisation's support. Studying medicine is so so exciting, and I love it. But it is hard and it takes a big commitment of time, energy and mind. This scholarship reduces the burden of this combined commitment. And knowing that I have your support makes me keen to return to Orange for internship. I'm so excited to continue my medicine journey!

Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

Sarudzai Mukonowatsauka

2025

This year has been another big step forward in my journey to becoming a rural doctor. I have continued to pass all my exams and feel confident in how I am progressing through the course. Being on placement full time has brought new challenges, especially with the added costs of travel, accommodation, and time away from home. Balancing this with family responsibilities has not been easy.

"The Central NSW Joint Organisation Scholarship has once again made a huge difference. It has helped cover the extra costs of placement and allowed me to work less, which means I can focus on my studies and still be present for my family. That balance would not have been possible without this support."

I am incredibly grateful. This scholarship has not only eased financial pressure—it has brought me closer to my dream of becoming a rural generalist. My family and I thank you deeply for your generosity. I will carry this support with me into the future as I work to give back to the communities that have helped me get here.Starting medical school with a young family and having to work part-time to meet financial obligations has been really challenging. The workload of medical school coupled with part-time work and family responsibilities made it even harder. This was further complicated by the impacts of COVID as we had to isolate ourselves at home with the kids being home-schooled.

Furthermore, all our classes transitioned to online classes which made it harder to concentrate on my studies whilst trying to help the children in meeting their daily home-schooling activities. This made juggling medicine with all my other commitments that much harder, but I am grateful for the scholarship as it has allowed me to work less and just concentrate on my studies and family commitments. I am grateful that I have been able to meet all my goals up to this point and I am hopeful of what the future holds despite the setbacks of this years' challenges.

Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

Past Reports

"My future looks bright, and I am grateful to be able to achieve my dreams and I truly believe that this scholarship has been instrumental in making my dream of becoming a rural generalist that much closer."

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How did your scholarship positively impact your life as a student?

This scholarship has been absolutely God-sent as it came at a time when I needed it the most. It has allowed me to have some financial freedom and more time for my studies and my family. This scholarship has eased the burden of tuition and other costs related to the study. I can afford to work less, concentrate on my studies, and spend my free time with my family.
Being afforded this scholarship has given me back my financial freedom and I am truly grateful. I have been able to dedicate more time to my studies and I am more focused than ever before. My future looks bright, and I am grateful to be able to achieve my dreams and I truly believe that this scholarship has been instrumental in making my dream of becoming a rural generalist that much closer.

Thank you.

Thank you so very much for your very generous gift. I am truly grateful for awarding me the Central NSW Joint Organisation Scholarship. Because of your gift, I am truly able to enjoy the student experience without financial worries. Not being able to work was not a luxury I could afford but because of your gift, I am now able to enjoy full-time study without any financial worries. I am now able to spend more time with my family outside of study.

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Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

2023

Course performance: I believe I am perfoming well and I have passed all my exams thus far.

Challenges: Being on placement all year and the costs associated with that has been challenging.

How did the scholarship impact your life? This scholarship has been helpful in offsetting the costs of my studies this year. The scholarship has helped me to work less and concerntrate on my studies and family which would have been challenging to accomplish without this scholarship.

My family and I are extremely grateful for this generous gift.

Thankyou: I would like to extend my sincere gratitude towards the Central NSW Joint Organisation Scholarship donors for awarding me this scholarship. This scholarship has been instrumental in helping me to be a step closer to achieving my dream of practising rural medicine. My family and I are extremely grateful for your very generous gift. Thank you.

Thank you does not even cover the overwhelming gratitude I feel. I will be forever grateful for your generous donation.

2022

Course Performance: I am passing in all my enrolled subjects

Challenges: Finding enough time to study considering all the other commitments that I have on my hands with children and full time study.

How did the Scholarship impact your life? I have been able to set aside some of the time I was meant to be working for my studies and also time with family. If it were not for this scholarship, I would have to work more than I do, as well as look after a young family and study full time. This scholarship had taken away the stress of having to work and just concentrate on my studies and looking after my family with occasional work as needed. This scholarship has truly been God-sent.

Thankyou: Thank you so much to my donors for affording me this opportunity to be able to study the career of my dreams with less financial worries. Your generous gift has allowed my dream to continue to become a reality and be one more step to becoming a rural doctor. My greatest wish is that one day I will be able to give back to my community through the skills that I am learning. Thank you again for your very generous gift.

Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

Miranda Eyb

2025

This year, I have seen a real improvement in my academic performance, and that is directly because of the financial relief this scholarship has provided. In the past, I had to work long hours just to cover rent and basic living costs, which made it hard to fully focus on my studies. Work and finances were a constant barrier.

Thanks to the Central NSW Joint Organisation Scholarship, I have been able to cut back my work hours to a manageable level. The scholarship covers a large portion of my rent, which has taken a huge weight off my shoulders. With that pressure lifted, I have had more time and energy to apply myself to my degree, and it is showing in my results.

Honestly, without this support over the last four years, I would not have made it this far. Passing and now performing well would not have been possible. I am incredibly grateful for the ongoing support. It has made all the difference.

Past Reports

"I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Central NSW Joint Organisation for its hard work and persistence in advocating for the Doctor of Medicine program at CSU over the past years, it is something I have been very aware of, and I am incredibly appreciative for the chance to study Medicine so close to my hometown"

During the 2021 lockdown, I was unable to continue one of my part-time jobs due to the restrictions in hospitality. As someone who is unable to be supported by Centrelink, this was extremely demanding on my savings from my gap year. The CNSWJO scholarship has helped enormously to buffer this, and kept me afloat in a trying few months.

Additionally, online learning removed the face-to-face interactions with my peers which are so crucial in our first year of the degree, an aspect which I have really missed. Despite this, the small size and closeness of our cohort has meant we have remained in contact, and able to connect again after restrictions ease.

Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

Although 2021 was a challenging year, it gave me time to reflect on my goals, and put in the necessary work to improve my academic performance. This would not have been possible without the support of my scholarship from the Central NSW Joint Organisation.

How did your scholarship positively impact your life as a student?

The Central NSW Joint Organisation Scholarship was a huge relief, and has helped me to continue to focus on my studies to ensure I did my very best throughout the semester.

It has also enabled me to maintain my connections with the local community, and continue to contribute as an individual without the burden of needing to work every spare second to fund my study. The support of my scholarship is also allowing me to move onto my local campus for the coming year, which will be a great assistance in dedicating myself to my studies without removing myself from the local community.

This simply would not be possible without the financial assistance of my scholarship and I am incredibly grateful.

Read Charles Sturt News Article about Miranda.

Thank you.

I cannot thank the Central NSW Joint Organisation enough for their generosity in sponsoring the scholarship to support three of our cohort through the five years of our degree.

Their support is much greater than financial, knowing that we are supported by an organisation is an enormous boost to confidence, and is a great source of comfort in some of the more challenging times.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Central NSW Joint Organisation for its hard work and persistence in advocating for the Doctor of Medicine program at CSU over the past years, it is something I have been very aware of, and I am incredibly appreciative for the chance to study Medicine so close to my hometown.

Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

Recommendations

To continue the success of the Central NSW Joint Organisation Scholarship and strengthen its long-term impact, we recommend a new funding commitment of $100,000 over four years (2026-2030).

This funding would support one new first-year medical student each year, with each scholarship valued at $25,000 (the Charles Sturt Foundation will manage student instalments).

This structure allows CWJO to:

- Present a new scholarship annually at our scholarship ceremonies from 2026 to 2030
- Support up to four students at once, each at a different stage of their medical degree
- Maintain a consistent and visible presence in the program and across the student cohort
- Build a strong pipeline of future rural doctors from regional communities

By staggering the scholarships, CWJO will be actively supporting students from first year through to final year, ensuring continuity and sustained impact. This model offers a clear, predictable annual commitment while maximising long-term outcomes for both students and the communities they aim to serve.

Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust

Charles Sturt thanks you

Charles Sturt University is incredibly proud of the work we undertake in nuturing the homegrown talent in our regions, and we offer our heartfelt gratitude to the Central West Joint Organisation for your invaluable partnership in supporting our Medicine students from the Central West. The inaugural recipients of the CWJO scholarship, Ms Heidi Annand, Ms Miranda Eyb, and Ms Sarudzai (Saru) Mukonowatsauka, have shared how this support has significantly impacted their lives and studies, and we will be thrilled to witness their careers commence in the near future as they come to the completion of their degrees.

Thank you, CWJO, for your support and commitment to advancing rural and regional healthcare through your investment in our students and program. Your generosity is truly life-changing and deeply appreciated. I extend an invitation to continue to build this valuable partnership as we see real world impact arising from our support of the medical workforce of the future in our region.

Warmest Regards

Carly Evans

Acting Director, Advancement
Charles Sturt University

5.4 STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS - JUNE 2025

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1127
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 June 2025.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "15.3 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 April 2025.

2 Adopt the certification of the Responsible Accounting Officer.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

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

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

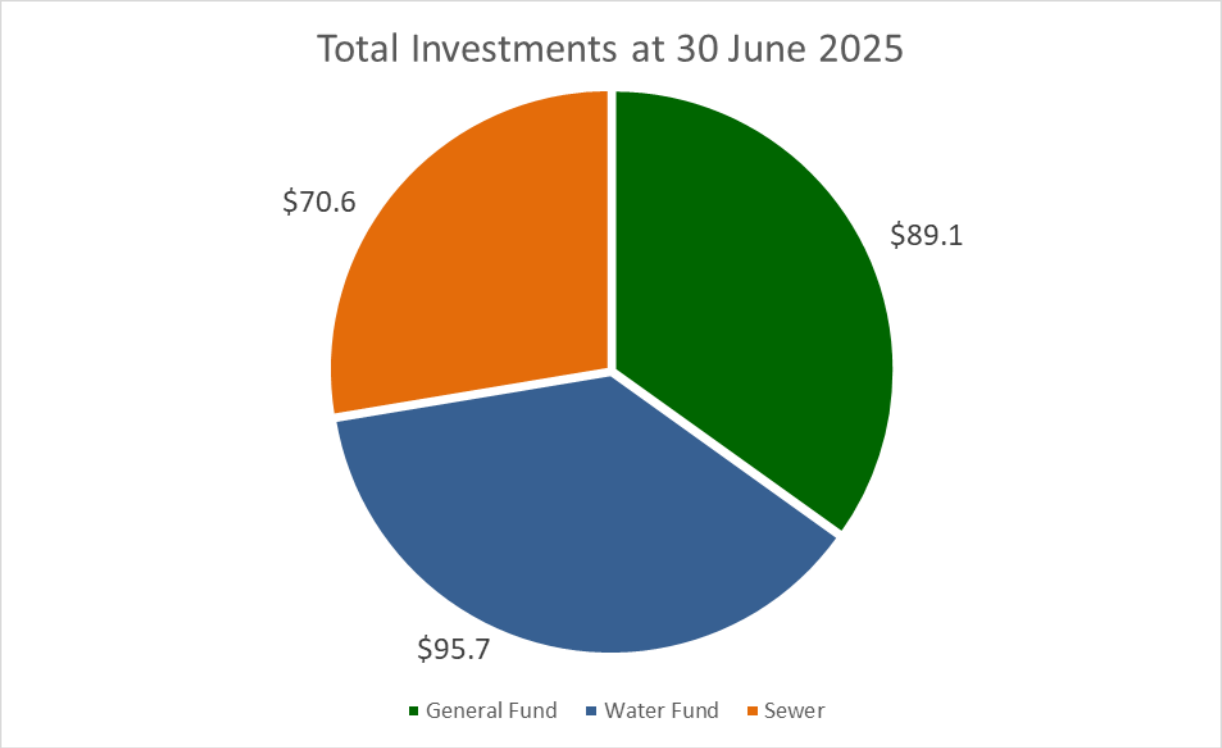
Statement of investments – June 2025

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

	31/05/2025	30/06/2025
General Fund	83,293,825	89,149,602
Water Fund	90,328,443	95,734,964
Sewer Fund	68,447,013	70,597,505
Total Funds	**242,069,281**	**255,482,072**

Portfolio Performance

As at the end of June 2025, Council's investment portfolio remains largely secured through fixed rate term deposits (86%), with the remaining portfolio allocated to FRNs (3%), bonds (2%), and cash (9%).



Overall Council's portfolio remains highly liquid and diversified with approximately 76% 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 30 June 2025 was **4.48 percent**, which is below **Council Policy's target** or **'mandated' cash rate** (refer to the **red line** in the chart below) of **4.60 percent** or 460 basis points (based on a target of 75 basis points above the cash rate for March at 3.85 percent).

As the official cash rate reduces its 'mandated' target rate of return as per its Investment Policy Council becomes closer in differential. That is while Council acknowledges that it is currently not achieving its 'mandated levels' it also notes that this is a function of the interest rate cycle and has a lag effect to the official cash rates as they both increase and decrease. Official rates and council investment rates are now both in a decreasing phase of the cycle.

Council 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.

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 June 2025, the AusBond rate was 3.94 percent. The weighted average interest rate of Council's investment portfolio of 4.60 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.

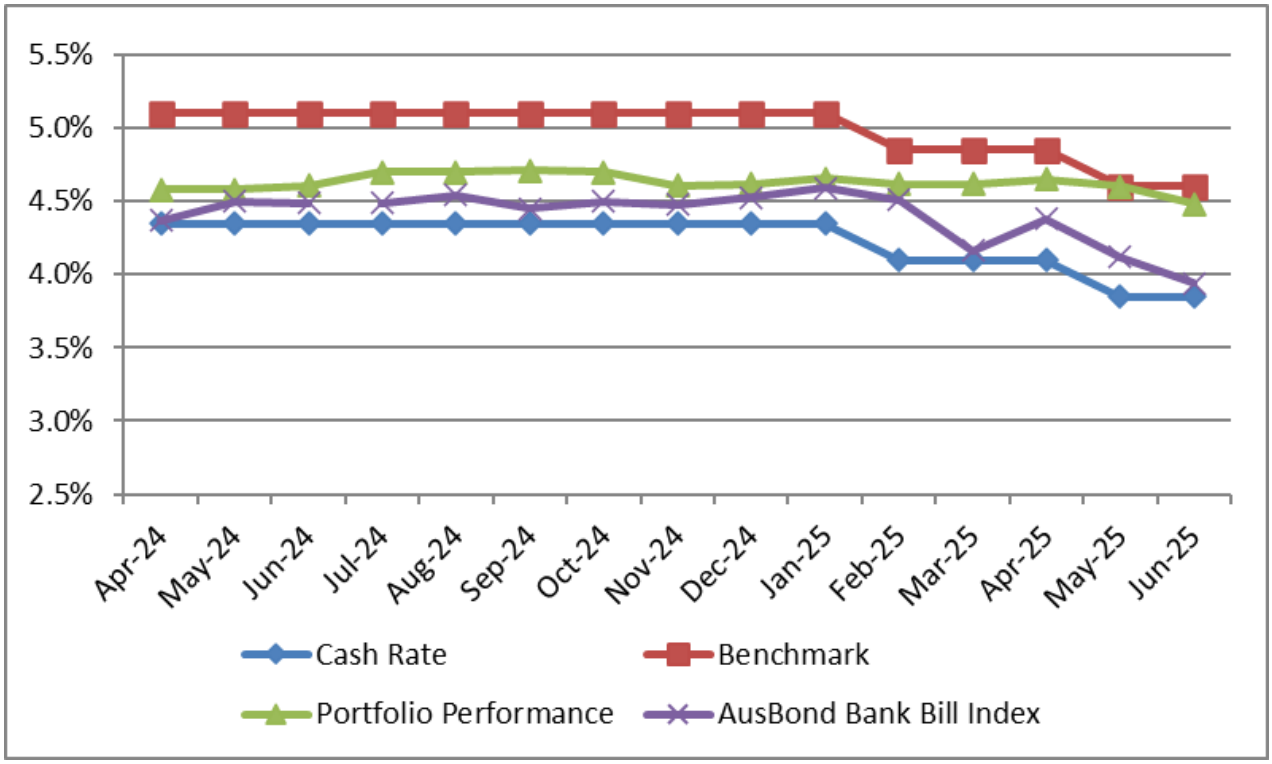


Table 1: Maturity – term limits

Term to Maturity Allocation	Maximum	Holdings	Capacity
0 - 3 Months	100.00%	36.79%	63.21%
3 - 12 Months	100.00%	39.14%	60.86%
1 - 2 Years	70.00%	7.72%	62.28%
2 - 5 Years	50.00%	16.35%	33.65%
5+ Years	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%

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%	8.61%	91.39%	21,989,485.51	3.75%
AAA	100.00%	0.40%	99.60%	1,011,714.00	4.50%
AA	100.00%	35.13%	64.87%	89,760,039.70	4.10%
A	60.00%	27.91%	32.09%	71,309,439.20	4.82%
BBB & NR	40.00%	27.95%	12.05%	71,411,393.40	4.74%
Below BBB	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
				255,482,071.81	

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 June 2025, D25/78582⇩

Investment Report

01/06/2025 to 30/06/2025

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Portfolio Valuation as at 30/06/2025

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	270,260.27	22,397.26
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	04/07/2024	03/07/2025	5.4500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	270,260.27	22,397.26
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	01/07/2024	03/07/2025	5.4600	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	273,000.00	22,438.36
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	10/04/2025	10/07/2025	4.6500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	41,786.30	15,287.67
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	At Maturity	18/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.3300	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	101,635.07	8,761.64
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	11/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.4000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	105,041.10	8,876.71
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	11/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.4000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	105,041.10	8,876.71
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	25/07/2024	24/07/2025	5.3500	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	149,946.58	13,191.78
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	18/07/2024	24/07/2025	5.3300	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	152,452.60	13,142.47
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	18/07/2024	31/07/2025	5.3000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	151,594.52	13,068.49
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	25/07/2024	31/07/2025	5.3500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	99,964.38	8,794.52
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Annual	02/08/2024	07/08/2025	5.0500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	92,145.21	8,301.37
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Annual	02/08/2024	14/08/2025	5.2000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	94,882.19	8,547.95
State Bank of India, Sydney Branch	BBB-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	22/05/2025	21/08/2025	4.6500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	10,191.78	7,643.84
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	26/06/2025	28/08/2025	4.2000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	1,726.03	1,726.03
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	26/06/2025	28/08/2025	4.2000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	2,876.71	2,876.71
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	Annual	02/08/2024	28/08/2025	5.2000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	94,882.19	8,547.95

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value ($)	Face Value ($)	Accrued ($)	Accrued MTD ($)
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	28/11/2024	04/09/2025	5.1000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	60,082.19	8,383.56
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	28/11/2024	04/09/2025	5.1000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	90,123.29	12,575.34
AMP Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	05/12/2024	11/09/2025	5.1000	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	174,378.08	25,150.68
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	12/06/2025	18/09/2025	4.3500	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	6,793.15	6,793.15
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	05/12/2024	18/09/2025	5.1000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	29,063.01	4,191.78
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	05/12/2024	18/09/2025	4.9500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	141,041.10	20,342.47
Auswide Bank	BBB	TD	WATER	At Maturity	09/01/2025	02/10/2025	5.0000	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	142,191.78	24,657.53
AMP Bank	BBB+	TD	WATER	At Maturity	22/01/2025	09/10/2025	5.0500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	88,547.95	16,602.74
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	WATER	At Maturity	26/06/2025	06/11/2025	4.3000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,178.08	1,178.08
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	14/02/2025	06/11/2025	4.7100	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	106,071.78	23,227.40
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	25/11/2021	27/11/2025	1.9400	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,826.85	3,189.04
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	126,295.89	19,232.88
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	70,164.38	10,684.93
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	84,197.26	12,821.92
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	271,814.79	14,613.70
Suncorp Bank	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	19/06/2025	08/01/2026	4.3700	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,873.42	2,873.42
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	23/01/2025	08/01/2026	4.9000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	106,726.03	20,136.99

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value ($)	Face Value ($)	Accrued ($)	Accrued MTD ($)
Suncorp Bank	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	19/06/2025	15/01/2026	4.3800	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	5,760.00	5,760.00
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	11/01/2024	15/01/2026	4.9600	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	68,896.44	12,230.14
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	23/01/2025	05/02/2026	4.8700	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	148,501.64	28,019.18
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,767.12
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,767.12
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,767.12
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	74,652.05	17,095.89
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	05/09/2024	05/03/2026	4.9200	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	161,214.25	16,175.34
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	1.2000	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,331.51	1,331.51
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	1.2000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	887.67	887.67
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	70,068.49	19,109.59
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	20/03/2025	09/04/2026	4.6500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	26,243.84	7,643.84
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	20/03/2025	09/04/2026	4.6000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	38,942.47	11,342.47
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	20/03/2025	16/04/2026	4.6500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	26,243.84	7,643.84
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	Annual	01/05/2025	07/05/2026	4.3000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	14,372.60	7,068.49
State Bank of India, Sydney Branch	BBB-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	03/04/2025	07/05/2026	4.9000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	23,895.89	8,054.79
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	05/06/2025	11/06/2026	4.3000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	9,189.04	9,189.04

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value ($)	Face Value ($)	Accrued ($)	Accrued MTD ($)
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	05/06/2025	18/06/2026	4.3000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	9,189.04	9,189.04
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	9,452.05
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,121.10	1,463.01
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,121.10	1,463.01
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	6,242.19	2,926.03
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	14,044.93	6,583.56
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	8,486.58	3,978.08
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	09/02/2027	2.3500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,219.18	1,931.51
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Semi-Annual	15/02/2024	18/02/2027	4.8700	1,340,000.00	1,340,000.00	23,957.73	5,363.67
NAB	AA-	BOND	WATER	Semi-Annual	25/02/2022	25/02/2027	2.9000	443,964.60	450,000.00	4,504.93	1,072.60
NAB	AA-	BOND	SEWER	Semi-Annual	25/02/2022	25/02/2027	2.9000	443,964.60	450,000.00	4,504.93	1,072.60
Royal Bank of Canada	AAA	BOND	WATER	Semi-Annual	13/07/2022	13/07/2027	4.5000	1,011,714.00	1,000,000.00	20,835.62	3,698.63
AMP Bank	BBB+	FRN	SEWER	Quarterly	13/09/2024	13/09/2027	4.9875	3,411,393.40	3,400,000.00	8,362.60	8,362.60
ANZ Bank	AA-	FRN	SEWER	Quarterly	31/03/2023	31/03/2028	4.6637	1,516,066.50	1,500,000.00	191.66	191.66
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	FRN	GENERAL	Quarterly	20/08/2024	20/08/2029	4.8143	1,809,439.20	1,800,000.00	9,971.54	7,122.53
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	Annual	22/08/2024	29/08/2029	4.8500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	207,952.05	19,931.51

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value ($)	Face Value ($)	Accrued ($)	Accrued MTD ($)
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	29/08/2024	30/08/2029	4.8500	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	121,980.82	11,958.90
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	05/09/2024	06/09/2029	4.8500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	158,920.55	15,945.21
BOQ	A-	TD	WATER	Annual	03/04/2025	04/04/2030	4.5900	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	55,960.27	18,863.01
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	Annual	01/05/2025	02/05/2030	4.7300	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	39,524.66	19,438.36
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	22/05/2025	23/05/2030	4.6200	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	10,126.03	7,594.52
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	22/05/2025	23/05/2030	4.6200	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	10,126.03	7,594.52
BOQ	A-	TD	WATER	Annual	06/06/2025	06/06/2030	4.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,842.47	2,842.47
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	12/06/2025	13/06/2030	4.6000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	7,183.56	7,183.56
Westpac	AA-	BOND	WATER	Semi-Annual	19/06/2025	19/06/2030	4.3000	4,016,044.00	4,000,000.00	5,654.79	5,654.79
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	WATER	Monthly	30/06/2025	30/06/2025	3.7500	3,763,241.35	3,763,241.35	4,487.29	4,487.29
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	SEWER	Monthly	30/06/2025	30/06/2025	3.7500	2,386,080.92	2,386,080.92	27,766.31	27,766.31
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	GENERAL	Monthly	30/06/2025	30/06/2025	3.7500	15,840,163.24	15,840,163.24	43,290.46	43,290.46
TOTALS								**255,482,071.81**	**255,429,485.51**	**5,069,494.72**	**862,067.26**

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Portfolio by Asset as at 30/06/2025

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	30/06/2025	30/06/2025	3.7500	3,763,241.35	3,763,241.35	4,487.29	4,487.29
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	SEWER	Monthly	30/06/2025	30/06/2025	3.7500	2,386,080.92	2,386,080.92	27,766.31	27,766.31
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	GENERAL	Monthly	30/06/2025	30/06/2025	3.7500	15,840,163.24	15,840,163.24	43,290.46	43,290.46
CASH SUBTOTALS								**21,989,485.51**	**21,989,485.51**	**75,544.07**	**75,544.07**

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	At Maturity	04/07/2024	03/07/2025	5.4500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	270,260.27	22,397.26
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	04/07/2024	03/07/2025	5.4500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	270,260.27	22,397.26
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	01/07/2024	03/07/2025	5.4600	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	273,000.00	22,438.36
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	10/04/2025	10/07/2025	4.6500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	41,786.30	15,287.67
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	At Maturity	18/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.3300	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	101,635.07	8,761.64
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	11/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.4000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	105,041.10	8,876.71
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	11/07/2024	17/07/2025	5.4000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	105,041.10	8,876.71
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	25/07/2024	24/07/2025	5.3500	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	149,946.58	13,191.78
Rabobank Australia	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	18/07/2024	24/07/2025	5.3300	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	152,452.60	13,142.47

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value ($)	Face Value ($)	Accrued ($)	Accrued MTD ($)
Limited											
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	18/07/2024	31/07/2025	5.3000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	151,594.52	13,068.49
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	25/07/2024	31/07/2025	5.3500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	99,964.38	8,794.52
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Annual	02/08/2024	07/08/2025	5.0500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	92,145.21	8,301.37
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Annual	02/08/2024	14/08/2025	5.2000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	94,882.19	8,547.95
State Bank of India, Sydney Branch	BBB-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	22/05/2025	21/08/2025	4.6500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	10,191.78	7,643.84
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	26/06/2025	28/08/2025	4.2000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	1,726.03	1,726.03
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	26/06/2025	28/08/2025	4.2000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	2,876.71	2,876.71
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	Annual	02/08/2024	28/08/2025	5.2000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	94,882.19	8,547.95
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	28/11/2024	04/09/2025	5.1000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	60,082.19	8,383.56
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	28/11/2024	04/09/2025	5.1000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	90,123.29	12,575.34
AMP Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	05/12/2024	11/09/2025	5.1000	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	174,378.08	25,150.68
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	12/06/2025	18/09/2025	4.3500	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	6,793.15	6,793.15
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	05/12/2024	18/09/2025	5.1000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	29,063.01	4,191.78
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	05/12/2024	18/09/2025	4.9500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	141,041.10	20,342.47
Auswide Bank	BBB	TD	WATER	At Maturity	09/01/2025	02/10/2025	5.0000	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	142,191.78	24,657.53
AMP Bank	BBB+	TD	WATER	At Maturity	22/01/2025	09/10/2025	5.0500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	88,547.95	16,602.74
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	WATER	At Maturity	26/06/2025	06/11/2025	4.3000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,178.08	1,178.08
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	14/02/2025	06/11/2025	4.7100	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	106,071.78	23,227.40
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	25/11/2021	27/11/2025	1.9400	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,826.85	3,189.04

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

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	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	126,295.89	19,232.88
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	70,164.38	10,684.93
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	5.2000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	84,197.26	12,821.92
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	271,814.79	14,613.70
Suncorp Bank	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	19/06/2025	08/01/2026	4.3700	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,873.42	2,873.42
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	23/01/2025	08/01/2026	4.9000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	106,726.03	20,136.99
Suncorp Bank	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	19/06/2025	15/01/2026	4.3800	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	5,760.00	5,760.00
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	11/01/2024	15/01/2026	4.9600	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	68,896.44	12,230.14
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	23/01/2025	05/02/2026	4.8700	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	148,501.64	28,019.18
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,767.12
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,767.12
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Quarterly	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	2.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,945.21	1,767.12
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	74,652.05	17,095.89
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	05/09/2024	05/03/2026	4.9200	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	161,214.25	16,175.34
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	1.2000	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,331.51	1,331.51
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	1.2000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	887.67	887.67

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value ($)	Face Value ($)	Accrued ($)	Accrued MTD ($)
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	70,068.49	19,109.59
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	20/03/2025	09/04/2026	4.6500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	26,243.84	7,643.84
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	20/03/2025	09/04/2026	4.6000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	38,942.47	11,342.47
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	20/03/2025	16/04/2026	4.6500	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	26,243.84	7,643.84
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	Annual	01/05/2025	07/05/2026	4.3000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	14,372.60	7,068.49
State Bank of India, Sydney Branch	BBB-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	03/04/2025	07/05/2026	4.9000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	23,895.89	8,054.79
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	05/06/2025	11/06/2026	4.3000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	9,189.04	9,189.04
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	05/06/2025	18/06/2026	4.3000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	9,189.04	9,189.04
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	9,452.05
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,121.10	1,463.01
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,121.10	1,463.01
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	6,242.19	2,926.03
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	1.7800	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	14,044.93	6,583.56
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	8,486.58	3,978.08
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	10/02/2022	09/02/2027	2.3500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,219.18	1,931.51

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value ($)	Face Value ($)	Accrued ($)	Accrued MTD ($)
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Semi-Annual	15/02/2024	18/02/2027	4.8700	1,340,000.00	1,340,000.00	23,957.73	5,363.67
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	Annual	22/08/2024	29/08/2029	4.8500	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	207,952.05	19,931.51
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	29/08/2024	30/08/2029	4.8500	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	121,980.82	11,958.90
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	05/09/2024	06/09/2029	4.8500	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	158,920.55	15,945.21
BOQ	A-	TD	WATER	Annual	03/04/2025	04/04/2030	4.5900	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	55,960.27	18,863.01
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	Annual	01/05/2025	02/05/2030	4.7300	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	39,524.66	19,438.36
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	22/05/2025	23/05/2030	4.6200	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	10,126.03	7,594.52
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Annual	22/05/2025	23/05/2030	4.6200	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	10,126.03	7,594.52
BOQ	A-	TD	WATER	Annual	06/06/2025	06/06/2030	4.1500	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,842.47	2,842.47
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	12/06/2025	13/06/2030	4.6000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	7,183.56	7,183.56
TD SUBTOTALS								**220,840,000.00**	**220,840,000.00**	**4,939,924.58**	**759,347.78**

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	4.9875	3,411,393.40	3,400,000.00	8,362.60	8,362.60
ANZ Bank	AA-	FRN	SEWER	Quarterly	31/03/2023	31/03/2028	4.6637	1,516,066.50	1,500,000.00	191.66	191.66

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Capital Value ($)	Face Value ($)	Accrued ($)	Accrued MTD ($)
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	FRN	GENERAL	Quarterly	20/08/2024	20/08/2029	4.8143	1,809,439.20	1,800,000.00	9,971.54	7,122.53
FRN SUBTOTALS								**6,736,899.10**	**6,700,000.00**	**18,525.80**	**15,676.79**

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	443,964.60	450,000.00	4,504.93	1,072.60
NAB	AA-	BOND	SEWER	Semi-Annual	25/02/2022	25/02/2027	2.9000	443,964.60	450,000.00	4,504.93	1,072.60
Royal Bank of Canada	AAA	BOND	WATER	Semi-Annual	13/07/2022	13/07/2027	4.5000	1,011,714.00	1,000,000.00	20,835.62	3,698.63
Westpac	AA-	BOND	WATER	Semi-Annual	19/06/2025	19/06/2030	4.3000	4,016,044.00	4,000,000.00	5,654.79	5,654.79
BOND SUBTOTALS								**5,915,687.20**	**5,900,000.00**	**35,500.27**	**11,498.63**

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Portfolio by Asset Totals as at 30/06/2025

Type	Capital Value ($)	Face Value ($)	Accrued ($)	Accrued MTD ($)
CASH	21,989,485.51	21,989,485.51	75,544.07	75,544.07
TD	220,840,000.00	220,840,000.00	4,939,924.58	759,347.78
FRN	6,736,899.10	6,700,000.00	18,525.80	15,676.79
BOND	5,915,687.20	5,900,000.00	35,500.27	11,498.63
TOTALS	**255,482,071.81**	**255,429,485.51**	**5,069,494.72**	**862,067.26**

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Counterparty Compliance as at 30/06/2025

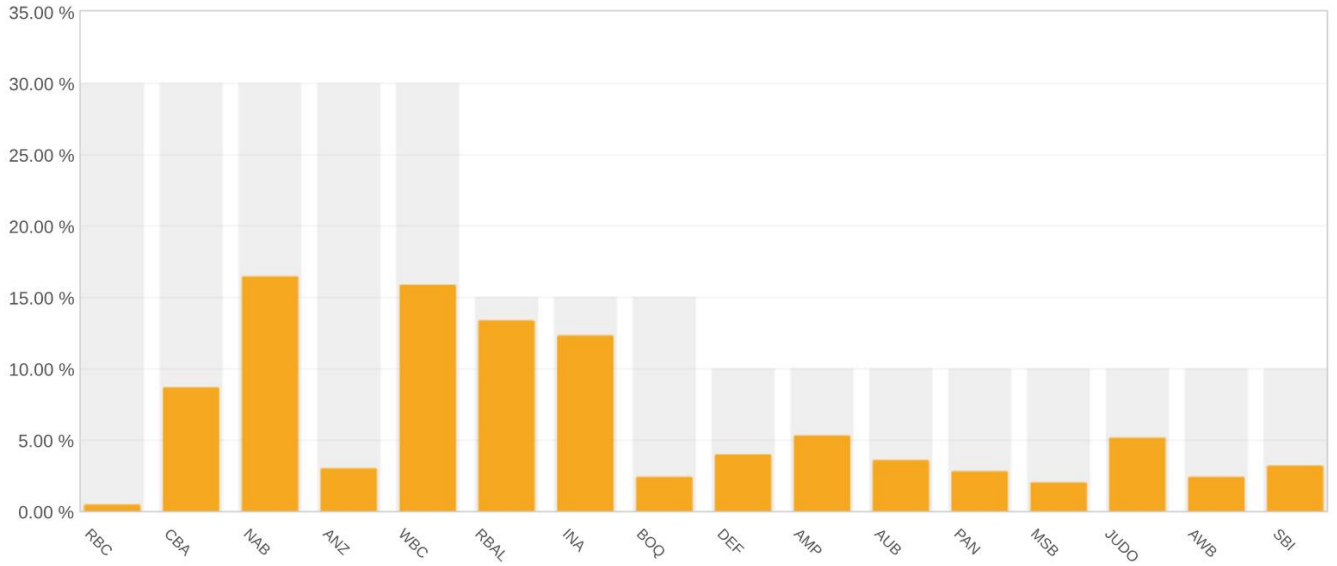
Long Term Investments

Compliant	Bank Group	Term	Rating	Invested ($)	Invested (%)	Limit (%)	Limit ($)	Available ($)
✔	Royal Bank of Canada	Long	AA-	1,011,714.00	0.40	30.00	-	75,632,907.54
✔	Commonwealth Bank	Long	AA-	21,989,485.51	8.61	30.00	-	54,655,136.03
✔	NAB	Long	AA-	41,887,929.20	16.40	30.00	-	34,756,692.34
✔	ANZ Bank	Long	AA-	7,516,066.50	2.94	30.00	-	69,128,555.04
✔	Westpac	Long	AA-	40,356,044.00	15.80	30.00	-	36,288,577.54
✔	Rabobank Australia Limited	Long	A	34,000,000.00	13.31	15.00	-	4,322,310.77
✔	ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	Long	A	31,309,439.20	12.26	15.00	-	7,012,871.57
✔	BOQ	Long	A-	6,000,000.00	2.35	15.00	-	32,322,310.77
✔	Defence Bank	Long	BBB+	10,000,000.00	3.91	10.00	-	15,548,207.18
✔	AMP Bank	Long	BBB+	13,411,393.40	5.25	10.00	-	12,136,813.78
✔	Australian Unity Bank	Long	BBB+	9,000,000.00	3.52	10.00	-	16,548,207.18
✔	P&N Bank	Long	BBB+	7,000,000.00	2.74	10.00	-	18,548,207.18
✔	MyState Bank	Long	BBB	5,000,000.00	1.96	10.00	-	20,548,207.18
✔	JUDO	Long	BBB	13,000,000.00	5.09	10.00	-	12,548,207.18

Compliant	Bank Group	Term	Rating	Invested ($)	Invested (%)	Limit (%)	Limit ($)	Available ($)
✔	Auswide Bank	Long	BBB	6,000,000.00	2.35	10.00	-	19,548,207.18
✔	State Bank of India	Long	BBB-	8,000,000.00	3.13	10.00	-	17,548,207.18
TOTALS				**255,482,071.81**	**100.00**			

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Counterparty Compliance - Long Term Investments



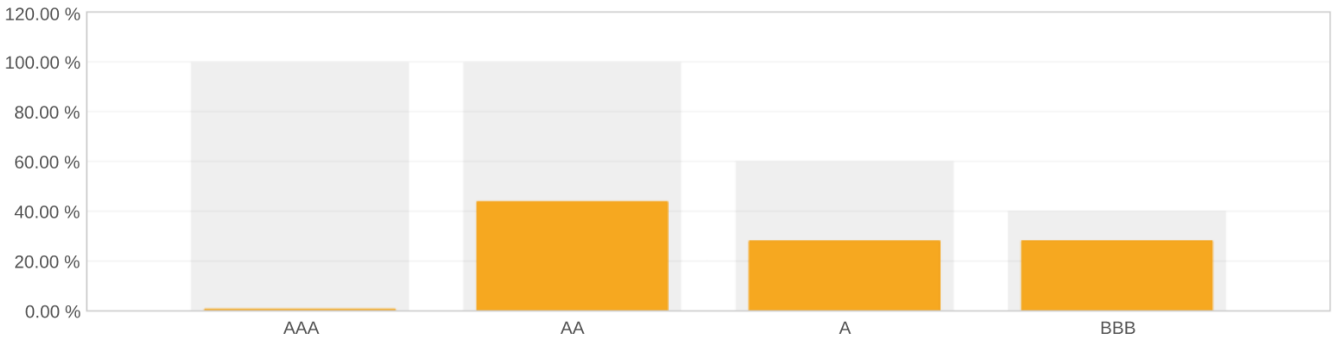
ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Credit Quality Compliance as at 30/06/2025

Long Term Investments

Compliant	Rating	Invested ($)	Invested (%)	Limit (%)	Available ($)
✔	AAA	1,011,714.00	0.40	100.00	254,470,357.81
✔	AA	111,749,525.21	43.74	100.00	143,732,546.60
✔	A	71,309,439.20	27.91	60.00	81,979,803.89
✔	BBB	71,411,393.40	27.95	40.00	30,781,435.32
TOTALS		**255,482,071.81**	**100.00**		

Credit Quality Compliance - Long Term Investments

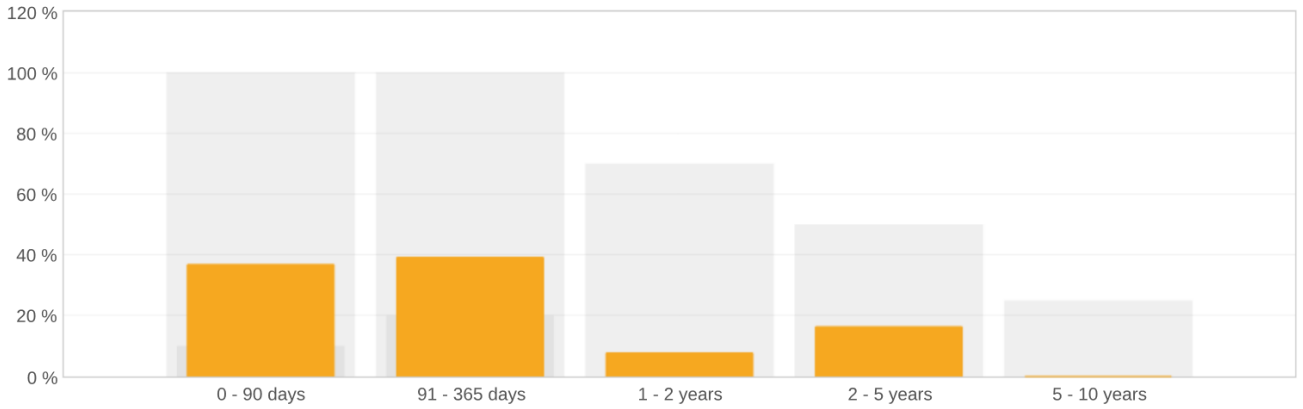


ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Maturity Compliance as at 30/06/2025

Compliant	Term	Invested ($)	Invested (%)	Min Limit (%)	Max Limit (%)	Available ($)
✔	0 - 90 days	93,989,485.51	36.79	10.00	100.00	161,492,586.30
✔	91 - 365 days	100,000,000.00	39.14	20.00	100.00	155,482,071.81
✔	1 - 2 years	19,727,929.20	7.72	0.00	70.00	159,109,521.07
✔	2 - 5 years	41,764,657.10	16.35	0.00	50.00	85,976,378.81
✔	5 - 10 years	-	0.00	0.00	25.00	63,870,517.95
TOTALS		**255,482,071.81**	**100.00**			

Maturity Compliance



IMPERIUM MARKETS

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ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Portfolio Comparison

From: 31/05/2025 To: 30/06/2025

Issuer	Rating	Type	Rate (%)	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Interest (%)	31/05/2025 ($)	30/06/2025 ($)	Difference ($)
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	5.3000	30/05/2024	05/06/2025	Annual	1,000,000.00	-	-1,000,000.00
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	5.3000	06/06/2024	05/06/2025	At Maturity	1,000,000.00	-	-1,000,000.00
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	5.3200	06/06/2024	12/06/2025	Annual	1,000,000.00	-	-1,000,000.00
NAB	AA-	TD	5.5000	28/06/2024	19/06/2025	At Maturity	4,000,000.00	-	-4,000,000.00
NAB	AA-	TD	5.5000	28/06/2024	19/06/2025	At Maturity	3,000,000.00	-	-3,000,000.00
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	5.3200	06/06/2024	19/06/2025	Annual	1,000,000.00	-	-1,000,000.00
NAB	AA-	TD	5.4300	04/07/2024	26/06/2025	At Maturity	5,000,000.00	-	-5,000,000.00
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	5.3200	06/06/2024	26/06/2025	Annual	1,000,000.00	-	-1,000,000.00
NAB	AA-	TD	5.4500	04/07/2024	03/07/2025	At Maturity	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	5.4500	04/07/2024	03/07/2025	At Maturity	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	5.4600	01/07/2024	03/07/2025	Annual	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	4.6500	10/04/2025	10/07/2025	At Maturity	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	-
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	5.3300	18/07/2024	17/07/2025	At Maturity	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	5.4000	11/07/2024	17/07/2025	At Maturity	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	5.4000	11/07/2024	17/07/2025	At Maturity	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	5.3500	25/07/2024	24/07/2025	At Maturity	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	-
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	5.3300	18/07/2024	24/07/2025	Annual	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	-

Issuer	Rating	Type	Rate (%)	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Interest (%)	31/05/2025 ($)	30/06/2025 ($)	Difference ($)
NAB	AA-	TD	5.3000	18/07/2024	31/07/2025	At Maturity	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	5.3500	25/07/2024	31/07/2025	At Maturity	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	5.0500	02/08/2024	07/08/2025	Annual	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	5.2000	02/08/2024	14/08/2025	Annual	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
State Bank of India, Sydney Branch	BBB-	TD	4.6500	22/05/2025	21/08/2025	At Maturity	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	5.2000	02/08/2024	28/08/2025	Annual	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	4.2000	26/06/2025	28/08/2025	At Maturity	-	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	4.2000	26/06/2025	28/08/2025	At Maturity	-	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	5.1000	28/11/2024	04/09/2025	At Maturity	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	5.1000	28/11/2024	04/09/2025	At Maturity	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	-
AMP Bank	BBB+	TD	5.1000	05/12/2024	11/09/2025	At Maturity	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	-
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	5.1000	05/12/2024	18/09/2025	At Maturity	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	4.9500	05/12/2024	18/09/2025	At Maturity	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	4.3500	12/06/2025	18/09/2025	At Maturity	-	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Auswide Bank	BBB	TD	5.0000	09/01/2025	02/10/2025	At Maturity	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	-
AMP Bank	BBB+	TD	5.0500	22/01/2025	09/10/2025	At Maturity	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	4.7100	14/02/2025	06/11/2025	At Maturity	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	-
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	4.3000	26/06/2025	06/11/2025	At Maturity	-	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Westpac	AA-	TD	1.9400	25/11/2021	27/11/2025	Quarterly	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-

Issuer	Rating	Type	Rate (%)	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Interest (%)	31/05/2025 ($)	30/06/2025 ($)	Difference ($)
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	5.2000	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	Annual	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	-
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	5.2000	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	Annual	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	5.2000	14/12/2023	11/12/2025	Annual	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	-
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	4.7000	16/12/2022	18/12/2025	Quarterly	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	5.0800	21/12/2023	18/12/2025	At Maturity	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	-
Defence Bank	BBB+	TD	4.9000	23/01/2025	08/01/2026	At Maturity	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-
Suncorp Bank	AA-	TD	4.3700	19/06/2025	08/01/2026	At Maturity	-	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	4.9600	11/01/2024	15/01/2026	Annual	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	-
Suncorp Bank	AA-	TD	4.3800	19/06/2025	15/01/2026	At Maturity	-	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Westpac	AA-	TD	4.8700	23/01/2025	05/02/2026	At Maturity	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	2.1500	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	2.1500	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	2.1500	10/02/2022	12/02/2026	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-
State Bank of India, Sydney Branch	BBB-	TD	5.2000	20/02/2025	19/02/2026	At Maturity	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	-
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	4.9200	05/09/2024	05/03/2026	Annual	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	1.2000	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	Quarterly	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	1.2000	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	4.7000	16/03/2023	19/03/2026	Quarterly	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	4.6500	13/03/2025	02/04/2026	Annual	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-

Issuer	Rating	Type	Rate (%)	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Interest (%)	31/05/2025 ($)	30/06/2025 ($)	Difference ($)
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	4.6500	20/03/2025	09/04/2026	Annual	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	4.6000	20/03/2025	09/04/2026	At Maturity	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	-
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	4.6500	20/03/2025	16/04/2026	Annual	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	4.3000	01/05/2025	07/05/2026	Annual	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
State Bank of India, Sydney Branch	BBB-	TD	4.9000	03/04/2025	07/05/2026	At Maturity	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	4.3000	05/06/2025	11/06/2026	At Maturity	-	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	4.3000	05/06/2025	18/06/2026	At Maturity	-	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	5.7500	13/07/2023	16/07/2026	Quarterly	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	1.7800	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	1.7800	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	1.7800	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	Quarterly	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	1.7800	28/10/2021	29/10/2026	Quarterly	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	2.0000	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	2.0000	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	Quarterly	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	2.0000	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	Quarterly	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	4.8400	25/01/2024	28/01/2027	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	TD	2.3500	10/02/2022	09/02/2027	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-
Westpac	AA-	TD	4.8700	15/02/2024	18/02/2027	Semi-Annual	1,340,000.00	1,340,000.00	-
NAB	AA-	BOND	2.9000	25/02/2022	25/02/2027	Semi-Annual	442,284.30	443,964.60	1,680.30

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Issuer	Rating	Type	Rate (%)	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Interest (%)	31/05/2025 ($)	30/06/2025 ($)	Difference ($)
NAB	AA-	BOND	2.9000	25/02/2022	25/02/2027	Semi-Annual	442,284.30	443,964.60	1,680.30
Royal Bank of Canada	AAA	BOND	4.5000	13/07/2022	13/07/2027	Semi-Annual	1,009,846.00	1,011,714.00	1,868.00
AMP Bank	BBB+	FRN	5.3887	13/09/2024	13/09/2027	Quarterly	3,411,648.40	3,411,393.40	-255.00
ANZ Bank	AA-	FRN	5.1854	31/03/2023	31/03/2028	Quarterly	1,516,092.00	1,516,066.50	-25.50
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	FRN	4.8143	20/08/2024	20/08/2029	Quarterly	1,810,364.40	1,809,439.20	-925.20
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	4.8500	22/08/2024	29/08/2029	Annual	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	4.8500	29/08/2024	30/08/2029	Annual	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	-
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	4.8500	05/09/2024	06/09/2029	Annual	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	-
BOQ	A-	TD	4.5900	03/04/2025	04/04/2030	Annual	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	4.7300	01/05/2025	02/05/2030	Annual	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	4.6200	22/05/2025	23/05/2030	Annual	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	4.6200	22/05/2025	23/05/2030	Annual	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
BOQ	A-	TD	4.1500	06/06/2025	06/06/2030	Annual	-	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	4.6000	12/06/2025	13/06/2030	Annual	-	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Westpac	AA-	BOND	4.3000	19/06/2025	19/06/2030	Semi-Annual	-	4,016,044.00	4,016,044.00
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	3.7500	31/05/2025	31/05/2025	Monthly	1,376,312.92	3,763,241.35	2,386,928.43
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	3.7500	31/05/2025	31/05/2025	Monthly	9,236,988.03	2,386,080.92	-6,850,907.11
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	CASH	3.7500	31/05/2025	31/05/2025	Monthly	13,983,460.55	15,840,163.24	1,856,702.69
TOTALS							**242,069,280.90**	**255,482,071.81**	**13,412,790.91**

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Trades in Period

From: 01/06/2025 To: 30/06/2025

New Trades - From: 01/06/2025 To: 30/06/2025

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Value ($)	Reference
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	05/06/2025	11/06/2026	4.3000	3,000,000.00	Folio 1134
Australian Unity Bank	BBB+	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	05/06/2025	18/06/2026	4.3000	3,000,000.00	Folio 1133
BOQ	A-	TD	WATER	Annual	06/06/2025	06/06/2030	4.1500	1,000,000.00	Folio 1619
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	12/06/2025	13/06/2030	4.6000	3,000,000.00	
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	12/06/2025	18/09/2025	4.3500	3,000,000.00	Folio 2205
Suncorp Bank	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	19/06/2025	08/01/2026	4.3700	2,000,000.00	
Suncorp Bank	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	19/06/2025	15/01/2026	4.3800	4,000,000.00	
Westpac	AA-	BOND	WATER	Semi-Annual	19/06/2025	19/06/2030	4.3000	4,000,000.00	
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	26/06/2025	28/08/2025	4.2000	3,000,000.00	Folio 3805
JUDO BANK	BBB	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	26/06/2025	28/08/2025	4.2000	5,000,000.00	Folio 3804
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	WATER	At Maturity	26/06/2025	06/11/2025	4.3000	2,000,000.00	Folio 2205
TOTALS								**33,000,000.00**	

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Sell Trades - From: 01/06/2025 To: 30/06/2025

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Selling Date	Yield/Margin (%)	Face Value ($)	Gross Value ($)	Capital Value ($)	Reference
No entries for this item												
TOTALS									0			

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Matured Trades - From: 01/06/2025 To: 30/06/2025

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Interest Paid	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Rate (%)	Value ($)	Reference
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	06/06/2024	05/06/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	Folio 2303
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	WATER	Annual	30/05/2024	05/06/2025	5.3000	1,000,000.00	Folio 2201
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	06/06/2024	12/06/2025	5.3200	1,000,000.00	Folio 1726
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	28/06/2024	19/06/2025	5.5000	3,000,000.00	Folio 1499
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	28/06/2024	19/06/2025	5.5000	4,000,000.00	Folio 1498
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	Annual	06/06/2024	19/06/2025	5.3200	1,000,000.00	Folio 1727
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	04/07/2024	26/06/2025	5.4300	5,000,000.00	Folio 1500
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	06/06/2024	26/06/2025	5.3200	1,000,000.00	Folio 1728
TOTALS								**17,000,000.00**	

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Unrealised Gains / Losses as at 30/06/2025

Issuer	Rating	Type	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Allocation	Cost ($)	Value ($)	Purchase Price	Current Price	Gain/Loss ($)
NAB	AA-	BOND	25/02/2022	25/02/2027	WATER	448,866.00	443,964.60	99.7480	98.6588	-4,901.40
NAB	AA-	BOND	25/02/2022	25/02/2027	SEWER	448,866.00	443,964.60	99.7480	98.6588	-4,901.40
Royal Bank of Canada	AA-	BOND	13/07/2022	13/07/2027	WATER	998,230.00	1,011,714.00	99.8230	101.1714	13,484.00
AMP Bank	BBB+	FRN	13/09/2024	13/09/2027	SEWER	3,400,000.00	3,411,393.40	100.0000	100.3351	11,393.40
ANZ Bank	AA-	FRN	31/03/2023	31/03/2028	SEWER	1,500,000.00	1,516,066.50	100.0000	101.0711	16,066.50
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	FRN	20/08/2024	20/08/2029	GENERAL	1,800,000.00	1,809,439.20	100.0000	100.5244	9,439.20
Westpac	AA-	BOND	19/06/2025	19/06/2030	WATER	3,993,400.00	4,016,044.00	99.8350	100.4011	22,644.00
TOTALS						**12,589,362.00**	**12,652,586.30**			**63,224.30**

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Realised Gains / Losses

From: 01/06/2025 To: 30/06/2025

Issuer	Rating	Type	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Selling Date	Cost Price	Current Price	Purchase Price	Selling Price	Realised	Type
No entries for this item											
TOTALS						**0**	**0**				**0**

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Interest Received in Period

From: 01/06/2025 To: 30/06/2025

Periodic Interest

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Frequency	Value ($)	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Coupon Date	Type	Rate (%)	Received ($)
MyState Bank	BBB	TD	WATER	Annual	1,000,000.00	30/05/2024	05/06/2025	05/06/2025	Maturity	5.3000	871.23
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	1,000,000.00	06/06/2024	05/06/2025	05/06/2025	Maturity	5.3000	52,854.79
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	1,000,000.00	06/06/2024	12/06/2025	12/06/2025	Maturity	5.3200	874.52
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	GENERAL	Annual	1,000,000.00	06/06/2024	12/06/2025	06/06/2025	Periodic	5.3200	53,200.00
NAB	AA-	TD	WATER	At Maturity	4,000,000.00	28/06/2024	19/06/2025	19/06/2025	Maturity	5.5000	214,575.34
NAB	AA-	TD	SEWER	At Maturity	3,000,000.00	28/06/2024	19/06/2025	19/06/2025	Maturity	5.5000	160,931.51
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	Annual	1,000,000.00	06/06/2024	19/06/2025	19/06/2025	Maturity	5.3200	1,894.79
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	WATER	Annual	1,000,000.00	06/06/2024	19/06/2025	06/06/2025	Periodic	5.3200	53,200.00
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	1,000,000.00	06/06/2024	26/06/2025	26/06/2025	Maturity	5.3200	2,915.07
Rabobank Australia Limited	A	TD	SEWER	Annual	1,000,000.00	06/06/2024	26/06/2025	06/06/2025	Periodic	5.3200	53,200.00
NAB	AA-	TD	GENERAL	At Maturity	5,000,000.00	04/07/2024	26/06/2025	26/06/2025	Maturity	5.4300	265,549.32
ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	A	TD	WATER	Quarterly	5,000,000.00	16/12/2022	18/12/2025	16/06/2025	Periodic	4.7000	58,589.04
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	1,500,000.00	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	04/06/2025	Periodic	1.2000	4,536.99
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	04/03/2021	05/03/2026	04/06/2025	Periodic	1.2000	3,024.66

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Issuer	Rating	Type	Allocation	Frequency	Value ($)	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Coupon Date	Type	Rate (%)	Received ($)
P&N Bank	BBB+	TD	WATER	Quarterly	5,000,000.00	16/03/2023	19/03/2026	16/06/2025	Periodic	4.7000	58,589.04
Westpac	AA-	TD	GENERAL	Quarterly	2,000,000.00	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	02/06/2025	Periodic	2.0000	9,972.60
Westpac	AA-	TD	WATER	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	02/06/2025	Periodic	2.0000	4,986.30
Westpac	AA-	TD	SEWER	Quarterly	2,000,000.00	02/12/2021	03/12/2026	02/06/2025	Periodic	2.0000	9,972.60
AMP Bank	BBB+	FRN	SEWER	Quarterly	3,400,000.00	13/09/2024	13/09/2027	13/06/2025	Periodic	5.3887	46,180.42
ANZ Bank	AA-	FRN	SEWER	Quarterly	1,500,000.00	31/03/2023	31/03/2028	30/06/2025	Periodic	5.1854	19,391.98
TOTALS					**39,400,000.00**						**1,075,310.20**

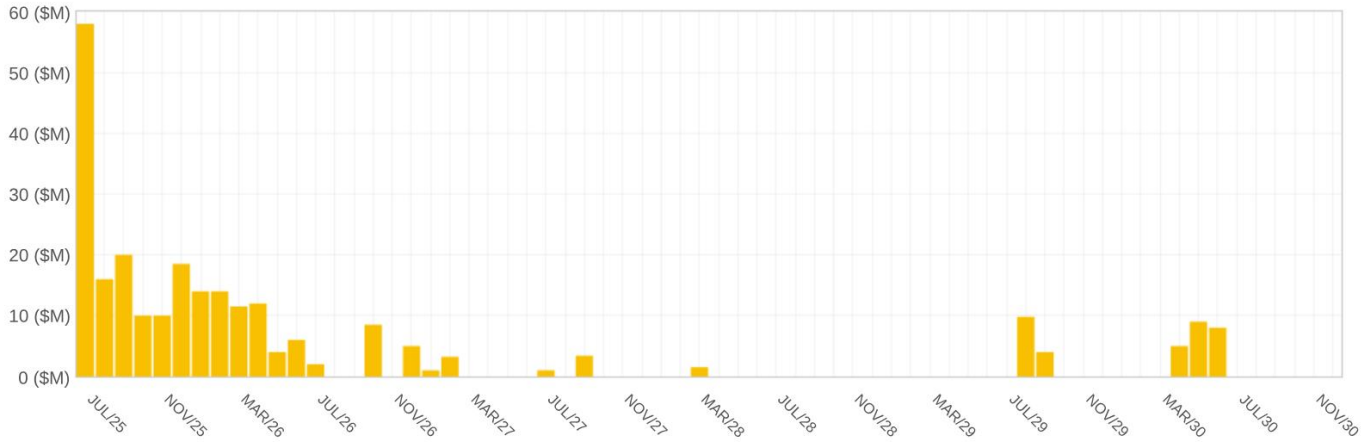
ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Maturity Cash Flow as at 30/06/2025

Year	Jan ($)	Feb ($)	Mar ($)	Apr ($)	May ($)	Jun ($)	Jul ($)	Aug ($)	Sep ($)	Oct ($)	Nov ($)	Dec ($)	Total ($)
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,989,485	16,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	18,500,000	132,489,485.51
2026	14,000,000	14,000,000	11,500,000	12,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	8,500,000	-	5,000,000	77,000,000.00
2027	1,000,000	3,227,929	-	-	-	-	1,011,714	-	3,411,393	-	-	-	8,651,036.60
2028	-	-	1,516,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,516,066.50
2029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,809,439	4,000,000	-	-	-	13,809,439.20
2030	-	-	-	5,000,000	9,000,000	8,016,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,016,044.00
TOTALS													**255,482,071.81**

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

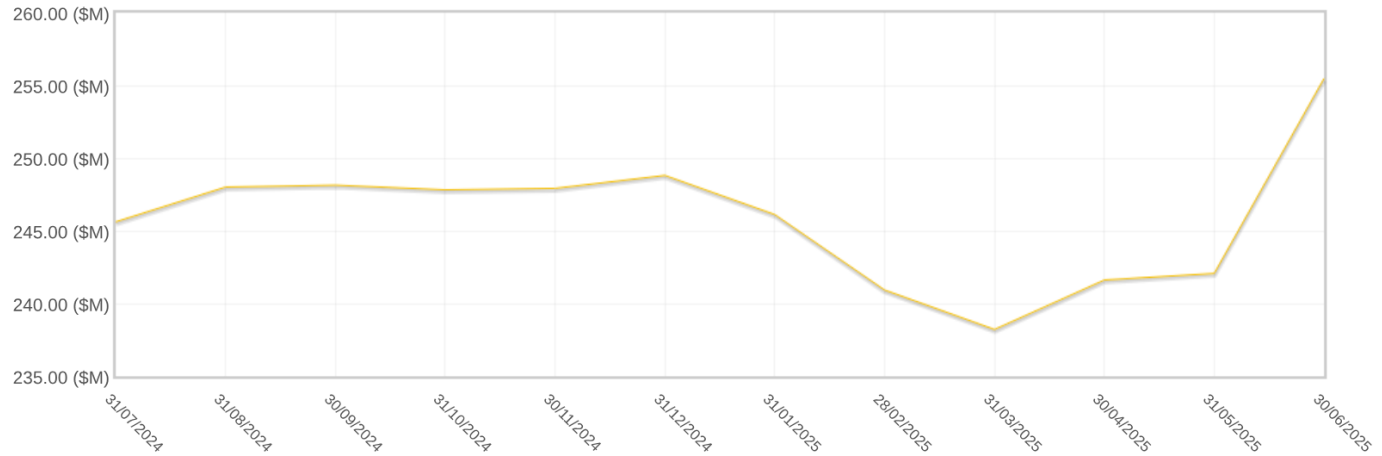
Maturity Cash Flow Distribution



ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Historical Portfolio Balances as at 30/06/2025

31/07/2024	31/08/2024	30/09/2024	31/10/2024	30/11/2024	31/12/2024	31/01/2025	28/02/2025	31/03/2025	30/04/2025	31/05/2025	30/06/2025
245.62	248.01	248.14	247.82	247.92	248.81	246.12	240.93	238.22	241.62	242.07	255.48



ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Historical Ratios as at 30/06/2025

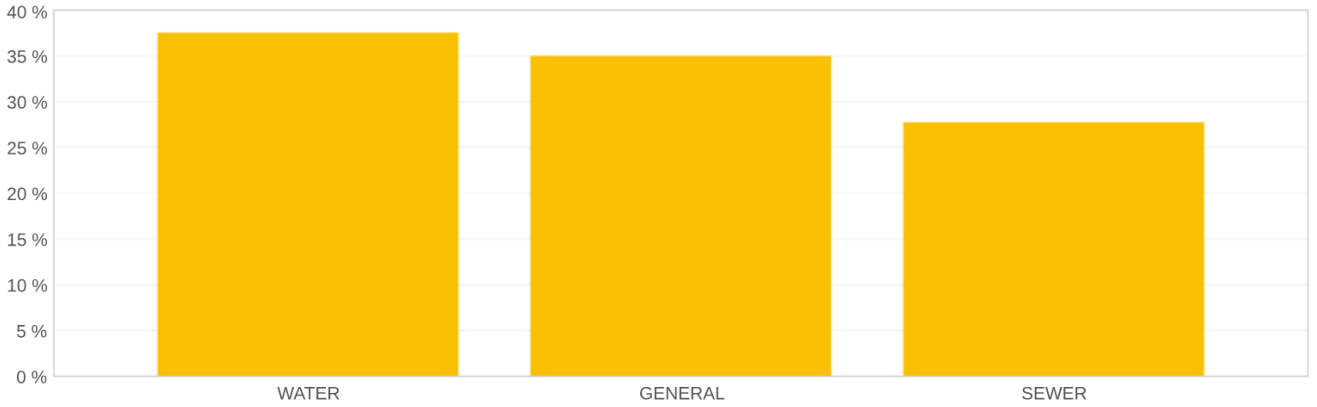
	31/07/2024	31/08/2024	30/09/2024	31/10/2024	30/11/2024	31/12/2024	31/01/2025	28/02/2025	31/03/2025	30/04/2025	31/05/2025	30/06/2025
WAM (Days)	297	347	366	337	327	311	315	308	303	315	358	388
WAY (%)	4.6982	4.7019	4.7119	4.6957	4.6050	4.6228	4.6561	4.6555	4.6208	4.6468	4.6027	4.5113

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Allocation as at 30/06/2025

Code	Number of trades	Invested ($)	Invested (%)
WATER	32	95,734,963.95	37.47
GENERAL	24	89,149,602.44	34.89
SEWER	28	70,597,505.42	27.63
TOTALS	**84**	**255,482,071.81**	**100.0**

Allocation Distribution as at 30/06/2025

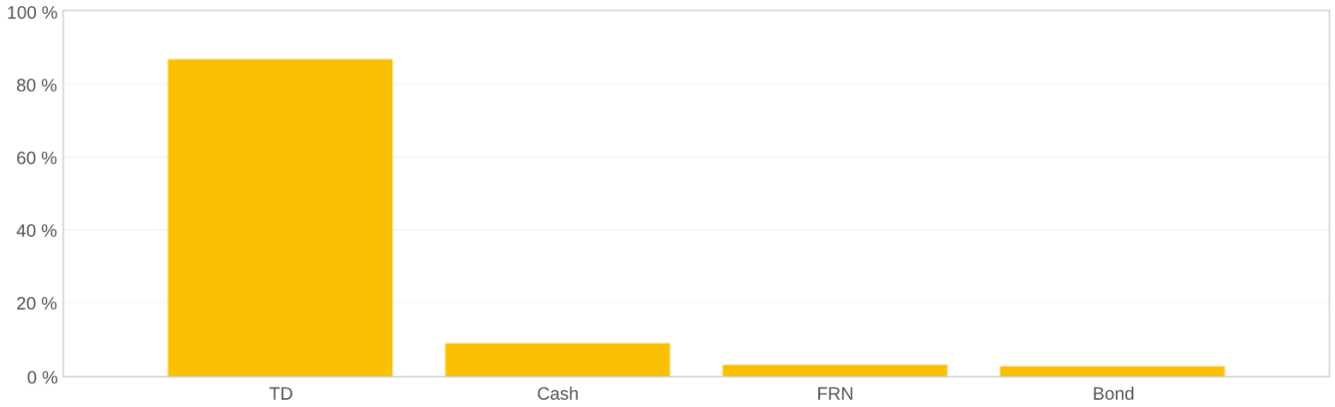


ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Asset Class as at 30/06/2025

Code	Number of Trades	Invested ($)	Invested (%)
TD	74	220,840,000.00	86.44
Cash	3	21,989,485.51	8.61
FRN	3	6,736,899.10	2.64
Bond	4	5,915,687.20	2.32
TOTALS	**84**	**255,482,071.81**	**100.0**

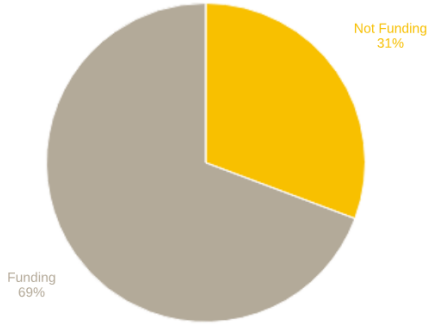
Asset Class Distribution



ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

ADIs funding fossil fuels as at 30/06/2025

	Number of Trades	Invested ($)	Invested (%)
Not funding fossil fuels	24	78,423,107.40	30.7
Funding fossil fuels	60	177,058,964.41	69.3



5.5 SUPPORT FOR MANAGEMENT OF MOUNTAIN BIKE PARK

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1358
AUTHOR: Scott Maunder, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the 17 June 2025 Council Meeting, Council resolved:

RESOLVED - 25/268 ***Cr D Mallard/Cr M McDonell***

2(E) That Council include the Payment to MTB club for management of Council land of $10,000 in the 2025/2026 budget.

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

At that time discussion took place clarifying that the payment was for every year of the term of the Club's 5-year licence agreement whereby $10,000 yearly conditional upon MTB Club's compliance with their licence agreement responsibilities however as the resolution did not specify this, it is necessary to obtain a further resolution of Council.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "2.1 Deliver sport and recreational facilities, programs & activities that are accessible and affordable to service the community into the future".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

$10,000 per annum for 5 years

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves:

1. **To provide a $10,000 payment to the Orange Mountain Bike Club annually for the 5 year term of the licence agreement concluding at the end of the lease period being the 2029/2030 financial year.**
2. **That the Chief Executive Officer be granted the authority to affix the Council Seal on necessary documentation if required**.

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 Mountain Trail Bike Club (MTB Club) provides a mountain bike park facility at Lake Canobolas Reserve Earth Sanctuary, Lake Canobolas Road, Nashdale. Council resolved to enter into the new licence agreement with the MTB Club at the Council Meeting held 18 February 2025.
The MTB Club required ongoing funding for the maintenance of the trails that are critical to their continued safe use.

At the 17 June 2025 Council Meeting, as per resolution 25/268, Council resolved to make a payment of $10,000 to the Mountain Trail Bike Club (MTB Club) for land management for the 2025/2026. This request was for the term of the MTB Club's 5-year licence agreement as an ongoing $10,000 yearly payment conditional on MTB Club's compliance with their licence agreement responsibilities.

As the resolution of 17 June 2025 does not specify the total period of support in its resolution, this is required prior to entering the lease agreement.

5.6 ADVANCING MENSTRUAL EQUITY IN ORANGE - SHARE THE DIGNITY COUNCIL CARES PROGRAM

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1418
AUTHOR: Kate Shepherd, Executive Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At its meeting of 17 June 2025 Council resolved:

4.1 NOTICE OF MOTION - ADVANCING MENSTRUAL EQUITY IN ORANGE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2025/1068

RESOLVED - 25/258 ***Cr M Ruddy/Cr D Mallard***

That Council:

1. *Acknowledges and commends the current work providing free period products, and requests staff investigate opportunities to expand this service across additional Council-managed facilities.*
2. *Promotes the availability of free period products in Council spaces through appropriate communications to raise community awareness and normalise conversations about menstruation.*
3. *Explores opportunities to deliver menstrual health education in partnership with Share the Dignity's Education Hub, to help reduce stigma and foster greater understanding in our community.*
4. *Investigates the feasibility of introducing a reusable period product rebate program to support residents in purchasing sustainable options such as menstrual cups and period underwear - promoting long-term and environmentally friendly menstrual care.*
5. *Commits to joining Share the Dignity's Council Cares program, becoming part of a national movement to advance menstrual equity and dignity in local communities.*

For: Cr T Mileto (Mayor), Cr K Duffy, 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: Cr T Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor), Cr G Judge
Absent: Nil

This report provides further information and approximate costings.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "3.2 Improve access, inclusion, equity and diversity in our community".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council acknowledge the information contained in this report and determine any further action to undertake.

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

Currently Available OCC Free Menstrual Products

Council provides free menstrual products within two facilities.

Pixii pad and tampon products are available in the ladies and accessible bathrooms of the Giyalang Ganya, Community Services building. The cost of these products is absorbed in the Community Services building supplies budget. The last restock order cost Community Services $447.65 for 8 x 80 tampon packs and 6 x 50 pad packs. This stock is anticipated to last between 6 to 12 months based on current usage. These free products are advertised with specialised flyers on the doors to the amenities.

A Share the Dignity vending machine is located in the accessible bathroom located in the South Court (between the Library and Gallery). The cost for the vending machine, ongoing restocking and any required maintenance is funded to May 2026 through sponsorship from Newmont Cadia. These free products are advertised by a brand specific sticker on the door to the accessible bathroom.

Fig 1. Giyalang Ganya Dispenser

Fig 2. Library Vending Machine

Pricing For Additional Share the Dignity Units

Share the Dignity have a range of dispensers available that would be suited to different locations dependent on space and sizing requirements.

	Unit Price	Dimensions	Product Capacity
Dignity Vending Machine	Price Requested	595 x 910mm	59
Dignity Wall Dispenser	$880 (inc gst)	325 x 710mm	66
Slim Dignity Wall Dispenser	$280 (inc gst)	110 x 500mm	18
Portable Dignity Dispenser	$195 (inc gst)	300 x 310mm	18

Restocking costs of Share the Dignity products are similar to those of the Pixii pad and tampon products. 400 Period Packs, each containing 6 Tampons and 2 Pads costs $995 or $2.50 per pack.

Reuseable Period Product Council Rebate
Council staff have identified there are other NSW Councils who provide a Reusable Products Rebate. City of Wagga Wagga and Inner West Council offer a 50% rebate on the purchase of reusable period products up to $100 per household per financial year. Ballina Shire Council is currently trialling the program at the same rate with a limited budget. Each Council has an application form requiring copy of original receipt/proof of purchase and proof of identity and residence. These Councils fund the rebate from the Solid Waste Reserve.

Council staff are estimating that a rebate program may cost Council in the vicinity of $15k annually, based on 150 households at $100 each.

Share the Dignity Council Cares Program
This program encourages Councils to ensure menstrual equity across Australia through 3 actions being:

I. Provide free period products;
II. Educate our community about menstruation; and
III. Offer a reusable period product rebate

Council has registered an interest in joining the program pending Council's decision.

ATTACHMENTS
1 Share the Dignity - Council Cares - Intro Booklet, D25/79209⇩

sharethedignity
Council Cares
Every council has the power to create real change.
Council Cares is an initiative by Share the Dignity, inviting local governments to take practical steps toward menstrual equity.

WHY

Council Cares matters...

Period poverty is real and it's happening in every postcode.

Menstruating isn't a choice, but those experiencing period poverty often have to choose between purchasing period products or other essential items just to get by. Not having the period products needed can impact school attendance, work opportunities, mental health, and dignity.

As a council, you have the reach and resources to help change this.

Through **THREE SIMPLE STEPS**, your council can be a part of the solution.

- ✓ Provide free and dignified access to **PERIOD PRODUCTS**
- ✓ Promote menstrual **EDUCATION**
- ✓ Provide reusable period product **REBATES**

STEP ONE

Provide free and dignified access to period products.

Everyone should be able to access the period products they need to manage their period with dignity.

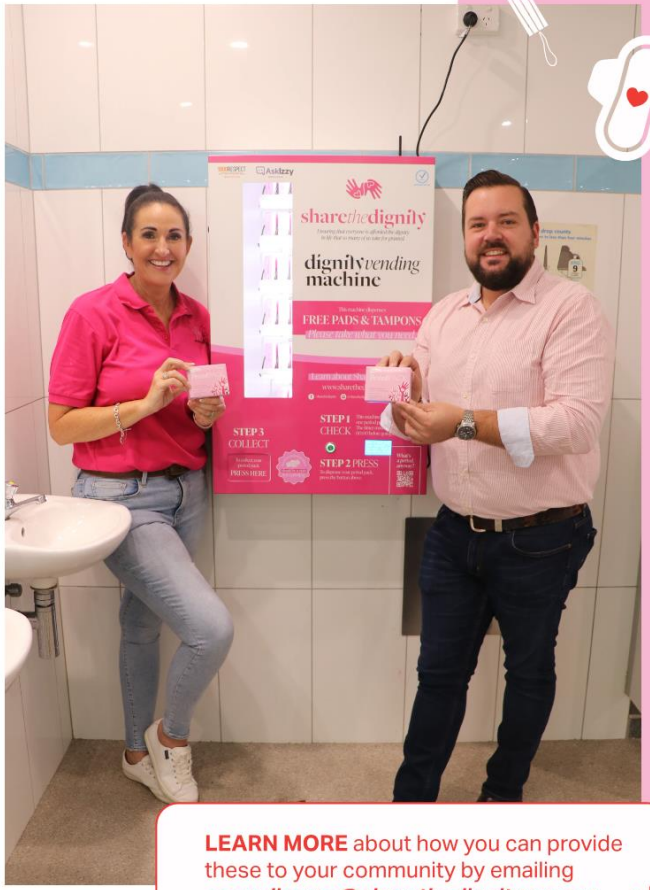
Unfortunately, nationwide 64% of menstruators have struggled to afford period products due to cost.

Councils can play a vital role in addressing this by making period products freely and easily available in public spaces.

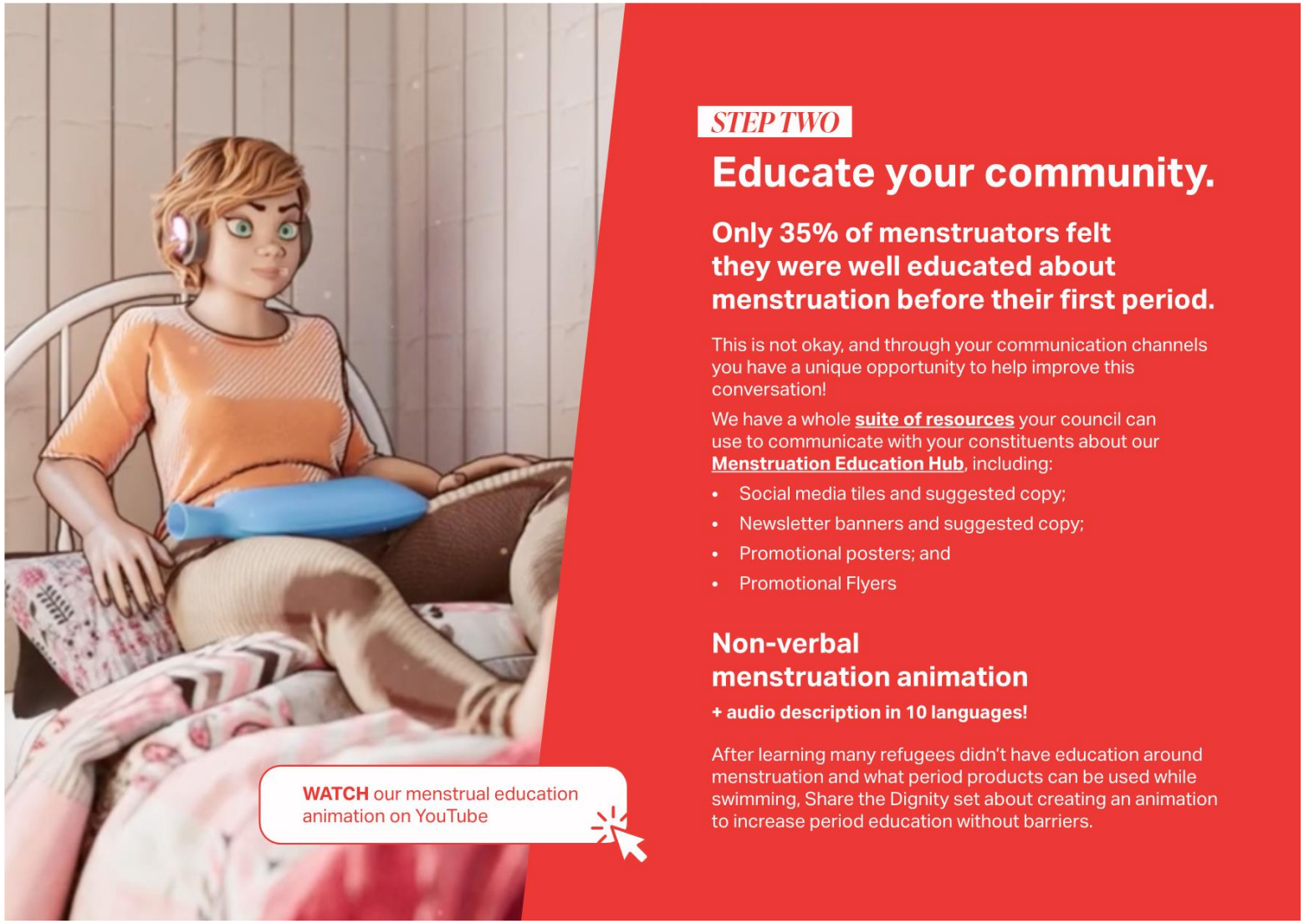
There are many ways to provide this support. One proven and powerful option is the **Dignity Vending Machine**, a self-serve machine that dispenses free pads and tampons in a dignified way.

These machines are,

- A simple way to provide free period products when they're needed most;
- Ideal for libraries, leisure centres, youth hubs or council buildings; and
- Easy to restock, with minimal maintenance



LEARN MORE about how you can provide these to your community by emailing *councilcares@sharethedignity.org.au*


STEP TWO
Educate your community.
Only 35% of menstruators felt they were well educated about menstruation before their first period.
This is not okay, and through your communication channels you have a unique opportunity to help improve this conversation!
We have a whole suite of resources your council can use to communicate with your constituents about our Menstruation Education Hub, including:
• Social media tiles and suggested copy;
• Newsletter banners and suggested copy;
• Promotional posters; and
• Promotional Flyers
Non-verbal menstruation animation
+ audio description in 10 languages!
After learning many refugees didn't have education around menstruation and what period products can be used while swimming, Share the Dignity set about creating an animation to increase period education without barriers.
WATCH our menstrual education animation on YouTube

STEP THREE

Provide reusable period product rebates.

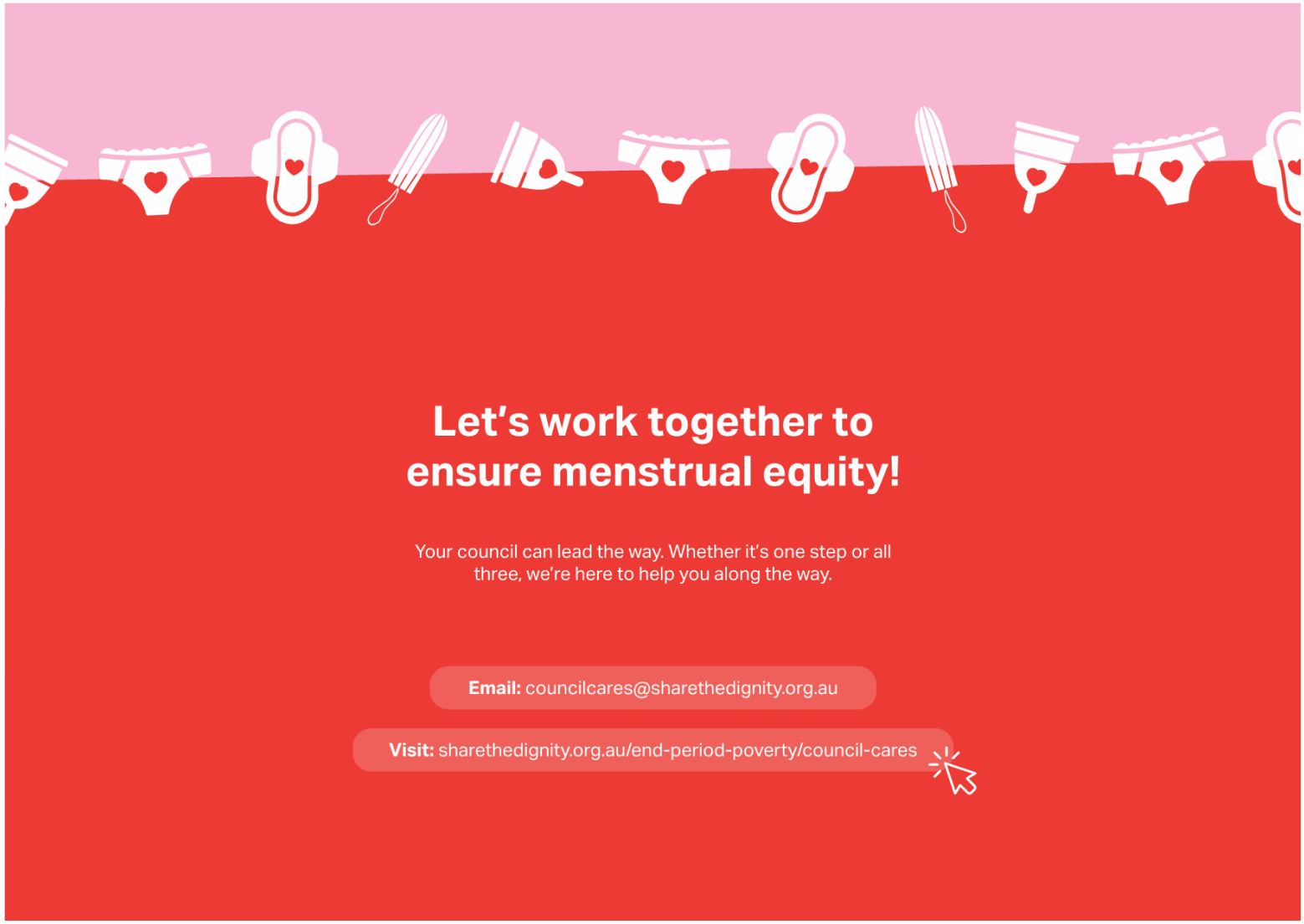
Reusable products like menstrual cups and period undies are cost-effective and eco-friendly, but the upfront cost can be a barrier.

To make them more accessible, many councils now offer rebates for reusable products to support accessibility and sustainability.

Why introduce a reusable period product rebate?

- Reduce landfill and support local climate goals;
- Can assist with cost of living pressures for individuals and families;
- Reusable period products can allow someone to manage their period with dignity for 5-10 years;
- Demonstrates a commitment to supporting residents' health and well-being.

We have **everything you need** to assist you in implementing a reusable period product rebate.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5.7 POST EXHIBITION - PLANS OF MANAGEMENT COOK PARK, ROBERTSON PARK, ORANGE BOTANIC GARDENS, CITY RESERVES AND RURAL RESERVES

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1092
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. Council exhibited the plans and no submissions were received. It is now recommended that Council adopt the Plans of Management.

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 adopt the Plans of Management for Cook Park, Robertson Park, Orange Botanic Gardens, City Reserves and Rural Reserves.

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.

'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 placed the Plans of Managements on exhibition for a period of 28 days. Public comments were invited, no submissions were received. With no submissions or changes made to the plans, the Minister consents to Council adoption in accordance with cl 70B of the Crown Land Management Regulation 2018.

ATTACHMENTS

1 FOR ADOPTION - Cook Park Orange - Plan of Management, D25/76018⇩
2 FOR ADOPTION - Robertson Park Orange - Plan of Management, D25/76017⇩
3 FOR ADOPTION - Orange Botanic Gardens - Plan of Management, D25/76019⇩
4 FOR ADOPTION - Orange City Reserves - Generic Plan of Management, D25/76015⇩
5 FOR ADOPTION - Orange Rural Reserves - Generic Plan of Management, D25/76016⇩

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Cook Park
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

June 2025

Prepared For

Orange City Council

By

Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd & CGM Planning

Cook Park
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

June 2025

Prepared For

Orange City Council
By

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FOR ADOPTION

Issue	Date	Description	By
1	30/10/20	Preliminary Document setup	NE
2	10/07/23	Final PoM	AH
3	31/10/24	Updated Final PoM	AH
4	10/01/25	Updated Final PoM	AH
5	10/02/25	Updated Final PoM	AH
6	26/06/25	Final PoM	AH

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Cover image: Bastick Cottage, Cook Park

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FOR ADOPTION

PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR ADOPTION

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 Council's goals and objectives for the lands and establishes the overall direction for it's 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).

FOR ADOPTION

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 Councils 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 ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

1.4 Plan of management adoption

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

No comments were received by the close of the public exhibition period and the plan has been finalised for final approval by The Minister for Lands and Property and final adoption by Orange Council

FOR ADOPTION

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:

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
5.4. Improve access to mental health services.	
Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents' wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological	
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
Objective 7: More for young people to do	
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.

FOR ADOPTION

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
Objective 8: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment	
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 nd enjoyment of both Mount Canobolas (Gaahna Bulla) and Lake Canobolas.	
Objective 9: Managing our resources wisely	
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
Objective 10: Infrastructure for our growing community	
10.1. Construct and maintain a road network meets the community's transport and infrastructure needs	N/A

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 ADOPTION

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
Objective 12: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences	
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
Objective 13: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector	
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
Objective 14: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.	
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

FOR ADOPTION

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 *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.*	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
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

FOR ADOPTION

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 *Refer Figure 2.2)*	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	4.12ha (41,142m2)
Restrictions /easements	None identified
Care, control, management	Orange City Council
Community Land Catgeory	Park

FOR ADOPTION

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.

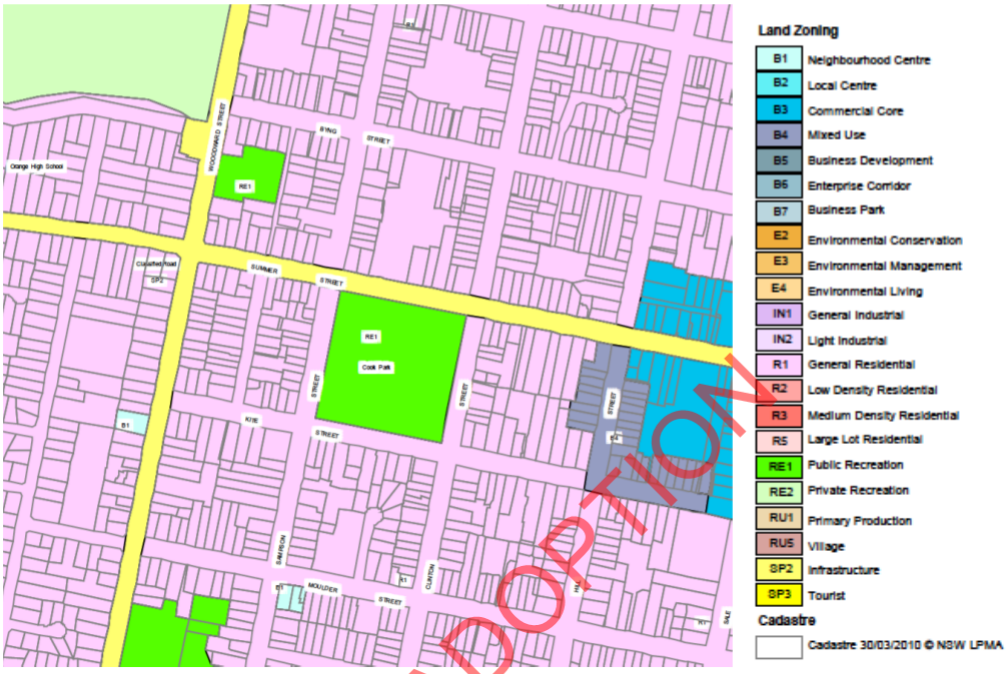


Figure 2.2 Land Zoning (Source: Orange LEP 2011)

FOR ADOPTION

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**.

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 Plan of Management and provides the community with the opportunity to make formal comment on the categorisations proposed within the proposed 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

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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 licensing 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 is 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 worls 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 the 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 compelx 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 it 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.

FOR ADOPTION

3.5 Community Consultation

Past Consultation

Development of this 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 was 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 allowed for interested parties to comment on the Plan. No comments were received by the close of the public exhibition period.

FOR ADOPTION

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 it's 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 assed 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

FOR ADOPTION

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 scared 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 diseasewhen 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 habitate 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 the1850s, 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*)

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

	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

FOR ADOPTION

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

- 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 10th 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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	
a park and heritage destination in close proximity to orange CBD	• Provision of destination park space for town residents, workforce and visitors • Provision of loop walking for leisure and fitness
A place that is accessible to (within the constraints of existing landform and environmental management)	• Availability of facilities that are universally accessible wherever feasible
Community use	
A place that is valued for its informal recreational qualities	• 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
A place that is valued for its capacity to bring the community together	• Public festivals and events • Private events
A place that is valued for its natural qualities	• Availability of experiences that bring users into contact with nature (in particular trees and water)
Environment and sustainability	
A place that conserves significant tree stock encompassing a range of eras of planting	• Conservatory of tree stock across the site • Providing a place of leafy shaded character • Providing a place of seasonal colour and foilage variations
A place that is sustainable and manages and limits impacts of uses on the environment	• Management of energy and resources use as part of park management • Re-cycling and reuse of landscape materials
Culture and heritage	
A place that is valued for its heritage features and as a place to experience heritage character	• A conservatory of heritage elements and experiences • An educative place
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	• Provision of tools and experiences that increase understanding and knowledge

FOR ADOPTION

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.

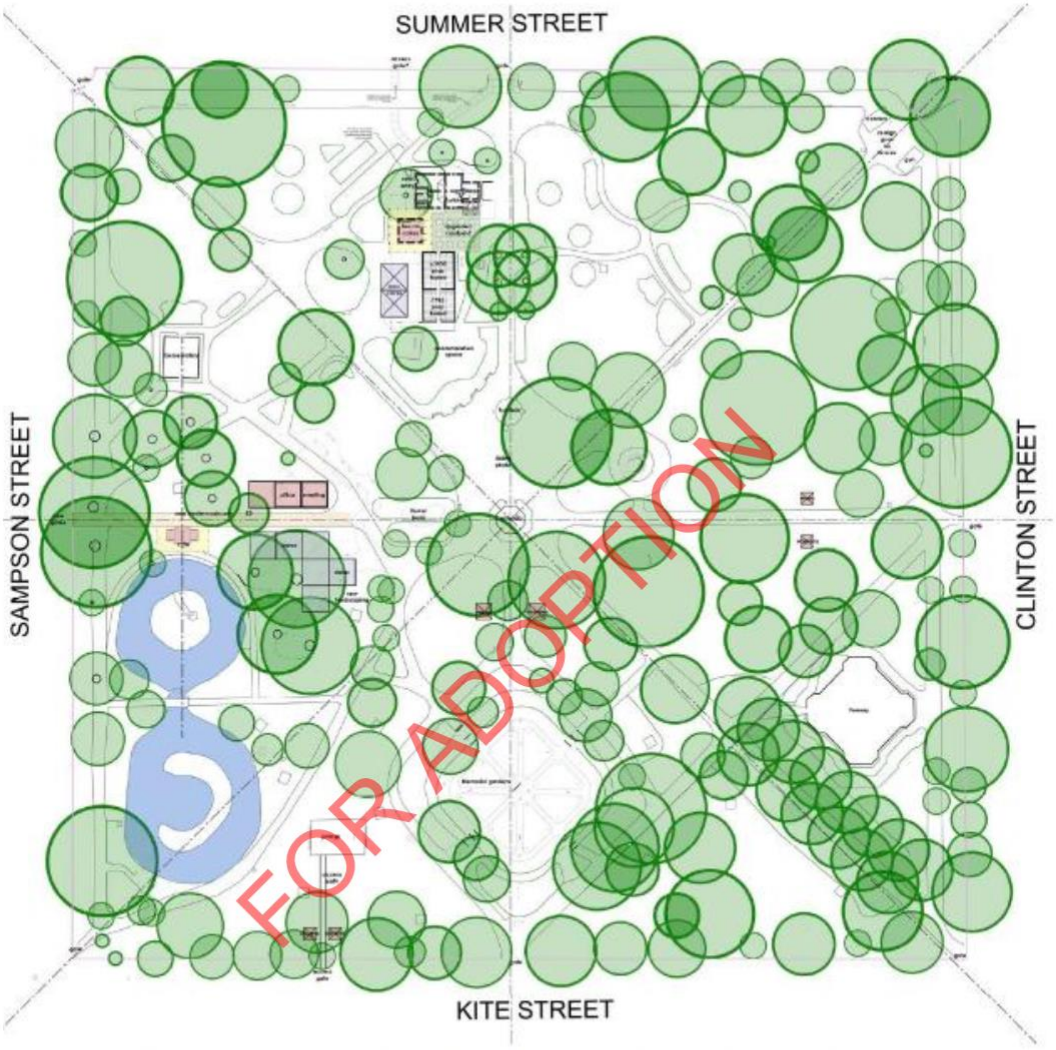
This PoM identifies the following vision for the ongoing management of the park:

> *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.*

FOR ADOPTION

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.



igure 9.4 Overall recommendations – possible new gate and disabled ramp to Summer Street or upgrade Summer Street gate urface for wheelchair compliance; Works to Bastick Cottage Precinct – demolish worksheds and toilets – new tea room – new ourtyard – modify Bastick Cottage – conserve c1905 propagation house; Works to western axis, new entry gates and parks stores, ffices and meeting room; demolish aviary; Café/Folly to north end of lakes on conservatory axis; smaller less intrusive toilets spread round 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)

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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 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 ADOPTION

PART 2

DETAILED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

- 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

FOR ADOPTION

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 calender	Calender 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

FOR ADOPTION

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 calender
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

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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.

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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

• 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
	• 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:
	  ○ 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

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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	• café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	• outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment • recreational purposes, including fitness classes
Short-term licence	• 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	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.

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ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Robertson Park
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

June 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 Document setup	NE
2	10/07/23	Final PoM	AH
3	31/10/24	Updated Final PoM	AH
4	10/01/25	Updated Final PoM	AH
5	10/02/25	Updated Final PoM	AH
6	26/06/25	Final PoM	AH

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Cover image: Robertson Park Rotunda

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR ADOPTION

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 it's 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).

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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 Councils 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

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1.4 Plan of management adoption

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

No comments were received by the close of the public exhibition period and the plan has been finalised for final approval by The Minister for Lands and Property and final adoption by Orange Council

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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:

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

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Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
5.4. Improve access to mental health services.	
Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents' wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological	
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
Objective 7: More for young people to do	
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.

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Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
Objective 8: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment	
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 nd enjoyment of both Mount Canobolas (Gaahna Bulla) and Lake Canobolas.	
Objective 9: Managing our resources wisely	
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
Objective 10: Infrastructure for our growing community	
10.1. Construct and maintain a road network meets the community's transport and infrastructure needs	N/A

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

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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
Objective 12: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences	
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
Objective 13: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector	
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
Objective 14: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.	
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 *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.*	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
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

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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 *Refer Figure 2.2)*	RE1 Public Recreation
Area	1.82ha (18,213m2)
Restrictions /easements	None identified (former drainage line under site)
Care, control, management	Orange City Council
Community Land Catgeory	Park

FOR ADOPTION

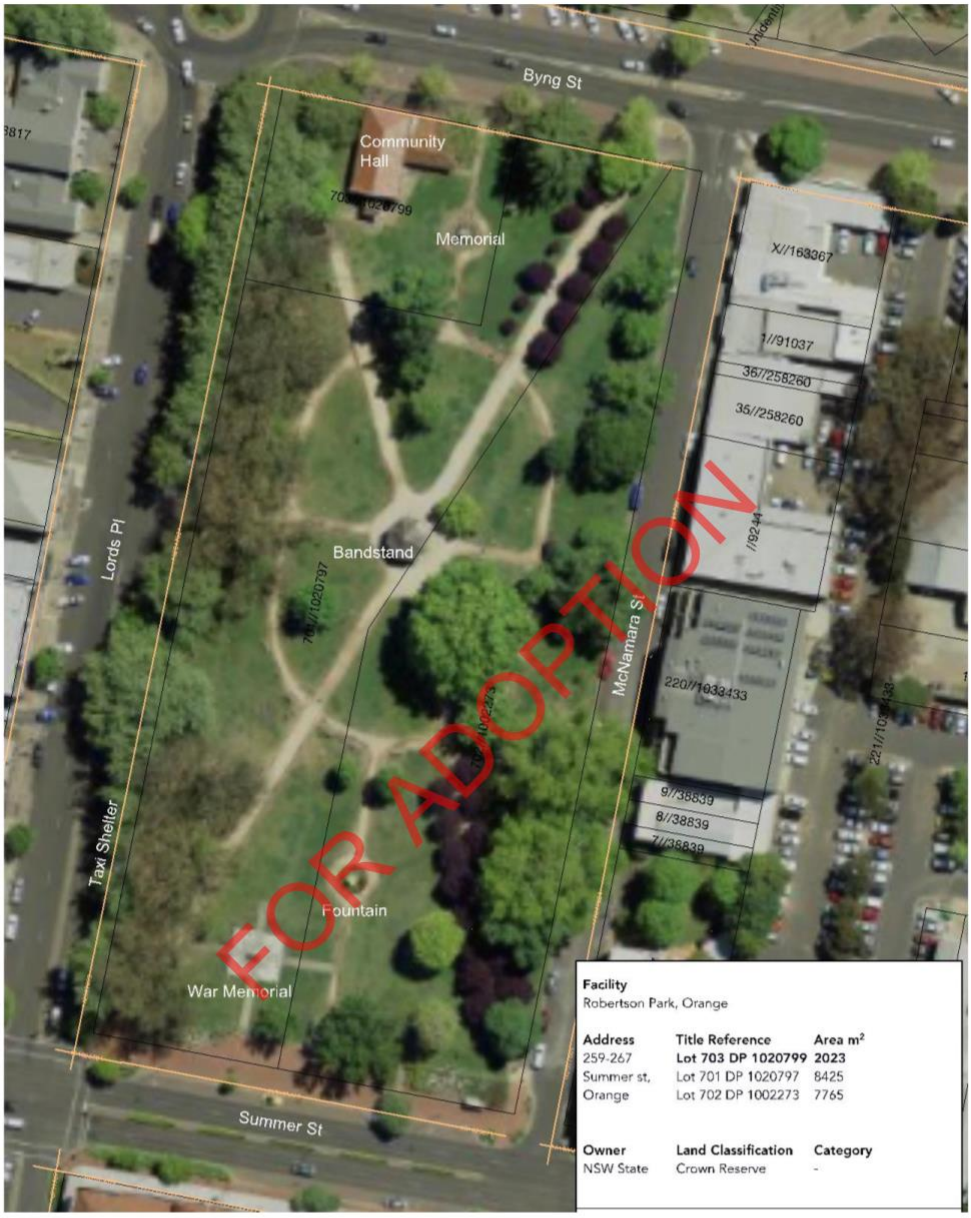

Figure 2.1 Robertson Park- Site Plan

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

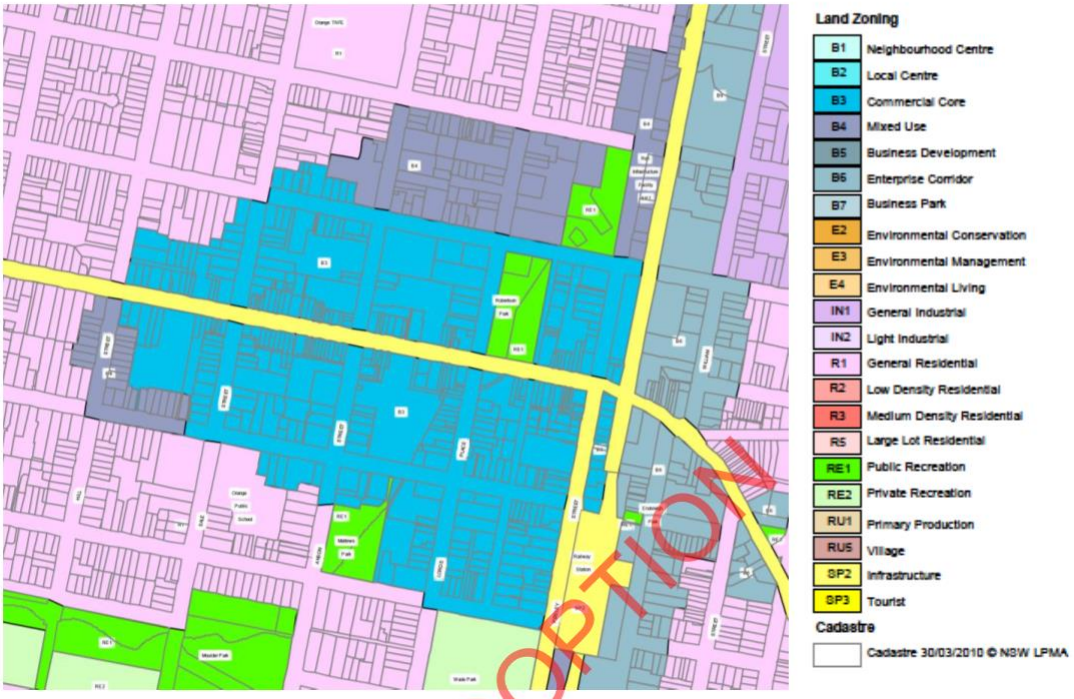

Figure 2.2 Land Zoning (Source: Orange LEP 2011)

FOR ADOPTION

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**.

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

FOR ADOPTION

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 Plan of Management and provides the community with the opportunity to make formal comment on the categorisations proposed within the proposed 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

Crown land categorisation

Reserve/dedication	Name(s)	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Title Particulars
590052	Robertson Park	Public recreation	Park	Lot 701 DP 1020797 Lot 702 DP 1002273
			General Community Use	Lot 703 DP 1020799

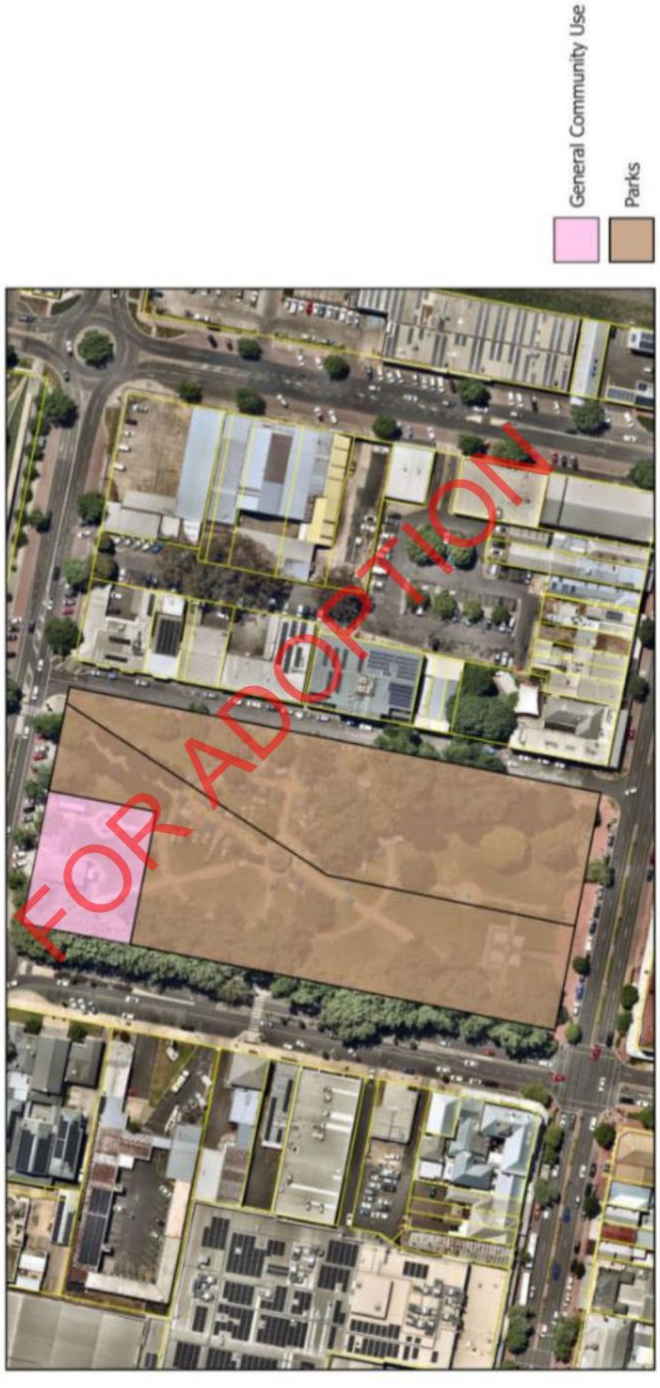

Figure 2.3 Robertson Park- Community land categorisation

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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 instrume00nts, 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.*

FOR ADOPTION

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 licensing 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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) pprovides 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 is 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 the 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 it 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 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 was 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 allowed for interested parties to comment on the Plan. No comments were received by the close of the public exhibition period.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 scared 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 the1850s, 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 s 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*)

FOR ADOPTION

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 wit (*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)

FOR ADOPTION

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.

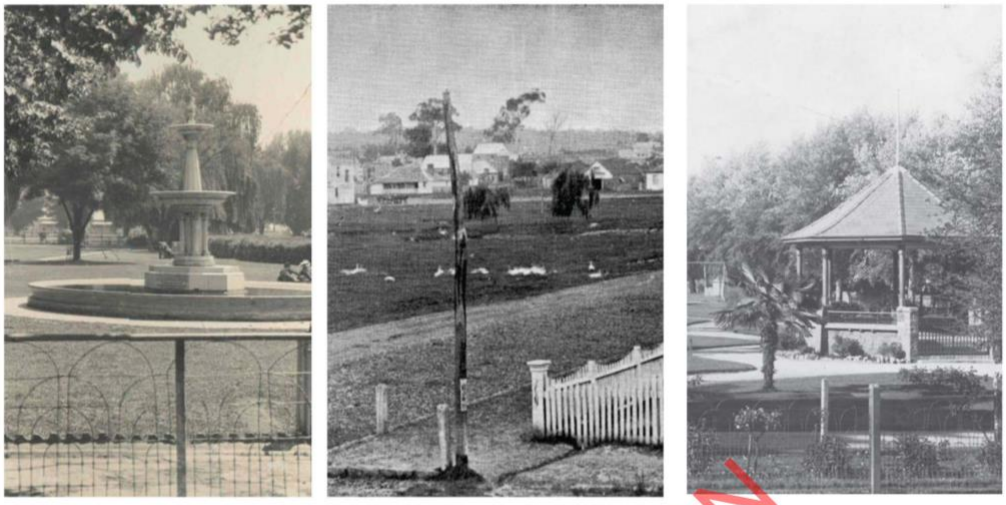
(Source: Orange Wiki)

The Orange Significant Landscapes portal of Councils 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.

FOR ADOPTION



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

FOR ADOPTION

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

TOLIET 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*).

FOR ADOPTION

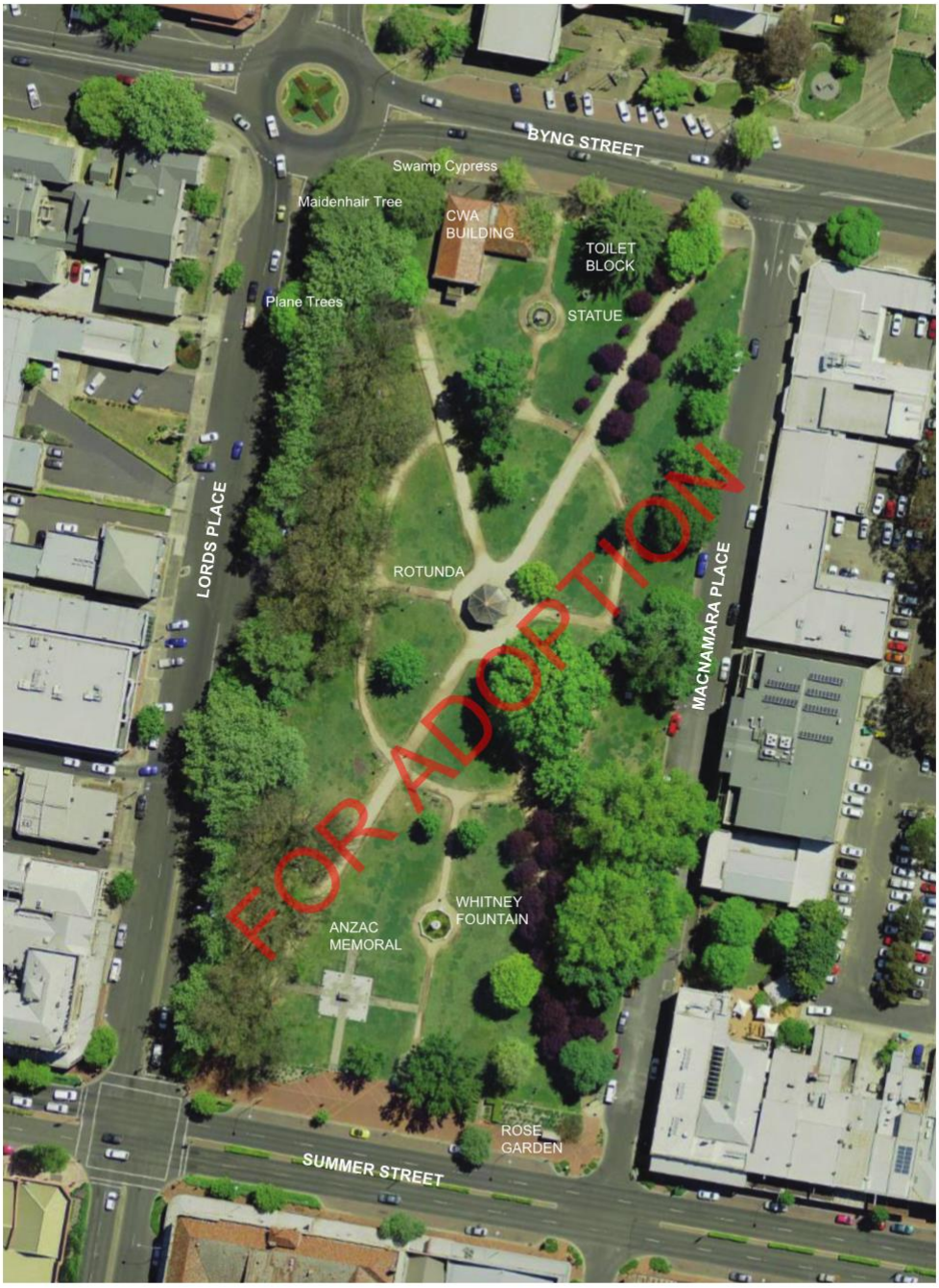


Figure 7.1 Robertson Park – key park elements

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

FOR ADOPTION

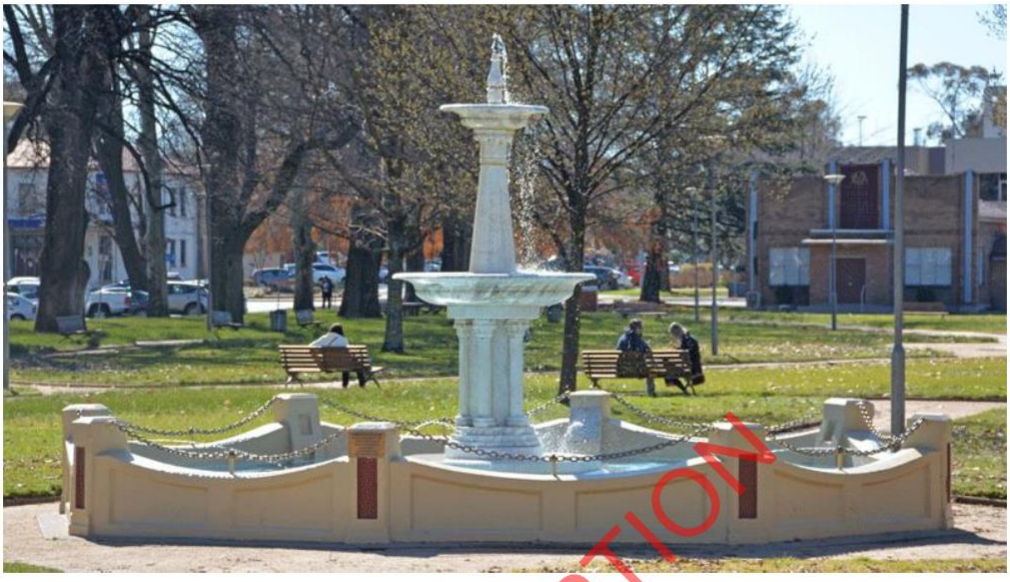


Image: Whitney Fountain, Robertson Park

Image: Food Week, Robertson Park

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

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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 10th 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

FOR ADOPTION

- 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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	
a park and heritage destination in close proximity to orange Civic precinct and main street	• 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
A place that is accessible to a wide range of users (within the constraints of existing landform and environmental management)	• Availability of facilities that are universally accessible wherever feasible
Community use	
A place that is valued for its informal recreational qualities	• 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
A place that is valued for its capacity to bring the community together	• Public festivals and events • Private events
A place that is valued for its natural qualities	• Availability of experiences that bring users into contact with nature (in particular trees and water)
Environment and sustainability	
A place that conserves significant tree stock encompassing a range of eras of planting	• Conservatory of tree stock across the site • Providing a place of leafy shaded character • Providing a place of seasonal colour and foliage variations
A place that is sustainable and manages and limits impacts of uses on the environment	• Management of energy and resources use as part of park management • Re-cycling and reuse of landscape materials
A place that sustains the Cities water management systems and goals	• Management and maintenance of the Blackmans swamp culvert • Potential for water harvesting
Culture and heritage	
A place that is valued for its heritage features and as a place to experience heritage character	• A conservatory of heritage elements and experiences • An educative place
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	• Provision of tools and experiences that increase understanding and knowledge

FOR ADOPTION

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.*

FOR ADOPTION

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 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 ADOPTION

PART 2

DETAILED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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	Calender 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

FOR ADOPTION

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 calender

FOR ADOPTION

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 *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
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

FOR ADOPTION

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.

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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:

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

• 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
	• 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:
	  ○ 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

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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	• café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	• outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment • recreational purposes, including fitness classes
Short-term licence	• 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	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.

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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— ▪ (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).

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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	▪ 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	▪ 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	▪ 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
	▪ 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	▪ 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.

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ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Orange Botanic Gardens
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

June 2025

Prepared For

Orange City Council

By

Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd & CGM Planning

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FOR ADOPTION

Issue	Date	Description	By
1	30/03/21	Preliminary PoM	NE
2	10/07/23	Final PoM	AH
3	31/10/24	Updated Final PoM	AH
4	10/01/25	Updated Final PoM	AH
5	10/02/25	Updated Final PoM	AH
6	26/06/25	Final PoM	AH

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Cover image: Orange Botanic Gardens entry gates

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR ADOPTION

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 it's 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).

FOR ADOPTION

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 Councils 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 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

1.4 Plan of management adoption

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

No comments were received by the close of the public exhibition period and the plan has been finalised for final approval by The Minister for Lands and Property and final adoption by Orange Council

FOR ADOPTION

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:

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

FOR ADOPTION

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
5.4. Improve access to mental health services.	
Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents' wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological	
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
Objective 7: More for young people to do	
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.

FOR ADOPTION

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
Objective 8: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment	
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 nd enjoyment of both Mount Canobolas (Gaahna Bulla) and Lake Canobolas.	
Objective 9: Managing our resources wisely	
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
Objective 10: Infrastructure for our growing community	
10.1. Construct and maintain a road network meets the community's transport and infrastructure needs	N/A

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 ADOPTION

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
Objective 12: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences	
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
Objective 13: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector	
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
Objective 14: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.	
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

FOR ADOPTION

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 *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.*	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
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

FOR ADOPTION

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 *Refer Figure 2.2)*	RE1 Public Recreation	
Area	15.53ha (155,368m2) Crown Reserve 11.37ha (113,701.58m2)	
Care, control, management	Orange City Council	
Community Land Catgeory	Park	

FOR ADOPTION

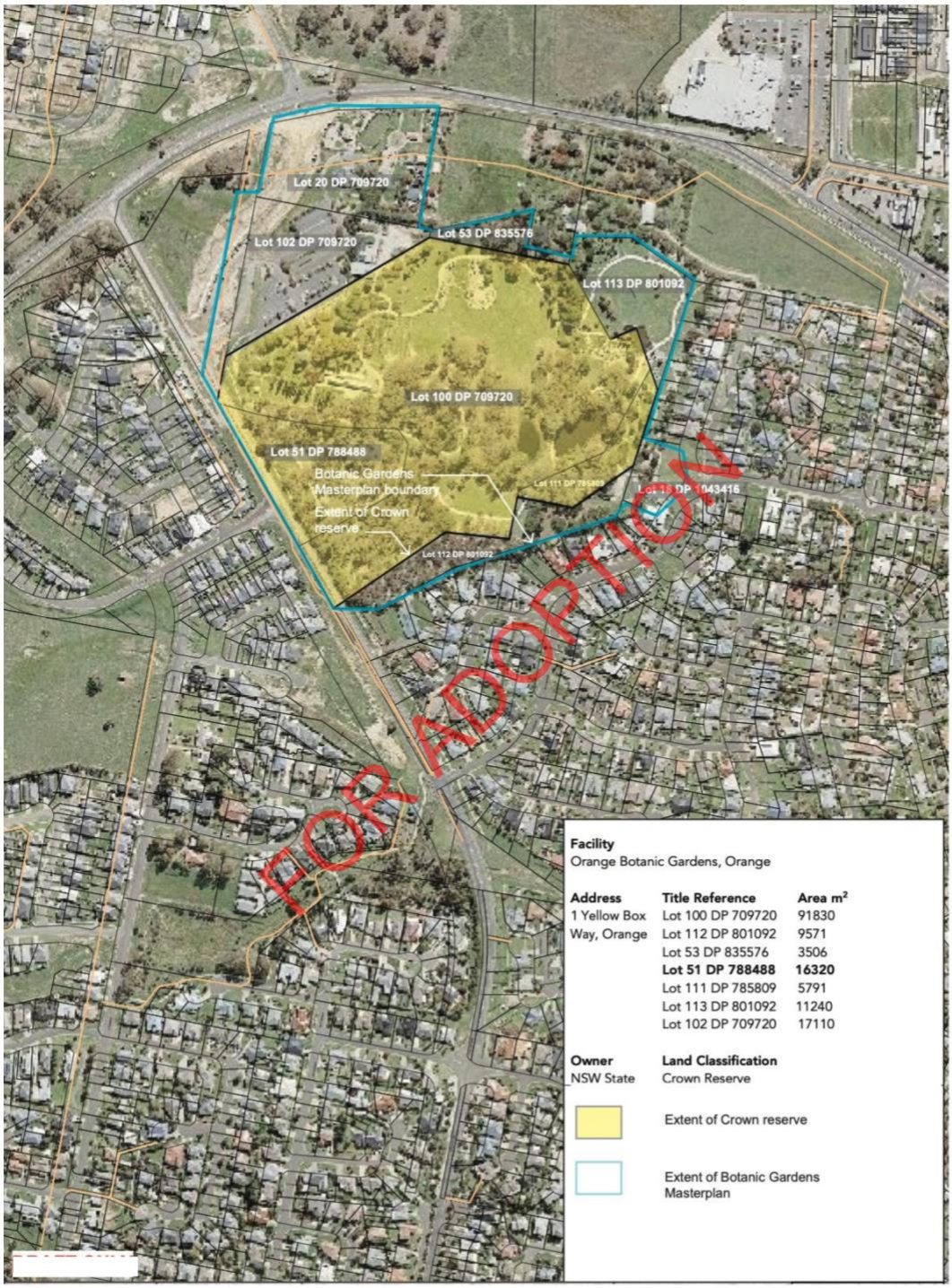

Figure 2.1 OBG- property details

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

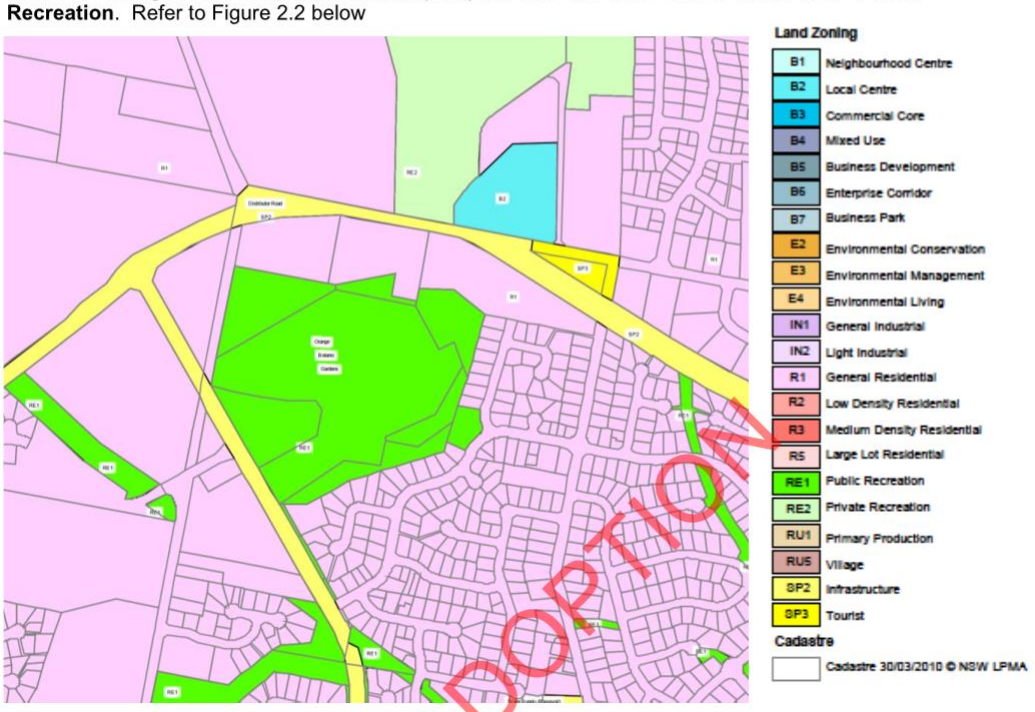

Figure 2.2 Land Zoning (Source: Orange LEP 2011)

FOR ADOPTION

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**.

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 DP709720 LOT: 18 DP 1043416 LOT: 113 801092	Park	N/A	**Park**	Yes

FOR ADOPTION

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 Plan of Management and provides the community with the opportunity to make formal comment on the categorisations proposed within the proposed 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

Crown land categorisation

Reserve/dedication	Name(s)	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Title Particulars
97698	Orange Botanic Gardens	Public recreation	Park	Lot 100 DP 709720 Lot 51 DP 78848 Lot 111 DP 785809
			General Community Use	Lot 100 DP 709720

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.*

FOR ADOPTION

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 licensing 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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) pprovides 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 is 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 worls 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 the 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 compelx 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 it 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 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 was 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 allowed for interested parties to comment on the Plan. No comments were received by the close of the public exhibition period.

FOR ADOPTION

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).

FOR ADOPTION

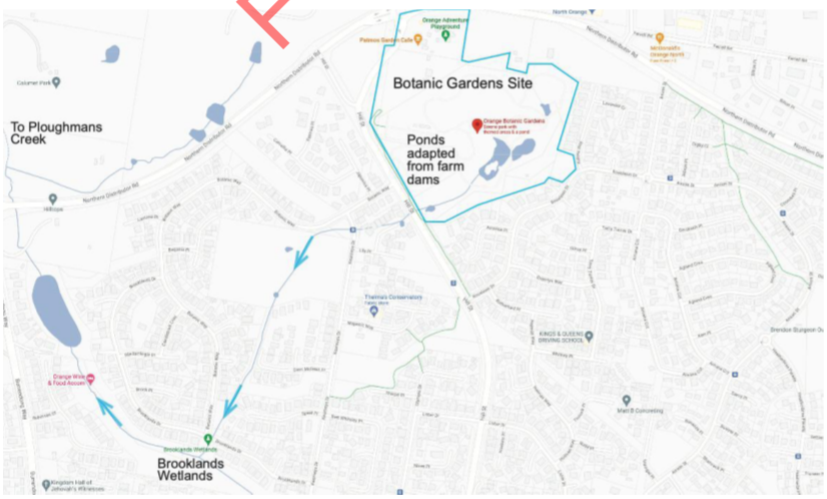

Figure 4.1 Drainage context

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 scared 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 the1850s, 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 wit (*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.

FOR ADOPTION

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: • Construction of formal entrance • Development of orchard area • Construction of Clover Hill Centre including amenities
1988	October – official opening of the Orange Botanic Gar-dens

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 Gar-den 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 com-pound.
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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

Adventure Playground

FOR ADOPTION

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).

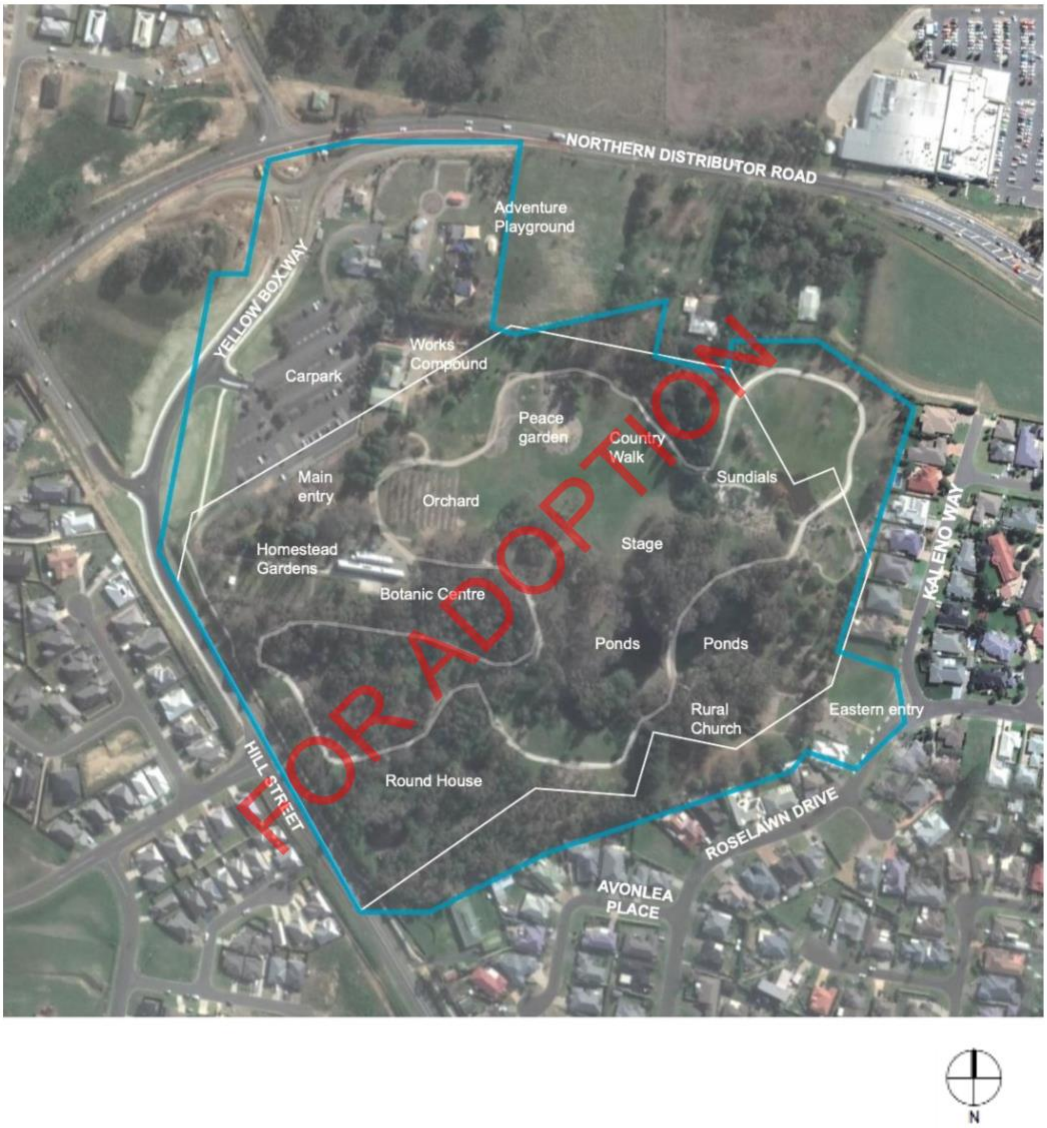

Figure 6.1 OBG – key elements

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

FOR ADOPTION

	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

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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	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	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	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	8. OBG shall be developed as an accessible and safe space for all visitors
Education	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	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

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

Key

1. Construction of Stage 1 of Country Walk
2. Construction of Stage 2 of Country Walk
3. Upgrade Stage 3 of the 'Country Walk'
4. Upgrade Stage 4 of the 'Country Walk'
5. Construction of revised one way carpark layout with 2 vehicular entry points
6. Planetarium development to include redesign of compound
7. Works Compound and Community Nursery run by Friends of Orange Botanic Gardens
8. Installation of Riverine and Koori Walk landscape concept
9. Construct eastern entry boardwalk, and new wetland system
10. New bridge over existing causeway as part of the 'Country Walk' loop
11. Peace Garden to include gathering node and picnic shelter
12. Construction of permanent stage for weddings and small events
13. Expand 'Australia's Colour City' planting through living collections plan
14. New buffer planting inside the boundary fencing and new security fencing
15. New understorey planting to create a regeneration habitat, and reduce mowing requirements.
16. New landscaping to Orange Adventure Playground
17. New signage to encourage passing motorists to visit the Gardens
18. Redevelop Homestead Gardens to include native and exotic plants
19. New cafe as part of the function centre redevelopment.
20. Proposed Mt Canobolas Lookout
21. Upgrade to public toilet and catering facilities
22. Potential dedicated pathway outside boundary for safe pedestrian access

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 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 ADOPTION

PART 2

DETAILED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES

FOR ADOPTION

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)

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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 ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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 calender 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

FOR ADOPTION

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 com-munity 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 dis-played 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 land-scape concept to including creekline planting. Creekline planting to including species selection which support the biodiversity of the creekline.	Design complete Improvements Implemented

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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.	Monitoring of proposals
		Commence buffer planting inside the boundary fencing of OBG to provide buffer to adjacent residential development (Stage 1-3 as per OBG Masterplan).	Works implemented
		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	Design completed Works implemented User feedback
4.7.1 4.7.2	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 Replace aged furniture elements with an agreed and coordinated long term treatment	Review completed Recommendations implemented User feedback
5	**CULTURE AND HERITAGE**		
5.1.1 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 gardens Plan and Implement effective conservation and management of items and aspects of heritage significance	Confirmation of requirements Implementation
5.2	**Heritage interpretation**		
5.2.1 5.2.2	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 Monitor potential and facilitate where appropriate community events that support and celebrate natural and cultural heritage	Design completed Works implemented User feedback 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

FOR ADOPTION

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, com-munity 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 *The Geographical Names Board is the authority for geographical names in NSW*	Investigations completed Submissions Completed Park naming implemented

FOR ADOPTION

No	Management factor and targets	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		and operates under the Geographical Names Act 1966. *The place naming process normally follows four main steps: proposal, review, consultation and assign*	

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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

• 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
	• 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:
	  ○ 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

FOR ADOPTION

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	• café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	• outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment • recreational purposes, including fitness classes
Short-term licence	• 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	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.

FOR ADOPTION

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— ▪ (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).

FOR ADOPTION

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	▪ 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	▪ 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	▪ 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
	▪ 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	▪ 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.

FOR ADOPTION

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

City Reserves
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

June 2025

Prepared For

Orange City Council

By

Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd & CGM Planning

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PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

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FOR ADOPTION

Issue	Date	Description	By
1	14/12/20	Preliminary Document setup	NE
2	03/05/21	Preliminary POM	NE
3	19/07/21	Preliminary POM	NE
4	10/07/23	Final POM	AH
5	31/10/24	Updated Final PoM	AH
6	07/01/25	Updated Final PoM	AH
7	10/02/25	Updated Final PoM	AH
8	26/06/25	Final PoM	AH

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Cover image: Wade Park, Orange

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR ADOPTION

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 it's 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.

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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

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.

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
									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: 264119	0.6588 Ha	Hill Street ORANGE		PARK
5	**Minali Playground**				LOT: 67 DP: 221629 CA: 2027	0.1062 Ha	6 Aminya Place ORANGE		PARK
7	**International Gardens**				LOT: A DP: 415289 CA: 1813	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

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		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
					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: 253656 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: 809760 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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		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
					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
					LOT: 9 DP: 38129	0.0506 Ha	178 Bathurst Road ORANGE		PARK
18	**Alua Park**				LOT: 286 DP: 251170 CA: 2611	0.1301 Ha	11 Binnari Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK
19					LOT: 9 DP: 260158 CA: 2827	3.1550 Ha	Brooke Place ORANGE	City	PARK

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		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
	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	Collwood 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: 562456 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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: 830106 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
					LOT: 5 PCE: SC DP: 235038	0.0923 Ha	Molong Road ORANGE		PARK
28	**Wilima 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
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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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: 810912 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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: 89 DP: 814901 CA: 3496	1.5490 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: 13 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
					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	Larela 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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 Mirral 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	1.9800 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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	**Weily 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: 1033172 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: 4381	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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
					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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
	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	Yurinigh 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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	2.0780 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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: 865462	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 2nd 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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 Shiralee 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
135	**Matthews Park**				LOT: 7 PCE: P SEC: 39 DP: 758817	0.0626 Ha	Kite Street ORANGE	City	PARK
		590060	30/1/1901	Public Recreation	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**				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		PARK
					LOT: 7307 PCE: PT DP: 1163739	1.7890 Ha	Sale Street ORANGE	City	PARK
		60513	16/6/1928	Public Recreation	LOT: 207 PCE: C DP: 821875	12.6729 Ha	Warrendine Street ORANGE	City	PARK / SPORTSGROUND
					LOT 101 DP130441				
					LOT 102 DP130441				
					LOT 100 DP1304419				LOT 100 DP1304419 is owned by OLALC and Co Managed
138	**two separate parcels; 1st is NDR nature strip 2nd 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
	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/ Distributer 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
					LOT: 63 DP: 1122907 CA: 4603	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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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: 1045535	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 Mcfawn Place ORANGE		PARK
163					LOT: 200 DP: 1071901 CA: 4334	0.4291 Ha	Stirling Avenue ORANGE	City	PARK

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
	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 Drainge 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 Weily Reserve**				LOT: 111 DP: 1087517 CA: 4421	0.0823 Ha	George Weily 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
					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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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	0.0843 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		

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
	Shadforth Reserve				LOT: 2 DP: 1177860 CA: M3958	1.6590 Ha	Mitchell Highway SHADFORTH		Not OCC - Managed by Orange Aborigical 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	0.1559 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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: 5183	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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category
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	Percy Griffith Way SUMMER HILL	City	PARK
					LOT: 503 DP: 1254834 CA: 5349	1.2940 Ha	Mitchell Highway ORANGE		
215	**Wentworth Golf Club**	**590054**	16/8/1890	Public Recreation	Lot 7003 DP 1020801,	53.5711 Ha		City	PARK
					Lot 7300 DP 1158861				PARK
					Lot 181 DP 1154782,				
218	**Sharp Road Reserve**	**190035**	3/7/1987	Public Recreation Access Site Invest'n Road Const'n	Lot 20 DP 722291,	0.2636 Ha		City	PARK

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

1.4 Plan of management adoption

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

No comments were received by the close of the public exhibition period and the plan has been finalised for final approval by The Minister for Lands and Property and final adoption by Orange Council

FOR ADOPTION

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:

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
5.4. Improve access to mental health services.	
Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents' wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological	
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
Objective 7: More for young people to do	
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.

FOR ADOPTION

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
Objective 8: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment	
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 nd enjoyment of both Mount Canobolas (Gaahna Bulla) and Lake Canobolas.	
Objective 9: Managing our resources wisely	
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
Objective 10: Infrastructure for our growing community	
10.1. Construct and maintain a road network meets the community's transport and infrastructure needs	N/A

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 ADOPTION

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
Objective 12: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences	
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
Objective 13: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector	
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
Objective 14: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.	
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

FOR ADOPTION

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 *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.*	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
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

FOR ADOPTION

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 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 Plan of Management and provides the community with the opportunity to make formal comment on the categorisations proposed within the proposed 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

FOR ADOPTION

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.

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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 licensing 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.

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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.

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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 is 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

FOR ADOPTION

- 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 the 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

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 it 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 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 was 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 allowed for interested parties to comment on the Plan. No comments were received by the close of the public exhibition period.

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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.

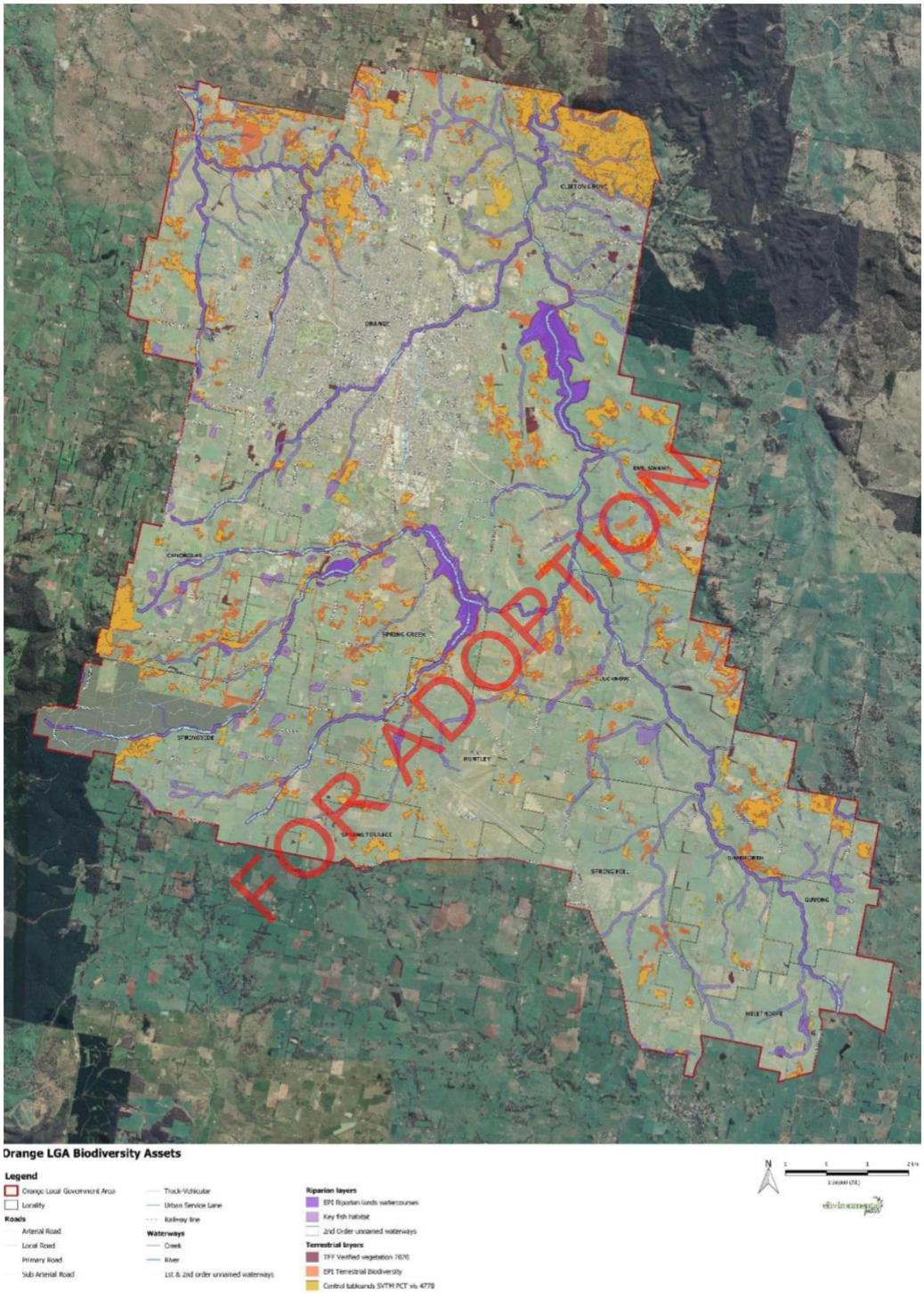

Figure 3.1 Orange LGA Biodiversity Assets (source Expansion of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Mapping Dataset July 2020 TEF)

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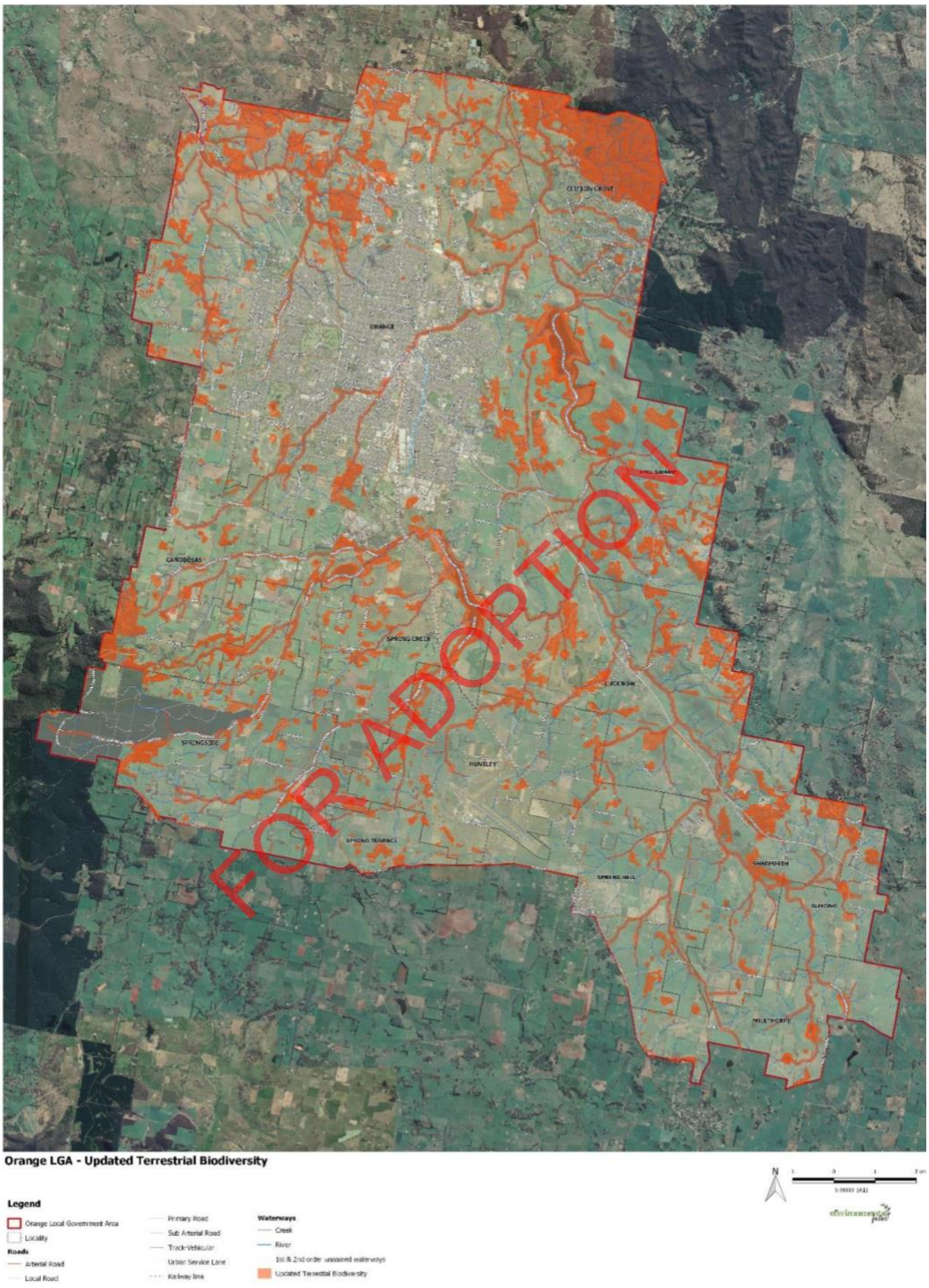

Figure 3.2 Revised terrestrial habitat mapping (source Expansion of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Mapping Dataset July 2020 TEF)

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 EEG*

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 natural area, Black Sallee Reserve, Pinnacle Reserve and the Orange Rifle Range crown land.

The report recommended that

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 scared 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 the1850s, 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 20thcentury.

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 19thcentury. 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).

FOR ADOPTION

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 s 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*)

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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*).

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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.

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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.

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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 / licenses include the following.

Location	Crown Reserve Number	Holder	Purpose	Details
Endeavour Oval		Emus Rugby Club	Sporting Club use	Lease **Commencing:** 1st February 2024 **Expiring:** 31st January 2035 Maximum period of tenancy: 21 years
Glenroi Oval Precinct		Orange Hockey	Hockey Related Activities	Lease **Commencing:** 1st February 2023 **Expiring:** 31st 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:** 1st August 2021 **Expiring:** 31st July 2026
Jaeger Reserve		Office of Environment and Heritage	Air quality monitoring station	Lease **Commencing:** 1st September 2018 **Expiring:** 31st August 2023 **Maximum period of tenancy:** 10 years
Jaeger Reserve		Orange City Croquet Club	Club house and playing fields	Lease **Commencing:** 10th April 2022 **Expiring:** 9th April 2027
Matthews Park		The Orange Society of Model Engineers	Operation of miniature live stream club	Licence Agreement **Commencing:** 15th December 2015 **Expiring:** 14th December 2025
McFarlane Reserve		Denis Williamson	Grazing and related purposes	Licence Agreement **Commencing:** 5th October 2022 **Expiring:** 5th October 2023
Moulder Park		Timothy James Zinga and Ardia Pearl Zinga	Placement and operation of an ice vending machine	Licence Agreement **Commencing:** 19th November 2023 **Expiring:** 18th November 2025
Perc Griffith Way		Orange Kart Club	Club house and race track facility	Lease **Commencing:** 1st July 2016 **Expiring:** 30th 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:** 1st July 2020 **Expiring:** 30th 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:** 1st August 2017 **Expiring:** 30th July 2018
Sir Neville Howse Stadium, Anzac Park		Police and Community Youth Clubs (PCYC)	Operation a PCYC including associated activities	Lease **Commencing:** 11th June 2008 **Expiring:** 11th June 2018
Carl Sharpe Cricket Centre of Excellence, Wade Park		New South Wales Cricket Association	Office premises	Lease **Commencing:** 1st March 2024 **Expiring:** 28th February 2024
Wade Park		Orange Ex-Services Club	Tennis courts and Club house	Licence Agreement **Commencing:** 1st November 2013 **Expiring:** 31st October 2033
Wentworth Golf Club		Orange Ex-Services Club	Golf course and public recreation	Lease **Commencing:** 1st April 2020 **Expiring:** 30th March 2041
Wilima Walk		Trinity Preschool Orange	Pre-school and associated activities	Lease **Commencing:** 1st January 2024 **Expiring:** 31st December 2028

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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 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.

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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	
places that are accessible from adjoining neighbourhoods	• Accessible by district access systems
places that enable walking jogging and fitness activities as appropriate	• Provision of loop walking for leisure and fitness
places that are accessible (within the constraints of existing landform and environmental management)	• Availability of facilities that are universally accessible wherever feasible
Community use	
places that are valued for its informal recreational qualities	• 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
places that are valued for their capacity to bring the community together	• 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
place that are valued for its natural qualities	• Availability of experiences that bring users into contact with nature (in particular trees and water)
Environment and sustainability	
places that conserve and enhance natural systems	• Natural drainage lines • Providing native understorey
places that conserve and or provide habitat for natural vegetation	• Providing native tree cover • Providing native understorey
places that conserve and or provide environments for cultural plantings	• Conservatory of tree stock across the site • Providing a place of leafy shaded character • Providing a place of seasonal colour and foliage variations
places that are sustainable and manage and limits impacts of uses on the environment	• Management of energy and resources use as part of park management • Re-cycling and reuse of landscape materials
Culture and heritage	
places that conserves and protects pre and post colonial heritage and contribute to the understanding of past communities and park design and management	• Provision of tools and experiences that increase understanding and knowledge

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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 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 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.

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PART 2

DETAILED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES

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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	
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 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	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public: (a In relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and (b in relation to purposes for which a lease, 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).

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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

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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.

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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 undertaken 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.

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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.

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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 causal 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.

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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

FOR ADOPTION

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 effective 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

FOR ADOPTION

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 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:	Implementation complete Annual audit complete

FOR ADOPTION

Management factor and targets	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
		- 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

FOR ADOPTION

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 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 *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 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

FOR ADOPTION

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

• 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
	• 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:
	  ○ 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

FOR ADOPTION

Table 9.2 Permissible Purposes, Uses and Developments – Park category

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
• 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	• 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
• Active and passive recreational and sporting activities compatible with the nature of the land and any relevant facilities • Commercial uses associated with sports facilities	• Development for the purpose of conducting and facilitating organised sport (both amateur and professional), for example: ▪ 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)

FOR ADOPTION

Table 9.4 Permissible Purposes, Uses and Developments – General Community Use category

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
• Providing multi-purpose buildings for a range of mixed use options including indoor sports and community use venues. • Specialised community uses such as: ○ 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.	• 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: ○ 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, licenses 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	• café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables • management of court facilities • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	• outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • management of court or similar facilities • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Short-term licence	• 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	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.

FOR ADOPTION

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	• Seasonal, one-off, and irregular sporting competitions and training • management of sportsfield and court facilities
Licence	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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

FOR ADOPTION

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	
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. (1) Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as bushland under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation: (a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or (b) although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality. (2) Such land includes: (a) bushland that is mostly undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and that contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as logs, shrubs, tree hollows and leaf litter), or (b) moderately disturbed bushland with some regeneration of trees and shrubs, where there may be a regrowth area with trees of even age, where native shrubs and grasses are present in the understorey even though there may be some weed invasion, or (c) highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is no natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as bushland are: (a) to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and (b) to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and (c) to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and (d) to restore degraded bushland, and (e) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and (f) to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and (g) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.
Natural Area Watercourse	
Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as a watercourse under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land includes: (a) any stream of water, whether perennial or intermittent, flowing in a natural channel, or in a natural channel that has been artificially improved, or in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream of water, and any other stream of water into or from which the stream of water flows, and (b) associated riparian land or vegetation, including land that is protected land for the purposes of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948 or State protected land identified in an order under section 7 of the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997.	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a watercourse are: (a) to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows, and (b) to manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability, and (c) to restore degraded watercourses, and (d) to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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 *Biosecurity Act 2015* 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 *Biosecurity Act 2015.* Monitor and target mesic species threatening ecological stability. Collaborate in programs targeted at habitat corridor restoration.	Level of coordinated collaboration implemented. Compliance with Biosecurity *Act 2015.* 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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: ▪ 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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: i. Park names for currently un named parks v. 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.
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.

FOR ADOPTION

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
• 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	• 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

FOR ADOPTION

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
• 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.	• 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
• 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	• 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. **Table10.4** 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	• 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	• 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	• 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. 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.

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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. **Table10.5** 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	• 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	• 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	• 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. 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.

FOR ADOPTION

PART 3

ATTACHMENTS – MAPPING OF SITES WITH MULTIPLE CATEGORIES

FOR ADOPTION

Crown land Categorisation

Reserve/dedication	Name (s)	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Title Particulars
60513	Moulder Park	Public Recreation	Park Sportsground	Lot 91 DP 1247702

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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

Crown land categorisation

Reserve/dedication	Name(s)	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Title Particulars
95818	Bloomfield Golf Club	Public recreation	Sportsground Park	Lot 207 DP 42900 Lot 209 DP42900 Lot1 DP 1293833

REFERENCES

Expansion of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Mapping Dataset July 2020
The Environmental Factor

FOR ADOPTION

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Rural Reserves
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

June 2025

Prepared For

Orange City Council

By

Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd & CGM Planning

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FOR ADOPTION

Issue	Date	Description	By
1	19/07/21	Preliminary POM	NE
2	02/08/22	POM	NE
3	10/07/23	Final POM	AH
4	31/10/24	Updated Final PoM	AH
5	07/01/25	Updated Final PoM	AH
6	10/02/25	Updated Final PoM	AH
7	05/03/25	Updated Final PoM	AH
8	26/06/25	Final PoM	AH

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Cover image: Banjo Patterson Memorial Park

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

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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 it's 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.

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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

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.**

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		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions
									PARK
									SPORTSGROUND
									GENERAL COMMUNITY USE
									NA - BUSHLAND
									NA - WATERCOURSE
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	Nandillion Ponds Drive ORANGE	Rural	PARK
62	**Knight Park**				LOT: 27 DP: 263613	2.1520 Ha	Nandillion Ponds Drive ORANGE	Rural	PARK
					LOT: 44 DP: 739209	2.0950 Ha	Nandillion Ponds Drive ORANGE	Rural	PARK
					LOT: 4 DP: 622301	0.9957 Ha	Springbank Lane ORANGE	Rural	PARK

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions
					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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions
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				LOT: 7012 DP: 1125624 CA: M3832		Un-named Road CANOBOLAS		PARK / NA - BUSHLAND / NA - WATERCOURSE
		1010408	1/10/2004	Environmental and Protection, Public Recreation	LOT: 114 DP: 750401	1.0055 Ha	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 - WATERCOURSE
					LOT: 120 PCE: C DP: 664683		Huntley Road ORANGE	Rural	PARK / NA - BUSHLAND
		590064	25/03/1966	Public Recreation	LOT: 7020 DP: 1000829	0.4189 Ha	Bargwanna Road ORANGE	Rural	PARK

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions
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 Overflow 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions
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	5.1640 Ha	378 Rossi Drive CLIFTON GROVE		PARK
179	**Un-named**				LOT: 1 DP: 1132664 CA: M3850	19.920 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

FOR ADOPTION

		Crown Reserves							
MAP REF	Name	Crown Reserve No	Gazettal date	Reserve Purpose	Formatted Title	Size	Address	City or Rural Gen POM	Community Land Category and Specific Land Management Actions
				Power Transmission Rifle Range					

FOR ADOPTION

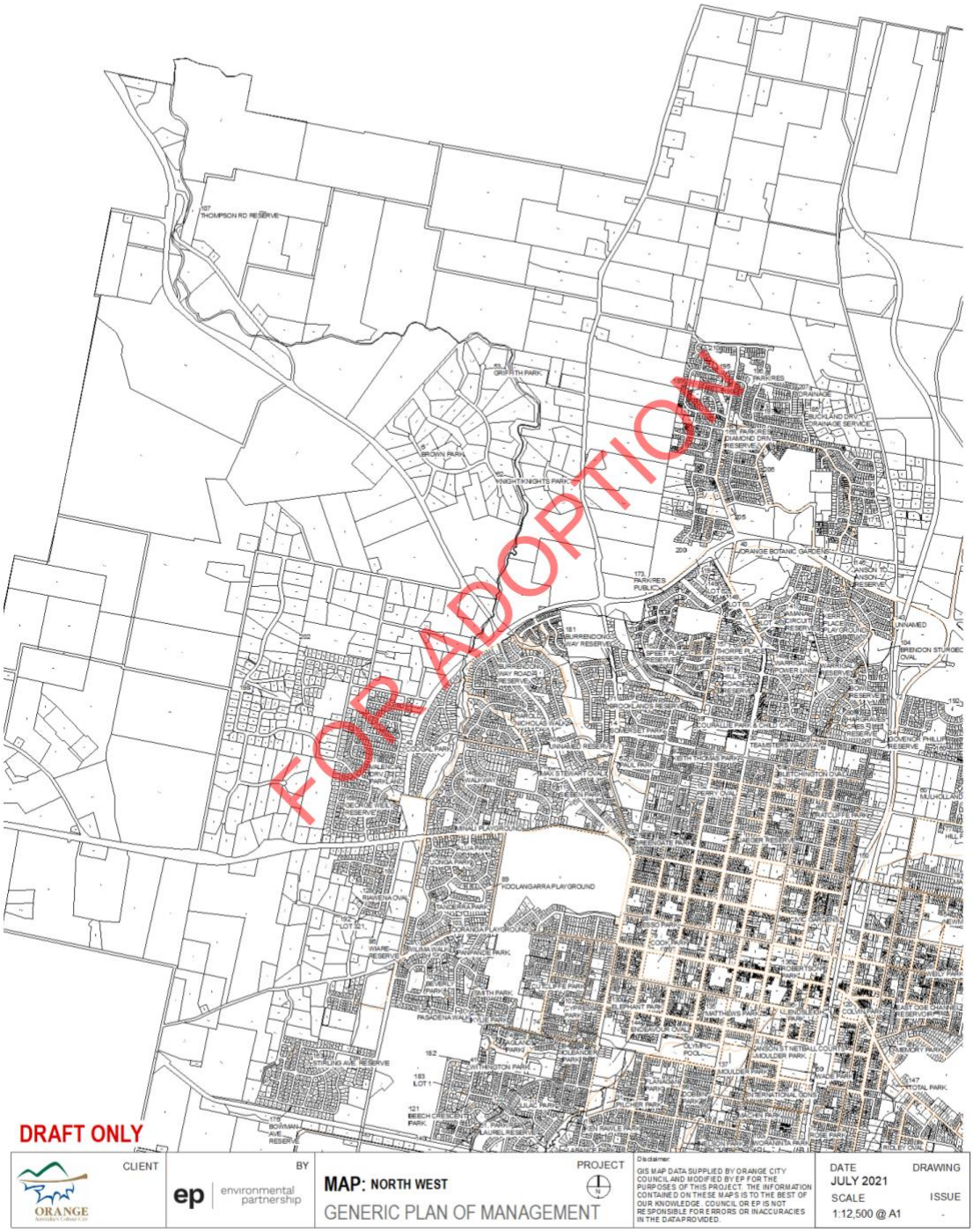

Figure 1.1 sites covered by this plan of management

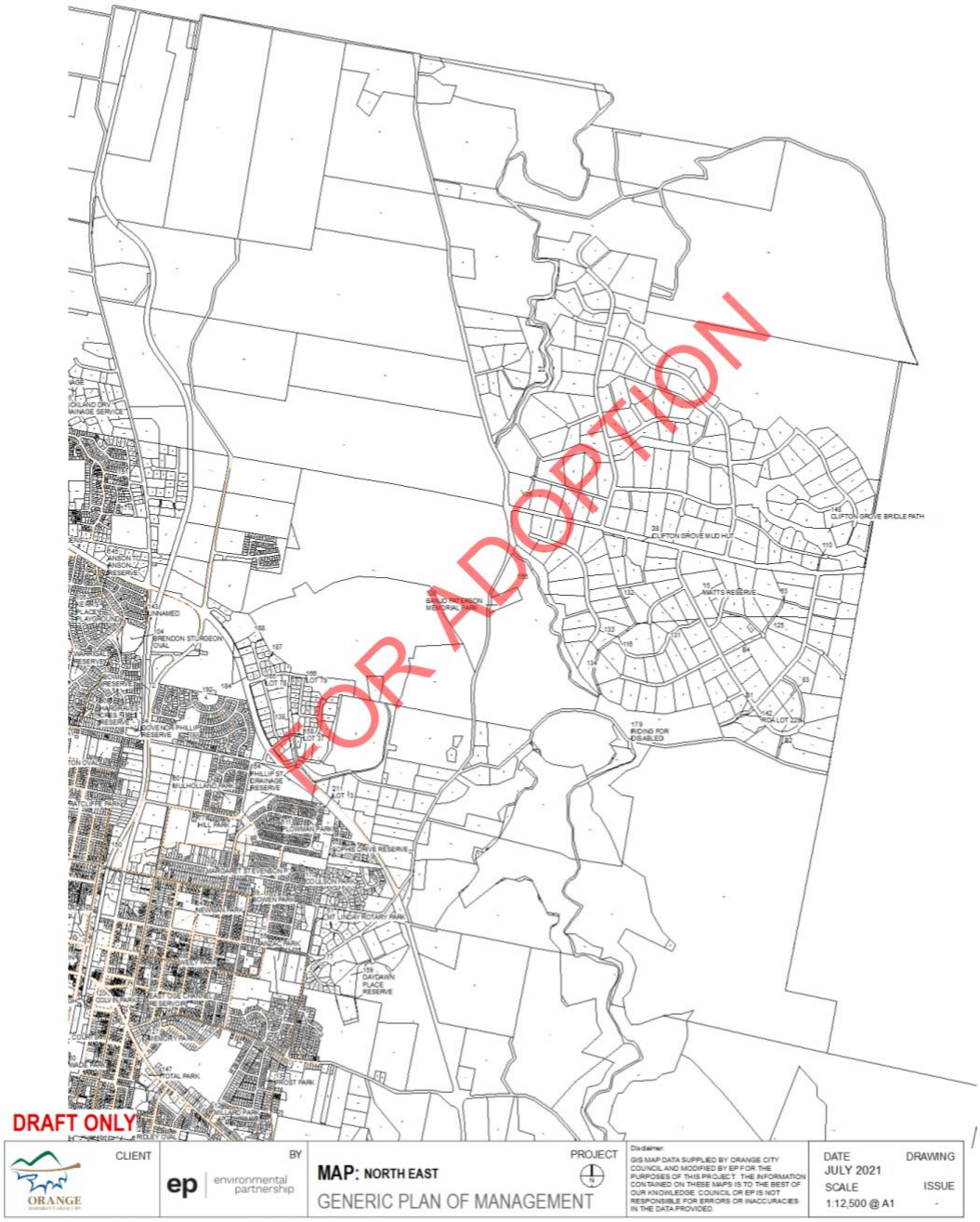

Figure 1.2 sites covered by this plan of management

Figure 1.3 sites covered by this plan of management

16

Figure 1.4 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

FOR ADOPTION

1.4 Plan of management adoption

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

No comments were received by the close of the public exhibition period and the plan has been finalised for final approval by The Minister for Lands and Property and final adoption by Orange Council

FOR ADOPTION

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:

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
5.4. Improve access to mental health services.	
Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents' wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological	
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
Objective 7: More for young people to do	
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.

FOR ADOPTION

Community Strategic Plan theme	Plan of Management response
Objective 8: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment	
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 nd enjoyment of both Mount Canobolas (Gaahna Bulla) and Lake Canobolas.	
Objective 9: Managing our resources wisely	
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
Objective 10: Infrastructure for our growing community	
10.1. Construct and maintain a road network meets the community's transport and infrastructure needs	N/A

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 ADOPTION

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
Objective 12: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences	
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
Objective 13: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector	
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
Objective 14: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.	
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

FOR ADOPTION

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 *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.*	Consultation with user groups and general community as part of planning and design of reserve improvements
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

FOR ADOPTION

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 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 Plan of Management and provides the community with the opportunity to make formal comment on the categorisations proposed within the proposed 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

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 licensing 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

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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) pprovides 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 is 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

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- 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.

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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

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

FOR ADOPTION

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 the 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 compelx 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 it 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 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 was 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 allowed for interested parties to comment on the Plan. No comments were received by the close of the public exhibition period.

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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

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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.

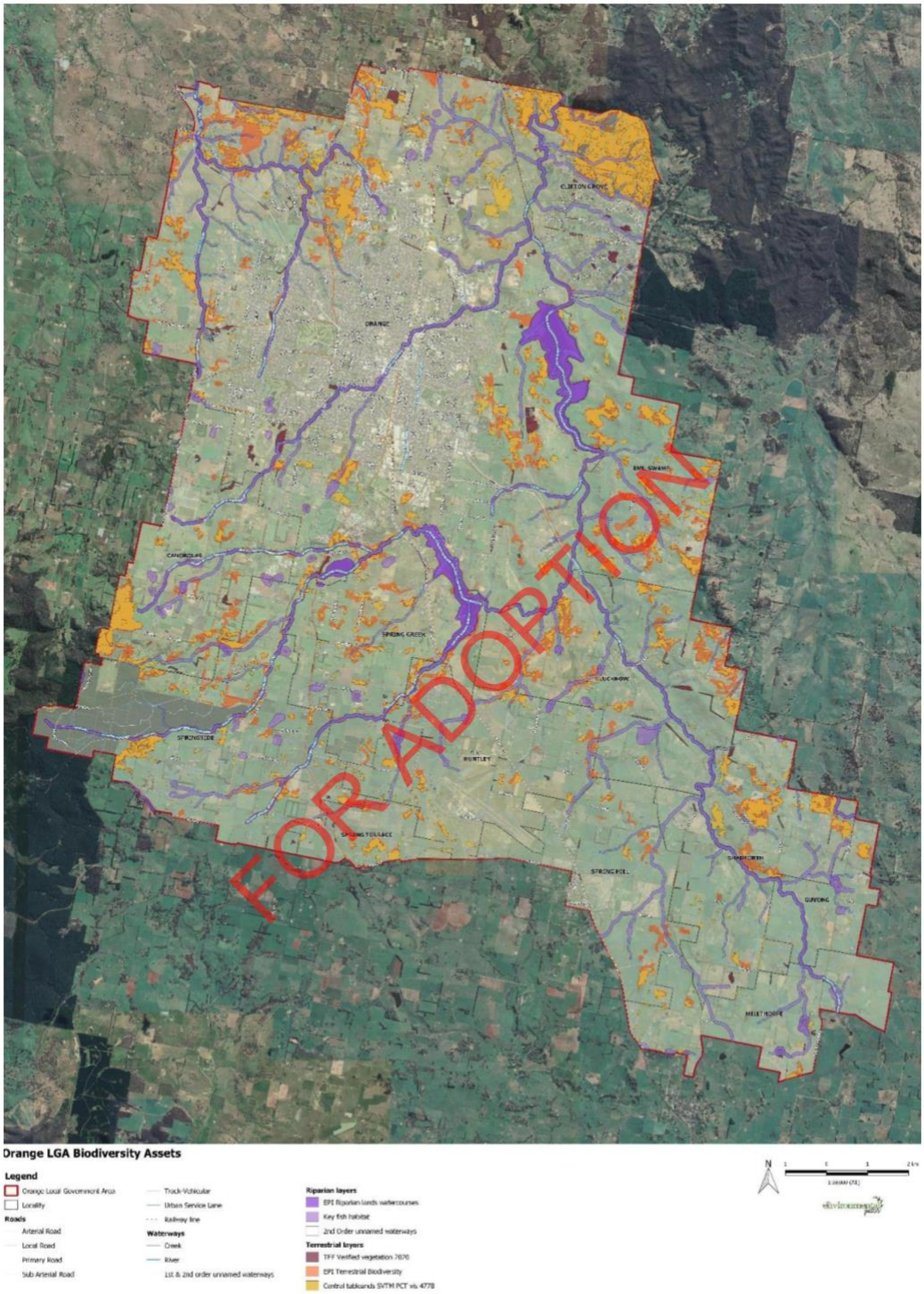

Figure 3.1 Orange LGA Biodiversity Assets (source Expansion of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Mapping Dataset July 2020 TEF)

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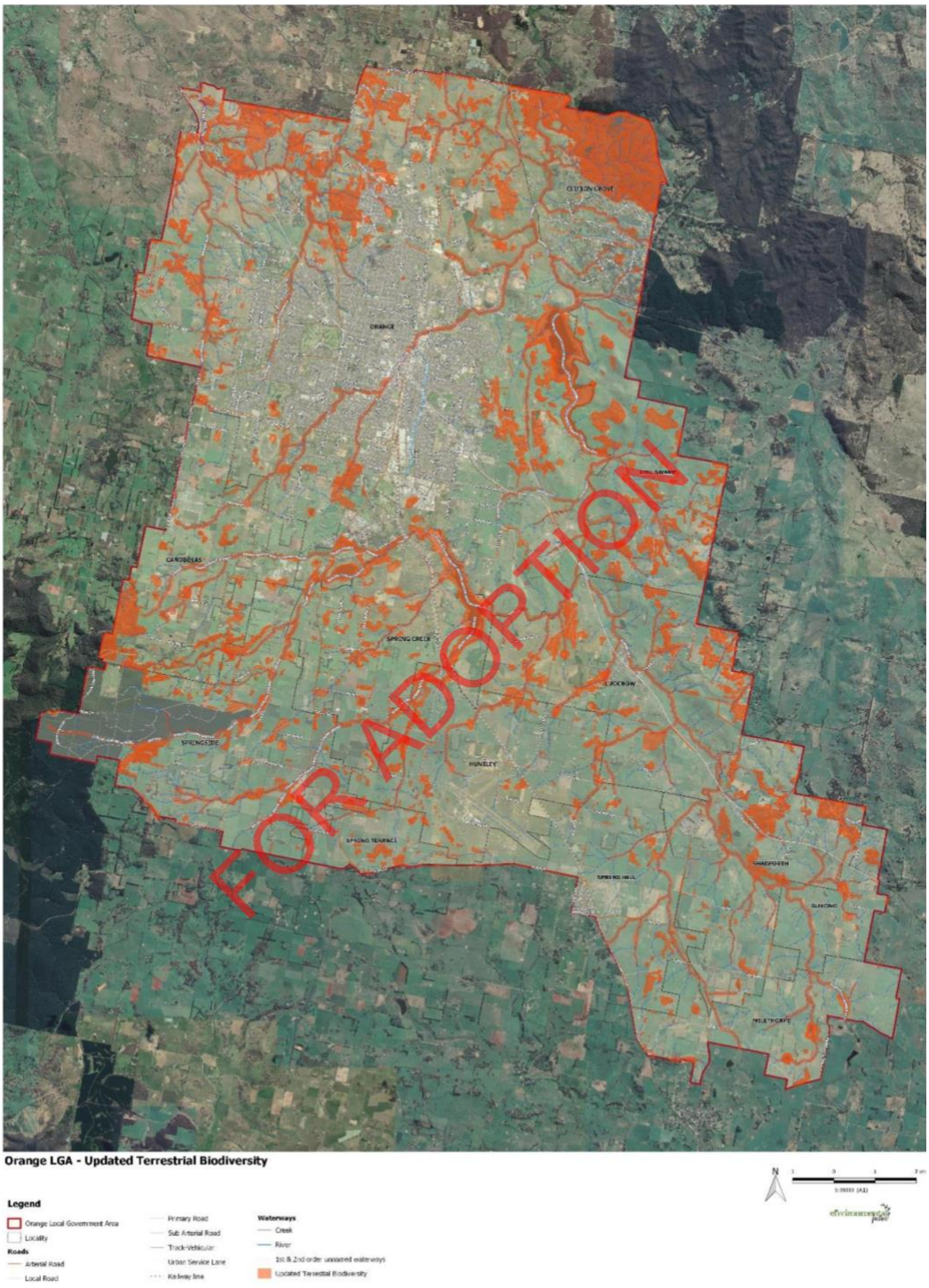

Figure 3.2 Revised terrestrial habitat mapping (source Expansion of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Mapping Dataset July 2020 TEF)

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 EEG*

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 natural area, Black Sallee Reserve, Pinnacle Reserve and the Orange Rifle Range crown land.

The report recommended that

FOR ADOPTION

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.

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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 scared 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.

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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 the1850s, 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 20thcentury.

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 19thcentury. 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).

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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 s 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*)

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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

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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*).

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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.

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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.

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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

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- 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.

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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	
places that are accessible from adjoining neighbourhoods	• Accessible by district access systems
places that enable walking jogging and fitness activities as appropriate	• Provision of loop walking for leisure and fitness
places that are accessible (within the constraints of existing landform and environmental management)	• Availability of facilities that are universally accessible wherever feasible
Community use	
places that are valued for its informal recreational qualities	• 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
places that are valued for their capacity to bring the community together	• 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
place that are valued for its natural qualities	• Availability of experiences that bring users into contact with nature (in particular trees and water)
Environment and sustainability	
places that conserve and enhance natural systems	• Natural drainage lines • Providing native understorey
places that conserve and or provide habitat for natural vegetation	• Providing native tree cover • Providing native understorey
places that conserve and or provide environments for cultural plantings	• Conservatory of tree stock across the site • Providing a place of leafy shaded character • Providing a place of seasonal colour and foliage variations
places that are sustainable and manage and limits impacts of uses on the environment	• Management of energy and resources use as part of park management • Re-cycling and reuse of landscape materials
Culture and heritage	
places that conserves and protects pre and post colonial heritage and contribute to the understanding of past communities and park design and management	• Provision of tools and experiences that increase understanding and knowledge

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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 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 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.

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PART 2

DETAILED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES

FOR ADOPTION

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.

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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.

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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

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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 undertaken 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 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 causal 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

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 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, 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 *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 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

FOR ADOPTION

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

• 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
	• 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:
	  ○ 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
	•

FOR ADOPTION

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	• café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	• outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • hire or sale of recreational equipment • recreational purposes, including fitness classes
Short-term licence	• 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	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.

FOR ADOPTION

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	
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. (1) Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as bushland under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation: (a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or (b) although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality. (2) Such land includes: (a) bushland that is mostly undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and that contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as logs, shrubs, tree hollows and leaf litter), or (b) moderately disturbed bushland with some regeneration of trees and shrubs, where there may be a regrowth area with trees of even age, where native shrubs and grasses are present in the understorey even though there may be some weed invasion, or (c) highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is no natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as bushland are: (a) to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and (b) to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and (c) to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and (d) to restore degraded bushland, and (e) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and (f) to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and (g) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.
Natural Area Watercourse	
Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as a watercourse under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land includes: (a) any stream of water, whether perennial or intermittent, flowing in a natural channel, or in a natural channel that has been artificially improved, or in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream of water, and any other stream of water into or from which the stream of water flows, and (b) associated riparian land or vegetation, including land that is protected land for the purposes of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948 or State protected land identified in an order under section 7 of the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997.	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a watercourse are: (a) to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows, and (b) to manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability, and (c) to restore degraded watercourses, and (d) to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.

FOR ADOPTION

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

FOR ADOPTION

- 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.

FOR ADOPTION

Management factor and objectives	No.	Means / strategies for implementation	Means of assessment
To collaborate with land management authorities and comply with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* 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 *Biosecurity Act 2015.* Monitor and target mesic species threatening ecological stability. Collaborate in programs targeted at habitat corridor restoration.	Level of coordinated collaboration implemented. Compliance with Biosecurity *Act 2015.* 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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: ▪ 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

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 v. 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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.

FOR ADOPTION

Table 10.2 Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Natural Area - Bushland

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
• 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	• 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
• 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	• 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. **Table10.4** 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	• 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	• 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	• 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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. **Table10.5** 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	• 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	• 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	• 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. 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.

FOR ADOPTION

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— ▪ (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).

FOR ADOPTION

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 Sallee 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	▪ 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	▪ 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	▪ 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)

FOR ADOPTION

Type of tenure arrangement	Purpose for which a lease, licence or other estate in land may be granted
	▪ 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	▪ 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.

FOR ADOPTION

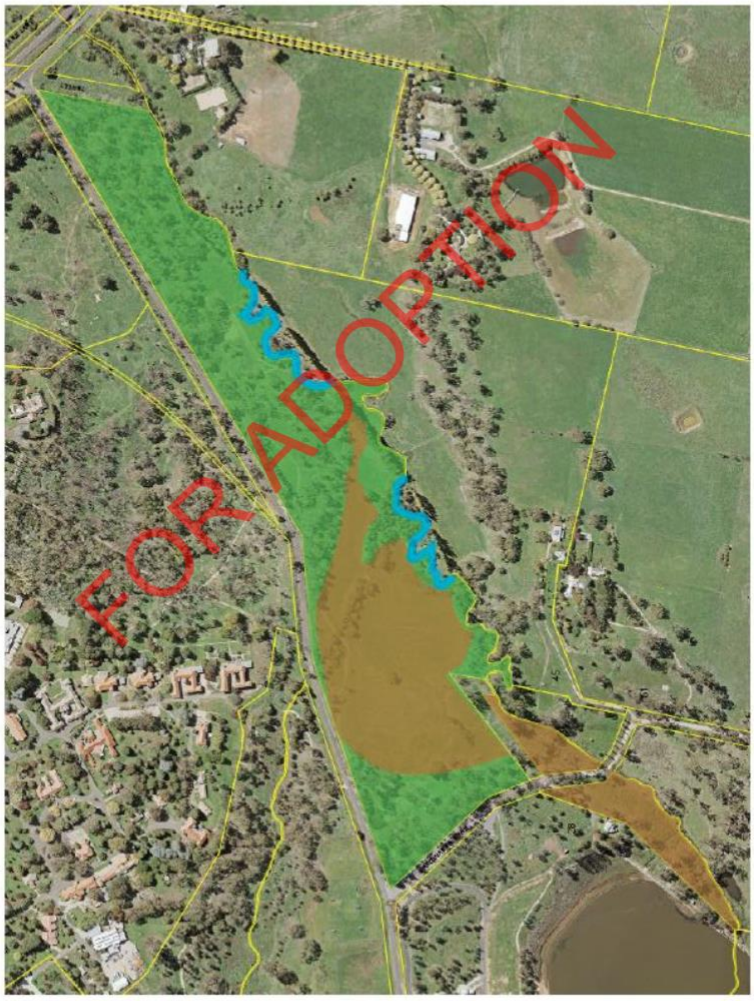
PART 3

ATTACHMENTS – MAPPING OF SITES WITH MULTIPLE CATEGORIES

FOR ADOPTION

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

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



Reserve/dedication	Name (s)	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Title Particulars
92631	Rifle Range Reserve	Public Recreation	Park Natural area – bushland	Lot 101 DP 1185342 Lot 7009 DP 1000831

REFERENCES

Expansion of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Mapping Dataset July 2020
The Environmental Factor

FOR ADOPTION

5.8 CLASSIFICATION TO OPERATIONAL LAND - LOT 97 DP 1316486 SHIRALEE ROAD

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1359
AUTHOR: Jacqueline Hugill, Legal & Property Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report seeks Council resolution to classify land as Operational Land. The property is situated at Lot 97 DP 1316486 Shiralee Road Orange and was acquired during a residential subdivision which was registered on 2 June 2025.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "8.1 Identify and deliver essential water, waste and sewer infrastructure to service the community into the future".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

The Council resolves:

1 **That Lot 97 DP 1316486 Shiralee Road be classified as Operational Land pursuant to Chapter 6, Part 2 of the Local Government Act 1993.**

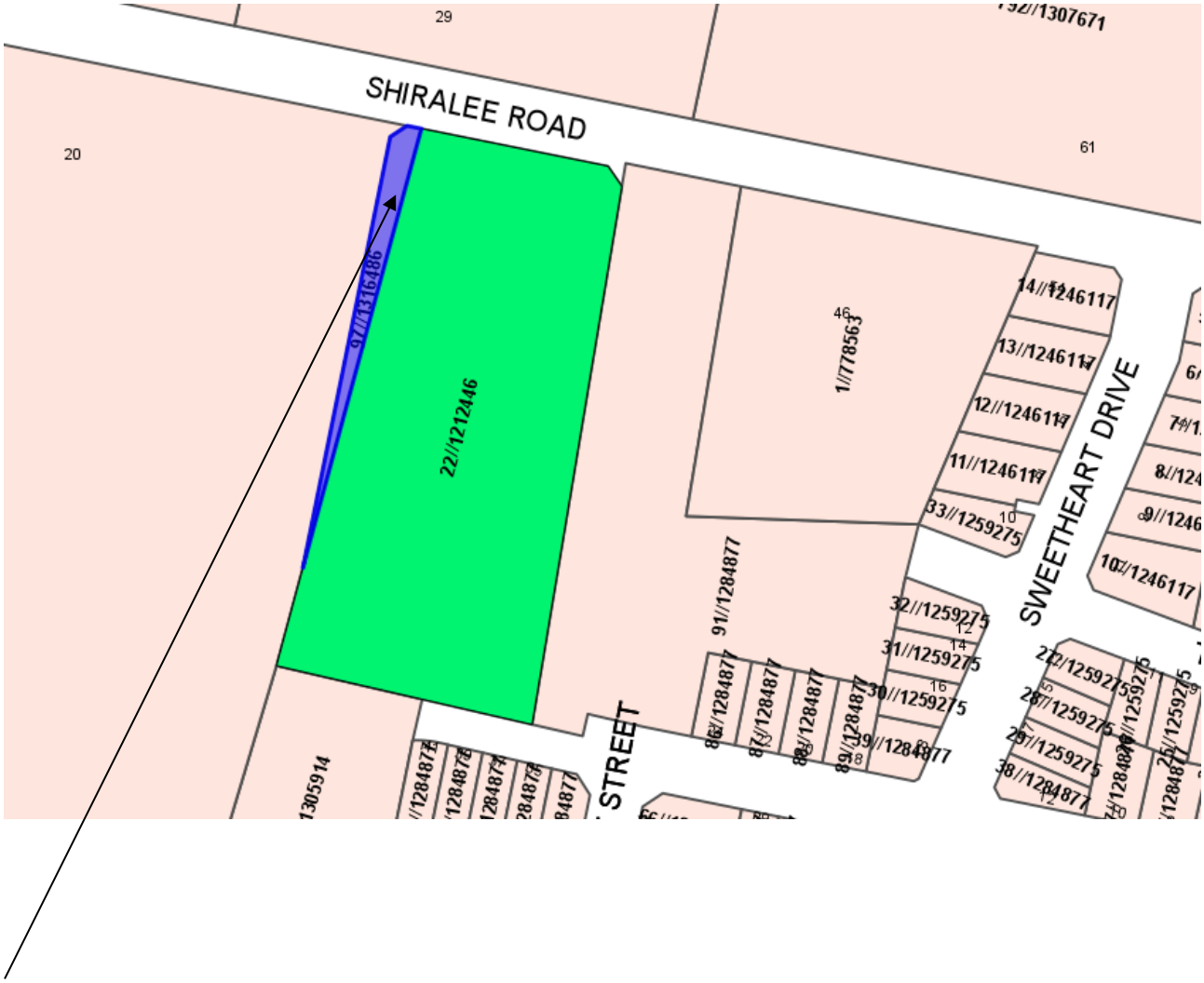
2 **The authority be granted to affix the Council Seal on necessary documentation if required.**

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Lot 97 DP 1316486 Shiralee Road Orange was acquired by Council on 2 June 2025 as part of a registration of a residential subdivision.

The area comprises a drainage reserve. As the land is used for operational purposes it is necessary for the land to be classified as Operational. Accordingly, Council seeks a resolution to classify the land as Operational.

The map below depicts this area for your information.



Lot 97 DP 1316486

5.9 COUNCIL ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES - 1 JANUARY 2025 TO 30 JUNE 2025

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/436
AUTHOR: Catherine Davis, Executive Support Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of Council's Corporate Planning and Reporting it is necessary to report to Council activities showing most recent advocacy on emerging strategic matters important to the City and region as well as report on meetings and interactions with key lobby groups. This report is for the information of Council and is up to and including 30 June 2025 so as to keep the reporting period to a Financial Year cycle.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "14.1 Work in partnership with other councils, regional organisations and State and Federal Governments".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Any travel or accommodation associated with such activities are allowed for as part of staff and Councillor travel budgets.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That the report by the Executive Support Manager on Council Advocacy Activities 01 January 2025 to 30 June 2025 be noted.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Advocacy Group	Minister	Matter
CNSW Joint Organisation Mayoral Advocacy Opt-In Sub Committee 11 Feb 25	Direction on advocacy tactics leading into the Federal election	The Board identified the following as priorities leading into the federal election. Direction is sought on tactics going forward: - Increase Financial Assistance Grants to at least 1% of Commonwealth tax revenue and add a one-time $3 billion payment to address past underfunding. - Recognise Local Government in the Constitution. - Recognise Central NSW's strengths in agriculture, mining, renewable energy, and proximity to cities and ports with the "Made in Central NSW" initiative. - Provide support and compensation for regional communities during the energy and mining transition. - Empower regional communities to become more energy independent and resilient. - Ensure energy security for regional communities during the transition to renewable energy. - Improve road funding with a focus on betterment and resilience. - Develop a safe, reliable, and efficient transport network

Advocacy Group	Minister	Matter
		linking Central NSW to Sydney and beyond for both passengers and freight. - Create a strong multi-modal freight network. - Address health workforce shortages, exacerbated by housing shortages, with better collaboration between state and federal services. - Despite the various interventions and inquiries over decades, local government is still battling health and aged care workforce shortages, the more remote the greater the challenge. - Improve health services, as 94% of our communities prioritises this. - Leverage the region's water security work to develop a regional water supply pipeline grid in partnership with the NSW and Federal Governments. - Include Water Supply and Sewer Assets in State and Commonwealth Disaster Recovery Funding. - Ensure the Murray Darling Basin Plan considers the social and economic impacts on communities while meeting environmental targets, especially during droughts and natural disasters. - Review the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act Section 10 process.
CNSW Joint Organisation Board Meeting 27 Feb 25	Advocacy Report	Following submissions have been lodged: a. Submission to the National Electricity Market (NEM) Review – Initial Consultation – February 2025; b. Submission to the Inquiry into the Impact of Renewable Energy Zones on Rural and Regional Communities in NSW – January 2025; c. Submission to the Discussion Paper on Review of Alternative Funding Models for Local Water Utilities – December 2024; d. Submission to the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal review of prices for the Water Administration Ministerial Corporation and WaterNSW – December 2024; e. Submission to the Inquiry into PFAS contamination in waterways and drinking water supplies – November 2024;
Country Mayor's Association Online Meeting 21 Mar 2025	The Hon Yasmin Catley MP Minister for Police & Counter Terrorism	- Crime and policing matters in rural and regional NSW

Advocacy Group	Minister	Matter
Mining & Energy Related Councils Meeting 27 Mar 2025	The Hon Jenny Aitchison Minister for Roads and Minister for Regional Transport The Hon Stephen Lawrence, Duty MLC for Dubbo, Cootamundra, Orange, Bathurst and Barwon regions	The Minister discussed: - The Government's commitment to improving road infrastructure for oversized mass vehicles - The importance of collaboration between the State and Local Governments - The need for better road infrastructure to support renewable energy projects - The importance of timing and coordination in managing large scale projects - The need for a whole-of-government approach to transport and logistics - The need for community feedback and collaboration in addressing transport and infrastructure challenges - Mr Lawrence offered his assistance to the Association in contacting Ministers and getting issues heard - Mr Lawrence agreed that Newcastle and Wollongong are important but are not regional NSW
Visit to Orange 17 Apr 2025	The Hon Jenny Aitchison Minister for Roads and Minister for Regional Transport	- Visited Orange to announce the NSW Government was committing $2M towards a feasibility study into improving rail transport in Orange.
Visit to Orange 29 Apr 2025	The Hon Tara Moriarty Minister for Regional NSW	- Visited Orange to check on the progress of the Sports Precinct
Regional Cities NSW 14 May 2025	Actions	- Secretariat to contact Mr Brett Whitworth on engagement opportunities with the NSW Grants Commission Committee and review of the Federal Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs) distribution formula. - Secretariat to table a discussion on an advocacy strategy to the Federal Government to relax the FAGs distribution mandate that 30% must be distributed to Councils on a per capita basis as part of the National Principles at the next Board Meeting - Secretariat to convene a working group to develop the RCNSW submission to the Net Zero Commission NSW Government Consultation process

Advocacy Group	Minister	Matter
		- Secretariat to develop a submission to the NSW DAMA Migration Feasibility Study Consultation
CNSW Joint Organisation Board Meeting 29 May 2025	Advocacy Report	The CNSWJO Board noted the progress of the Portfolio Mayors and the Opt-in Advocacy Subcommittee; and a. noted that through the Chair of the Country Mayors Association seek to invite Andrew Gee to the meeting in Orange on 12 June; b. seek to work with Mr Michael McCormack MP, Mr Jamie Chaffey MP and Mr Andrew Gee MP for the coordination of orange passes for the August meeting at Federal Parliament House; c. explore options for working more closely with the Duty Senator; and d. invite Mr Andrew Gee MP, Mr Michael McCormack MP, Mr Jamie Chaffey MP, Senator Deborah O'Neill and Minister Catherine King to the August meeting; e. endorsed the following regarding the Belubula Water Security Project i. a memo be drafted for the Board in relation to the Belubula Water Security Project under the hand of the Chair; ii. coordinate a delegation of Mayors to meet with the Minister in Sydney in relation to the Belubula Water Security Project and other water security issues; iii. provide briefing notes to the delegation for information into the meeting; and iv. provide a letter of support from the Board in regard to the Belubula Water Security Project to CTW for their meeting with the Minister; f. the actions from the meeting with Mayors and General Managers regarding the opportunities and challenges for councils regarding large renewable energy generation be progressed, notably: i. develop a "lessons learned" document which will include case studies from member councils focused on the areas noted in the report; and ii. follow-up with key influencers; 1. at an appropriate time, after the publication of the draft Great Western Highway Corridor Strategy (white paper), engage with Blue Mountains and Western Sydney councils with regards to the safe, swift and secure link between Central NSW and Sydney; 2. approve the CNSWJO Matrix Regional Priority Projects Review Policy; 3. endorsed the following submissions that have been lodged:

Advocacy Group	Minister	Matter
		a. Inquiry into Infrastructure Needed to Support Electric and Alternate Source Vehicles; b. Draft Guidelines for QBRS; c. Impacts of the Water Amendment (Restoring our Rivers) Act 2023 on NSW regional communities; d. Roads Act 1993 Review; e. Regional Consultation Guidelines; f. Natural Resource Commission on the review of the Lachlan Regulated River Water Source 2016; g. Council Code of Meeting Practice Review; and - Central West Orana Strategic Regional Integrated Transport Plan
Mining & Energy Related Councils Meeting 4 Jun 2025	The Hon Roy Butler MP Member of the Legislative Assembly	- Regional Development Trust Fund has been increased by an additional $50 million, bringing the total to $450 million - Mr Butler noted that the first round of $50 million has been allocated, with continute4d contributions anticipated - There was strong consensus that a replacement program is needed for the discontinued Resources for Regions initiative to support mining-affected councils - Local Government input was emphasised as critical in the development of this new program - Mark Dicker raised the need for a new government-supported funding model co-designed by local councils - Councils detailed the impacts of mining on road infrastructure and community facilities, calling for targeted funding - Mr Butler suggested a quiet, strategic approach to lobbying for a new Resources for Regions-style program and he supported developing a grass-roots proposal in collaboration with Local Government stakeholders - Discussed reuse of post-mining land for future employment opportunities - NSW Government is working to improve the planning system for critical minerals to meet global and domestic demand (especially copper)
	The Hon Paul Scully Minister for Planning and Public Spaces	- Clarification that renewable energy zones (REZs) are not exclusive and may intersect with other land uses - New renewable energy guidelines were discussed, with a focus on community engagement, cumulative impacts, visual amenity, social impact assessments

Advocacy Group	Minister	Matter
		- Recent government announcements include financial support for hiring planners and trainees, online para-planning courses through TAFE to assist councils with administrative planning tasks - Improvements to the planning portal are underway to reduce complexity
Country Mayor's Association 12 Jun 2025	The Hon Jenny Aitchison Minister for Roads and Minister for Regional Transport	- Spoke to the CMA Regional Transport and Roads meeting convened in Orange
Regional Cities NSW Online Mtg 20 Jun 2025	The Hon Janelle Saffin Minister for Small Business Recovery	- Introduced RCNSW alliance to the Minister in her capacity of Minister for Small Business, Minister for Recovery, Minister for the North Coast; - Overview of the RCNSW pre budget submission specifically the following priority areas: • Designated Area Migration Agreement for Regional NSW • Housing; and • Regional airports. • Effect of the recent flooding on RCNSW member cities and recovery efforts and • Opportunities for collaboration with the Minister in her new portfolio areas.

By Council resolution the following advocacy occurred during the period:

Meeting / Date	Agenda Item	Responsible Officer	Advocacy
Council 17 Dec 2024 (Item actioned in January 2025)	4.1 – Notice of Motion – Finding of the Pounds Inquiry in NSW	Development Services	That Council write to the Minister for Local Government to express Council's support for the Recommendations of the Inquiry into Pounds in NSW.
Council 18 Mar 2025	2.1 – Mayoral Minute	CEO Office	That Council formally ask the State and Federal Member, inclusive of the Hon. Catherine King MP & the Hon. Jenny Aitchison MP, that application be made to UGL and TfNSW to

Meeting / Date	Agenda Item	Responsible Officer	Advocacy
			upgrade Woodward Street level crossing with boom gates and pedestrian facilities under the Regional Australia Level Crossing Safety Program or any other financial means as soon as possible.
Council 01 Apr 2025	4.2 – Notice of Motion – Election Priorities	CEO Office	A shortlist of Federal election priorities for Orange City Council be presented to the media and all candidates vying for the seat of Calare in 2025 .
RCPC 6 May 2025	Matter Arising	CEO Office	Write to Minister Moriarty to invite her to the proposed opening of Spring Creek (fishing).
SPC 03 Jun 2025	Matter Arising	CEO Office	That Council write to the Minister for Health, Ryan Park, requesting a formal independent investigation into the downgrading of cancer services and surgery classifications at Orange Health Service.

Separate to the above summary, the Mayor, Councillors, CEO and senior staff of Council have had opportunities to have discussions with key Government personnel at different functions, conferences and gatherings which will contributed to the progression of the Orange region's priorities.

5.10 STRATEGIC POLICY REVIEWS

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1417
AUTHOR: Janessa Constantine, Manager Corporate Governance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents Strategic Policy ST42 – Concealed Water Leaks policies which is recommended for placement on public exhibition for a period of at least 28 days.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "15.1 Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

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 Strategic Policy - ST42 - Concealed Water Leaks on public exhibition for a period of 28 days.

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 policy has been drafted to provide a framework in the circumstance of property owners seeking consideration from a concealed water leak. It is recommended the policy be placed on public exhibition for a period of at least 28 days to allow for Council and public review and submissions.

ST42 – Concealed Water Leaks

Reference	Update
General	• New Policy

ATTACHMENTS

1 FOR EXHIBITION - Strategic Policy - ST42 - Concealed Water Leaks, D25/79655⇩

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Strategic Policy – ST42

Concealed Water Leaks

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

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

STRATEGIC POLICY – ST42

1 PURPOSE

1.1 This policy is to provide property owners with an option for an adjustment to their water and sewerage/trade waste charges, in circumstances where water has passed through the water meter and been lost due to a proven concealed (undetected) leak on the customers property, resulting in abnormally high consumption charges (water and/or sewerage/trade waste charges).

2 APPLICABILITY

2.1 This policy will apply to property owners of residential and non-residential rated properties within the Orange Local Government area.

3 DEFINITIONS

Term	Description
Water Meter	The Water Meter and adjoining joints, fittings and couplings within 50cm of the meter.
Digital Smart Meter	A digital meter that automatically measures and transmits data providing more accurate and frequent readings than traditional meters.
Concealed Leak	Water escaping on the customer's side of the water meter, which is hidden from view, be it underground or within concrete, or underneath a building, and where an owner or occupant could not reasonably be expected to know of its existence, as determined by Council.
Excess Water	For the purposes of this policy, this is the difference in water consumed during the period of the water leak (or other high consumption period), compared to the normal consumption by the property occupants.
Financial Hardship	A residential customer who is experiencing financial hardship.
Increased Sewerage Trade Waste Charge	The difference between the sewerage/trade waste charges during the period of the water leak (or other high consumption period), and the average sewerage/trade waste charge.
Non-Residential	Property defined by its land use as being any other use than residential.

FOR EXHIBITION

4 GENERAL

4.1 It is Council's intention to support property owners in these circumstances and manage a proactive program of identification of high-water usage, where possible.

4.2 Council will also actively promote to customers to monitor water use and read the water meter located at the subject property.

4.3 Customers should not solely rely on Council to advise of water leaks, but should monitor their water consumption through their water meter to check for water leaks.

4.4 The property owner/s has primary responsibility for water leaks and associated losses on their property from the meter.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

STRATEGIC POLICY – ST42

4.5 This policy applies to concealed leaks only and does not apply to water loss from:

- leaking taps, toilet cisterns, hot water systems or other water appliances
- faulty plumbing or human error resulting in the filling of a rainwater tank
- property sprinkler or other irrigation systems including taps and hose connections, or
- swimming pools, spas, ponds and other outdoor water features, or their related fittings.

4.6 An adjustment will not be provided if a water leak adjustment has already been provided to that property owner at that property in the past five (5) years.

4.7 An adjustment may be granted to a maximum of two (2) billing periods, the billing period during which the leak was repaired and the period immediately prior to or post the repair (whichever is greater in $ value).

4.8 Applications for adjustments must be received by Council no more than six (6) months after the leak repair date.

4.9 Applications will only be considered if the ratepayer acted to permanently repair the leak within 14 calendar days of being made aware of the leak, or as otherwise approved on a case-by-case basis by the Chief Executive Officer.

4.10 Where the property is tenanted and a Council officer advises the tenant of a potential water leak or high-water consumption, it is considered that the property owner or their agent will be informed by the tenant.

4.11 The leak must have been repaired as a permanent repair (e.g. running a temporary water service is not considered a permanent repair). The leak should be repaired by a licensed plumber.

5 ADJUSTMENTS

5.1 The adjustment process is considered an educational activity and the customer, by receiving an adjustment the first time, is made aware to regularly check for leaks and maintain plumbing.

5.2 All adjustments will be applied to the Council water and sewerage account for the property where the matter occurred.

5.3 The adjustment is on the account only - EFT refunds will not be issued.

6 PROCEDURE

6.1 Council will apply an adjustment to the customer's water and sewerage account in accordance with the criteria and rules set out in this policy and related documentation.

6.2 Council will only consider a rebate for concealed water leaks that resulted in an increased water and/or sewerage/trade waste charge in writing to Council and must be the landlord or managing agent for that property.

6.3 The applicant must complete a Concealed Leak Application Form and submit this together with a licensed plumber's invoice to support the application.

6.4 Where the work was not performed by a licensed plumber, a statutory declaration must be submitted with the application, along with supporting evidence to confirm that the leak has been satisfactorily repaired. It should be noted that all pipe work repair, should be completed by a licensed plumber. Where the customer completes the repair, they should arrange

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ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

STRATEGIC POLICY – ST42

for a licensed plumber to check the repair to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and plumbing standards.

6.5 Council will apply a reduction of 40% to the water consumption component of the account for successful residential customers.

6.6 In cases whereby the concealed water leak results in the second step tariff being charged, all water consumption charges for that billing year will be reduced to the first step tariff and reduced as detailed in 6.5.

6.7 In situations where the applicant is an eligible pensioner, water consumption charges will be reduced pro-rata to normal consumption. Normal consumption is an average of the previous billing year or the registered consumption following the repairs to the concealed water leak.

6.8 Council will apply a reduction of 30% to the water consumption component of the account successful for non-residential customers and reduce Sewerage and Trade Waste Charges pro-rata to normal consumption if applicable.

7 APPLICATIONS

Reasons Council May Decline an Application

The property is fitted with a digital smart meter and the owner or agent is registered with *MiWater* https://orange.aqualus.com and the water meter is receiving adequate data to identify the water leak.

7.1 A water leak is detected and the owner has previously advised Council, they **do not** permit the installation of a digital smart meter. Council may decline the application.

Reasons Council May Accept an Application

7.2 Council has installed a digital smart meter, and the owner/agent has not been advised on the registration process with *MiWater* https://orange.aqualus.com.

7.3 Council has installed a digital smart meter; however the data quality is/was not satisfactory to detect the water leak.

8 STRATA/COMMUNITY TITLE

8.1 Where the leak has occurred within a Strata/Community Title Scheme (S/CTS) the application for an adjustment must be submitted as follows:

- Where the S/CTS is individually sub-metered and the sub-meters have been approved to be read and billed by Council, and the leak occurred on private property, i.e. the leak consumption registered on the individual sub-meter, the property owner must submit the required documentation.
- Where the S/CTS is individually sub-metered, and the sub-meters have been approved to be read and billed by Council, and the leak occurred on common land, the Body Corporate/Strata Manager must submit the required documentation.
- Where the S/CTS is not individually sub-metered, or the sub-meters have not been approved to be read and billed by Council the body corporate acting on behalf of all property owners must submit the required documentation.

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ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

STRATEGIC POLICY – ST42

9 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Role	Responsibility
Ratepayer	Responsible for the maintenance, integrity and operation fixtures and plumbing on their property, but not including the water meter or water meter fittings.
Revenue Officer – Water Billing	Responsible for ensuring the implementation of this policy. When extenuating circumstances exist and following a report to Council is authorised to vary the application of policy. Will attempt to alert the owner/ managing agent if a probable leak exists following the quarterly water meter reading cycle. But is not obligated to.
Chief Executive Officer	Review & determine applications on a case-by-case basis up to a maximum of $5,000 on report from the Chief Financial Officer.
Council	Review & determine applications referred to it by the Chief Executive Officer.

10 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- ST01 - Code of Conduct
- Local Government Act 1993
- Local Government (General) Regulation 2021
- MiWater - MyH2O - https://orange.aqualus.com/
- Application Form – Concealed Water Leak – Application for Adjustment

FOR EXHIBITION

All policies can be reviewed or revoked by Council, at any time.		
ST42 - Strategic Policy - Concealed Water Leaks		
Review Due: November 2028	Version V1_25	Last Revision: July 2025
Approved By:	Minute Number:	Approval Date:

Concealed Water Leaks

APPLICATION FOR ADJUSTMENT

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

Do not apply if the water leak was the result of:
- leaking taps, toilet cisterns, hot water systems or other water appliances
- faulty plumbing or human error resulting in the filling of a rainwater tank
- property sprinkler or other irrigation systems including taps and hose connections, or
- swimming pools, spas, ponds and other outdoor water features, or their related fittings.
- evidence of negligence, such as failure to renew pipe work in poor condition (rusted galvanised pipe) or poor quality (rural poly pipe material)

Local Government Act 1993
Strategic Policy ST42 - Concealed Water Leaks

APPLICANT DETAILS

Name

Address

Phone Pension/Concession

Email

Signature Date

SUBJECT LAND (REFER TO RATES NOTICE FOR ASSISTANCE)

Street Address

City/Town Lot Number Section DP

Assessment Number

Property Type: Residential/Non-Residential

Additional Information:
Are you the Property Owner? Yes/ No?

Have you applied for an allowance in the past 5 years – Yes/No?

If not the Property Owner, relationship with property/landlord:

LEAK DETAILS

Where was the Water Leak?

What caused the Water Leak?

What work was carried out?

Date Leak Detected: Date Leak Repaired:

FOR EXHIBITION

Name of Repairer of Leak:

☐ Attach Copy of Repair Invoice

☐ Attach Copies of Relevant Photos

Water Meter Reading after Repair Complete: Attach Photo ☐

OFFICE USE ONLY

Application # PR # Assessment

Date Rec Date Approved/Declined

Outcome

Determined by Adjustment Processed

FOR EXHIBITION

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 2025 LGNSW Annual Conference - Nomination for Councillor Attendance / Determination of Voting Delegates / Call for Motions

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.

6.2 Tenders for Huntley Road Urbanisation

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.

6.3 Entering into Contracts for the Supply and Delivery of Bulk Fuel

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)i commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

6.1 2025 LGNSW ANNUAL CONFERENCE - NOMINATION FOR COUNCILLOR ATTENDANCE / DETERMINATION OF VOTING DELEGATES / CALL FOR MOTIONS

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1124
AUTHOR: Catherine Davis, Executive Support Manager

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 (f) matters affecting the security of the Council, Councillors, Council staff or Council property.

6.2 TENDERS FOR HUNTLEY ROAD URBANISATION

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1452
AUTHOR: Mark Frecklington, Assistant Works Manager

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 (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.

6.3 ENTERING INTO CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF BULK FUEL

RECORD NUMBER: 2025/1390
AUTHOR: Timothy Mooney, Manager Depot, Airport & Emergency Services

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)i commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

7 RESOLUTIONS FROM CLOSED MEETING